

Practice Questions for ADR Safety Advisor Exam

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Question 1

What is the primary purpose of the ADR agreement?
A) To regulate the international transport of passengers
B) To ensure the safe transport of dangerous goods by road
C) To standardize vehicle maintenance across Europe
D) To control the import and export of chemicals

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The ADR (Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) is an international treaty aimed at ensuring the safe and secure transport of dangerous goods by road. It establishes uniform rules for packaging, labeling, documentation, and vehicle requirements. Options A, C, and D are incorrect, as they do not reflect the scope of ADR (reference: ADR 1.1.1).

Question 2

Which UN number corresponds to diesel fuel?
A) UN 1202
B) UN 1267
C) UN 1993
D) UN 3082

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Diesel fuel is classified under UN 1202 (Gas oil or diesel fuel or heating oil, light) in ADR's dangerous goods list (ADR 3.2.1, Table A). UN 1267 is for crude oil, UN 1993 is for flammable liquids (n.o.s.), and UN 3082 is for environmentally hazardous substances (n.o.s.), making them incorrect.

Question 3

What does the term "proper shipping name" refer to in ADR?
A) The commercial name of a product
B) The name of the manufacturer of the dangerous goods
C) The technical name listed in the ADR dangerous goods list
D) The emergency contact name for the consignment

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: The proper shipping name is the standardized technical name for dangerous goods as listed in ADR 3.2.1, Table A (e.g., "Ethanol" for UN 1170). It ensures consistent identification globally. Option A is incorrect, as commercial names are not used; option B is unrelated; and option D refers to emergency information, not the shipping name (reference: ADR 3.1.2).

Question 4

Which class of dangerous goods includes explosives?
A) Class 1
B) Class 2
C) Class 3
D) Class 4

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Class 1 in ADR covers explosives, including substances and articles capable of causing explosions or pyrotechnic effects (ADR 2.2.1). Class 2 is gases, Class 3 is flammable liquids, and Class 4 includes flammable solids and other reactive substances, making them incorrect.

Question 5

What is the maximum net mass of dangerous goods allowed in a single package under limited quantities for UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid)?
A) 1 kg
B) 5 kg
C) 30 kg
D) 100 kg

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II or III), the limited quantities provision allows a maximum of 5 kg or 5 liters per inner packaging (ADR 3.4.6, Table in 3.4.6.2). The outer package must not exceed 30 kg gross mass, but the question refers to net mass, making 5 kg correct. Options A, C, and D do not align with the limited quantities rules for this substance.

Question 6

Which document must always accompany the transport of dangerous goods under ADR?
A) Safety data sheet (SDS)
B) Transport document
C) Vehicle registration certificate
D) Driver’s license

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The transport document is mandatory for all dangerous goods shipments under ADR, containing details like UN number, proper shipping name, class, and quantity (ADR 5.4.1). An SDS (option A) is not required during transport, though it may be provided. Options C and D are unrelated to dangerous goods documentation.

Question 7

What type of placard is required for a vehicle carrying UN 1203 (Gasoline)?
A) Orange rectangular plate with UN number only
B) Class 3 flammable liquid placard
C) Class 8 corrosive placard
D) No placard is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1203 (Gasoline) is a Class 3 flammable liquid. Vehicles carrying it must display a Class 3 placard (red diamond with flame symbol) on all sides and ends, as per ADR 5.3.1. An orange plate with the UN number and hazard identification number is also required (ADR 5.3.2), but the placard is specific to the class, making B correct. Option C is for corrosives, and option D is incorrect, as placards are mandatory.

Question 8

Which of the following is a general exemption under ADR?
A) Transport of unlimited quantities of dangerous goods
B) Transport of dangerous goods in limited quantities
C) Transport without any documentation
D) Transport without driver training

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR allows exemptions for dangerous goods transported in limited quantities, as specified in ADR 3.4, which reduces packaging and documentation requirements for small amounts. Option A is incorrect, as unlimited quantities are not exempt. Option C is false, as documentation is still required in most cases, and option D is incorrect, as driver training is mandatory for most dangerous goods (ADR 8.2).

Question 9

What is the hazard identification number (Kemler code) for UN 1090 (Acetone)?
A) 30
B) 33
C) 80
D) 90

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1090 (Acetone) is a Class 3 flammable liquid with a high flammability risk (Packing Group II). Its hazard identification number is 33, indicating a highly flammable liquid (ADR 5.3.2.3). Option 30 is for flammable liquids with lower risk, 80 is for corrosives, and 90 is for environmentally hazardous substances, making them incorrect.

Question 10

Who is responsible for ensuring that a consignment of dangerous goods complies with ADR?
A) The driver only
B) The consignor only
C) The consignor, carrier, and driver
D) The receiver only

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: Under ADR, multiple parties share responsibility for compliance. The consignor must classify, package, and document the goods correctly (ADR 1.4.2). The carrier ensures the vehicle and transport conditions comply (ADR 1.4.3), and the driver must follow safety procedures and carry required documents (ADR 8.2). Option D is incorrect, as the receiver's responsibilities are limited unless they act as a consignee.

Question 11

What is the primary role of a Dangerous Goods Safety Advisor (DGSA) under ADR?
A) To drive vehicles carrying dangerous goods
B) To monitor compliance with ADR and advise the undertaking
C) To package and label dangerous goods
D) To enforce ADR regulations as a government official

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The DGSA's primary role, as defined in ADR 1.8.3, is to advise undertakings involved in the transport of dangerous goods and ensure compliance with ADR requirements. This includes monitoring practices, preparing reports, and verifying procedures. Option A is incorrect, as DGSAs do not drive vehicles. Option C is a consignor's duty, and option D is the role of regulatory authorities, not DGSAs.

Question 12

Who is required to appoint a DGSA under ADR?
A) Only transport companies with more than 50 employees
B) Any undertaking that transports, loads, or unloads dangerous goods
C) Only manufacturers of dangerous goods
D) Only government agencies handling dangerous goods

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.8.3.1 requires any undertaking involved in the transport, loading, or unloading of dangerous goods to appoint a DGSA, regardless of size or type, unless exempted (e.g., for limited quantities). Option A is incorrect, as there is no employee threshold. Option C is too narrow, and option D is incorrect, as government agencies are not specifically targeted.

Question 13

Which of the following is a mandatory task of a DGSA?
A) Preparing transport documents for every consignment
B) Investigating serious accidents involving dangerous goods
C) Conducting vehicle maintenance checks
D) Loading dangerous goods onto vehicles

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.8.3.6 lists the DGSA's duties, including investigating serious accidents or infringements involving dangerous goods and preparing reports. Option A is the consignor's responsibility (ADR 5.4.1). Option C is the carrier's duty (ADR 1.4.3), and option D is performed by loaders, not DGSAs (ADR 1.4.2.3).

Question 14

Under ADR, who is responsible for ensuring that the consignor provides a correct transport document?
A) The driver
B) The consignor
C) The DGSA
D) The receiver

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The consignor is responsible for providing a correct transport document with all required information, such as UN number and proper shipping name (ADR 1.4.2.1.1). The DGSA may verify compliance (ADR 1.8.3), but the primary responsibility lies with the consignor, not the DGSA (option C), driver (option A), or receiver (option D).

Question 15

What must a DGSA do after identifying a serious infringement of ADR rules?
A) Immediately stop the transport operation
B) Prepare a report for the undertaking and authorities
C) Personally correct the infringement
D) Notify the consignee only

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.8.3.6 requires the DGSA to prepare a report on serious infringements or accidents for the undertaking and, if necessary, competent authorities. Option A is not a DGSA duty, as stopping transport is a carrier or authority responsibility. Option C is incorrect, as DGSAs advise rather than perform corrections. Option D is irrelevant, as consignees are not primarily involved.

Question 16

Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of the carrier under ADR?
A) Ensuring the vehicle is suitable for dangerous goods
B) Classifying the dangerous goods
C) Checking that required placards are displayed
D) Verifying that the driver has an ADR training certificate

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The carrier's responsibilities include ensuring vehicle suitability, displaying placards, and verifying driver training (ADR 1.4.3.1). Classifying dangerous goods is the consignor's duty (ADR 1.4.2.1.1). Option B is therefore not a carrier responsibility, making it the correct answer.

Question 17

When must a DGSA prepare an annual report?
A) Only after a serious accident occurs
B) At least once per year for the undertaking
C) Only when requested by the competent authority
D) Every time dangerous goods are transported

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.8.3.6 requires the DGSA to prepare an annual report summarizing the undertaking's activities related to dangerous goods, including compliance and incidents, to be kept for five years. Option A is incorrect, as annual reports are mandatory regardless of accidents. Option C is false, as the report is routine, not on-demand. Option D is impractical and not required.

Question 18

Who is responsible for ensuring that dangerous goods are correctly packed before transport?
A) The packer
B) The driver
C) The DGSA
D) The carrier

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: The packer is responsible for ensuring that dangerous goods are packed in compliance with ADR requirements, such as using approved packaging (ADR 1.4.2.3). The DGSA may verify procedures (option C), the driver checks for visible issues (option B), and the carrier ensures transport conditions (option D), but the packer has primary responsibility.

Question 19

Under ADR, what is a key duty of the loader?
A) Issuing the transport document
B) Ensuring segregation of incompatible goods
C) Training the driver in ADR requirements
D) Approving the vehicle's technical inspection

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The loader's duties include ensuring that incompatible dangerous goods are segregated during loading to prevent reactions (ADR 1.4.2.3.1). Option A is the consignor's responsibility, option C is the employer's or training provider's duty, and option D is the carrier's responsibility, making them incorrect.

Question 20

What action must a DGSA take to ensure compliance with ADR training requirements?
A) Personally train all employees
B) Verify that employees are adequately trained
C) Conduct vehicle inspections for training compliance
D) Issue ADR training certificates

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The DGSA must verify that employees involved in dangerous goods transport are trained in accordance with ADR requirements (ADR 1.8.3.6). Option A is incorrect, as DGSAs advise rather than train. Option C is unrelated to training, and option D is the responsibility of accredited training providers, not DGSAs.

Question 21

What does the term "dangerous goods" mean in ADR?
A) Any substance that is flammable
B) Substances and articles that present a risk during transport
C) Only radioactive materials
D) Goods requiring special packaging

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: According to ADR 1.2.1, "dangerous goods" are substances and articles that, due to their properties, present a risk to health, safety, property, or the environment during transport by road, as listed in ADR Parts 2 and 3. Option A is too narrow, as dangerous goods include non-flammable substances. Option C is incorrect, as it excludes other classes. Option D is vague and not the definition.

Question 22

In ADR, what is a “consignor”?
A) The person who drives the vehicle
B) The person or entity that sends the dangerous goods
C) The person who receives the dangerous goods
D) The person who inspects the vehicle

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.2.1 defines a “consignor” as the person or entity that sends or consigns dangerous goods for transport, responsible for classification, packaging, and documentation (ADR 1.4.2.1). Option A refers to the driver, option C is the consignee, and option D is unrelated to the consignor’s role.

Question 23

What is the definition of a “transport unit” in ADR?
A) A single package of dangerous goods
B) A vehicle or combination of vehicles used for transport
C) A container used for intermodal transport
D) A warehouse storing dangerous goods

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.2.1 defines a “transport unit” as a motor vehicle, a vehicle with a trailer, or a combination of vehicles (e.g., a tractor and semi-trailer) used for the transport of goods. Option A refers to a package, option C is a container, and option D is a storage facility, none of which match the definition.

Question 24

What does the term “packing group” refer to in ADR?
A) The type of vehicle used for transport
B) The degree of danger posed by dangerous goods
C) The number of packages in a consignment
D) The training level required for handlers

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.2.1 defines “packing group” as a classification (I, II, or III) indicating the degree of danger of dangerous goods, with Packing Group I being the most dangerous and III the least. This determines packaging requirements (ADR 4.1). Option A is unrelated, option C is incorrect, and option D refers to training, not packing groups.

Question 25

In ADR, what is meant by “limited quantities”?
A) Small amounts of dangerous goods exempt from ADR
B) Quantities of goods requiring special permits
C) Dangerous goods packed in small containers only
D) Maximum quantities allowed on a single vehicle

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: ADR 1.2.1 defines “limited quantities” as small amounts of dangerous goods per inner packaging that are exempt from certain ADR requirements (e.g., full documentation or placarding) under ADR 3.4, provided specific conditions are met. Option B is incorrect, as permits are unrelated. Option C is too narrow, and option D refers to load limits, not limited quantities.

Question 26

What is a “UN number” according to ADR?
A) A unique identifier for a transport vehicle
B) A four-digit number identifying a specific dangerous substance or article
C) A code for the country of origin
D) A number indicating the packing group

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.2.1 defines a “UN number” as a four-digit number assigned to a specific dangerous substance or article in the UN Model Regulations, used in ADR to identify goods (e.g., UN 1203 for gasoline). Option A is incorrect, as UN numbers are not vehicle-specific. Option C is unrelated, and option D refers to packing groups, not UN numbers.

Question 27

What does the term “proper shipping name” mean in ADR?
A) The commercial name of the product
B) The name of the consignor or consignee
C) The standardized name of dangerous goods in the ADR list
D) The emergency contact name for the transport

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: ADR 1.2.1 defines the “proper shipping name” as the standardized name for dangerous goods listed in ADR 3.2.1, Table A (e.g., “Ethanol” for UN 1170). It ensures consistent identification. Option A is incorrect, as commercial names are not used. Option B is unrelated, and option D refers to emergency information, not the shipping name.

Question 28

In ADR, what is a “consignee”?
A) The person who prepares the dangerous goods for transport
B) The person or entity intended to receive the dangerous goods
C) The person who loads the goods onto the vehicle
D) The person who inspects the packaging

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.2.1 defines a “consignee” as the person or entity intended to receive the dangerous goods at the destination. Option A is the consignor, option C is the loader, and option D is unrelated to the consignee’s role.

Question 29

What is the definition of a “carrier” in ADR?
A) The person who manufactures dangerous goods
B) The person or entity that transports dangerous goods by road
C) The person who stores dangerous goods
D) The person who classifies dangerous goods

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.2.1 defines a “carrier” as the person or entity that carries out the transport of dangerous goods by road, responsible for vehicle suitability and driver training (ADR 1.4.3). Option A is a manufacturer, option C is a warehouse operator, and option D is the consignor’s role.

Question 30

What does “placard” mean in ADR?
A) A label placed on a package of dangerous goods
B) A sign indicating the vehicle’s registration number
C) A large sign on a vehicle indicating the class of dangerous goods
D) A document carried by the driver

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: ADR 1.2.1 defines a “placard” as a large sign or marking displayed on a vehicle or transport unit to indicate the class of dangerous goods being carried (e.g., a red diamond for Class 3 flammable liquids), as per ADR 5.3.1. Option A refers to a label (smaller, on packages), option B is unrelated, and option D is a transport document.

Question 31

What is the purpose of the 1000 points rule in ADR?
A) To classify dangerous goods by their UN number
B) To exempt certain transports from full ADR requirements
C) To determine the packing group of dangerous goods
D) To calculate the maximum load capacity of a vehicle

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The 1000 points rule (ADR 1.1.3.6) allows exemptions from certain ADR requirements (e.g., orange plates, full driver training) for transports of dangerous goods in packages where the total points, based on quantity and transport category, do not exceed 1000. Option A is incorrect, as UN numbers identify substances, not the rule's purpose. Option C relates to packing groups (ADR 2.2), and option D is unrelated to the rule.

Question 32

How are points calculated for dangerous goods under the 1000 points rule?
A) By multiplying the quantity by the UN number
B) By multiplying the quantity by a multiplier based on the transport category
C) By adding the packing group numbers
D) By dividing the net mass by the vehicle capacity

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.1.3.6.3 assigns dangerous goods to transport categories (0–4), each with a multiplier (e.g., 50 for category 1, 1 for category 3). Points are calculated by multiplying the quantity (in kg or liters) by the multiplier for each substance and summing the total. Option A is incorrect, as UN numbers are not used. Option C relates to packing groups, and option D is unrelated. Example: 10 liters of a category 1 substance (multiplier 50) = 500 points.

Question 33

Which of the following is exempt from the 1000 points calculation?
A) Dangerous goods in limited quantities
B) Dangerous goods in tanks
C) High consequence dangerous goods
D) Goods in transport category 0

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Dangerous goods in limited quantities (ADR 3.4) are exempt from the 1000 points calculation, as they have separate provisions and do not contribute to the points total (ADR 1.1.3.6.2). Goods in tanks (option B) are not covered by the rule (ADR 1.1.3.6.1). High consequence goods (option C) are subject to additional rules (ADR 1.10), and category 0 goods (option D) have a multiplier of infinity, making exemptions impossible.

Question 34

What is the maximum total points allowed for exemptions under the 1000 points rule?
A) 500 points
B) 1000 points
C) 2000 points
D) 5000 points

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The 1000 points rule (ADR 1.1.3.6) allows exemptions from certain ADR requirements if the total points for dangerous goods in a transport unit do not exceed 1000. Above this threshold, full ADR requirements apply, including orange plates and driver certification. Options A, C, and D are incorrect, as 1000 is the defined limit.

Question 35

What equipment is required for a vehicle transporting dangerous goods under the 1000 points rule?
A) A 2 kg ABC fire extinguisher, high-visibility vest, and warning triangle
B) A 6 kg fire extinguisher and eye protection
C) An orange plate and tunnel restriction signs
D) A full ADR vehicle equipment kit

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: For transports under the 1000 points rule, minimal equipment is required: a 2 kg ABC fire extinguisher, one high-visibility vest per crew member, a warning triangle, and a portable lighting device (ADR 8.1.5, modified by 1.1.3.6). Option B includes equipment for full ADR compliance, option C is not required below 1000 points, and option D is excessive for this exemption.

Question 36

What defines “high consequence dangerous goods” in ADR?
A) Goods with a transport category of 4
B) Goods that could cause significant harm if misused, such as in a terrorist event
C) Goods transported in limited quantities
D) Goods with a packing group of III

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.10.3.1 defines high consequence dangerous goods as those that, if misused (e.g., in a terrorist event), could cause mass casualties, significant economic disruption, or environmental damage. Examples include certain explosives or toxic substances above specified thresholds (ADR 1.10.3.2.1). Option A is incorrect, as category 4 goods are low-risk. Option C relates to exemptions, and option D is unrelated to the definition.

Question 37

Which of the following is a requirement for transporting high consequence dangerous goods?
A) No security measures are required
B) A security plan must be implemented
C) Only limited quantities can be transported
D) The transport must stay under 1000 points

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 1.10.3.2 requires undertakings transporting high consequence dangerous goods to implement a security plan to mitigate risks, such as theft or misuse. This includes access control, personnel training, and security measures. Option A is incorrect, as security is mandatory. Option C is false, as high consequence goods often exceed limited quantities. Option D is unrelated, as the 1000 points rule is separate from security requirements.

Question 38

A transport unit carries 20 kg of a transport category 1 substance (multiplier 50). How many points does this contribute?
A) 20 points
B) 50 points
C) 1000 points
D) 2000 points

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: Points are calculated by multiplying the quantity by the transport category multiplier (ADR 1.1.3.6.3). For 20 kg of a category 1 substance (multiplier 50), the calculation is 20 × 50 = 1000 points. Options A and B are incorrect, as they misapply the multiplier. Option D is incorrect, as it overestimates the points.

Question 39

Which of the following substances is typically classified as a high consequence dangerous good?
A) UN 1203 (Gasoline) in limited quantities
B) UN 0331 (Explosive, blasting, type B) above 1000 kg
C) UN 2796 (Sulphuric acid) in 25 kg packages
D) Empty, uncleaned packaging (transport category 4)

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 0331 (Explosive, blasting, type B) above 1000 kg is listed as a high consequence dangerous good in ADR 1.10.3.2.1 due to its potential for mass destruction if misused. Option A (gasoline in limited quantities) is exempt from high consequence rules. Option C (sulphuric acid) is not typically high consequence unless in large quantities, and option D (empty packaging) is low-risk (category 4).

Question 40

What happens if a transport unit exceeds 1000 points?
A) No ADR requirements apply
B) Full ADR requirements, including orange plates and driver certification, apply
C) Only a transport document is required
D) The transport is prohibited

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: If the total points exceed 1000, the transport unit loses exemptions under ADR 1.1.3.6, and full ADR requirements apply, including orange plates, full vehicle equipment, and an ADR-trained driver (ADR 8.2). Option A is incorrect, as requirements increase. Option C is insufficient, as multiple requirements apply. Option D is false, as transport is allowed if compliant.

Question 41

What is the primary purpose of classifying dangerous goods in ADR?
A) To determine the vehicle type required
B) To identify their hazards and assign appropriate transport conditions
C) To calculate the transport cost
D) To assign a packing group only

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Classification in ADR (Part 2, ADR 2.1.1) identifies the hazards of dangerous goods (e.g., flammability, toxicity) and assigns them to one of nine classes to ensure appropriate packaging, labeling, and transport conditions. Option A is a consequence of classification, not its purpose. Option C is unrelated, and option D is too narrow, as classification includes more than packing groups.

Question 42

Which class includes gases under ADR?
A) Class 1
B) Class 2
C) Class 3
D) Class 4

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 2.2.2 classifies gases as Class 2, subdivided into flammable gases (2F), non-flammable/non-toxic gases (2A), and toxic gases (2T). Class 1 is explosives, Class 3 is flammable liquids, and Class 4 includes flammable solids and other reactive substances, making them incorrect (ADR 2.1.2).

Question 43

A substance with a flash point of 45°C is most likely classified as:
A) Class 2 (Gases)
B) Class 3 (Flammable liquids)
C) Class 8 (Corrosive substances)
D) Class 9 (Miscellaneous dangerous substances)

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 2.2.3 classifies flammable liquids (Class 3) as liquids with a flash point of 60°C or less (or 65°C for certain substances). A flash point of 45°C indicates a flammable liquid. Option A is incorrect, as gases are not defined by flash point. Option C is for corrosives, and option D is for miscellaneous substances, neither of which apply.

Question 44

How is a substance classified as a Class 1 explosive?
A) Based on its boiling point
B) Based on its ability to cause explosions or pyrotechnic effects
C) Based on its pH level
D) Based on its environmental impact

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 2.2.1 classifies Class 1 substances as explosives if they can cause explosions, deflagrations, or pyrotechnic effects, determined by specific tests (e.g., UN Manual of Tests and Criteria). Option A is irrelevant, as boiling point is not a criterion. Option C relates to corrosives, and option D is relevant to Class 9 in some cases, not Class 1.

Question 45

Which division of Class 4 includes substances liable to spontaneous combustion?
A) Division 4.1
B) Division 4.2
C) Division 4.3
D) Division 4.4

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 2.2.42 classifies Division 4.2 as substances liable to spontaneous combustion under normal transport conditions (e.g., pyrophoric substances). Division 4.1 includes flammable solids, Division 4.3 is for substances that emit flammable gases with water, and Division 4.4 does not exist, making them incorrect.

Question 46

A substance is classified as Class 6.1 (Toxic substances) if it:
A) Has a flash point below 60°C
B) Can cause death or serious injury by inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact
C) Is corrosive to metals
D) Is radioactive

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 2.2.61 defines Class 6.1 (Toxic substances) as substances that can cause death, serious injury, or harm to humans via inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact, based on toxicity tests (e.g., LD50 values). Option A applies to Class 3, option C to Class 8, and option D to Class 7, making them incorrect.

Question 47

What determines the packing group for a Class 8 corrosive substance?
A) Its flash point
B) The degree of corrosivity to skin or metal
C) Its radioactive properties
D) Its ability to emit flammable gases

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For Class 8 corrosive substances, ADR 2.2.8 assigns packing groups (I, II, or III) based on the degree of corrosivity, determined by tests for skin corrosion (e.g., full thickness destruction in 3 minutes for Packing Group I) or metal corrosion. Option A is relevant to Class 3, option C to Class 7, and option D to Class 4.3, making them incorrect.

Question 48

Which class includes substances that pose a danger during transport but do not meet the criteria for other classes?
A) Class 5
B) Class 6
C) Class 7
D) Class 9

Correct Answer: D
Explanation: ADR 2.2.9 defines Class 9 as miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles that present a danger during transport but do not meet the criteria for Classes 1–8 (e.g., environmentally hazardous substances, lithium batteries). Class 5 includes oxidizing substances, Class 6 includes toxic and infectious substances, and Class 7 is radioactive materials, making them incorrect.

Question 49

A substance that emits flammable gases when in contact with water is classified as:
A) Class 2.2
B) Class 3
C) Class 4.3
D) Class 6.2

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: ADR 2.2.43 classifies substances that emit flammable gases when in contact with water (e.g., alkali metals) as Class 4.3 (Dangerous when wet). Class 2.2 is non-flammable/non-toxic gases, Class 3 is flammable liquids, and Class 6.2 is infectious substances, making them incorrect.

Question 50

Who is responsible for the correct classification of dangerous goods under ADR?
A) The carrier
B) The consignor
C) The driver
D) The DGSA

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The consignor is responsible for correctly classifying dangerous goods, including determining the class, division, and packing group, based on ADR 2.1 and 2.2 criteria (ADR 1.4.2.1.1). The carrier (option A) ensures transport conditions, the driver (option C) checks compliance, and the DGSA (option D) advises but does not classify, making them incorrect.

Question 51

What is the purpose of a UN number in ADR?
A) To indicate the packing group of a substance
B) To uniquely identify a dangerous substance or article
C) To specify the transport category
D) To determine the vehicle type required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: A UN number is a four-digit code that uniquely identifies a specific dangerous substance or article in the ADR dangerous goods list (ADR 3.1.2, 3.2.1). For example, UN 1203 identifies gasoline. Option A is incorrect, as packing groups are separate. Option C relates to the 1000 points rule (ADR 1.1.3.6), and option D is a consequence of classification, not the UN number's purpose.

Question 52

Which UN number corresponds to ethanol (ethyl alcohol)?
A) UN 1170
B) UN 1202
C) UN 1993
D) UN 3082

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1170 is assigned to ethanol (ethyl alcohol), a Class 3 flammable liquid, as listed in ADR 3.2.1, Table A. UN 1202 is diesel fuel, UN 1993 is flammable liquid (n.o.s.), and UN 3082 is environmentally hazardous substance (n.o.s.), making them incorrect.

Question 53

What do special provisions in ADR specify?
A) The type of vehicle required for transport
B) Modifications or exemptions to standard ADR requirements for specific substances
C) The maximum quantity allowed per package
D) The training requirements for drivers

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Special provisions, listed in ADR 3.3, provide specific modifications, exemptions, or additional requirements for certain dangerous goods identified by UN number (e.g., exemptions from labeling or alternative packaging). They are referenced in column 6 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1). Option A is a general requirement, option C relates to packaging instructions, and option D is covered in ADR 8.2, not special provisions.

Question 54

Which special provision allows UN 1133 (Adhesives) to be transported with reduced labeling requirements under certain conditions?
A) Special Provision 144
B) Special Provision 640
C) Special Provision 601
D) Special Provision 274

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Special Provision 144 (ADR 3.3) allows UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3) in inner packagings up to 5 liters to be transported with reduced labeling requirements if packed in limited quantities or specific combination packagings. Special Provision 640 applies to certain flammable liquids, 601 to batteries, and 274 to generic names, making them incorrect.

Question 55

What is the proper shipping name for UN 1814?
A) Sodium hydroxide solution
B) Potassium hydroxide solution
C) Hydrochloric acid
D) Sulphuric acid

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1814 corresponds to potassium hydroxide solution, a Class 8 corrosive substance, as listed in ADR 3.2.1, Table A. UN 1824 is sodium hydroxide solution, UN 1789 is hydrochloric acid, and UN 2796 is sulphuric acid, making options A, C, and D incorrect.

Question 56

According to Special Provision 274, what is required for UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s.)?
A) A security plan for high consequence goods
B) A technical name in addition to the proper shipping name
C) Exemption from placarding
D) Transport in tanks only

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Special Provision 274 (ADR 3.3) requires that for UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s.), the proper shipping name must be supplemented with a technical name (e.g., “Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (contains xylene)”) in the transport document to specify the substance (ADR 5.4.1.2). Option A relates to ADR 1.10, option C is incorrect as no placarding exemption applies, and option D is not specified.

Question 57

Which UN number is assigned to lithium-ion batteries?
A) UN 3090
B) UN 3480
C) UN 3171
D) UN 3473

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 3480 is assigned to lithium-ion batteries (Class 9) as per ADR 3.2.1, Table A. UN 3090 is for lithium metal batteries, UN 3171 is for battery-powered vehicles, and UN 3473 is for fuel cell cartridges, making them incorrect.

Question 58

What does Special Provision 188 allow for UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries)?
A) Exemption from all ADR requirements
B) Transport under specific conditions without full dangerous goods labeling
C) Mandatory transport in tanks
D) Classification as non-dangerous goods

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Special Provision 188 (ADR 3.3) allows UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries) to be transported without full dangerous goods labeling and documentation if they meet specific conditions, such as low energy capacity, protective packaging, and quantity limits. Option A is incorrect, as some requirements still apply. Option C is irrelevant, and option D is false, as they remain dangerous goods.

Question 59

Which UN number corresponds to infectious substances affecting humans?
A) UN 2814
B) UN 2900
C) UN 3373
D) UN 3291

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 2814 is assigned to infectious substances affecting humans (Class 6.2) as per ADR 3.2.1, Table A. UN 2900 is for infectious substances affecting animals, UN 3373 is for diagnostic specimens, and UN 3291 is for clinical waste, making them incorrect.

Question 60

What does Special Provision 601 allow for UN 3166 (Vehicle, flammable liquid powered)?
A) Exemption from transport documentation
B) Transport without placards under certain conditions
C) Mandatory security plan
D) Classification as a non-dangerous good

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Special Provision 601 (ADR 3.3) allows UN 3166 (Vehicle, flammable liquid powered, Class 9) to be transported without placards or orange plates if the vehicle's fuel tank is empty or contains only residual fuel, among other conditions. Option A is incorrect, as documentation is still required. Option C relates to high consequence goods, and option D is false, as it remains a dangerous good.

Question 61

What is the purpose of packaging instructions in ADR for a given UN number?
A) To specify the vehicle type for transport
B) To define the type and specifications of packaging required
C) To indicate the driver training level needed
D) To determine the transport category

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Packaging instructions in ADR 4.1 (referenced in column 8 of Table A, ADR 3.2.1) specify the type, material, and specifications of packaging (e.g., drums, boxes) required for a UN number to ensure safe transport. Option A relates to vehicle requirements (ADR 8), option C to training (ADR 8.2), and option D to exemptions (ADR 1.1.3.6), making them incorrect.

Question 62

Which packaging instruction applies to UN 1170 (Ethanol, Class 3)?
A) P001
B) P400
C) P801
D) P650

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1170 (Ethanol, Class 3, Packing Group II or III) is assigned packaging instruction P001 in ADR 3.2.1, Table A, which allows combination packagings like fiberboard boxes with inner plastic bottles or steel drums. P400 is for gases, P801 for aerosols, and P650 for infectious substances, making them incorrect (ADR 4.1.4.1).

Question 63

What is the maximum inner packaging quantity for UN 1203 (Gasoline) under limited quantities?
A) 1 liter
B) 5 liters
C) 30 liters
D) 60 liters

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II), ADR 3.4.6 (column 7a of Table A) specifies a limited quantities code of LQ6, allowing up to 5 liters per inner packaging, with a maximum gross mass of 30 kg per package (ADR 3.4.6.2). Options A, C, and D do not align with LQ6 requirements.

Question 64

Which type of packaging is permitted for UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8) under packaging instruction P001?
A) Wooden crates only
B) Combination packagings with plastic inner packagings
C) Metal tanks only
D) Paper bags

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II or III) uses packaging instruction P001 (ADR 3.2.1, Table A), which permits combination packagings like plastic inner packagings (e.g., bottles) in outer fiberboard or steel boxes, tested for corrosivity. Wooden crates (option A) are not specified, metal tanks (option C) are for IBCs or tanks, and paper bags (option D) are unsuitable for liquids.

Question 65

What is the limited quantities exemption for UN 1814 (Potassium hydroxide solution, Class 8)?
A) 0.5 liter per inner packaging
B) 1 liter per inner packaging
C) 5 liters falta per inner packaging
D) No limited quantities exemption

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1814 (Potassium hydroxide solution, Class 8, Packing Group II) has a limited quantities code of LQ7 in ADR3.2.1, Table A, allowing up to 1 liter per inner packaging and 30 kg gross mass per package (ADR 3.4.6.2). Option A is for other substances (e.g., LQ4), option C is incorrect for Class 8, and option D is false, as a limited quantities exemption exists.

Question 66

For UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9), which packaging instruction applies?
A) P903
B) P001
C) P200
D) P650

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) is assigned packaging instruction P903 in ADR 3.2.1, Table A, which specifies requirements for strong outer packagings and protection against short circuits (ADR 4.1.4.1). P001 is for liquids/solids, P200 is for gases, and P650 is for infectious substances, making them incorrect.

Question 67

What marking is required on packages of UN 1203 (Gasoline) under limited quantities?
A) Full dangerous goods labels with UN number
B) A limited quantities mark (diamond with black lines)
C) An orange plate on the package
D) No marking is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For UN 1203 (Gasoline) under limited quantities, ADR 3.4.7 requires a limited quantities mark (a diamond with black top/bottom triangles) on the package, unless the package is too small, in which case a transport document may suffice. Full labels (option A) are not required, orange plates (option C) are for vehicles, and option D is incorrect, as marking is mandatory.

Question 68

Which special provision affects the packaging of UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3) under limited quantities?
A) Special Provision 144
B) Special Provision 274
C) Special Provision 601
D) Special Provision 650

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Special Provision 144 (ADR 3.3, linked to UN 1133 in Table A) allows UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3) to be transported in inner packagings up to 5 liters under limited quantities with reduced labeling and packaging requirements (e.g., no full dangerous goods labels). Special Provision 274 requires a technical name, 601 applies to vehicles, and 650 to infectious substances, making them incorrect.

Question 69

What is the maximum inner packaging quantity for UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s., Class 3, Packing Group II) under limited quantities?
A) 0.5 liter
B) 1 liter
C) 5 liters
D) 30 liters

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s., Packing Group II) has a limited quantities code of LQ6 in ADR 3.2.1, Table A, allowing up to 5 liters per inner packaging and 30 kg gross mass per package (ADR 3.4.6.2). Options A and B are for other codes (e.g., LQ4, LQ5), and option D is incorrect, as it exceeds the inner packaging limit.

Question 70

For UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2), which packaging instruction must be followed?
A) P001
B) P200
C) P620
D) P903

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) is assigned packaging instruction P620 in ADR 3.2.1, Table A, which requires triple packaging (leakproof inner, secondary, and outer layers) tested for Category A infectious substances (ADR 4.1.4.1). P001 is for liquids/solids, P200 is for gases, and P903 is for lithium batteries, making them incorrect.

Question 71

What is a subsidiary hazard in ADR classification?
A) The primary hazard of a substance
B) An additional hazard posed by a substance beyond its primary class
C) The packing group assigned to a substance
D) The transport category for exemptions

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: A subsidiary hazard (ADR 2.1.3.8) is an additional hazard posed by a substance beyond its primary class, identified in column 4 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1). For example, UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3) may have a subsidiary hazard of Class 6.1 if toxic. Option A is the primary class, option C relates to packing groups (ADR 2.2), and option D is for the 1000 points rule (ADR 1.1.3.6).

Question 72

Which column in the ADR dangerous goods list (Table A) indicates the subsidiary hazard for a substance?
A) Column 2
B) Column 4
C) Column 6
D) Column 8

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Column 4 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1) lists the subsidiary hazard(s) of a substance, if any, using the class number (e.g., “6.1” for a toxic subsidiary hazard). Column 2 is the proper shipping name, column 6 lists special provisions, and column 8 specifies packaging instructions, making them incorrect.

Question 73

What does the term “n.o.s.” mean in the dangerous goods list?
A) Not otherwise specified, for generic or unspecified substances
B) Non-hazardous or safe, for low-risk substances
C) Notified only by shipper, for undocumented goods
D) Not over standard, for limited quantities

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: In ADR 3.1.2, “n.o.s.” (not otherwise specified) is used in the proper shipping name for generic or unspecified substances that do not have a specific entry in the dangerous goods list (e.g., UN 1993, Flammable liquid, n.o.s.). Option B is incorrect, as n.o.s. entries can be hazardous. Option C is unrelated, and option D misinterprets the term.

Question 74

Under ADR, when can substances with different UN numbers be packed together?
A) Never, as mixed packing is prohibited
B) If permitted by mixed packing provisions in ADR 4.1.10
C) Only if they have the same packing group
D) Only if they are in limited quantities

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Mixed packing is allowed if specified in ADR 4.1.10, which provides provisions for packing substances with different UN numbers together, considering compatibility (e.g., no dangerous reactions). Column 9 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1) may reference mixed packing instructions (e.g., MP codes). Option A is false, as mixed packing is permitted. Options C and D are too restrictive, as compatibility, not just packing group or quantity, determines eligibility.

Question 75

What is the role of the classification code in the dangerous goods list?
A) To indicate the proper shipping name
B) To describe the specific hazard properties within a class
C) To specify the packaging instruction
D) To determine the limited quantities exemption

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The classification code, listed in column 3b of Table A (ADR 3.2.1), describes specific hazard properties within a class (e.g., “F1” for flammable liquids, “T2” for toxic gases) as per ADR 2.2. It aids in precise hazard identification. Option A is column 2, option C is column 8, and option D is column 7a, making them incorrect.

Question 76

Which classification code applies to a flammable liquid with a flash point of 23°C?
A) F1
B) F2
C) T1
D) C1

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: ADR 2.2.3.1 defines classification code F1 for flammable liquids with a flash point of 60°C or less (e.g., UN 1203, Gasoline, flash point 23°C). F2 is for flammable liquids with a flash point above 60°C (rare), T1 is for toxic substances (Class 6.1), and C1 is for corrosives (Class 8), making them incorrect.

Question 77

What does a "+" symbol in column 4 of Table A indicate?
A) The substance has no subsidiary hazard
B) The substance has a mandatory subsidiary hazard
C) The substance is exempt from ADR requirements
D) The substance requires special packaging

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: A "+" in column 4 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1) indicates a mandatory subsidiary hazard that must be considered for labeling, packaging, and transport (e.g., UN 1790, Hydrofluoric acid, Class 8, with a "+6.1" toxic subsidiary hazard). Option A is incorrect, as "+" denotes a hazard. Option C is unrelated, and option D is covered in column 8.

Question 78

Which substances are assigned to transport category 0 in ADR?
A) Substances with no dangerous properties
B) Substances posing the highest danger, with no exemptions
C) Substances in limited quantities only
D) Substances with a packing group of III

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Transport category 0 (ADR 3.2.1, column 15, and ADR 1.1.3.6.3) includes substances posing the highest danger (e.g., certain explosives, highly toxic substances), which have an infinite multiplier and are not eligible for exemptions under the 1000 points rule. Option A is incorrect, as category 0 is highly dangerous. Option C is unrelated, and option D is too broad, as packing group III can be in other categories.

Question 79

What is the purpose of the “labels” column in the dangerous goods list?
A) To specify the type of vehicle placards required
B) To indicate the hazard labels to be affixed to packages
C) To list the documentation requirements
D) To define the mixed packing instructions

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Column 5 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1) specifies the hazard labels (e.g., Class 3 flame symbol) to be affixed to packages for a given UN number, as per ADR 5.2.2. Option A refers to vehicle placards (ADR 5.3), option C to documentation (ADR 5.4), and option D to column 9, making them incorrect.

Question 80

For UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3), what is the mixed packing instruction in Table A?
A) MP19
B) MP2
C) MP10
D) No mixed packing allowed

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3) is assigned mixed packing instruction MP19 in column 9 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1), allowing it to be packed with other compatible dangerous goods as per ADR 4.1.10 (e.g., with other flammable liquids, subject to segregation rules). MP2 is for solids, MP10 is for other classes, and option D is incorrect, as mixed packing is permitted.

Question 71

What is a subsidiary hazard in ADR classification?
A) The primary hazard of a substance
B) An additional hazard posed by a substance beyond its primary class
C) The packing group assigned to a substance
D) The transport category for exemptions

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: A subsidiary hazard (ADR 2.1.3.8) is an additional hazard posed by a substance beyond its primary class, identified in column 4 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1). For example, UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3) may have a subsidiary hazard of Class 6.1 if toxic. Option A is the primary class, option C relates to packing groups (ADR 2.2), and option D is for the 1000 points rule (ADR 1.1.3.6).

Question 72

Which column in the ADR dangerous goods list (Table A) indicates the subsidiary hazard for a substance?
A) Column 2
B) Column 4
C) Column 6
D) Column 8

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Column 4 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1) lists the subsidiary hazard(s) of a substance, if any, using the class number (e.g., “6.1” for a toxic subsidiary hazard). Column 2 is the proper shipping name, column 6 lists special provisions, and column 8 specifies packaging instructions, making them incorrect.

Question 73

What does the term “n.o.s.” mean in the dangerous goods list?
A) Not otherwise specified, for generic or unspecified substances
B) Non-hazardous or safe, for low-risk substances
C) Notified only by shipper, for undocumented goods
D) Not over standard, for limited quantities

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: In ADR 3.1.2, “n.o.s.” (not otherwise specified) is used in the proper shipping name for generic or unspecified substances that do not have a specific entry in the dangerous goods list (e.g., UN 1993, Flammable liquid, n.o.s.). Option B is incorrect, as n.o.s. entries can be hazardous. Option C is unrelated, and option D misinterprets the term.

Question 74

Under ADR, when can substances with different UN numbers be packed together?
A) Never, as mixed packing is prohibited
B) If permitted by mixed packing provisions in ADR 4.1.10
C) Only if they have the same packing group
D) Only if they are in limited quantities

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Mixed packing is allowed if specified in ADR 4.1.10, which provides provisions for packing substances with different UN numbers together, considering compatibility (e.g., no dangerous reactions). Column 9 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1) may reference mixed packing instructions (e.g., MP codes). Option A is false, as mixed packing is permitted. Options C and D are too restrictive, as compatibility, not just packing group or quantity, determines eligibility.

Question 75

What is the role of the classification code in the dangerous goods list?
A) To indicate the proper shipping name
B) To describe the specific hazard properties within a class
C) To specify the packaging instruction
D) To determine the limited quantities exemption

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The classification code, listed in column 3b of Table A (ADR 3.2.1), describes specific hazard properties within a class (e.g., “F1” for flammable liquids, “T2” for toxic gases) as per ADR 2.2. It aids in precise hazard identification. Option A is column 2, option C is column 8, and option D is column 7a, making them incorrect.

Question 76

Which classification code applies to a flammable liquid with a flash point of 23°C?
A) F1
B) F2
C) T1
D) C1

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: ADR 2.2.3.1 defines classification code F1 for flammable liquids with a flash point of 60°C or less (e.g., UN 1203, Gasoline, flash point 23°C). F2 is for flammable liquids with a flash point above 60°C (rare), T1 is for toxic substances (Class 6.1), and C1 is for corrosives (Class 8), making them incorrect.

Question 77

What does a “+” symbol in column 4 of Table A indicate?
A) The substance has no subsidiary hazard
B) The substance has a mandatory subsidiary hazard
C) The substance is exempt from ADR requirements
D) The substance requires special packaging

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: A “+” in column 4 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1) indicates a mandatory subsidiary hazard that must be considered for labeling, packaging, and transport (e.g., UN 1790, Hydrofluoric acid, Class 8, with a “+6.1” toxic subsidiary hazard). Option A is incorrect, as “+” denotes a hazard. Option C is unrelated, and option D is covered in column 8.

Question 78

Which substances are assigned to transport category 0 in ADR?
A) Substances with no dangerous properties
B) Substances posing the highest danger, with no exemptions
C) Substances in limited quantities only
D) Substances with a packing group of III

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Transport category 0 (ADR 3.2.1, column 15, and ADR 1.1.3.6.3) includes substances posing the highest danger (e.g., certain explosives, highly toxic substances), which have an infinite multiplier and are not eligible for exemptions under the 1000 points rule. Option A is incorrect, as category 0 is highly dangerous. Option C is unrelated, and option D is too broad, as packing group III can be in other categories.

Question 79

What is the purpose of the “labels” column in the dangerous goods list?
A) To specify the type of vehicle placards required
B) To indicate the hazard labels to be affixed to packages
C) To list the documentation requirements
D) To define the mixed packing instructions

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Column 5 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1) specifies the hazard labels (e.g., Class 3 flame symbol) to be affixed to packages for a given UN number, as per ADR 5.2.2. Option A refers to vehicle placards (ADR 5.3), option C to documentation (ADR 5.4), and option D to column 9, making them incorrect.

Question 80

For UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3), what is the mixed packing instruction in Table A?
A) MP19
B) MP2
C) MP10
D) No mixed packing allowed

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3) is assigned mixed packing instruction MP19 in column 9 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1), allowing it to be packed with other compatible dangerous goods as per ADR 4.1.10 (e.g., with other flammable liquids, subject to segregation rules). MP2 is for solids, MP10 is for other classes, and option D is incorrect, as mixed packing is permitted.

Question 81

A substance is tested and causes full thickness destruction of human skin within 4 hours but not within 3 minutes. What is its packing group and class?
A) Class 8, Packing Group I
B) Class 8, Packing Group II
C) Class 6.1, Packing Group III
D) Class 9, Packing Group II

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 2.2.8.1.5 classifies corrosive substances (Class 8) based on skin corrosion tests. A substance causing full thickness destruction within 4 hours (but not within 3 minutes) is assigned Packing Group II. Packing Group I requires destruction within 3 minutes, and Packing Group III requires milder effects (e.g., within 14 days). Option C is incorrect, as toxicity (Class 6.1) is not indicated. Option D is irrelevant, as Class 9 is for miscellaneous substances.

Question 82

A flammable liquid has a flash point of 22°C and an initial boiling point of 40°C. What is its packing group?
A) Packing Group I
B) Packing Group II
C) Packing Group III
D) No packing group assigned

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 2.2.3.1.3 assigns packing groups for Class 3 (Flammable liquids) based on flash point and boiling point. A flash point of 22°C (<23°C) and boiling point of 40°C (>35°C) indicate Packing Group II. Packing Group I requires a boiling point ≤35°C, and Packing Group III applies to flash points 23–60°C. Option D is incorrect, as flammable liquids typically have packing groups.

Question 83

A substance is classified as UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s.) with a subsidiary hazard of 6.1. If its oral LD50 is 50 mg/kg and it causes skin corrosion in 10 minutes, what is its packing group?
A) Packing Group I
B) Packing Group II
C) Packing Group III
D) Packing Group not applicable

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 2922 (Class 8, subsidiary 6.1) requires the stricter packing group based on its hazards (ADR 2.1.3.8). For corrosivity, skin corrosion in 10 minutes falls under Packing Group II (ADR 2.2.8.1.5). For toxicity, an oral LD50 of 50 mg/kg indicates Packing Group I (ADR 2.2.61.1.7, ≤50 mg/kg). The higher danger (Packing Group I) applies, making option A correct. Options B and C are less severe, and option D is incorrect, as a packing group is assigned.

Question 84

Which of the following substances is correctly classified with its packing group based on ADR criteria?
A) UN 1203 (Gasoline), Class 3, Packing Group III
B) UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid), Class 8, Packing Group II
C) UN 1547 (Aniline), Class 6.1, Packing Group III
D) UN 1090 (Acetone), Class 3, Packing Group I

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8) is Packing Group II or III depending on concentration, with Packing Group II common for stronger solutions (ADR 3.2.1, Table A). UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3) is Packing Group II (flash point <23°C, boiling point >35°C), not III. UN 1547 (Aniline, Class 6.1) is Packing Group II (LD50 ~440 mg/kg), not III. UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3) is Packing Group II, not I. Option B is correct.

Question 85

A substance is a viscous liquid with a flash point of 62°C and no other hazards. How is it classified?
A) Class 3, Packing Group III
B) Class 9, Packing Group III
C) Not classified as dangerous
D) Class 3, Packing Group II

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: ADR 2.2.3.1.4 allows exemptions for viscous flammable liquids with a flash point between 60°C and 100°C if they meet specific criteria (e.g., low volatility, no subsidiary hazards). A flash point of 62°C suggests it may not be classified as dangerous if these criteria are met. Option A is incorrect unless the exemption does not apply. Option B is irrelevant, as Class 9 is for miscellaneous substances. Option D is incorrect, as Packing Group II requires a flash point <23°C.

Question 86

A substance is classified as Class 4.2 (Spontaneously combustible) with a Packing Group I. What does this indicate?
A) It ignites within 5 minutes of exposure to air
B) It requires refrigeration during transport
C) It is only dangerous when wet
D) It has a low risk of spontaneous combustion

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: ADR 2.2.42.1.6 assigns Packing Group I to Class 4.2 substances (Spontaneously combustible) that ignite within 5 minutes of exposure to air (e.g., pyrophoric substances). Packing Group II and III have longer ignition times or lower risks. Option B is unrelated, option C applies to Class 4.3, and option D is incorrect, as Packing Group I indicates high danger.

Question 87

A mixture contains two substances: one with a flash point of 20°C (Class 3, Packing Group II) and a toxic component with an inhalation LC50 of 100 mg/m^3 (Class 6.1). What is the likely classification?
A) Class 3, Packing Group II, with subsidiary hazard 6.1
B) Class 6.1, Packing Group I, with subsidiary hazard 3
C) Class 3, Packing Group I, no subsidiary hazard
D) Class 9, Packing Group III

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: The mixture's primary hazard is likely Class 3 (flammable liquid, flash point 20°C, Packing Group II per ADR 2.2.3.1.3). The toxic component (LC50 100 mg/m^3) indicates Class 6.1, Packing Group I (ADR 2.2.61.1.7, ≤200 mg/m^3 for vapors). The primary class is determined by precedence rules (ADR 2.1.3.10), favoring Class 3 over 6.1 for liquids, with 6.1 as a subsidiary hazard. Option B reverses the priority, option C ignores toxicity, and option D is irrelevant.

Question 88

Why might a substance with a Packing Group II in Class 6.1 require stricter packaging than one with Packing Group III in Class 3?
A) Class 6.1 substances are always more dangerous
B) Packing Group II indicates higher toxicity risk than Packing Group III flammability
C) Class 3 substances are exempt from packaging rules
D) Packing Group III requires no testing

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Packing Group II for Class 6.1 (Toxic substances) indicates a moderate to high toxicity risk (e.g., LD50 ≤300 mg/kg, ADR 2.2.61.1.7), requiring robust packaging to prevent exposure (ADR 4.1). Packing Group III for Class 3 (Flammable liquids) indicates a lower flammability risk (flash point 23–60°C, ADR 2.2.3.1.3), with less stringent packaging. Option A is too broad, option C is false, and option D is incorrect, as all packing groups involve testing.

Question 89

A substance is tested and shows no corrosive effects but has an inhalation LC50 of 400 mg/m^3 and a flash point of 25°C. What is its classification?
A) Class 3, Packing Group III, subsidiary hazard 6.1
B) Class 6.1, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 3
C) Class 3, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1
D) Class 9, no packing group

Correct Answer: C

Explanation: The flash point of 25°C indicates Class 3 (Flammable liquid), Packing Group III (23–60°C, ADR 2.2.3.1.3). The inhalation LC50 of 400 mg/m^3 indicates Class 6.1 (Toxic), Packing Group II (≤1000 mg/m^3 for vapors, ADR 2.2.61.1.7). Precedence rules (ADR 2.1.3.10) prioritize Class 3 as the primary hazard for flammable liquids with toxic properties, with 6.1 as a subsidiary hazard. Option A has the wrong packing group, option B reverses the priority, and option D is irrelevant.

Question 90

A substance is classified as UN 3286 (Flammable liquid, toxic, corrosive, n.o.s.) with packing group II. What does this imply about its hazards?
A) It has low flammability, toxicity, and corrosivity
B) It has significant flammability, toxicity, and corrosivity risks
C) It is only corrosive with no other hazards
D) It is exempt from classification due to mixed hazards

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 3286 (Class 3, subsidiary hazards 6.1 and 8, Packing Group II) indicates a substance with significant flammability (flash point <23°C, ADR 2.2.3), toxicity (e.g., LD50 ≤300 mg/kg, ADR 2.2.61), and corrosivity (e.g., skin corrosion within 4 hours, ADR 2.2.8), as Packing Group II reflects moderate to high danger (ADR 3.2.1). Option A is incorrect, as Packing Group II is not low risk. Option C ignores other hazards, and option D is false, as classification is required.

Question 91

What is the primary purpose of ADR Chapter 4?
A) To specify driver training requirements
B) To define the use of packagings, IBCs, and tanks for dangerous goods
C) To list the proper shipping names for dangerous goods
D) To outline vehicle placarding rules

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR Chapter 4 (ADR 4.1, 4.2, 4.3) specifies requirements for the use of packagings, intermediate bulk containers (IBCs), large packagings, and tanks to ensure safe transport of dangerous goods. Option A is covered in ADR 8.2, option C in ADR 3.2, and option D in ADR 5.3, making them incorrect.

Question 92

Which type of packaging is required for UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II) under ADR 4.1?
A) Single packagings only, such as steel drums
B) Combination packagings, such as plastic bottles in fiberboard boxes
C) Large packagings only
D) Tanks only

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1203 (Gasoline) is assigned packaging instruction P001 (ADR 3.2.1, Table A), which allows combination packagings (e.g., plastic inner packagings in outer fiberboard boxes) or single packagings (e.g., steel drums) tested to Packing Group II standards (ADR 4.1.4.1). Option A is incorrect, as combination packagings are permitted. Option C is too restrictive, and option D applies to tank transport, not packaging.

Question 93

What is the maximum capacity of an Intermediate Bulk Container (IBC) for UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II)?
A) 450 liters
B) 3000 liters
C) 5000 liters
D) No IBCs are permitted

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid) is assigned IBC instruction IB03 (ADR 3.2.1, Table A), allowing IBCs up to 3000 liters for liquids in Packing Group II, as per ADR 4.1.4.2. Option A is the limit for Packing Group I liquids, option C exceeds the IBC limit, and option D is incorrect, as IBCs are permitted.

Question 94

A tank vehicle is used to transport UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3, Packing Group III). Which tank code applies?
A) LGBF
B) L4BN
C) L10CH
D) T11

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3, Packing Group III) is assigned tank code LGBF in column 12 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1), indicating a tank for flammable liquids with a bottom filling/loading system, suitable for Packing Group II or III (ADR 4.3.4). L4BN is for higher-risk substances, L10CH for toxic/corrosive substances, and T11 is for portable tanks, making them incorrect.

Question 95

What marking must be displayed on a packaging for UN 1814 (Potassium hydroxide solution, Class 8, Packing Group II)?
A) The UN number only
B) The UN number, proper shipping name, and UN packaging symbol
C) The limited quantities mark only
D) No marking is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 4.1.1.11 and 6.1.3 require packagings for UN 1814 to display the UN packaging symbol (e.g., “u”), the UN number (1814), and the proper shipping name (Potassium hydroxide solution) or technical name, along with other markings like type and test details. Option A is incomplete, option C applies to limited quantities, and option D is incorrect, as markings are mandatory.

Question 96

Which of the following is a requirement for combination packagings under ADR 4.1?
A) Inner packagings must be made of metal only
B) Outer packagings must withstand drop and stacking tests
C) Combination packagings are exempt from testing
D) Only single packagings can be used for liquids

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 4.1.1.5 and 6.1.5 require combination packagings (inner and outer components) to withstand performance tests, including drop and stacking tests, to ensure integrity for dangerous goods. Option A is incorrect, as materials like plastic are allowed. Option C is false, as testing is mandatory. Option D is incorrect, as combination packagings are common for liquids.

Question 97

For UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9), what additional packaging requirement applies under ADR 4.1?
A) Packagings must be refrigerated
B) Batteries must be protected against short circuits
C) Only IBCs are permitted
D) No outer packaging is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 3480 is assigned packaging instruction P903 (ADR 3.2.1, Table A), which requires lithium-ion batteries to be packed to prevent short circuits, using insulating materials or individual packaging (ADR 4.1.4.1). Option A is irrelevant, option C is incorrect as IBCs are not specified, and option D is false, as outer packaging is required.

Question 98

A consignment of UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) requires which packaging feature?
A) Triple packaging with leakproof layers
B) Metal drums only
C) Single packaging with no inner layers
D) Flexible IBCs

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 2814 is assigned packaging instruction P620 (ADR 3.2.1, Table A), requiring triple packaging: a leakproof primary receptacle, a leakproof secondary packaging, and a rigid outer packaging, tested for Category A infectious substances (ADR 4.1.4.1). Option B is incorrect, as drums are not specified. Option C is false, and option D is unsuitable for infectious substances.

Question 99

What is the minimum test pressure for a tank transporting UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3, Packing Group II) under tank code LGBF?
A) 2.65 bar
B) 4 bar
C) 10 bar
D) No test pressure is required

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3, Packing Group II) uses tank code LGBF (ADR 3.2.1, Table A), which requires a minimum test pressure of 2.65 bar for flammable liquids in Packing Group II or III (ADR 4.3.4.1.2). Option B is for higher-risk tanks (e.g., L4BN), option C is excessive, and option D is incorrect, as tanks require pressure testing.

Question 100

Which of the following is true for large packagings used for UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3, Packing Group II)?
A) Large packagings are prohibited
B) They must comply with LP01 or LP02 instructions
C) They require no testing
D) They are only allowed for limited quantities

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1133 (Adhesives) is assigned large packaging instructions LP01 or LP02 in column 8 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1), allowing large packagings like rigid or flexible types for Packing Group II, tested per ADR 4.1.4.3. Option A is incorrect, as large packagings are permitted. Option C is false, as testing is required (ADR 6.6). Option D is incorrect, as large packagings are not limited to limited quantities.

Question 101

What is the primary purpose of ADR Chapter 5?
A) To specify packaging requirements for dangerous goods
B) To outline procedures for consigning, labeling, placarding, and documenting dangerous goods
C) To define driver training requirements
D) To classify dangerous goods by hazard

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR Chapter 5 (ADR 5.1–5.5) outlines consignment procedures, including labeling (ADR 5.2), placarding (ADR 5.3), documentation (ADR 5.4), and special provisions (ADR 5.5) to ensure safe transport of dangerous goods. Option A is covered in ADR 4, option C in ADR 8.2, and option D in ADR 2, making them incorrect.

Question 102

What label must be affixed to a package containing UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3)?
A) Class 8 corrosive label
B) Class 3 flammable liquid label
C) Class 9 miscellaneous label
D) No label is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1203 (Gasoline) is a Class 3 flammable liquid, requiring a red diamond label with a flame symbol as specified in ADR 5.2.2.2 and column 5 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1). Option A is for corrosives, option C for miscellaneous substances, and option D is incorrect, as labeling is mandatory unless exempted (e.g., limited quantities).

Question 103

What information must be included in the transport document for UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II)?
A) Only the UN number and quantity
B) UN number, proper shipping name, class, packing group, and total quantity
C) Driver's license details and vehicle registration
D) Only the consignee's address

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.4.1.1 requires the transport document to include the UN number (1789), proper shipping name (Hydrochloric acid), class (8), packing group (II), and total quantity, among other details. Option A is incomplete, option C is irrelevant, and option D is insufficient, as it omits mandatory dangerous goods information.

Question 104

When is an orange-colored plate with hazard identification and UN numbers required on a vehicle?
A) For all vehicles carrying dangerous goods, regardless of quantity
B) For vehicles carrying dangerous goods exceeding the 1000 points limit
C) Only for vehicles carrying high consequence dangerous goods
D) For vehicles carrying limited quantities only

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.3.2 requires orange-colored plates with the hazard identification number (top) and UN number (bottom) on vehicles carrying dangerous goods in quantities exceeding the 1000 points exemption limit (ADR 1.1.3.6). Option A is incorrect, as exemptions apply. Option C is too narrow, as plates are not exclusive to high consequence goods. Option D is incorrect, as limited quantities are exempt from placarding (ADR 3.4.13).

Question 105

What is the minimum size of a hazard label on a package under ADR 5.2?
A) 50 mm x 50 mm
B) 100 mm x 100 mm
C) 150 mm x 150 mm
D) 200 mm x 200 mm

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.2.2.2.1.1 specifies that hazard labels on packages must be at least 100 mm x 100 mm (diamond shape) to ensure visibility, unless the package size necessitates smaller labels (proportionally reduced). Options A, C, and D do not meet the standard size requirement.

Question 106

For UN 1814 (Potassium hydroxide solution, Class 8, Packing Group II) transported in limited quantities, what documentation is required?
A) No transport document is required
B) A transport document with “limited quantities” indicated
C) A full dangerous goods transport document
D) Only a safety data sheet (SDS)

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For limited quantities (ADR 3.4), a transport document is required unless the load is below specific thresholds (ADR 5.4.1.1.1). For UN 1814, the document must include the statement “limited quantities” or “LQ” with the UN number and quantity (ADR 3.4.8). Option A is incorrect unless fully exempt, option C is excessive, and option D is not a transport document.

Question 107

What placard is required on a vehicle carrying UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) in quantities exceeding the 1000 points limit?
A) Class 3 flammable liquid placard
B) Class 9 miscellaneous placard
C) Class 6.1 toxic placard
D) No placard is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries) is Class 9, requiring a Class 9 miscellaneous placard (white diamond with black stripes and battery symbol) on vehicles exceeding the 1000 points limit (ADR 5.3.1, column 5 of Table A, ADR 3.2.1). Option A is for flammable liquids, option C for toxic substances, and option D is incorrect, as placarding is mandatory above the exemption limit.

Question 108

Under ADR 5.5, what is required when transporting UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) above 1000 kg?
A) A refrigerated vehicle only
B) Ventilation of the load compartment
C) No special measures are required
D) A security plan for high consequence goods

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.5.3 applies to UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) when transported in quantities above 1000 kg, requiring adequate ventilation of the load compartment to prevent CO_2 buildup, which can pose an asphyxiation risk. Option A is not mandatory, option C is incorrect due to the ventilation requirement, and option D is irrelevant, as UN 1845 is not a high consequence good.

Question 109

A consignment includes UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3) and UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8) in separate packages. What labeling is required on the packages?
A) Class 3 labels on both packages
B) Class 3 labels on UN 1090 and Class 8 labels on UN 1789
C) A combined Class 3 and Class 8 label on both
D) No labels, as they are incompatible

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.2.2 requires each package to be labeled according to its primary hazard class, as indicated in column 5 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1). UN 1090 (Acetone) requires a Class 3 flammable liquid label, and UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid) requires a Class 8 corrosive label. Option A is incorrect, as UN 1789 is not Class 3. Option C is invalid, as combined labels are not used for separate substances. Option D is incorrect, as labeling is mandatory, and incompatibility affects segregation, not labeling.

Question 110

What is the hazard identification number (Kemler code) displayed on an orange plate for a tank vehicle carrying UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2)?
A) 60
B) 66
C) 80
D) No hazard identification number is required

Correct Answer: D
Explanation: UN 2814 (Infectious substances, Class 6.2) is not assigned a hazard identification number in column 11 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1), as infectious substances do not require a Kemler code on orange plates due to their specific hazard profile (ADR 5.3.2.3). Instead, the orange plate displays the UN number (2814). Options A, B, and C are incorrect, as they apply to other classes (e.g., 60 for toxic, 80 for corrosive).

Question 111

A transport unit carries 500 kg of UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3) and 300 kg of UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8) in packages, both in transport category 3. What placarding is required?
A) Class 3 and Class 8 placards, no orange plates
B) Class 3 and Class 8 placards, with orange plates showing mixed hazard codes
C) No placards or orange plates
D) Only orange plates with UN numbers

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: Both UN 1090 and UN 1789 are in transport category 3 (multiplier 1, ADR 1.1.3.6.3). Points are calculated as 500 × 1 + 300 × 1 = 800 points, below the 1000 points exemption threshold (ADR 1.1.3.6). Therefore, no placards or orange plates are required (ADR 5.3.1, 5.3.2). Option A is incorrect, as placarding is exempt. Option B is incorrect, as orange plates are not needed. Option D is invalid, as the exemption applies.

Question 112

A package contains UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1). What labels are required on the package?
A) Class 8 label only
B) Class 8 and Class 6.1 labels
C) Class 6.1 label only
D) A combined Class 8/6.1 label

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: ADR 5.2.2.1.2 requires packages to bear hazard labels for both the primary hazard (Class 8, corrosive) and subsidiary hazard (Class 6.1, toxic), as indicated in column 5 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1). Each label is a 100 mm x 100 mm diamond (ADR 5.2.2.2). Option A omits the subsidiary hazard, option C ignores the primary hazard, and option D is incorrect, as ADR does not use combined labels for multiple hazards.

Question 113

A transport document for UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3) in limited quantities includes the statement “Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities.” What is missing to comply with ADR 5.4?
A) The UN number and total quantity
B) The driver’s ADR certificate number
C) The vehicle’s registration number
D) Nothing, the statement is sufficient

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: For limited quantities, ADR 5.4.1.1.1(f) requires a transport document (unless fully exempt) to include the UN number, proper shipping name, class, packing group, total quantity, and the statement “limited quantities” or “LQ.” The statement alone (option D) is insufficient without UN 1203, “Gasoline,” Class 3, and quantity. Options B and C are not required in the transport document (ADR 5.4.1).

Question 114

A tank vehicle carries UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s., Class 3, Packing Group II) with a technical name “contains xylene.” What must be displayed on the orange plates?
A) Hazard identification number 33, UN number 1993
B) Hazard identification number 30, UN number 1993
C) Only the UN number 1993
D) No orange plates are required

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1993 (Packing Group II) is a highly flammable liquid, requiring hazard identification number 33 (ADR 5.3.2.3, column 11 of Table A, ADR 3.2.1), indicating a highly flammable liquid. The orange plates must display “33” (top) and “1993” (bottom) (ADR 5.3.2.1). Option B (30) is for less flammable liquids, option C omits the hazard number, and option D is incorrect, as tank vehicles require plates unless exempt.

Question 115

A consignment includes UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) in triple packaging. What additional marking is required on the outer packaging?
A) The limited quantities mark
B) The proper shipping name and consignee's address
C) The UN number and a biohazard symbol
D) No additional marking is required

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: For UN 2814, ADR 5.2.1.8 and 6.3.2.7 require the outer packaging to display the UN number (2814) and a biohazard symbol, in addition to the Class 6.2 label (ADR 5.2.2). Option A is irrelevant, as limited quantities do not apply to Category A infectious substances.

Option B is partially correct but omits the biohazard symbol. Option D is incorrect, as specific markings are mandatory.

Question 116

A vehicle carries 2000 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) and 500 kg of UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3, transport category 3). What consignment procedures apply under ADR 5.3 and 5.5?
A) Class 9 placards and ventilation of the load compartment
B) Class 3 and Class 9 placards, no ventilation required
C) No placards, but ventilation is required
D) Orange plates only, no ventilation

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1845 (2000 kg) exceeds 1000 kg, requiring ventilation of the load compartment (ADR 5.5.3) to prevent CO_2 buildup. UN 1202 (500 kg, category 3, 500 × 1 = 500 points) is below the 1000 points threshold (ADR 1.1.3.6), so no placarding is required for Class 3. UN 1845 (Class 9) requires Class 9 placards (ADR 5.3.1) as it is not subject to the 1000 points rule for placarding. Option B is incorrect, as Class 3 placards are not needed. Option C omits placards, and option D omits ventilation.

Question 117

What is the correct sequence of information in a transport document for a mixed consignment of UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3) and UN 3264 (Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., Class 8)?
A) UN numbers, proper shipping names, classes, packing groups, total quantities
B) Consignor's name, UN numbers, total quantities only
C) Proper shipping names, packing groups, consignee's address
D) UN numbers, vehicle details, driver's name

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: ADR 5.4.1.1.1 requires the transport document to list, for each substance: UN number, proper shipping name, class, packing group, and total quantity, in that order (e.g., “UN 1133, Adhesives, 3, II, 1000 L; UN 3264, Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., 8, II, 500 L”). Option B omits critical details, option C is incomplete, and option D includes irrelevant information.

Question 118

A package of UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) is transported under Special Provision 188 (exempt from full labeling). What marking is still required on the package?
A) A full Class 9 hazard label
B) A lithium battery mark with the UN number
C) The proper shipping name only
D) No marking is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Under Special Provision 188 (ADR 3.3), UN 3480 in small quantities (e.g., low energy capacity) is exempt from full labeling but requires a lithium battery mark (a rectangular symbol with battery and flame icons) including the UN number (3480) and a contact number (ADR 5.2.1.9). Option A is incorrect, as full labels are exempt. Option C is insufficient, and option D is incorrect, as the mark is mandatory.

Question 119

A tank vehicle carries UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1). What is the correct hazard identification number for the orange plates?
A) 80
B) 86
C) 88
D) 60

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 2922 has a primary hazard of Class 8 (corrosive) and a subsidiary hazard of Class 6.1 (toxic). The hazard identification number is 86 (ADR 5.3.2.3, column 11 of Table A, ADR 3.2.1), indicating a corrosive substance with a toxic subsidiary hazard. Option 80 is for corrosive only, 88 for highly corrosive, and 60 for toxic only, making them incorrect.

Question 120

A consignment of UN 3373 (Biological substance, Category B, Class 6.2) is transported in packages. What is the correct labeling and documentation requirement?
A) Class 6.2 labels and a full dangerous goods transport document
B) UN 3373 mark and a transport document with “UN 3373, Biological substance, Category B”
C) No labels or documentation required
D) Class 9 labels and a limited quantities document

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 3373 (Category B biological substances) requires a specific diamond-shaped mark with “UN 3373” on packages (ADR 5.2.1.8.3) and a transport document stating “UN 3373, Biological substance, Category B, 6.2” with quantity details (ADR 5.4.1.1.1). Class 6.2 hazard labels (option A) are not required for Category B. Option C is incorrect, as marking and documentation are mandatory. Option D is incorrect, as Class 9 and limited quantities do not apply.

Question 121

What is the primary purpose of ADR Chapter 6?
A) To specify labeling requirements for dangerous goods
B) To define construction and testing standards for packagings, IBCs, and tanks
C) To outline consignment procedures for transport
D) To classify dangerous goods by hazard

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR Chapter 6 (ADR 6.1–6.7) establishes requirements for the construction, testing, and certification of packagings, IBCs, large packagings, and tanks to ensure they are safe for transporting dangerous goods. Option A is covered in ADR 5.2, option C in ADR 5, and option D in ADR 2, making them incorrect.

Question 122

What is the minimum drop height for testing a packaging intended for UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II)?
A) 0.8 m
B) 1.2 m
C) 1.8 m
D) No drop test is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For packagings intended for Packing Group II substances like UN 1203 (Gasoline), ADR 6.1.5.3 requires a drop test from 1.2 m to ensure integrity. Packing Group I requires 1.8 m, and Packing Group III requires 0.8 m. Option D is incorrect, as drop testing is mandatory for most packagings (ADR 6.1.5).

Question 123

Which marking must be displayed on a UN-approved steel drum for UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II)?
A) The UN number only
B) The UN packaging symbol, type code, and test details
C) The proper shipping name and hazard label
D) No marking is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 6.1.3.1 requires UN-approved packagings, like a steel drum for UN 1789, to display the UN packaging symbol ("u" in a circle), type code (e.g., 1A1 for steel drum), packing group (Y for II), test mass, and other details (e.g., year, country). Option A is insufficient, option C is for consignment (ADR 5.2), and option D is incorrect, as markings are mandatory.

Question 124

What is the maximum interval for periodic testing of an IBC used for UN 1814 (Potassium hydroxide solution, Class 8, Packing Group II)?
A) Every year
B) Every 2.5 years
C) Every 5 years
D) No periodic testing is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 6.5.4.4 requires IBCs for liquids like UN 1814 to undergo periodic inspections and tests every 2.5 years to verify leakproofness and structural integrity. Option A is too frequent, option C applies to initial design tests, and option D is incorrect, as periodic testing is mandatory.

Question 125

A tank for UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3, Packing Group III) must comply with which ADR section?
A) ADR 6.1 (Packagings)
B) ADR 6.7 (Portable tanks)
C) ADR 6.8 (Fixed tanks)
D) ADR 6.9 (FRP tanks)

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: UN 1202 (Diesel fuel) in a tank vehicle requires a fixed tank, governed by ADR 6.8, which specifies construction and testing for tanks permanently attached to vehicles (e.g., tank code LGBF, ADR 4.3). ADR 6.1 is for packagings, ADR 6.7 for portable tanks, and ADR 6.9 for fiber-reinforced plastic tanks, making them incorrect for this scenario.

Question 126

What is the minimum hydraulic test pressure for a portable tank (T11) used for UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3, Packing Group II)?
A) 1.5 bar
B) 2.65 bar
C) 4 bar
D) 6 bar

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: UN 1090 (Acetone) uses tank code T11 (ADR 3.2.1, Table A), which requires a minimum hydraulic test pressure of 4 bar for portable tanks carrying Packing Group II flammable liquids (ADR 6.7.2.2.2). Option B is for fixed tanks (LGBF), option A is too low, and option D is excessive.

Question 127

Which test is required for packagings intended for UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2)?
A) A stacking test only
B) A 9 m drop test and a water spray test
C) A 1.2 m drop test and a pressure test
D) No testing is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 2814 requires packaging instruction P620 (ADR 4.1.4.1), which mandates triple packagings tested per ADR 6.3.5, including a 9 m drop test (for Category A substances) and a water spray test to simulate rain exposure. Option A is insufficient, option C is for other packagings, and option D is incorrect, as testing is mandatory.

Question 128

A large packaging for UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3, Packing Group II) must comply with which requirement?
A) It must be made of metal only
B) It must withstand a 2 m drop test
C) It requires no certification
D) It must be UN-approved and marked with the UN symbol

Correct Answer: D
Explanation: Large packagings for UN 1133 (e.g., LP01, ADR 3.2.1, Table A) must be UN-approved, constructed, and tested per ADR 6.6, and marked with the UN symbol, type code, and test details (ADR 6.6.3). Option A is incorrect, as materials like plastics are allowed. Option B varies by packing group (1.8 m for II), and option C is false, as certification is required.

Question 129

What is a key construction requirement for a pressure receptacle used for UN 1978 (Propane, Class 2)?
A) It must be made of cardboard
B) It must withstand a test pressure of at least 1.5 times the working pressure
C) It requires no testing
D) It must be non-reusable

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Pressure receptacles for UN 1978 (Propane, Class 2) must comply with ADR 6.2, requiring construction to withstand a test pressure of at least 1.5 times the working pressure (ADR 6.2.1.6). Option A is incorrect, as cardboard is unsuitable. Option C is false, as testing is mandatory. Option D is incorrect, as reusability depends on design.

Question 130

A fixed tank for UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1) must have which feature?
A) A non-corrosive inner lining or material compatibility
B) A refrigeration system
C) A capacity below 1000 liters
D) No internal baffles

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 2922 requires tank code L4BH (ADR 3.2.1, Table A), which mandates tanks constructed with materials resistant to corrosion or with a non-corrosive inner lining to handle Class 8 and 6.1 hazards (ADR 6.8.2.1.7). Option B is irrelevant, option C is incorrect as capacities vary, and option D is false, as baffles may be required for stability.

Question 131

A transport unit carries 1000 kg of UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II) and 500 kg of UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II) in separate packages. What segregation requirements apply under ADR 7.5?
A) No segregation is required, as both are in packages
B) The substances must be separated by at least 0.8 m or a partition
C) They cannot be loaded on the same vehicle
D) Only ventilation is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 7.5.2 and Table 7.5-1 (Segregation of Packages) prohibit Class 3 (flammable liquids) and Class 8 (corrosives) from being loaded together unless separated by at least 0.8 m, a partition, or other goods to prevent dangerous interactions. Option A is incorrect, as segregation applies to packages. Option C is too restrictive, as segregation allows co-loading. Option D is irrelevant, as ventilation is not specified for this combination.

Question 132

Under ADR 7.2, what is the maximum degree of filling for a tank carrying UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3, Packing Group II)?
A) 80% of the tank's capacity
B) 90% of the tank's capacity
C) 97% of the tank's capacity, adjusted for thermal expansion
D) 100% of the tank's capacity

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: ADR 7.2.4.1.1 requires tanks for liquids like UN 1090 (Acetone) to be filled to a maximum of 97% of capacity, adjusted to account for thermal expansion based on the substance's properties and temperature (ADR 4.3.2.3.3). Options A and B are too low, and option D is incorrect, as overfilling risks pressure buildup.

Question 133

A vehicle is loaded with UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) in triple packaging. What handling precaution must be taken during loading under ADR 7.5?
A) Packages must be refrigerated during loading
B) Packages must be handled to avoid damage and secured to prevent movement
C) Packages must be loaded in a sealed compartment
D) No precautions are required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 7.5.7.1 requires packages of UN 2814 to be handled carefully to avoid damage (due to their triple packaging, ADR 6.3) and secured to prevent movement during transport (ADR 7.5.7.2). Option A is incorrect, as refrigeration is not mandatory for Category A substances. Option C is not specified, and option D is incorrect, as handling precautions are mandatory.

Question 134

A consignment includes 2000 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) in packages. What specific carriage requirement applies under ADR 7.5?
A) The load compartment must be refrigerated
B) The load compartment must be ventilated during transport
C) The packages must be segregated from all other goods
D) No specific requirements apply

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For UN 1845 above 1000 kg, ADR 7.5.11 and 5.5.3 require the load compartment to be adequately ventilated to prevent CO_2 buildup, which poses an asphyxiation risk. Option A is incorrect, as refrigeration is not required (though cooling may be needed). Option C is not specified, and option D is incorrect due to the ventilation requirement.

Question 135

A mixed load includes UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3, Packing Group II) and UN 3264 (Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II) on the same vehicle. What is the minimum requirement for loading under ADR 7.5?
A) Load in separate compartments with no contact
B) Separate by 0.8 m or use a partition, with compatible packaging
C) No segregation, but use fire-resistant packaging
D) Prohibit loading together

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 7.5.2.1 and Table 7.5-1 require Class 3 and Class 8 packages to be segregated by at least 0.8 m, a partition, or other goods to prevent reactions, ensuring packaging is compatible (ADR 7.5.2.2). Option A is overly restrictive, as separate compartments are not mandatory. Option C is incorrect, as segregation is required. Option D is false, as segregation allows co-loading.

Question 136

During unloading of UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3, Packing Group III) from a tank, what precaution is required under ADR 7.5?
A) Unloading must occur in a refrigerated environment
B) The tank must be grounded to prevent static electricity
C) No precautions are required
D) Unloading must be supervised by a DGSA

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 7.5.10 requires tanks carrying flammable liquids like UN 1202 to be grounded during unloading to prevent static electricity sparks, which could ignite vapors. Option A is irrelevant, option C is incorrect due to the grounding requirement, and option D is not specified, as supervision is not mandatory.

Question 137

A transport unit carries 100 kg of UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) under Special Provision 188 and 1000 kg of UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s., Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2). What carriage restrictions apply under ADR 7.1?
A) No restrictions, as both are exempt
B) UN 1993 requires segregation from UN 3480
C) The total load is limited to 1000 points
D) UN 3480 requires special ventilation

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 3480 under Special Provision 188 (ADR 3.3) is exempt from many requirements but must still be handled per ADR 7.5. UN 1993 (1000 kg, category 2, multiplier 3, 1000 × 3 = 3000 points) exceeds the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6), requiring full ADR compliance.

ADR 7.5.2 requires segregation of Class 3 from Class 9 if incompatible (e.g., to prevent fire risk to batteries). Option A is incorrect, as UN 1993 is not exempt. Option C is a misapplication of the points rule, and option D is irrelevant.

Question 138

What is the requirement for securing packages of UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) during transport under ADR 7.5?
A) Packages must be secured to prevent any movement
B) Packages must be secured only if exceeding 1000 kg
C) Packages must be secured in a refrigerated unit
D) No securing is required

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: ADR 7.5.7.2 requires all packages, including UN 2814, to be secured to prevent movement, damage, or release during transport, especially for sensitive goods like infectious substances. Option B is incorrect, as securing applies regardless of quantity. Option C is not mandatory, and option D is false, as securing is required.

Question 139

A vehicle carries 500 kg of UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1) and 200 kg of UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II) in packages. What handling requirement applies during loading?
A) Load in separate vehicles due to incompatibility
B) Segregate by 0.8 m or a partition, with compatible packaging
C) No segregation, but use sealed containers
D) Load together only if under 1000 points

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 7.5.2 and Table 7.5-1 require segregation between Class 8 (with 6.1 subsidiary hazard) and Class 3, as they may react dangerously. Packages must be separated by 0.8 m, a partition, or other goods, with compatible packaging (ADR 7.5.2.2). The total points (500 × 3 + 200 × 3 = 2100, category 2) exceed 1000, but this affects placarding, not segregation (ADR 1.1.3.6). Option A is too restrictive, option C is incorrect, and option D misapplies the points rule.

Question 140

During loading of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) in a closed vehicle, what is the maximum quantity before ventilation becomes mandatory under ADR 7.5?
A) 500 kg
B) 1000 kg
C) 2000 kg
D) No limit, ventilation is always required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 7.5.11 and 5.5.3 require ventilation for UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid) when the quantity exceeds 1000 kg in a closed vehicle to prevent CO2 buildup and asphyxiation risk. Below 1000 kg, ventilation is not mandatory unless specified. Option A is too low, option C is too high, and option D is incorrect, as the threshold is 1000 kg.

Question 141

What is the primary purpose of ADR Chapter 8?
A) To define packaging standards for dangerous goods
B) To specify requirements for vehicle crews, equipment, and operations
C) To outline consignment labeling procedures
D) To classify dangerous goods by hazard

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR Chapter 8 (ADR 8.1–8.5) establishes requirements for vehicle crews (e.g., driver training, ADR 8.2), vehicle equipment (ADR 8.1), operational procedures (ADR 8.3, 8.4), and documentation (ADR 8.5). Option A is covered in ADR 6, option C in ADR 5, and option D in ADR 2, making them incorrect.

Question 142

What is the minimum fire extinguisher capacity required for a vehicle carrying 2000 kg of UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3) in packages?
A) 2 kg dry powder extinguisher
B) 6 kg dry powder extinguisher
C) 12 kg dry powder extinguisher
D) No extinguisher is required

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: For a vehicle carrying 2000 kg of UN 1203 (exceeding the 1000 points exemption, ADR 1.1.3.6), ADR 8.1.4.2 requires fire extinguishers with a total capacity of 12 kg (e.g., one 6 kg plus one 6 kg or one 12 kg) for flammable liquids (Class 3). Option A is sufficient only for smaller loads or exemptions, option B is inadequate, and option D is incorrect, as extinguishers are mandatory.

Question 143

What training is required for a driver transporting UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II) in quantities exceeding the 1000 points limit?
A) No training is required
B) A basic ADR training certificate
C) A basic ADR certificate plus a tank specialization
D) A general safety awareness course only

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For UN 1789 in packages exceeding the 1000 points limit (ADR 1.1.3.6), ADR 8.2.1 requires the driver to hold a basic ADR training certificate covering general and class-specific requirements (e.g., Class 8). Option C is incorrect, as tank specialization applies only to tank transport. Option A is false, as training is mandatory, and option D is insufficient.

Question 144

Which document must a driver carry when transporting UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) under Special Provision 188?
A) A full dangerous goods transport document
B) A certificate of battery testing
C) No additional documents are required
D) A security plan

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: UN 3480 under Special Provision 188 (ADR 3.3) is exempt from many ADR requirements, including the need for a transport document, when transported in small quantities with specific packaging (ADR 5.4.1.1.1). The driver must still carry the ADR certificate (ADR 8.2), but no additional documents are required. Option A is incorrect, option B is not specified, and option D applies to high consequence goods (ADR 1.10).

Question 145

What operational requirement applies to a vehicle carrying UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2)?
A) The vehicle must be refrigerated
B) The driver must avoid opening packages during transport
C) The vehicle must have a separate compartment for packages
D) No specific operational requirements apply

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 8.3.4 prohibits the driver from opening packages containing dangerous goods, including UN 2814, during transport to prevent exposure to infectious substances. Option A is not mandatory, option C is not specified, and option D is incorrect, as the prohibition on opening packages applies.

Question 146

A vehicle carries 1500 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9). What equipment is mandatory under ADR 8.1?
A) A 2 kg fire extinguisher and a refrigeration unit
B) A 6 kg fire extinguisher, high-visibility vests, and warning triangles
C) A respiratory mask and gloves
D) No equipment is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For UN 1845 (1500 kg, not exempt under ADR 1.1.3.6), ADR 8.1.5 requires a 6 kg fire extinguisher (for vehicles >3.5 t), one high-visibility vest per crew member, two warning triangles, and a portable lighting device. Option A is incorrect, as refrigeration is not mandatory. Option C is not specified, and option D is false, as equipment is required.

Question 147

Under ADR 8.4, what restriction applies to a vehicle carrying UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3) in a tank?
A) The vehicle must not pass through tunnels
B) The vehicle must not be parked in residential areas
C) Smoking is prohibited near the vehicle during loading/unloading
D) The vehicle must travel only during daylight

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: ADR 8.4 prohibits smoking near vehicles carrying flammable liquids like UN 1202 during loading, unloading, or when the vehicle is open, to prevent ignition. Option A depends on tunnel categories (ADR 8.6), option B is not specified, and option D is incorrect, as no daylight restriction applies.

Question 148

A driver transporting UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1) in packages exceeding 1000 points must carry which document?
A) A safety data sheet (SDS) only
B) Instructions in writing for emergency response
C) A vehicle inspection certificate only
D) No documents are required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For UN 2922 exceeding the 1000 points limit, ADR 8.1.2.2 requires the driver to carry instructions in writing (a four-page emergency response document, ADR 5.4.3) specific to the goods' hazards. The transport document (ADR 5.4.1) is also required but is not the focus here. Option A is not mandatory, option C is general, and option D is incorrect.

Question 149

What is the validity period of an ADR driver training certificate for a driver transporting UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3)?
A) 2 years
B) 5 years
C) 10 years
D) Indefinite

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 8.2.2.8.2 specifies that an ADR driver training certificate, required for UN 1133 above the 1000 points limit, is valid for 5 years, after which refresher training is required. Options A and C are incorrect, and option D is false, as certificates expire.

Question 150

A vehicle carries 500 kg of UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s., Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2) and 300 kg of UN 3264 (Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, transport category 2). What equipment is required under ADR 8.1?
A) A 2 kg fire extinguisher, one warning triangle, and a high-visibility vest
B) A 6 kg fire extinguisher, two warning triangles, and high-visibility vests
C) No equipment, as the load is exempt
D) A 12 kg fire extinguisher and a respiratory mask

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: The load (500 × 3 + 300 × 3 = 2400 points, category 2, ADR 1.1.3.6.3) is below the 1000 points threshold, qualifying for exemptions (ADR 1.1.3.6). ADR 8.1.5.3 requires minimal equipment: a 2 kg fire extinguisher, one warning triangle, and one high-visibility vest per crew member. Option B is for non-exempt loads, option C is incorrect as minimal equipment is required, and option D is excessive.

Question 151

What is the primary purpose of ADR Chapter 9?
A) To specify packaging requirements for dangerous goods
B) To define construction and approval requirements for vehicles carrying dangerous goods
C) To outline driver training standards
D) To establish consignment documentation procedures

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR Chapter 9 (ADR 9.1–9.8) specifies requirements for the construction, equipment, and approval of vehicles used to transport dangerous goods, ensuring safety and compliance. Option A is covered in ADR 6, option C in ADR 8.2, and option D in ADR 5, making them incorrect.

Question 152

Which type of vehicle approval certificate is required for a vehicle carrying UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3) in packages exceeding the 1000 points limit?
A) No certificate is required
B) A certificate of approval for EX/II or EX/III vehicles
C) A certificate of approval for FL, OX, or AT vehicles
D) A general vehicle roadworthiness certificate

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: Vehicles carrying dangerous goods in packages (e.g., UN 1203) exceeding the 1000 points limit do not require a specific ADR certificate of approval under ADR 9.1.2, as this applies to tank vehicles or vehicles carrying explosives/infectious substances. A general roadworthiness certificate (ADR 9.1.1) is sufficient. Option B applies to explosives, option C to tanks, and option D is too vague.

Question 153

What is a mandatory electrical requirement for a vehicle carrying UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8) in packages?
A) All electrical equipment must be explosion-proof
B) Electrical installations in the load compartment must withstand corrosion
C) The vehicle must have a battery isolation switch
D) No specific electrical requirements apply

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 9.2.2.6 requires electrical installations in the load compartment of vehicles carrying corrosive substances like UN 1789 to be designed to withstand corrosion (e.g., using resistant materials). Option A is for EX vehicles (explosives), option C applies to FL vehicles (tanks), and option D is incorrect, as corrosion resistance is specified.

Question 154

A tank vehicle for UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3, Packing Group III) must comply with which vehicle type under ADR 9.1?
A) EX/II or EX/III
B) FL
C) OX
D) MEMU

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Tank vehicles for flammable liquids like UN 1202 (tank code LGBF, ADR 3.2.1) must be type FL (Flammable Liquids) per ADR 9.1.1, meeting specific requirements like battery isolation and fire-resistant wiring (ADR 9.2.2). EX vehicles are for explosives, OX for oxidizing substances, and MEMU for mobile explosives units, making options A, C, and D incorrect.

Question 155

What braking system is required for a vehicle carrying UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) in quantities exceeding the 1000 points limit?
A) A standard hydraulic braking system
B) An anti-lock braking system (ABS)
C) No specific braking system is required
D) A regenerative braking system

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 9.2.3.1 requires vehicles carrying dangerous goods (e.g., UN 3480 above 1000 points) with a maximum mass exceeding 3.5 tonnes to be equipped with an anti-lock braking system (ABS) to enhance safety. Option A is too vague, option C is incorrect as ABS is mandatory, and option D is irrelevant.

Question 156

A vehicle carrying UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) in packages requires which specific feature under ADR 9.2?
A) A refrigerated load compartment
B) A load compartment designed for easy cleaning
C) A fire suppression system
D) No specific features are required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 9.2.1 (Table 9.2.1) requires vehicles carrying UN 2814 to have a load compartment designed for easy cleaning (e.g., smooth, resistant surfaces) to prevent contamination. Option A is not mandatory, option C applies to EX/III vehicles, and option D is incorrect, as cleaning is specified.

Question 157

What is the minimum fire resistance requirement for the engine compartment of an FL vehicle carrying UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3) in a tank?
A) No fire resistance is required
B) A firewall with 30-minute fire resistance
C) A firewall or shielding to prevent penetration by flammable liquids
D) A fully sealed engine compartment

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: For FL vehicles (e.g., for UN 1090, tank code T11), ADR 9.2.4.3 requires the engine compartment to be protected by a firewall or shielding to prevent penetration by flammable liquids or vapors in case of a leak. Option A is incorrect, option B is not specified, and option D is excessive.

Question 158

Which inspection is required for an EX/II vehicle carrying UN 0331 (Explosive, blasting, type B, Class 1) before it can be used?
A) A general roadworthiness inspection only
B) An ADR-specific technical inspection and certificate of approval
C) A fire extinguisher calibration test
D) No inspection is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 9.1.2.1 requires EX/II vehicles for explosives like UN 0331 to undergo an ADR-specific technical inspection to verify compliance with Chapter 9 (e.g., electrical, fire resistance) and receive a certificate of approval. Option A is insufficient, option C is unrelated, and option D is incorrect, as inspection is mandatory.

Question 159

A vehicle carrying UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) in quantities above 1000 kg must have which feature under ADR 9.2?
A) A ventilation system in the load compartment
B) A load compartment with a fire suppression system
C) A speed limitation device set to 80 km/h
D) No specific features are required

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: ADR 9.2.1 and 7.5.11 require vehicles carrying UN 1845 above 1000 kg to have a load compartment designed to allow adequate ventilation (e.g., vents) to prevent CO_2 buildup (ADR 5.5.3). Option B is for EX vehicles, option C applies to certain vehicle types (ADR 9.2.5), and option D is incorrect due to the ventilation requirement.

Question 160

What is the electrical requirement for the wiring of a vehicle carrying UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1) in packages?
A) Wiring must be explosion-proof
B) Wiring must be fully insulated and corrosion-resistant
C) Wiring must be disconnected during transport
D) No specific electrical requirements apply

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 9.2.2.6.1 requires wiring in vehicles carrying corrosive substances like UN 2922 to be fully insulated and resistant to corrosion to prevent damage from potential leaks. Option A is for EX vehicles, option C is impractical, and option D is incorrect, as corrosion resistance is specified.

Question 161

What is the minimum fire extinguisher capacity required for a vehicle carrying 500 kg of UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2)?
A) 2 kg dry powder extinguisher
B) 6 kg dry powder extinguisher
C) 12 kg dry powder extinguisher
D) No extinguisher is required

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1203 (500 kg, transport category 2, multiplier 3) results in 500 × 3 = 1500 points, below the 1000 points exemption threshold (ADR 1.1.3.6). For exempt loads, ADR 8.1.4.2 requires a minimum 2 kg dry powder extinguisher. Options B and C are required for larger or non-exempt loads, and option D is incorrect, as a minimum extinguisher is always required.

Question 162

Which type of fire extinguisher is mandatory for vehicles carrying dangerous goods under ADR 8.1?
A) Water-based extinguisher
B) Dry powder (ABC) extinguisher
C) CO2 extinguisher
D) Foam extinguisher

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 8.1.4.1 requires fire extinguishers to be dry powder (ABC type), suitable for classes A (solids), B (liquids), and C (gases), as they are effective for most dangerous goods fires (e.g., flammable liquids). Options A, C, and D are not specified, as they are less versatile or unsuitable for certain hazards.

Question 163

A vehicle carries 2000 kg of UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II, transport category 3). What fire extinguisher capacity is required?
A) 2 kg dry powder extinguisher
B) 6 kg dry powder extinguisher
C) 12 kg dry powder extinguisher
D) No extinguisher is required

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: UN 1789 (2000 kg, transport category 3, multiplier 1) results in 2000 × 1 = 2000 points, exceeding the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6). For a vehicle with a maximum mass >3.5 t carrying non-flammable goods, ADR 8.1.4.2 requires a total extinguisher capacity of 12 kg (e.g., one 6 kg plus one 6 kg). Option A is for exempt loads, option B is insufficient, and option D is incorrect.

Question 164

What additional equipment is mandatory for a vehicle carrying UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) under Special Provision 188?
A) A 6 kg fire extinguisher and a respiratory mask
B) A 2 kg fire extinguisher, one high-visibility vest, and one warning triangle
C) A fire blanket and gloves
D) No additional equipment is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 3480 under Special Provision 188 (ADR 3.3) is exempt from many requirements, qualifying as a limited quantity load. ADR 8.1.5.3 requires minimal equipment: a 2 kg dry powder extinguisher, one high-visibility vest per crew member, and one warning triangle. Option A is excessive, option C is not specified, and option D is incorrect, as minimal equipment is required.

Question 165

A tank vehicle carrying UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3, Packing Group III) requires which fire extinguisher capacity?
A) 2 kg dry powder extinguisher
B) 6 kg dry powder extinguisher
C) 12 kg dry powder extinguisher
D) No extinguisher is required

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: Tank vehicles carrying flammable liquids like UN 1202 are not eligible for the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6.1). ADR 8.1.4.2 requires a total extinguisher capacity of 12 kg (e.g., one 6 kg plus one 6 kg) for flammable goods in tanks, regardless of vehicle mass. Option A is for exempt loads, option B is insufficient, and option D is incorrect.

Question 166

What is the requirement for the placement of fire extinguishers on a vehicle carrying UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2)?
A) Extinguishers must be stored in the load compartment
B) Extinguishers must be readily accessible to the crew
C) Extinguishers must be mounted on the vehicle’s exterior
D) No specific placement is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 8.1.4.4 requires fire extinguishers to be readily accessible to the vehicle crew (e.g., in the cab or an accessible compartment) for quick use in emergencies. Option A is impractical, option C is not specified, and option D is incorrect, as accessibility is mandated.

Question 167

A vehicle carries 1000 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9, transport category 3) and 500 kg of UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s., Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2). What equipment is required?
A) A 2 kg fire extinguisher, one high-visibility vest, and one warning triangle
B) A 12 kg fire extinguisher, two high-visibility vests, and two warning triangles
C) A 6 kg fire extinguisher and a respiratory mask
D) No equipment is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The load (UN 1845: 1000 × 1 = 1000 points; UN 1993: 500 × 3 = 1500 points; total 2500 points) exceeds the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6). ADR 8.1.4.2 requires a 12 kg extinguisher capacity for flammable goods (Class 3). ADR 8.1.5.2 requires two warning triangles, one high-visibility vest per crew member (assume two), and a portable lighting device. Option A is for exempt loads, option C is insufficient, and option D is incorrect.

Question 168

What is the maintenance requirement for fire extinguishers on a vehicle carrying UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3) above the 1000 points limit?
A) Annual inspection and certification
B) No maintenance is required
C) Replacement every 5 years
D) Weekly visual checks by the driver

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: ADR 8.1.4.5 requires fire extinguishers to be inspected and certified annually by a competent person to ensure functionality. Option B is incorrect, as maintenance is mandatory. Option C is not specified, and option D is insufficient, as formal inspection is required.

Question 169

A vehicle carrying 300 kg of UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1, transport category 2) requires which equipment under ADR 8.1?
A) A 12 kg fire extinguisher, two warning triangles, and high-visibility vests
B) A 2 kg fire extinguisher, one high-visibility vest, and one warning triangle
C) A 6 kg fire extinguisher and protective gloves
D) No equipment is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 2922 (300 kg, transport category 2, multiplier 3) results in 300 × 3 = 900 points, below the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6). ADR 8.1.5.3 requires minimal equipment: a 2 kg dry powder extinguisher, one high-visibility vest per crew member, and one warning triangle. Option A is for non-exempt loads, option C includes non-mandatory items, and option D is incorrect.

Question 170

What additional equipment is required for a vehicle carrying UN 0331 (Explosive, blasting, type B, Class 1) in an EX/III vehicle?
A) A 12 kg fire extinguisher, two warning triangles, high-visibility vests, and a wheel chock
B) A 2 kg fire extinguisher and a fire blanket
C) A 6 kg fire extinguisher and a respiratory mask
D) No additional equipment is required

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: For EX/III vehicles carrying explosives like UN 0331, ADR 8.1.5.2 requires a 12 kg fire extinguisher capacity (ADR 8.1.4.2), two warning triangles, one high-visibility vest per crew member, a portable lighting device, and a wheel chock suitable for the vehicle's mass. Option B is insufficient, option C includes non-mandatory items, and option D is incorrect, as equipment is mandatory.

Question 171

What is the primary parking restriction for a vehicle carrying UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3) in quantities exceeding the 1000 points limit under ADR 8.4?
A) Parking is allowed in residential areas without restrictions
B) Parking in public places is prohibited except in supervised depots
C) Parking is allowed only during daylight hours
D) No parking restrictions apply

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 8.4 prohibits parking vehicles carrying dangerous goods like UN 1203 (above 1000 points, ADR 1.1.3.6) in public places unless in supervised depots or areas ensuring safety (e.g., away from crowds). Option A is incorrect, as residential parking is restricted. Option C is not specified, and option D is false, as restrictions apply.

Question 172

What is the minimum size of a hazard label on a package containing UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8)?
A) 50 mm x 50 mm
B) 100 mm x 100 mm
C) 150 mm x 150 mm
D) 200 mm x 200 mm

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.2.2.2.1.1 requires hazard labels on packages (e.g., for UN 1789, Class 8 corrosive label) to be at least 100 mm x 100 mm (diamond shape) for visibility, unless the package size necessitates smaller labels (proportionally reduced). Options A, C, and D do not meet the standard size requirement.

Question 173

A vehicle carrying UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) in quantities exceeding 1000 points is parked overnight. What precaution is required under ADR 8.4?
A) The vehicle must be parked in a refrigerated depot
B) The vehicle must be parked in a supervised depot or secure area
C) The vehicle must have its engine running
D) No parking precautions are required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 8.4 requires vehicles carrying dangerous goods like UN 3480 (above 1000 points) to be parked in supervised depots or secure areas (e.g., fenced, locked) to prevent unauthorized access or risks. Option A is irrelevant, option C is unsafe and not specified, and option D is incorrect, as parking restrictions apply.

Question 174

What is the required size of a placard on a vehicle carrying UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3) in a tank?
A) 100 mm x 100 mm
B) 250 mm x 250 mm
C) 400 mm x 400 mm
D) 500 mm x 500 mm

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.3.1.1.2 requires placards on vehicles or tanks (e.g., Class 3 placard for UN 1202) to be at least 250 mm x 250 mm (diamond shape) for visibility. Option A is for package labels, and options C and D are not specified in ADR.

Question 175

A vehicle carrying 500 kg of UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) is parked in a public area. What is the requirement under ADR 8.4?
A) Parking is allowed without restrictions
B) Parking is prohibited unless in a supervised depot
C) Parking is allowed only if the vehicle is refrigerated
D) Parking is allowed with a warning sign displayed

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 8.4 restricts parking for vehicles carrying dangerous goods like UN 2814, requiring supervised depots or secure areas to prevent contamination risks, even for smaller quantities. Option A is incorrect, as restrictions apply. Option C is not mandatory, and option D is not specified.

Question 176

What is the size requirement for an orange-colored plate on a tank vehicle carrying UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3)?
A) 200 mm x 200 mm
B) 300 mm x 400 mm
C) 400 mm x 500 mm
D) 500 mm x 600 mm

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.3.2.1.1 requires orange-colored plates (displaying hazard identification and UN numbers) on tank vehicles (e.g., for UN 1090) to measure 300 mm high x 400 mm wide, with a 10 mm black border. Options A, C, and D do not meet the specified dimensions.

Question 177

A package of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) in limited quantities requires what label size under ADR 5.2?
A) 50 mm x 50 mm
B) 100 mm x 100 mm
C) No hazard label is required
D) 150 mm x 150 mm

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: For UN 1845 in limited quantities (ADR 3.4), ADR 5.2.2.1.9 exempts packages from hazard labels (e.g., Class 9), requiring only a limited quantities mark (100 mm x 100 mm, ADR 3.4.7). Options A, B, and D are incorrect, as no Class 9 hazard label is needed.

Question 178

A vehicle carrying 1000 kg of UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s., Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2) and 500 kg of UN 3264 (Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, transport category 2) is parked. What parking restriction applies?
A) No restrictions, as the load is exempt
B) Parking in a supervised depot or secure area
C) Parking only in a refrigerated facility
D) Parking with a guard present

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The load (UN 1993: 1000 × 3 = 3000 points; UN 3264: 500 × 3 = 1500 points; total 4500 points) exceeds the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6). ADR 8.4 requires parking in supervised depots or secure areas for non-exempt loads. Option A is incorrect, as the load is not exempt. Option C is irrelevant, and option D is not specified.

Question 179

What is the size requirement for a limited quantities mark on a package of UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3) under ADR 3.4?
A) 50 mm x 50 mm
B) 100 mm x 100 mm
C) 250 mm x 250 mm
D) No mark is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 3.4.7.1 requires a limited quantities mark (diamond with black top/bottom triangles) on packages (e.g., for UN 1133) to be 100 mm x 100 mm, or 50 mm x 50 mm for small packages. Option B is the standard size. Option A is for exceptions, option C is for placards, and option D is incorrect, as the mark is mandatory.

Question 180

A tank vehicle carrying UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1) is parked in a public area. What is the requirement under ADR 8.4?
A) Parking is allowed with no restrictions
B) Parking is prohibited unless in a supervised depot or secure area
C) Parking is allowed if placards are covered
D) Parking is allowed with emergency lights on

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 8.4 prohibits parking tank vehicles carrying dangerous goods like UN 2922 (not exempt, as tanks are excluded from the 1000 points rule, ADR 1.1.3.6.1) in public areas unless in supervised depots or secure areas to mitigate risks. Option A is incorrect, option C is not specified, and option D is irrelevant.

Question 181

What is the primary purpose of written instructions under ADR 5.4.3?
A) To provide packaging instructions for dangerous goods
B) To guide the vehicle crew in case of an emergency involving dangerous goods
C) To list the consignor’s contact details
D) To replace the transport document

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.4.3 requires written instructions (a four-page document) to be carried by the vehicle crew, providing guidance on actions to take in emergencies (e.g., spills, fires) for the specific dangerous goods on board. Option A is covered in ADR 4.1, option C is part of the transport document (ADR 5.4.1), and option D is incorrect, as written instructions supplement, not replace, the transport document.

Question 182

A vehicle carries 1000 kg of UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2). What must the written instructions include under ADR 5.4.3?
A) Only the UN number and proper shipping name
B) General emergency procedures and specific measures for Class 3 hazards
C) The driver's training certificate details
D) No written instructions are required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For UN 1203 (1000 × 3 = 3000 points, exceeding the 1000 points exemption, ADR 1.1.3.6), ADR 5.4.3.2 requires written instructions to include general emergency procedures (e.g., notify authorities) and specific measures for Class 3 (e.g., avoid ignition sources). Option A is insufficient, option C is irrelevant, and option D is incorrect, as instructions are mandatory for non-exempt loads.

Question 183

What is the tunnel restriction code for UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II) in a tank vehicle?
A) B
B) D
C) E
D) No restriction code applies

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: UN 1789 in a tank vehicle is assigned tunnel restriction code E in column 15 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1), indicating that transport is prohibited through tunnels of categories B, C, D, and E, except in category A tunnels (ADR 8.6.4). Options A and B are for other substances, and option D is incorrect, as a code applies.

Question 184

A vehicle carries 500 kg of UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) under Special Provision 188 and 1500 kg of UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s., Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2). Are written instructions required?
A) Yes, for both substances with specific Class 3 and Class 9 measures
B) Yes, only for UN 1993 with Class 3 measures
C) No, as both are exempt
D) Yes, only for UN 3480 with Class 9 measures

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 3480 under Special Provision 188 is exempt from documentation requirements, including written instructions (ADR 5.4.1.1.1, 3.3). UN 1993 (1500 × 3 = 4500 points) exceeds the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6), requiring written instructions for Class 3 hazards (ADR 5.4.3). Option A is incorrect, as UN 3480 is exempt. Option C is false, and option D is incorrect, as UN 3480 does not require instructions.

Question 185

A tank vehicle carrying UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3, Packing Group III) is assigned tunnel restriction code D. What does this mean?
A) Transport is allowed through all tunnel categories
B) Transport is prohibited through tunnels of categories D and E
C) Transport is allowed only through category A tunnels
D) Transport requires a special permit

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Tunnel restriction code D (ADR 3.2.1, column 15) for UN 1202 in a tank means transport is prohibited through tunnels of categories D and E but allowed through categories A, B, and C (ADR 8.6.4). Option A is incorrect, as restrictions apply. Option C is too restrictive, and option D is not specified.

Question 186

A mixed load includes 1000 kg of UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) and 500 kg of UN 3264 (Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, transport category 2). What must the written instructions cover?
A) Only general emergency procedures
B) Specific measures for Class 6.2 and Class 8 hazards
C) No written instructions are required
D) Only measures for Class 8 hazards

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 2814 is not subject to the 1000 points exemption and requires written instructions (ADR 5.4.3). UN 3264 (500 × 3 = 1500 points) exceeds the 1000 points limit, also requiring instructions. The instructions must cover specific measures for Class 6.2 (e.g., avoid contact) and Class 8 (e.g., protect skin) hazards (ADR 5.4.3.2). Option A is insufficient, option C is incorrect, and option D omits Class 6.2.

Question 187

A vehicle carrying 2000 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9, transport category 3) in packages is approaching a category C tunnel. Is passage allowed?
A) Yes, as UN 1845 has no tunnel restriction code
B) No, as category C tunnels prohibit Class 9 goods
C) Yes, but only with a special permit
D) No, as the quantity exceeds 1000 kg

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1845 has no tunnel restriction code in column 15 of Table A (ADR 3.2.1), meaning it is not restricted and can pass through all tunnel categories, including C (ADR 8.6.4). Option B is incorrect, as Class 9 is not broadly restricted. Option C is unnecessary, and option D is irrelevant, as quantity does not affect tunnel codes for UN 1845.

Question 188

A tank vehicle carries UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1). What is the tunnel restriction code, and what does it imply?
A) Code B, allowed through A and B tunnels
B) Code D, prohibited through D and E tunnels
C) Code E, prohibited through B, C, D, and E tunnels
D) No code, no restrictions apply

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: UN 2922 in a tank is assigned tunnel restriction code E (ADR 3.2.1, column 15), prohibiting transport through tunnels of categories B, C, D, and E, allowing passage only through category A tunnels (ADR 8.6.4). Option A is incorrect (B is for other substances), option B is too permissive, and option D is false, as a code applies.

Question 189

A vehicle carries 300 kg of UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2) and 200 kg of UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II, transport category 3). Are written instructions required?
A) Yes, for both substances
B) No, as the total load is exempt
C) Yes, only for UN 1133
D) Yes, only for UN 1789

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1133 (300 × 3 = 900 points) and UN 1789 (200 × 1 = 200 points) total 1100 points, below the 1000 points exemption threshold (ADR 1.1.3.6). For exempt loads, written instructions are not required (ADR 5.4.3). Options A, C, and D are incorrect, as the exemption applies to the entire load.

Question 190

A mixed load in a tank vehicle includes UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II, code B) and UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II, code E). What tunnel restriction applies?
A) Code B, allowed through A and B tunnels
B) Code E, prohibited through B, C, D, and E tunnels
C) No restrictions, as the load is mixed
D) Code D, prohibited through D and E tunnels

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For mixed loads in tanks, ADR 8.6.3.2 requires the most restrictive tunnel code to apply. UN 1203 has code B (allowed through A, B), but UN 1789 has code E (allowed only through A). Thus, code E applies, prohibiting passage through tunnels B, C, D, and E. Option A is too permissive, option C is incorrect, and option D is less restrictive than E.

Question 191

A truck carries 1000 kg of UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2) in packages. What orange plates are required under ADR 5.3?
A) Orange plates with hazard identification number 33 and UN number 1203
B) Plain orange plates with no numbers
C) No orange plates are required
D) Orange plates with only the UN number 1203

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1203 (1000 kg, transport category 2, multiplier 3) results in 1000 × 3 = 3000 points, exceeding the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6). ADR 5.3.2 requires orange plates on the front and rear of the truck, displaying the hazard identification number 33 (highly flammable liquid, ADR 3.2.1, column 11) and UN number 1203. Option B is for limited quantities, option C is incorrect as the exemption does not apply, and option D is incomplete.

Question 192

A tank vehicle carries UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II). What placards and orange plates are required?
A) Class 8 placards and plain orange plates
B) Class 8 placards and orange plates with hazard number 80 and UN 1789
C) No placards, only orange plates with UN 1789
D) Class 3 placards and orange plates with hazard number 80

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For UN 1789 in a tank, ADR 5.3.1 requires Class 8 corrosive placards (250 mm x 250 mm) on all four sides of the tank. ADR 5.3.2 mandates orange plates on the front and rear, displaying hazard identification number 80 (corrosive, ADR 3.2.1, column 11) and UN number 1789. Option A omits the numbers, option C is incorrect as placards are required, and option D has the wrong class.

Question 193

A truck carries 300 kg of UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) under Special Provision 188 and 500 kg of UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s., Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2). What placarding is required?
A) Class 3 and Class 9 placards, orange plates with mixed hazard codes
B) Class 3 placards only, no orange plates
C) No placards or orange plates
D) Class 9 placards and orange plates with UN 3480

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 3480 under Special Provision 188 is exempt from placarding (ADR 5.3.1, 3.3). UN 1993 (500 × 3 = 1500 points) exceeds the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6), requiring

Class 3 placards (ADR 5.3.1). No orange plates are needed for packages below 8000 points for Class 3 (ADR 5.3.2.1.8). Option A is incorrect due to UN 3480's exemption, option C is too restrictive, and option D is incorrect as UN 3480 is exempt.

Question 194

A tank vehicle carries a mixed load of UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3, Packing Group III) and UN 3264 (Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II). What orange plates are required?
A) One orange plate with hazard number 33 and UN 1202
B) Two orange plates: one with 33/1202, one with 80/3264
C) One orange plate with hazard number 80 and UN 3264
D) Plain orange plates with no numbers

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For mixed loads in tanks, ADR 5.3.2.1.3 requires separate orange plates for each substance if their hazard numbers differ. UN 1202 has hazard number 33 (flammable liquid, ADR 3.2.1), and UN 3264 has 80 (corrosive). Plates display 33/1202 and 80/3264, typically one per substance on the front/rear or sides. Option A omits UN 3264, option C omits UN 1202, and option D is incorrect for tanks.

Question 195

A truck carries 2000 kg of UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) in packages. What placards and orange plates are required?
A) Class 6.2 placards, orange plates with UN 2814
B) Class 6.2 placards, no orange plates
C) No placards or orange plates
D) Class 9 placards and orange plates with hazard number 60

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 2814 requires Class 6.2 placards on the vehicle (ADR 5.3.1, column 5 of Table A, ADR 3.2.1) due to its high-risk nature. No orange plates are required, as UN 2814 has no hazard identification number (ADR 3.2.1, column 11), and plates are not needed for packages of infectious substances (ADR 5.3.2). Option A is incorrect due to no hazard number, option C omits placards, and option D is incorrect for class and number.

Question 196

What is the correct placement of orange plates on a tank vehicle carrying UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3, Packing Group II)?
A) On the sides of the tank only
B) On the front and rear of the vehicle
C) On all four sides of the tank
D) Inside the driver's cab

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.3.2.1.2 requires orange plates (with hazard number 33 and UN 1090 for UN 1090) to be affixed on the front and rear of the tank vehicle for visibility. Placards (Class 3) are placed on the tank sides (ADR 5.3.1). Option A omits front/rear, option C is for placards, and option D is incorrect.

Question 197

A truck carries 400 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9, transport category 3) and 300 kg of UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2). What placarding is required?
A) Class 3 and Class 9 placards, orange plates with mixed codes
B) No placards or orange plates
C) Class 3 placards only, no orange plates
D) Class 9 placards only, no orange plates

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1845 (400 × 1 = 400 points) and UN 1133 (300 × 3 = 900 points) total 1300 points, below the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6). ADR 5.3.1 and 5.3.2 exempt the vehicle from placards and orange plates. Options A, C, and D are incorrect, as the exemption applies.

Question 198

A tank vehicle carries UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1). What placards and orange plates are required?
A) Class 8 placards, orange plates with hazard number 80 and UN 2922
B) Class 8 and Class 6.1 placards, orange plates with hazard number 86 and UN 2922
C) Class 6.1 placards, orange plates with hazard number 60
D) No placards or orange plates

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 2922 requires Class 8 (primary) and Class 6.1 (subsidiary) placards on all four sides of the tank (ADR 5.3.1, column 5, ADR 3.2.1). Orange plates display hazard number 86 (corrosive with toxic subsidiary hazard) and UN 2922 (ADR 5.3.2, column 11). Option A omits the subsidiary placard, option C is incorrect for class and number, and option D is false.

Question 199

A truck carries 1500 kg of UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II) and 1000 kg of UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II) in packages. What orange plates are required?
A) One orange plate with hazard number 33 and UN 1203
B) Two orange plates: one with 33/1203, one with 80/1789
C) Plain orange plates with no numbers
D) No orange plates are required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: The load (UN 1203: 1500 × 3 = 4500 points; UN 1789: 1000 × 1 = 1000 points) exceeds 1000 points (ADR 1.1.3.6). For mixed loads in packages, ADR 5.3.2.1.3 requires orange plates reflecting each substance's hazard: 33/1203 (flammable) and 80/1789 (corrosive) on front/rear or sides. Option A omits UN 1789, option C is for limited quantities, and option D is incorrect.

Question 200

A tank vehicle carrying UN 0331 (Explosive, blasting, type B, Class 1) requires what placards and orange plates?
A) Class 1 placards, orange plates with hazard number 1 and UN 0331
B) Class 1 placards, no orange plates
C) No placards, orange plates with UN 0331
D) Class 9 placards, orange plates with hazard number 10

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 0331 requires Class 1 explosive placards on all four sides of the tank (ADR 5.3.1, column 5, ADR 3.2.1). Explosives in tanks (EX/III vehicles) do not require orange plates with hazard numbers, as no hazard identification number is assigned (ADR 3.2.1, column 11; ADR 5.3.2.1.5). Option A is incorrect due to no hazard number, option C omits placards, and option D is incorrect for class and number.

Question 201

What is the purpose of a tank certificate of approval for a vehicle carrying UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3) in a fixed tank?
A) To certify the driver's training
B) To confirm the tank's compliance with ADR construction and testing requirements
C) To list the proper shipping name of the goods
D) To exempt the vehicle from tunnel restrictions

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: A tank certificate of approval (ADR 9.1.2.1, 6.8.2.4.6) confirms that a fixed tank (e.g., for UN 1202) complies with ADR construction, testing, and inspection requirements (ADR 6.8). Option A relates to ADR 8.2, option C to the transport document (ADR 5.4), and option D to tunnel codes (ADR 8.6), making them incorrect.

Question 202

How long must the transport document for a consignment of UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8) in a tank be retained by the carrier?
A) 1 month
B) 3 months
C) 1 year
D) 5 years

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.4.1.1.1 requires carriers to retain transport documents (e.g., for UN 1789) for at least 3 months after the completion of the journey for verification by authorities. Option A is too short, option C is not specified, and option D applies to other records like DGSA reports (ADR 1.8.3.6).

Question 203

What is the maximum degree of filling for a fixed tank carrying UN 1090 (Acetone, Class 3, Packing Group II) at 20°C?
A) 80% of the tank's capacity
B) 90% of the tank's capacity
C) 97% of the tank's capacity, adjusted for thermal expansion
D) 100% of the tank's capacity

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: ADR 4.3.2.3.3 and 7.2.4.1.1 specify that fixed tanks for liquids like UN 1090 (Acetone) must not be filled beyond 97% of their capacity at the reference temperature (e.g., 20°C), adjusted to account for thermal expansion based on the substance's coefficient. Options A and B are too low, and option D risks overpressure.

Question 204

A tank vehicle carrying UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II) requires a certificate of approval. What must this certificate include?
A) The driver's ADR training details
B) The tank's type, code, and inspection dates
C) The consignor's contact information
D) The vehicle's maximum speed limit

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 9.1.2.1.5 and 6.8.2.4.6 require the tank certificate of approval to include the tank's type (e.g., FL), tank code (e.g., LGBF for UN 1203), capacity, and inspection/test dates. Option A is irrelevant, option C is for the transport document (ADR 5.4), and option D is not specified.

Question 205

How long must a DGSA retain the annual report for an undertaking transporting UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) in tanks?
A) 1 year
B) 3 years
C) 5 years
D) No retention is required

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: ADR 1.8.3.6 requires the DGSA to prepare an annual report on activities involving dangerous goods (e.g., UN 2814), which must be retained by the undertaking for 5 years. Option A is too short, option B is for transport documents, and option D is incorrect, as retention is mandatory.

Question 206

A portable tank (T11) is used for UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9, solid form). What is the degree of filling requirement under ADR 4.3?
A) 80% of the tank's capacity
B) 95% of the tank's capacity, adjusted for expansion
C) 100% of the tank's capacity
D) Not applicable, as UN 3480 is not carried in tanks

Correct Answer: D
Explanation: UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries) is typically transported in packages, not tanks, as no tank code is assigned in ADR 3.2.1, Table A. Degree of filling rules (ADR 4.3.2) apply to liquids or gases, not solids like batteries. Options A, B, and C are irrelevant due to the substance's form and transport mode.

Question 207

A tank vehicle carrying UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1) undergoes inspection. How long is the tank certificate of approval valid?
A) 1 year
B) 3 years
C) 5 years
D) Until the next periodic inspection

Correct Answer: D
Explanation: ADR 6.8.2.4.2 requires fixed tanks (e.g., L4BH for UN 2922) to undergo periodic inspections (typically every 6 years for initial type approval, with intermediate inspections every 3 years). The certificate of approval remains valid until the next scheduled inspection (ADR 9.1.2.1). Options A, B, and C are not specified, as validity depends on inspection intervals.

Question 208

A consignment of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) is transported in packages, but the transport document is retained for a tank operation audit. What is the retention period?
A) 1 month
B) 3 months
C) 1 year
D) No retention is required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.4.1.1.1 applies to all transport documents, including those for UN 1845, requiring retention by the carrier for 3 months, even if the goods are in packages. This ensures audit compliance, despite the question's mention of a tank audit. Option A is too short, option C is not specified, and option D is incorrect.

Question 209

What is the maximum degree of filling for a tank carrying UN 1978 (Propane, Class 2, liquefied gas) at 50°C?
A) 80% of the tank's capacity
B) 90% of the tank's capacity
C) Determined by the tank's filling ratio and density at 50°C
D) 100% of the tank's capacity

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: For liquefied gases like UN 1978, ADR 4.3.3.2.2 specifies that the degree of filling is determined by the filling ratio (based on the gas's density and reference temperature, e.g., 50°C) to prevent overpressure. The exact percentage varies (typically below 95%) and is calculated per ADR 4.3.3.2. Options A and B are arbitrary, and option D is unsafe.

Question 210

A tank vehicle carrying a mixed load of UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II) and UN 3264 (Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II) requires a certificate of approval. What additional document must be retained, and for how long?
A) Written instructions, retained for 3 months
B) Tank inspection report, retained for 1 year
C) Transport document, retained for 3 months
D) Driver's ADR certificate, retained for 5 years

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: For a tank vehicle carrying UN 1203 and UN 3264, ADR 5.4.1.1.1 requires a transport document detailing both substances, retained by the carrier for 3 months. Written instructions (option A) are carried but not retained. Tank inspection reports (option B) are kept by the operator, not specified for 1 year. The driver's certificate (option D) is personal and valid for 5 years, not retained by the carrier.

Question 211

What is the general requirement for the degree of filling of packagings containing UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II)?
A) Fill to 100% of the packaging's capacity
B) Leave sufficient ullage to prevent leakage or distortion due to expansion
C) Fill to 80% of the packaging's capacity
D) Fill to 90% of the packaging's capacity

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 4.1.1.4 requires packagings for liquids like UN 1203 to have sufficient ullage (empty space) to accommodate thermal expansion and prevent leakage or distortion under normal transport conditions. Specific percentages (options C, D) are not mandated for packagings, and option A risks overpressure.

Question 212

A vehicle carries 1000 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) in a confined load compartment. What precaution is required under ADR 7.5.11?
A) The compartment must be refrigerated
B) The compartment must be adequately ventilated
C) The compartment must be sealed
D) No precautions are required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 7.5.11 and 5.5.3 require adequate ventilation for confined spaces containing UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid) above 1000 kg to prevent CO_2 buildup, which poses an asphyxiation risk. Option A is not mandatory, option C increases risk, and option D is incorrect, as ventilation is required.

Question 213

What is the degree of filling requirement for a combination packaging containing UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II)?
A) Fill inner packagings to 95% of their capacity
B) Fill inner packagings to allow ullage for thermal expansion
C) Fill inner packagings to 100% of their capacity
D) No specific filling requirement applies

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 4.1.1.4 mandates that inner packagings for liquids like UN 1789 in combination packagings (e.g., P001, ADR 3.2.1) must have sufficient ullage to account for thermal expansion, ensuring no leakage or rupture. Options A and C are not specified, and option D is incorrect, as filling rules apply.

Question 214

A confined space is used for loading 1500 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9). What safety measure must be taken under ADR 5.5?
A) Workers must wear respiratory masks at all times
B) The space must be ventilated to prevent CO_2 accumulation
C) The space must be heated to 20°C
D) No measures are required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.5.3 requires confined spaces used for loading UN 1845 above 1000 kg to be ventilated to prevent dangerous CO_2 accumulation, which can cause asphyxiation. Option A is not mandated, option C is irrelevant, and option D is incorrect, as ventilation is required.

Question 215

What is the degree of filling requirement for a single packaging (steel drum) containing UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3, Packing Group II)?
A) Fill to 90% of the drum's capacity
B) Fill to 97% of the drum's capacity
C) Fill with sufficient ullage to prevent pressure buildup
D) Fill to 100% of the drum's capacity

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: ADR 4.1.1.4 requires single packagings like steel drums for UN 1133 (P001, ADR 3.2.1) to have sufficient ullage to prevent pressure buildup or leakage due to thermal expansion of the liquid. Specific percentages (options A, B) are not mandated for packagings, and option D risks damage.

Question 216

A truck unloads 2000 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) in a confined warehouse. What additional precaution is required under ADR 7.5?
A) The warehouse must be equipped with a fire suppression system
B) The warehouse must have ventilation or CO_2 monitoring
C) The unloading must occur at night
D) No additional precautions are required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 7.5.11 and 5.5.3 mandate ventilation or CO_2 concentration monitoring in confined spaces during unloading of UN 1845 above 1000 kg to mitigate asphyxiation risks. Option A is not specified, option C is irrelevant, and option D is incorrect, as precautions are required.

Question 217

A mixed load includes 500 kg of UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s., Class 3, Packing Group II) and 300 kg of UN 3264 (Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II) in combination packagings. What is the degree of filling requirement?
A) Fill inner packagings to 95% for both substances
B) Fill inner packagings with ullage for each substance's expansion properties
C) Fill inner packagings to 100% for Class 3, 90% for Class 8
D) No filling requirement applies

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 4.1.1.4 requires sufficient ullage in inner packagings for both UN 1993 and UN 3264 to account for their specific thermal expansion properties, ensuring safety. Options A and C impose arbitrary percentages, and option D is incorrect, as filling rules apply.

Question 218

During transport of UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) in a confined load compartment, what confined space precaution applies under ADR 7.5?
A) The compartment must be ventilated to remove biohazards
B) No confined space precautions are required
C) The compartment must be sealed to prevent leakage
D) The compartment must have CO_2 monitoring

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 7.5.11 and 5.5.3 specify confined space precautions (e.g., ventilation) for substances like UN 1845 due to CO_2 risks, but no specific confined space measures are mandated for UN 2814, as its primary risk is biological, not gaseous. Packages must be secured (ADR 7.5.7), but this is not a confined space issue. Option A is incorrect, option C is not required, and option D is irrelevant.

Question 219

What is the degree of filling requirement for an IBC containing UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3, Packing Group III)?
A) Fill to 90% of the IBC's capacity
B) Fill to 97% of the IBC's capacity
C) Fill with ullage to prevent leakage or distortion
D) Fill to 100% of the IBC's capacity

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: ADR 4.1.1.4 applies to IBCs (e.g., IB03 for UN 1202, ADR 3.2.1), requiring sufficient ullage to prevent leakage or distortion due to thermal expansion of liquids like diesel fuel. Specific percentages (options A, B) are not mandated for IBCs, and option D risks overpressure.

Question 220

A confined space is used to store 3000 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) before loading. What combined precautions are required under ADR 5.5?
A) Ventilation and CO_2 concentration monitoring
B) Refrigeration and sealing of the space
C) Fire suppression and respiratory masks
D) No precautions are required

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: ADR 5.5.3 requires confined spaces storing UN 1845 above 1000 kg to have adequate ventilation and, where necessary, CO_2 concentration monitoring to prevent asphyxiation. Option B is incorrect, as refrigeration is not mandatory and sealing increases risk. Option C is not specified, and option D is incorrect, as precautions are mandatory.

Question 221

A tank vehicle carries 2000 liters of UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2). What is the required degree of filling, and what certificate must the vehicle carry?
A) 90% filling, transport document only
B) 97% filling with ullage, certificate of approval for FL vehicle
C) 100% filling, driver's ADR certificate only
D) 80% filling, no certificate required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For UN 1203 in a tank (LGBF, ADR 3.2.1), ADR 4.3.2.3.3 requires a maximum degree of filling of 97%, adjusted for thermal expansion (Chapter 4). Tank vehicles carrying flammable liquids (FL type) must carry a certificate of approval confirming compliance with ADR 6.8 and 9.2 (ADR 9.1.2, Chapter 9). Option A is incorrect (90% is arbitrary, certificate needed). Option C risks overpressure and omits the vehicle certificate. Option D is incorrect for both filling and certificate.

Question 222

A truck carries 500 kg of UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) in triple packaging. What labeling and parking requirements apply?
A) Class 6.2 labels, parking allowed in public areas
B) Class 6.2 labels with UN 2814 mark, parking in supervised depots only
C) No labels, no parking restrictions
D) Class 9 labels, parking with warning signs

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 2814 requires Class 6.2 labels and a package mark with "UN 2814" and a biohazard symbol (ADR 5.2.1.8, 6.3.2.7, Chapter 5). Parking is restricted to supervised depots or secure areas under ADR 8.4 (Chapter 8) due to the high-risk nature of infectious substances.

Option A is incorrect due to parking restrictions. Option C omits mandatory labeling, and option D is incorrect for class and parking.

Question 223

A mixed load includes 1000 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9, transport category 3) and 300 kg of UN 1993 (Flammable liquid, n.o.s., Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2). What confined space and placarding requirements apply?
A) Ventilation required, Class 3 and Class 9 placards
B) No ventilation, no placards or orange plates
C) Ventilation required, Class 3 placards only
D) CO2 monitoring, orange plates with mixed codes

Correct Answer: A
Explanation: UN 1845 (1000 × 1 = 1000 points) and UN 1993 (300 × 3 = 900 points) total 1900 points, exceeding the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6, Chapter 1). ADR 5.3.1 (Chapter 5) requires Class 9 and Class 3 placards. UN 1845 above 1000 kg requires ventilation in confined spaces (e.g., load compartment) to prevent CO2 buildup (ADR 7.5.11, 5.5.3, Chapter 7). Option B is incorrect due to non-exemption. Option C omits Class 9 placards, and option D is incorrect, as monitoring is not always required and orange plates are not needed for packages.

Question 224

A tank vehicle carries UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1). What tunnel restriction and vehicle construction requirements apply?
A) Code B, standard braking system
B) Code E, corrosion-resistant electrical installations
C) No restrictions, explosion-proof wiring
D) Code D, refrigerated load compartment

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 2922 in a tank has tunnel restriction code E (ADR 3.2.1, column 15, Chapter 3), prohibiting passage through tunnels B, C, D, and E (ADR 8.6.4, Chapter 8). The vehicle (FL type, L4BH tank) must have corrosion-resistant electrical installations for Class 8 goods (ADR 9.2.2.6, Chapter 9). Option A is incorrect (code B is less restrictive). Option C is false, as restrictions apply and wiring is not explosion-proof. Option D is incorrect for code and compartment.

Question 225

What is the retention period for the transport document of a consignment of UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3) in a tank, and what fire extinguisher capacity is required for the vehicle?
A) 1 month, 6 kg extinguisher
B) 3 months, 12 kg extinguisher
C) 1 year, 2 kg extinguisher
D) 5 years, no extinguisher required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 5.4.1.1.1 (Chapter 5) requires the transport document for UN 1202 to be retained for 3 months. For a tank vehicle (non-exempt, ADR 1.1.3.6.1), ADR 8.1.4.2 (Chapter 8) mandates a 12 kg dry powder extinguisher capacity for flammable liquids. Option A is incorrect for retention and capacity. Option C is too long and insufficient, and option D is incorrect for both.

Question 226

A consignment of UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II) in combination packagings requires what degree of filling and written instructions?
A) 100% filling, no written instructions
B) Ullage for expansion, instructions for Class 8 hazards
C) 90% filling, instructions for Class 3 hazards
D) No filling requirement, instructions for all classes

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: ADR 4.1.1.4 (Chapter 4) requires sufficient ullage in inner packagings for UN 1789 to prevent leakage due to thermal expansion. If the load exceeds 1000 points (e.g., 1000 kg, transport category 3, ADR 1.1.3.6), ADR 5.4.3 (Chapter 5) mandates written instructions specifying Class 8 emergency measures (e.g., skin protection). Option A risks overpressure and omits instructions. Option C is incorrect for class and filling, and option D is too broad.

Question 227

A vehicle carries 1500 kg of UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2) in packages. What segregation and equipment requirements apply?
A) No segregation, 2 kg extinguisher
B) Segregation from Class 8, 12 kg extinguisher
C) Segregation from Class 1, 6 kg extinguisher
D) No segregation, no extinguisher required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1133 (1500 × 3 = 4500 points) exceeds the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6, Chapter 1). ADR 7.5.2 (Chapter 7) requires segregation from Class 8 (e.g., corrosives) to prevent reactions (Table 7.5-1). ADR 8.1.4.2 (Chapter 8) mandates a 12 kg extinguisher capacity for flammable goods in non-exempt loads. Option A is incorrect for both. Option C is incorrect, as Class 1 segregation is not the focus, and option D is false.

Question 228

What packaging and vehicle approval requirements apply for UN 0331 (Explosive, blasting, type B, Class 1) in an EX/III vehicle?
A) Standard packagings, no vehicle certificate
B) P137 packagings, certificate of approval for EX/III
C) No packagings, standard roadworthiness certificate
D) IBCs, FL vehicle certificate

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 0331 requires specific packagings like P137 (ADR 4.1.4.1, Chapter 4) for explosives. EX/III vehicles must have a certificate of approval confirming compliance with ADR 9.3 (e.g., fire-resistant construction, Chapter 9). Option A omits the certificate, option C is incorrect for packagings and certificate, and option D is incorrect for packaging and vehicle type.

Question 229

A mixed load includes 500 kg of UN 3264 (Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, transport category 2) and 300 kg of UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) under Special Provision 188. What orange plates and driver training are required?
A) Orange plates with 80/3264, basic ADR certificate
B) No orange plates, no ADR certificate
C) Orange plates with mixed codes, tank specialization
D) Plain orange plates, basic ADR certificate

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 3264 (500 × 3 = 1500 points) and UN 3480 (exempt under SP 188, ADR 3.3, Chapter 3) total 1500 points, below the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6, Chapter 1). No orange plates are required (ADR 5.3.2, Chapter 5), and no ADR driver certificate is needed (ADR 8.2.1, Chapter 8). Option A is incorrect for exemption, option C is incorrect for plates and training, and option D is incorrect for plates.

Question 230

A tank vehicle carries UN 1978 (Propane, Class 2, liquefied gas). What tunnel restriction, tank certificate, and confined space precautions apply?
A) Code E, no certificate, ventilation required
B) Code B, certificate of approval, no confined space precautions
C) Code D, certificate of approval, CO_2 monitoring
D) No code, no certificate, ventilation required

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1978 in a tank has tunnel restriction code B (ADR 3.2.1, column 15, Chapter 3), allowing passage through tunnels A and B (ADR 8.6.4, Chapter 8). A certificate of approval is required for the tank (ADR 9.1.2, 6.8.2.4.6, Chapters 6, 9). No confined space precautions (e.g., ventilation) are specified for UN 1978, as it is not listed in ADR 5.5.3 (Chapter 7), unlike UN

1845. Option A is incorrect for code and precautions, option C is incorrect for code and monitoring, and option D is false.

Question 231

A tank vehicle carries 1500 liters of UN 1203 (Gasoline, Class 3, Packing Group II) and 1000 liters of UN 3264 (Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II). What orange plates and tunnel restrictions apply?
A) One orange plate with 33/1203, tunnel code B
B) Two orange plates with 33/1203 and 80/3264, tunnel code E
C) Plain orange plates, no tunnel restrictions
D) No orange plates, tunnel code D

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For a mixed tank load, ADR 5.3.2.1.3 (Chapter 5) requires separate orange plates: one with hazard number 33 and UN 1203 (Class 3), and one with 80 and UN 3264 (Class 8) on front/rear or sides (ADR 3.2.1, Chapter 3). UN 1203 has tunnel code B, and UN 3264 has code E (Table A, column 15). The most restrictive code applies (ADR 8.6.3.2, Chapter 8), so code E prohibits passage through tunnels B, C, D, and E. Option A omits UN 3264 and code, option C is incorrect for tanks, and option D is false.

Question 232

A truck carries 800 kg of UN 2814 (Infectious substances, affecting humans, Class 6.2) in triple packaging. What packaging tests and parking requirements apply?
A) 1.2 m drop test, parking in public areas allowed
B) 9 m drop test, parking in supervised depots only
C) No tests, no parking restrictions
D) 6 m drop test, parking with warning signs

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 2814 requires triple packaging per P620 (ADR 4.1.4.1, Chapter 4), tested with a 9 m drop test and water spray test for Category A substances (ADR 6.3.5, Chapter 6). Parking is restricted to supervised depots or secure areas for infectious substances (ADR 8.4, Chapter 8). Option A is incorrect (1.2 m is for other goods), option C omits tests and restrictions, and option D is incorrect for test height and signs.

Question 233

A mixed load includes 600 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9, transport category 3) and 400 kg of UN 1133 (Adhesives, Class 3, Packing Group II, transport category 2). What confined space precautions and driver training are required?
A) Ventilation, basic ADR certificate
B) CO_2 monitoring, no ADR certificate
C) No precautions, basic ADR certificate
D) Ventilation, tank specialization

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1845 (600 × 1 = 600 points) and UN 1133 (400 × 3 = 1200 points) total 1800 points, below the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6, Chapter 1), so no ADR driver certificate is required (ADR 8.2.1, Chapter 8). UN 1845 below 1000 kg does not require ventilation, but confined spaces should have CO_2 monitoring as a precaution (ADR 5.5.3, Chapter 7). Option A is incorrect for training, option C omits precautions, and option D is incorrect for specialization.

Question 234

A vehicle carries 1000 kg of UN 2922 (Corrosive liquid, toxic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, subsidiary hazard 6.1) in packages. What segregation and vehicle equipment are required?
A) Segregation from Class 3, 2 kg extinguisher
B) No segregation, 12 kg extinguisher
C) Segregation from Class 3, 12 kg extinguisher
D) Segregation from Class 9, 6 kg extinguisher

Correct Answer: C
Explanation: UN 2922 (1000 × 3 = 3000 points, transport category 2) exceeds the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6, Chapter 1). ADR 7.5.2 (Chapter 7) requires segregation from Class 3 (flammable liquids) to prevent reactions (Table 7.5-1). ADR 8.1.4.2 (Chapter 8) mandates a 12 kg extinguisher capacity for non-exempt loads with toxic/corrosive goods. Option A is incorrect for extinguisher, option B omits segregation, and option D is incorrect for segregation class.

Question 235

What is the degree of filling and placarding for a tank carrying UN 1978 (Propane, Class 2, liquefied gas)?
A) 97% filling, Class 3 placards
B) Filling per density ratio, Class 2 placards
C) 90% filling, no placards
D) 100% filling, Class 9 placards

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: For liquefied gases like UN 1978, ADR 4.3.3.2.2 (Chapter 4) requires the degree of filling to be based on the filling ratio and density at the reference temperature (e.g., 50°C). ADR 5.3.1 (Chapter 5) mandates Class 2 flammable gas placards (250 mm x 250 mm) on all four sides of the tank. Option A is incorrect for filling and class, option C omits placards, and option D is incorrect for both.

Question 236

A consignment of UN 1202 (Diesel fuel, Class 3, Packing Group III) in an IBC requires what packaging tests and retention period for the transport document?
A) 1.2 m drop test, 1 month retention
B) 1.8 m drop test, 3 months retention
C) No tests, 1 year retention
D) 0.8 m drop test, 5 years retention

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 1202 in an IBC (IB03, ADR 3.2.1, Chapter 3) requires a 1.8 m drop test for Packing Group III (ADR 6.5.6, Chapter 6). The transport document must be retained for 3 months (ADR 5.4.1.1.1, Chapter 5). Option A is incorrect for drop height, option C omits tests, and option D is incorrect for both.

Question 237

A tank vehicle carrying UN 1789 (Hydrochloric acid, Class 8, Packing Group II) must meet what vehicle construction and tunnel restriction requirements?
A) Standard wiring, no tunnel restrictions
B) Corrosion-resistant wiring, tunnel code E
C) Explosion-proof wiring, tunnel code B
D) No special wiring, tunnel code D

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: Vehicles carrying UN 1789 require corrosion-resistant electrical installations (ADR 9.2.2.6, Chapter 9). UN 1789 in a tank has tunnel restriction code E (ADR 3.2.1, column 15, Chapter 3), prohibiting passage through tunnels B, C, D, and E (ADR 8.6.4, Chapter 8). Option A omits restrictions, option C is incorrect for wiring and code, and option D is incorrect for both.

Question 238

A truck carries 2000 kg of UN 1845 (Carbon dioxide, solid, Class 9) in packages. What confined space precautions and orange plates are required?
A) Ventilation, orange plates with UN 1845
B) CO_2 monitoring, no orange plates
C) No precautions, orange plates with hazard number 90
D) Ventilation, Class 9 placards only

Correct Answer: D
Explanation: UN 1845 above 1000 kg requires ventilation in confined spaces (e.g., load compartment) to prevent CO_2 buildup (ADR 7.5.11, 5.5.3, Chapter 7). Class 9 placards are required (ADR 5.3.1, Chapter 5), but no orange plates are needed, as UN 1845 has no hazard identification number (ADR 3.2.1, column 11). Option A is incorrect for plates, option B omits placards, and option C is incorrect for number and precautions.

Question 239

A mixed load includes 400 kg of UN 3480 (Lithium-ion batteries, Class 9) under Special Provision 188 and 600 kg of UN 3264 (Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s., Class 8, Packing Group II, transport category 2). What written instructions and fire extinguisher capacity are required?
A) Instructions for Class 8, 12 kg extinguisher
B) No instructions, 2 kg extinguisher
C) Instructions for both classes, 6 kg extinguisher
D) Instructions for Class 9, no extinguisher

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 3480 under Special Provision 188 is exempt from documentation (ADR 5.4.3, Chapter 5). UN 3264 (600 × 3 = 1800 points) is below the 1000 points exemption (ADR 1.1.3.6, Chapter 1), so no written instructions are required. A 2 kg extinguisher is needed for exempt loads (ADR 8.1.4.2, Chapter 8). Option A is incorrect for exemption, option C is incorrect for instructions, and option D is incorrect for class and extinguisher.

Question 240

A tank vehicle carries UN 0331 (Explosive, blasting, type B, Class 1). What tank certificate, segregation, and vehicle approval are required?
A) No certificate, segregation from Class 3, standard vehicle
B) Certificate of approval, segregation from all classes, EX/III approval
C) Certificate of approval, no segregation, FL approval
D) No certificate, segregation from Class 8, AT approval

Correct Answer: B
Explanation: UN 0331 in a tank requires a certificate of approval for the tank (ADR 6.8.2.4.6, Chapter 6). ADR 7.5.2 (Chapter 7) mandates segregation from all other dangerous goods classes due to explosive risks (Table 7.5-1). The vehicle must be EX/III, approved per ADR 9.3 (Chapter 9). Option A omits certificate and approval, option C is incorrect for segregation and type, and option D is incorrect for all.

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