Cylinder Requalification Hazmat Test-

1. Marking DOT specification cylinders shall be done:

A \_\_\_\_\_\_ before performing a visual inspection

B \_\_\_\_\_\_ after hydrotest but before visual inspection

C \_\_\_\_\_\_ after requalification

1. The retesting operator will demonstrate the hydrostatic test system accuracy to what percentage of test pressures?

A \_\_\_\_\_\_ 1%

B \_\_\_\_\_\_ 5%

C \_\_\_\_\_\_10%

1. It is not necessary to hold a valid RIN if the retester is performing only visual inspections.

A \_\_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_\_ false

1. Recurrent hazmat training shall be provided every \_\_\_\_ years.

A \_\_\_\_ 1

B \_\_\_\_ 3

C \_\_\_\_ 10

1. Requalifiers must mark condemned cylinders in the following manner:

A \_\_\_\_\_Stamp a series of Xs over the DOT specification and service pressure

B \_\_\_\_\_ Stamp “condemned” on the shoulder, top head or neck using a steel stamp.

C \_\_\_\_\_ Both A & B

D \_\_\_\_\_ Either A or B

E \_\_\_\_\_ None of the above

1. How often must the hydrostatic test system be verified?

A \_\_\_\_ each day of testing

B \_\_\_\_ weekly

C \_\_\_\_every 6 months

1. Foreign cylinders may be tested in the U.S provided that:

A \_\_\_\_The cylinder has been requalified in accordance with CFR 49

B \_\_\_\_Density, pressure and relief devices are to DOT specifications

C \_\_\_\_Bill of lading or shipping papers identify cylinder

D \_\_\_\_The cylinder is certified by DOT for export only

E \_\_\_\_All of the above

1. The accuracy of the pressure indicating device within the test system must be demonstrated at any point:

A \_\_\_\_within 500 PSI of the actual test pressure for test pressures at or above 3000 PSI

B \_\_\_\_within 10% of the actual test pressure for test pressures below 3000 PSI

C \_\_\_\_Both A & B are correct.

1. The visual inspection must be performed in accordance with the following CGA pamphlets:

A \_\_\_\_CGA C-6, CGA C-6.1, CGA C-6.3, CGA C-8

B \_\_\_\_CGA C-10, CGA C-14

C \_\_\_\_CGA P-1, C-5

1. Unless authorized by the cylinder specification, a cylinder stamped on its sidewall should be:

A \_\_\_\_refurbished and retested

B \_\_\_\_tested every 3 years

C \_\_\_\_condemned

1. Licensed DOT requalification facilities are allowed to fail cylinders based on visual inspection.

A \_\_\_true

B \_\_\_false

1. Low stress stamps shall be used on all aluminum cylinders.

A \_\_\_true

B \_\_\_false

1. DOT 3HT cylinders are to be tested every \_\_\_\_ years.

A \_\_\_3

B \_\_\_ 5

C \_\_\_10

1. The calibration cylinder used in the daily verification of the test apparatus shall show\_\_\_ permanent expansion.

A \_\_\_0%

B \_\_\_10%

C \_\_\_ 20%

1. The hydrostatic test pressure shall be held for a minimum of \_\_\_\_ .

A \_\_\_ 10 seconds

B \_\_\_ 30 seconds

C \_\_\_ 60 seconds

1. The water jacket method:

A \_\_\_ Is a volumetric expansion test.

B \_\_\_ Determines a cylinder’s total expansion.

C \_\_\_ Determines a cylinders permanent expansion.

D \_\_\_ Measures a difference in water volume displacement.

E \_\_\_ All of the above.

1. When testing DOT specification cylinders by the proof (modified) test method, test records do not need to be recorded and retained.

A \_\_\_true

B \_\_\_ false

1. When verifying the test equipment for a DOT test pressure of 500 PSI, calibrate:

A \_\_\_ to 1000 PSI

B \_\_\_ within 450 PSI to 550 PSI

C \_\_\_ weekly

1. When conducting a water jacket test, the elastic expansion is the result of:

A \_\_\_ Total expansion X 2

B \_\_\_ Total expansion – permanent expansion

C \_\_\_ Total + (2 X permanent expansion)

1. When marking the test date (month & year), the minimum character size (height) is:

A \_\_\_ 1/8 inch

B \_\_\_ ¼ inch

C \_\_\_ 3/8 inch

1. For a 4B, 4BA, 4B-240ET or 4BW cylinder used as a fire extinguisher with a water capacity of 5.44 kg (12 lbs) or less, the requalification must be performed by the end of 12 years after the original test date and at \_\_\_ year intervals thereafter.

A \_\_\_ 10

B \_\_\_ 7

C \_\_\_ 12

D \_\_\_ 5

1. The holder of a valid RIN shall condemn a cylinder if requalification of the cylinder fails:

A \_\_\_ visual inspection

B \_\_\_ hydrostatic test

C \_\_\_ either A or B

1. The pressure indicating device, as part of the retest system must:

A \_\_\_ Be accurate within + or – 1% of the prescribed pressure test pressure of any cylinder tested that day.

B \_\_\_ Be certified as having an accuracy of + or - .5%, or better, of its full range

C \_\_\_ Permit readings of pressure of from 90% to 110% of the minimum prescribed test pressure of the cylinder to be tested.

D \_\_\_ All of the above.

1. A 4BA steel cylinder shall be condemned if it has a bulge that is greater than what percent of the cylinder’s measured circumference.

A \_\_\_ 10%

B \_\_\_ 5%

C \_\_\_ 1%

1. A system or leak test may be performed at or below \_\_\_\_ of test pressure, prior to the retest.

A \_\_\_ 80%

B \_\_\_ 90%

C \_\_\_ 75%

D \_\_\_95%

1. Plus (+) stamping (10% overfill) is based on the cylinder originally “+” stamped by the manufacturer.

A \_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_ false

1. When testing a non DOT foreign cylinder to DOT standards and charged for export, the requalifier shall mark the cylinder with:

A \_\_\_ month, RIN, year

B \_\_\_ month, year, day

C \_\_\_ month, year

1. Daily verification records are not required to be kept on file.

A \_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_ false

1. DOT 3HT cylinders are required to be marked or stamped with “low stress” stamps.

A \_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_ false

1. CFR 49 establishes the minimum test pressure for requalification of all DOT specification cylinders is 5/3 X service pressure.

A \_\_\_true

B \_\_\_ false

1. When the calibration cylinder is not being used, you should keep it:

A \_\_\_ in a hot humid environment

B \_\_\_ far from the test station

C \_\_\_ near the test system to ensure similar temperatures between the jacket water and cylinder water

1. The cylinder retest records shall be maintained on file for:

A \_\_\_ the full retest period of the given cylinder or the cylinder is requalified (whichever comes first)

B \_\_\_ 20 years

C \_\_\_ infinity & beyond

1. In water jacket testing, the burette is raised and lowered (moveable) to:

A \_\_\_meet a military standard

B \_\_\_ make it easier to see the level

C \_\_\_ compensate for barometric pressure by taking all reading at the same level

1. If the hydrostatic test system has calibrated correctly with no malfunctions and a cylinder fails the expansion test you must:

A \_\_\_ retest at 100 PSI higher

B \_\_\_ hold overnight and retest

C \_\_\_ condemn the cylinder

1. For an analog pressure indicating device, interpolation to ½ of the marked gauge divisions is acceptable.

A \_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_ false

1. Except as otherwise provided by CFR 49, Each time a cylinder is tested, it must be given:

A \_\_\_ An internal visual inspection

B \_\_\_ An external visual inspection

C \_\_\_ Both an internal and external visual inspection

1. Title 49 of the Code of Regulations, Section 172.704 requires that hazmat employee training include:

A \_\_\_ General awareness familiarization training

B \_\_\_ Function specific training

C \_\_\_ Safety training

D \_\_\_ Security awareness training

E \_\_\_ All of the above

1. The expansion indicating device, as part of the testing apparatus, must be stable and have an accuracy of:

A \_\_\_ + or – 1%, or better of its full scale

B \_\_\_ + or - .5% or better of its full scale

C \_\_\_ + or – 2% or better of its full scale

D \_\_\_ + or - .25% or better of its full scale

1. When conducting a water jacket volumetric expansion hydrostatic test, the pass/fail criteria can be calculated using:

A \_\_\_\_ (permanent expansion / total expansion) X 100 = % permanent expansion

B \_\_\_\_ (total expansion + permanent expansion) X 100 = % permanent expansion

C \_\_\_\_ (total expansion – permanent expansion) X 100 = % permanent expansion

1. CFR 49 180.205(c), 173.301(a)(6) stipulates that no cylinder may be filled and transported unless:

A \_\_\_ It has had a successful external inspection

B \_\_\_ It has had a successful internal inspection

C \_\_\_ It has been both internally and externally inspected and passed

D \_\_\_ It has been successfully and periodically requalified

1. The volumetric expansion test is conducted using only the water jacket method and never the direct expansion method.

A \_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_ false

1. In the event of equipment malfunction, the test:

A \_\_\_ May be repeated as often as necessary until the cylinder passes, after the equipment has been repaired

B \_\_\_ May not be repeated

C \_\_\_ May be repeated at a pressure increased by 10% or 100 PSI, whichever is less

D \_\_\_ May be repeated with the owner’s permission

1. Permanent expansion means a permanent increase in the cylinders volume after the pressure is released.

A \_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_ false

1. Condemned composite cylinders must have a label with the word “CONDEMNED” attached and overcoated with epoxy.

A \_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_ false

1. CFR 49 requires that all cylinders be hydrostatically tested.

A \_\_\_true

B \_\_\_ false

1. For a DOT specification cylinder other than a DOT 4E aluminum cylinder or a Special permit/exemption cylinder, a cylinder must be condemned when permanent expansion exceeds:

A \_\_\_ 5 percent of total expansion

B \_\_\_ 7 percent of total expansion

C \_\_\_ 10 percent of total expansion

D \_\_\_ 15 percent of total expansion

1. PHMSA provides that DOT-3HT specification cylinders are authorized for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ use only.

A \_\_\_ train

B \_\_\_ restaurant

C \_\_\_ aircraft

D \_\_\_ private

1. Proof pressure testing determines a cylinders expansion.

A \_\_\_\_\_true

B \_\_\_\_\_ false

1. When a cylinder is condemned, the requalifier must notify the owner, in writing, that the cylinder is condemned.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. For a DOT specification cylinder other than a DOT 4E aluminum cylinder or special permit/exemption cylinder, a cylinder must be condemned when permanent expansion

exceeds 10%.

A \_\_\_\_true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. When reading a burette and that has marked divisions (lines) in 1.0 CC increments, the burette can be read accurately to:

A \_\_\_\_ 0.5CC

B \_\_\_\_ 1.0 CC

C \_\_\_\_ 10.0 CC

1. Title 49 states that any cylinder not exceeding 2 inches outside diameter and less than 2 feet in length is excepted from volumetric expansion testing.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. A cylinder will no longer qualify for service at 110% of rated pressure (i.e. plussed) when:

A \_\_\_\_ The elastic expansion exceeds the limit established by the owner

B \_\_\_\_ The wall stress at service pressure exceeds the limits established by the CFR

C \_\_\_\_ Neither A or B

D \_\_\_\_ Either A or B

1. In accordance with the CFR, a cylinder marked DOT-3HT must be requalified using CGA pamphlet:

A \_\_\_\_ C-6

B \_\_\_\_ C-8

C \_\_\_\_ C-2

D \_\_\_\_ C-1

1. All aluminum cylinders used for carbon dioxide and fire extinguishers require Eddy current examination combined with a visual inspection.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. A person who requalifies cylinders must maintain records at each location at which it

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cylinders.

A \_\_\_\_\_ inspects

B \_\_\_\_\_ tests

C \_\_\_\_\_ marks (stamps)

D \_\_\_\_\_ All of the above

1. A visual inspection is required:

A \_\_\_\_ Prior to a hydrostatic test

B \_\_\_\_ After a hydrostatic test

C \_\_\_\_ Either A or B

D \_\_\_\_ Both A and B

1. A cylinder filled before requalification becomes due may remain in service until it is:

A \_\_\_\_ due to be requalified

B \_\_\_\_ emptied

1. If any portion of an aluminum cylinder reaches what temperature will it be considered to have

been over heated?

A \_\_\_\_ 350 degrees F or 176 degrees C

B \_\_\_\_ 250 degrees F or 121 degrees C

C \_\_\_\_ both A and B

D \_\_\_\_ neither A nor B

1. If any portion of a steel or nickel cylinder reaches what temperature will it be considered to have been over heated?

A \_\_\_\_ 350 degrees F or 176 degrees C

B \_\_\_\_ 250 degrees F or 121 degrees C

C \_\_\_\_ 550 degrees F or 288 degrees C

D \_\_\_\_ 650 degrees F or 343 degrees C

1. According to CGA pamphlet C-6, bulged cylinders shall be:

A \_\_\_\_ retested

B \_\_\_\_ condemned

1. When condemning a cylinder, as an alternative to stamping or labeling and at the direction of the owner, the requalifier may render the cylinder incapable of holding pressure.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. The direct expansion method calculates a cylinder’s:

A \_\_\_\_ Total expansion

B \_\_\_\_ Permanent expansion

C \_\_\_\_ Total and permanent expansion

1. A cylinder must be condemned when evidence of cracking exists to the extent that the cylinder is likely to be weakened appreciably.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. Title 49 states the minimum test pressure for requalifying foreign cylinders to be:

A \_\_\_\_ as marked on the cylinder

B \_\_\_\_ As marked, but not less than 5/3 the service/working pressure

C \_\_\_\_ A or B

D \_\_\_\_ Both A and B

1. An increase the elastic expansion indicates the wall thickness has been reduced.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. DOT-3HT cylinders are authorized for flammable gases per PHMSA.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. Canadian and U.S. cylinders may be exchanged and freely used in commercial transport in both the U.S. and Canada respectively.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. Canadian cylinders may be used within the U.S. under the following conditions:

A \_\_\_\_ The Canadian transport commission (CTC) corresponds with a DOT specification

B \_\_\_\_ The cylinder has been requalified under a program authorized by Canadian TDG regulations.

C \_\_\_\_ The cylinder has been requalified in accordance with DOT specifications.

D \_\_\_\_ All of the above

1. When requalifying special permit/exemption cylinders you must:

A \_\_\_\_ get permission from the manufacturer

B \_\_\_\_ contact DOT for guidance

C \_\_\_\_ refer to the current special permit/exemption on file for correct criteria

1. If a RIN stamp is issued to the following RIN holder (A123), please indicate which stamp orientation is correct.

A \_\_\_\_ A1

23

B \_\_\_\_ A1

32

C \_\_\_\_ 32

1A

1. When testing to DOT regulations the following entries may be followed with ditto marks or a solid vertical line to indicate repetition of a previous entry.

A \_\_\_\_ All data entries

B \_\_\_\_ Date, actual dimensions (or symbol), manufacturers name (or symbol) if present, owners name (or symbol), and requalifiers name

C \_\_\_\_ Cannot use ditto marks or vertical line at all

1. DOT-3HT cylinders must be condemned if the elastic expansion exceeds the REE (rejected elastic expansion) as marked on the cylinder.

A \_\_\_\_true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. Previous requalification markings may never be obliterated.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. A dry chemical fire extinguisher may not contain more than \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide by volume or any other corrosive extinguishing agent.

A \_\_\_\_ 10%

B \_\_\_\_ 20%

C \_\_\_\_ 30%

D \_\_\_\_ 40%

1. Aluminum cylinders made of 6351 alloy used in SCBA, SCUBA or oxygen service must be inspected for sustained load cracking as described in CFR49 section 180.209 (m) using a non- destructive examination and visual inspection.

A \_\_\_\_true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. The associate administrator has determined that there are special conditions that a DOT cylinder is to be requalified even though the cylinder may not be periodically due. These conditions are (but not limited to):

A \_\_\_\_ Cylinder shows evidence of cracks, dents, leakage or thermal areas

B \_\_\_\_ Cylinder shows evidence of being overheated

C \_\_\_\_ Cylinder has been in an accident or may be in an unsafe condition

D \_\_\_\_ All of the above

1. Requalification marking on a cylinder used as a dry chemical fire extinguisher may be by means of a pressure sensitive label. Other cylinders must use permanent marking (other than stamping a composite).

A \_\_\_\_true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. If a cylinder is hydrostatically tested, a visual inspection is not required.

A \_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_ false

1. When performing a visual inspection it is necessary to have which tools:

A \_\_\_\_Inspection light (fiber optic)

B \_\_\_\_ depth gauges & probe

C \_\_\_\_ dental style mirror

D \_\_\_\_ All of the above

1. For each cylinder with a coating or attachments that would inhibit inspection of the cylinder, the coating or attachments must be removed before performing the visual inspection.

A \_\_\_\_true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. At the time of requalification, in preparation for inspection, all rust, scale, caked paint, coatings, etc., shall be:

A \_\_\_\_ carefully recorded in your written report

B \_\_\_\_ completely removed from the exterior of the cylinder

1. If the cylinder has a permanent attachment such as a foot ring that covers a portion of the

cylinder surface, the attachment to the cylinder must be checked for the possible entry of moisture to an unseen area of the cylinder.

A \_\_\_\_true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. Evidence of a break in the seal of a cylinder attachment is cause for:

A \_\_\_\_ cylinders removal from service

B \_\_\_\_removal of the attachment

1. CFR 49 requires the retesting facility has all the applicable CGA pamphlets for testing and visual inspection purposes.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. According to CGA C-6 , a high pressure cylinder is marked with a service pressure of:

A \_\_\_\_800 PSI or greater

B \_\_\_\_ 1000 PSI or greater

C \_\_\_\_ 900 PSI or greater

D \_\_\_\_ 3000 PSI or greater

1. According to CGA C-6, a low pressure cylinder is marked with a service pressure of:

A \_\_\_\_ less than 800 PSI

B \_\_\_\_ less than 1000 PSI

C \_\_\_\_ less than 3000 PSI

D \_\_\_\_ less than 900 PSI

1. Bulges occur in cylinders that:

A \_\_\_\_Have been over heated

B \_\_\_\_Have sidewalls thinner from severe corrosion

C \_\_\_\_ could be A or B

D \_\_\_\_ neither A or B

1. According to CGA pamphlet \_\_\_\_, cylinder necks must be examined for cracks, folds and other flaws.

A \_\_\_\_ C-1

B \_\_\_\_C-6

C \_\_\_\_ C-8

D \_\_\_\_C-5

1. A bulge in a cylinder is not a serious condition.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. CGA pamphlet C-6 is used for the visual inspection for steel cylinders and has guidelines for determining many flaws and defect criteria.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. According to CGA C-6, 5.3.1 regarding external inspection and corrosion:

A \_\_\_\_ Any repairs shall be performed prior to the hydrostatic test

B \_\_\_\_ Any repairs may be performed after the hydrostatic test

C \_\_\_\_ It does not matter whether repairs are completed before or after the hydrostatic test

D \_\_\_\_ If corrosion repairs are necessary, the cylinder must be condemned

1. According to CFR 49 section 173.23, after July 2, 1982, a seamless aluminum cylinder manufactured in conformance with and for use under DOT special permit/exemption

E6498, 7042, 8107, 8364 and 8422 may be continued in use if marked before or at the time of the next retest with:

A \_\_\_\_ The specification identification “3AL” immediately above the special permit/exemption number

B \_\_\_\_ the DOT mark (e.g., DOT 3AL-1800) in proximity to the special permit/exemption mark

C \_\_\_\_ No special marking required beyond the special permit marking

D \_\_\_\_ Either A or B

1. CFR 49 section 178.46 states that specification 3AL seamless aluminum straight threaded cylinders have: (check all that apply)

A \_\_\_\_ at least 5 engaged threads

B \_\_\_\_ at least 6 engaged threads

C \_\_\_\_ a tight fit

D \_\_\_\_a factor of safety in shear of at least 10 at test pressure

E \_\_\_\_ hand tightening is sufficient

1. Where the cylinder is part of a certified assembly, like in the self contained breathing

apparatus (SCBA) unit used by fire fighters and emergency response personnel, the o-ring used:

A \_\_\_\_Must be the O-ring type originally certified with the assembly

B \_\_\_\_Any O-ring which fits may be used

1. The CFR stipulates that a cylinder need not be condemned when a cylinder shows only slight evidence of bulging.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

1. In order to properly inspect a composite cylinder the requalifier would need CGA pamphlets:

(check all that apply)

A \_\_\_\_ C-5

B \_\_\_\_ C-6.1

C \_\_\_\_C-10

D \_\_\_\_C-6.2

1. The interior of the neck of a composite cylinder shall be examined for cracking:

A \_\_\_\_ Before the hydrostatic test

B \_\_\_\_After the hydrostatic test

1. Valuable information to locate CGA pamphlet(s) usage, Incorporated By Reference (IBR) can be found in section 171.7 of CFR 49

A \_\_\_\_true

B \_\_\_\_ false

100) The minimum required documents for RIN acquisition and DOT testing are: CFR 49 sections 170-199, CGA C-1 (methods of testing), CGA C-6 (steel), CGA C-6.1 (HP aluminum), CGA C-6.2 (Composite), CGA C-5 (steel service life) and as applicable for the types of cylinders requalified.

A \_\_\_\_true

B \_\_\_\_ false

101) When calibrating the hydrostatic test to a test pressure UNDER 3000PSI, the operator needs to test within

what percentage or pressure?

A \_\_\_\_ 1000 PSI

B \_\_\_\_ 10%

C \_\_\_\_ 500 PSI

102) Section 180.209(j) of title 49 contains the criteria for qualification period intervals for 4B, 4BA, 4BW cylinder

testing as applicable to the type of test.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

103) The expansion indicating device of the test apparatus must permit incremental reading of the cylinder expansion to 1% of the total expansion of each cylinder tested or .1CC, whichever is larger.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

104) The requalification facility must have what certificate on file pertaining to the hydrostatic test equipment?

A \_\_\_\_ Certificate of conformance

B \_\_\_\_ Master gauge certificate

C \_\_\_\_ Calibration cylinder certificate

105) Review the following test results for a water jacket cylinder test and determine what percent of permanent

is the correct answer.

Total expansion = 88 grams or CC’s

Permanent expansion = 3 grams or CC’s

A \_\_\_\_ 6%

B \_\_\_\_ 8%

C \_\_\_\_ 3.4%

106) During a hydrostatic test on a DOT 3AA2400 PSI cylinder, the system fails to reach 1000 PSI (while pressurizing), after correcting the problem, you must:

A \_\_\_\_ test the cylinder at 10% higher than the 4000 PSI test pressure (i.e. 4400 psi)

B \_\_\_\_ test the cylinder 3 times

C \_\_\_\_ begin the test again and test to 4000 psi

107) If the RIN holder is testing to 3000 psi, 5000 psi and 7500 psi on a given day, the test apparatus will need to be

calibrated to what pressures?

A \_\_\_\_ 1000, 5000 and 10,000 PSI

B \_\_\_\_ 2000, 6000 and 7,000 PSI

C \_\_\_\_ 3000, 5000 and 8,000 PSI

108) When stamping a cylinder with a star (10 year test), this condition is based on the cylinder being originally stamped with a star from the manufacturer.

A \_\_\_\_ true

B \_\_\_\_ false

109) In order to maintain a current RIN, the holder shall renew their number every:

A \_\_\_\_ 10 years

B \_\_\_\_ 3 years

C \_\_\_\_ 5 years

110) This test fulfills the requirement for hazmat employee training for title 49 section 172.704, (1) General awareness/familiarization training, (2) Function-specific training, as applicable. It is the responsibility of the

Company or RIN holder to also provide safety and security training as required for a given facility. By signing this

statement , you acknowledge responsibility for study of material presented in this training.

Test taken by: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_(person’s name)

Witness or supervisor: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(name)