

Haz-Mat Awareness and Operations Supplemental Work Sheet

Chapter 3b

1. An _____ is any substance or article, including a device, that is designed to function by explosion (i.e., ... an extremely rapid release of gas and heat) or that, by chemical reaction with itself, is able to produce an explosion.

2. Class 1 hazardous materials: _____

3. Characteristics and examples of class 1.1 materials: _____

4. Characteristics and examples of class 1.2 materials: _____

5. Characteristics and examples of class 1.3 materials: _____

6. Characteristics and examples of class 1.4 materials: _____

7. Characteristics and examples of class 1.5 materials: _____

8. Characteristics and examples of class 1.6 materials: _____

9. Class 2 hazardous materials are compressed _____

10. Characteristics and examples of class 2.1 materials: _____

11. Characteristics and examples of class 2.2 materials: _____

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12. Characteristics and examples of class 2.3 materials: _____

13. Class 3 hazardous materials are: _____

14. A Flammable liquid has a flash point of _____ degrees and below. A Combustible liquid has a flash point above _____ degrees.

15. A class/division 3.1 has a flash point of less than _____ degrees.

16. A class/division 3.2 has a flash point from _____ degrees to _____ degrees.

17. A class/division 3.3 has a flash point from _____ degrees to _____ degrees.

18. Examples of class 3 hazardous materials: _____

19. Definition of a pyrophoric liquid: _____

20. Class 4 hazardous materials are: _____

21. Characteristics and examples of class 4.1 materials: _____

22. Wetted explosive definition: _____

23. A _____ is a material that is likely to undergo, at normal or elevated temperatures, a strongly exothermic decomposition caused by excessively high transport temperatures or by contamination.

24. _____ are solids that may cause a fire through friction and any metal powders that can be ignited.

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25. Characteristics and examples of class 4.2 materials: _____

26. Definition of a pyrophoric material: _____

27. _____ are materials that, when in contact with air and without an energy supply is liable to self-heat.

28. Characteristics and examples of class 4.3 materials: _____

29. Class 5 materials are: _____

30. Characteristics and examples of class 5.1 materials: _____

31. Characteristics and examples of class 5.2 materials: _____

32. Class 6 materials are: _____

33. Characteristics and examples of class 6.1 materials: _____

34. Characteristics and examples of class 6.2 materials: _____

35. Class 7 materials are _____.

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36. Definition of _____: Any material that spontaneously emit ionizing radiation.
37. The _____ bars on a radioactive label, the more dangerous it is.
38. To determine the number of bars on a radioactive label, the activity measurement is from _____ feet.
39. Class 8: _____
40. Incidents involving class 8 materials is the _____ most common in transportation.
41. Definition of _____: A liquid or solid that causes visible or irreversible alterations in human skin tissue at the site of contact or a liquid that has a severe corrosion rate on steel or aluminum.
42. Examples of corrosive materials: _____

43. Class 9: _____
44. ORM-D is short for: _____
45. ORM-D requires _____ on the boxes but no _____ on the vehicle.
46. The red diamond on a NFPA 704 indicates which hazard? _____
47. The blue diamond on a NFPA 704 indicates which hazard? _____
48. The yellow diamond on a NFPA 704 indicates which hazard? _____
49. The white diamond on a NFPA 704 contains _____
50. The NFPA 704 hazard identification system is designed for _____ use.
51. On an NFPA 704 marker the lowest hazard number is _____ and _____ is the highest hazard.

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52. Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) helps employers comply with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard and is a _____ system.
53. There are _____ colored sections in the Emergency Response Guidebook.
- A. The Yellow sections list the chemicals by: _____
 - B. The Blue sections list the chemicals by: _____
 - C. The orange section is the emergency response _____
 - D. The green section contains _____.
54. Fire Fighter's Handbook of Hazardous Materials is designed for emergency responders and has information on about _____ chemicals.
55. Name two additional reference sources: _____ and _____.
56. When hazardous materials are shipped by highway, the shipping papers are called _____, they are located _____ and the responsible person is _____.
57. When hazardous materials are shipped by rail, the shipping papers are called _____, they are located _____ and the responsible person is _____.
58. When hazardous materials are shipped by water, the shipping papers are called _____, they are located _____ and the responsible person is _____.
59. When hazardous materials are shipped by air, the shipping papers are called _____, they are located _____ and the responsible person is _____.
60. If you smell a chemical you are at risk of _____.

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61. If evacuation is not possible you should _____.

62. In the United States, another source of information is the Chemical Transportation Emergency Center. This center is also known as _____.

63. The Coast Guard operates the _____.

64. Name three primary targets of a terrorist:

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

65. Clues that a chemical agent may have been used are: _____

66. Biological agent clues include _____

67. What are the symptoms of radiological exposure? _____

68. Most common type of illicit labs are _____

69. List some clues that explosives may have been used: _____

70. Who is the target of a secondary device? _____

71. List some clues that a secondary device may be in the area: _____
