

# CDL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://cdl-hazardousmaterials.examzify.com>



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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

## 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

## 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

## 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

## 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

## 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

## 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

## Questions

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- 1. Which of the following is NOT one of the three lists used to determine if a material is regulated as hazardous?**
  - A. EPA dangerous materials list
  - B. DOT hazardous materials table
  - C. FMCSA regulated materials list
  - D. International Air Transport Association list
- 2. What does a "Segregation and Separation Chart" indicate?**
  - A. Maximum load capacity of trailers
  - B. Products that can be loaded together
  - C. Products that cannot be loaded together
  - D. Cleaning procedures for hazardous materials
- 3. In what situation should emergency responders be contacted immediately?**
  - A. When all hazardous materials are secured
  - B. In a spill or leak of hazardous materials
  - C. During routine check-ups
  - D. When paperwork is missing
- 4. Which document outlines the specific packing requirements for hazardous materials?**
  - A. The Hazardous Materials Table (HMT)
  - B. The Transportation Safety Manual
  - C. The Hazardous Waste Disposal Guidelines
  - D. The Shipping Manifest
- 5. What must drivers carry while transporting Class A or B explosives?**
  - A. A fire extinguisher
  - B. A written route plan
  - C. An emergency response guide
  - D. A safety data sheet

- 6. In the event of an accident involving hazardous materials, what is the safest action to take?**
- A. Stay with the vehicle
  - B. Check for leaks
  - C. Keep all people far away and upwind
  - D. Assist any injured persons
- 7. Which of the following actions is NOT advised when dealing with hazardous materials?**
- A. Reading and understanding the SDS
  - B. Wearing appropriate protective gear
  - C. Ignoring warning labels
  - D. Reporting spills immediately
- 8. How do you read a hazardous materials label?**
- A. By studying the company logo
  - B. By familiarizing with hazard symbols and precautionary statements
  - C. By checking the shipping cost
  - D. By ignoring irrelevant information
- 9. What falls under the definition of "hazardous material"?**
- A. Only explosive substances
  - B. Any substance potentially harmful to health, property, or the environment
  - C. Food items needing specific temperature controls
  - D. Only chemicals that can catch fire
- 10. A hazard class name or id number cannot be used to describe which type of material?**
- A. Hazardous material
  - B. Non hazardous material
  - C. Explosive material
  - D. Combustible material



## **Answers**

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1. A
2. C
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. B

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following is NOT one of the three lists used to determine if a material is regulated as hazardous?**

- A. EPA dangerous materials list**
- B. DOT hazardous materials table
- C. FMCSA regulated materials list
- D. International Air Transport Association list

*The identification of which materials are regulated as hazardous is crucial in the transportation industry, and this adherence is guided by several key resources. Among these, the Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials table is a primary reference. This table categorizes substances based on their hazardous nature and provides specific guidelines for their transportation. The options that are pertinent to this classification include the DOT hazardous materials table and those recognized by international standards, such as the International Air Transport Association (IATA) list. These resources are essential for ensuring safety and compliance across different modes of transport. In contrast, the FMCSA (Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration) regulated materials list does not exist as a standalone reference for categorizing hazardous materials. While FMCSA oversees regulations affecting motor carriers, it does not maintain a distinct list of regulated materials akin to the DOT or IATA. Therefore, the correct identification of options allows for a clear understanding that the EPA dangerous materials list is not a recognized resource in the context of determining hazardous materials for transportation regulation.*

**2. What does a "Segregation and Separation Chart" indicate?**

- A. Maximum load capacity of trailers
- B. Products that can be loaded together
- C. Products that cannot be loaded together**
- D. Cleaning procedures for hazardous materials

*The "Segregation and Separation Chart" is an essential tool in the transportation of hazardous materials, as it outlines specific guidelines regarding the compatibility of different substances. The chart indicates which products cannot be loaded together due to the risk of reactions that could lead to dangerous situations, such as leaks, fires, or explosions. This information is crucial for maintaining safety on the road and in transit, ensuring that hazardous materials are handled properly in compliance with regulations. While the other options touch on relevant aspects of hazardous materials transport, they do not align with the primary purpose of the segregation and separation chart. For instance, the maximum load capacity of trailers pertains to weight limits rather than compatibility of loads. Similarly, while the chart indirectly indicates what can be loaded together by suggesting what cannot, the focus is specifically on hazardous materials that must remain separated. Lastly, cleaning procedures are important for safety and handling but are separate from the function of the segregation and separation chart.*

### 3. In what situation should emergency responders be contacted immediately?

- A. When all hazardous materials are secured
- B. In a spill or leak of hazardous materials**
- C. During routine check-ups
- D. When paperwork is missing

*The correct choice emphasizes the critical nature of responding to incidents involving hazardous materials. Immediate contact with emergency responders is essential in the event of a spill or leak because these situations can pose significant risks to health, safety, and the environment. Hazardous materials can be volatile, toxic, or harmful, and any uncontained release needs swift action to mitigate potential dangers, such as exposure to harmful substances, environmental contamination, or risk of fire or explosion. In contrast, securing hazardous materials is a preventive measure that does not necessitate immediate emergency response. Routine check-ups are typically part of regular safety procedures and do not indicate an urgent situation requiring emergency services. Missing paperwork may be concerning for compliance or safety audits, but it does not pose an immediate risk that warrants rapid intervention from emergency personnel. Therefore, recognizing the urgency of a spill or leak underscores the importance of prompt action to safeguard public health and safety.*

### 4. Which document outlines the specific packing requirements for hazardous materials?

- A. The Hazardous Materials Table (HMT)**
- B. The Transportation Safety Manual
- C. The Hazardous Waste Disposal Guidelines
- D. The Shipping Manifest

*The Hazardous Materials Table (HMT) is the correct document that outlines the specific packing requirements for hazardous materials. The HMT is a critical component of the hazardous materials regulations and provides detailed information about various hazardous substances, including their identification numbers, proper shipping names, hazard classes, and packaging requirements. It serves as a reference that helps shippers determine how to safely package and transport hazardous materials in compliance with federal regulations. Each entry in the HMT specifies the appropriate packing group, which indicates the degree of danger presented by the materials due to their physical and chemical properties. This ensures that transporters and handlers use the right containers and packing methods to minimize risks during transportation. While the other documents mentioned may relate to hazardous materials in some capacity—such as providing guidelines for safety or waste disposal—they do not specifically address the detailed packing requirements crucial for the transport of hazardous materials. Thus, the HMT remains the definitive resource for packing specifics needs in this context.*

## 5. What must drivers carry while transporting Class A or B explosives?

- A. A fire extinguisher
- B. A written route plan**
- C. An emergency response guide
- D. A safety data sheet

*When transporting Class A or B explosives, carrying a written route plan is essential for several reasons. Such a plan helps ensure the safe and efficient transportation of hazardous materials by outlining the optimal route for the journey, considering factors like avoiding densely populated areas, sensitive sites, or potential routes with higher risks. The route plan aids in the preparedness for any potential emergencies by clearly defining the path that will be taken, which is crucial for both the driver and emergency response teams in the event of an accident. In the context of transporting hazardous materials, while fire extinguishers, emergency response guides, and safety data sheets are important safety considerations in various situations, they do not directly address the specific requirement for a planned route. The written route plan plays a critical role in compliance with federal regulations and is mandated for drivers handling these types of explosives to prevent accidents and ensure public safety during transportation.*

## 6. In the event of an accident involving hazardous materials, what is the safest action to take?

- A. Stay with the vehicle
- B. Check for leaks
- C. Keep all people far away and upwind**
- D. Assist any injured persons

*In the context of an accident involving hazardous materials, keeping all people far away and upwind is a crucial and safest action to take. This approach minimizes the risk of exposure to potentially harmful substances that may have been released during the incident. Hazardous materials can vary widely in their effects and properties, with some being toxic, flammable, or corrosive. By maintaining a safe distance, you reduce the likelihood of inhalation or contact with dangerous materials. Staying upwind is particularly important because it helps to avoid being caught in vapors or gases that may disperse downwind from the accident site. This action is vital for ensuring the safety of both bystanders and first responders. While assisting injured persons is a compassionate reaction, it is essential to prioritize safety for everyone involved before approaching the scene of an accident where hazardous materials are present. Checking for leaks or staying with the vehicle could expose individuals to further dangers without ensuring that safety measures are in place. Therefore, ensuring that everyone remains at a safe distance and upwind is the most responsible course of action in such scenarios.*

**7. Which of the following actions is NOT advised when dealing with hazardous materials?**

- A. Reading and understanding the SDS
- B. Wearing appropriate protective gear
- C. Ignoring warning labels**
- D. Reporting spills immediately

*When dealing with hazardous materials, it is essential to take all necessary precautions to ensure safety and compliance with regulations. Ignoring warning labels is a critical mistake because these labels provide vital information about the hazards associated with the material, including potential health risks, flammability, and proper handling procedures. Heeding warning labels is crucial for maintaining safety for yourself and others in the vicinity. On the other hand, reading and understanding the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is vital, as it offers detailed information about the hazardous material, its properties, and how to respond in case of an emergency. Wearing appropriate protective gear is fundamental to minimizing exposure to harmful substances, and reporting spills immediately is crucial for preventing environmental contamination and ensuring quick response actions. Each of these actions is a part of best practices in hazardous material management, highlighting the importance of awareness and safety in such contexts.*

**8. How do you read a hazardous materials label?**

- A. By studying the company logo
- B. By familiarizing with hazard symbols and precautionary statements**
- C. By checking the shipping cost
- D. By ignoring irrelevant information

*Reading a hazardous materials label is crucial for ensuring safety when handling, transporting, or storing hazardous substances. The correct approach involves familiarizing oneself with hazard symbols and precautionary statements. Hazard symbols communicate critical information about the specific risks associated with the material, such as whether it is flammable, toxic, or corrosive. Precautionary statements provide essential guidance on safe handling practices, necessary personal protective equipment, and emergency response measures. Understanding these elements helps individuals take the appropriate precautions to protect themselves and others from potential harm. Focusing on just the company logo, shipping costs, or ignoring what may seem irrelevant can expose individuals to unnecessary risks. Each component of a hazardous materials label plays a vital role in conveying important safety information, and proper familiarity and understanding of these labels can significantly mitigate risks associated with hazardous materials.*

**9. What falls under the definition of "hazardous material"?**

- A. Only explosive substances
- B. Any substance potentially harmful to health, property, or the environment**
- C. Food items needing specific temperature controls
- D. Only chemicals that can catch fire

*The definition of "hazardous material" encompasses a wide range of substances that may pose risks to health, safety, property, or the environment. This broad definition is essential for ensuring that individuals and organizations are aware of the potential dangers posed by various materials, not just a limited subset. By recognizing that any substance can be potentially harmful, depending on its characteristics and the context in which it is used, emergency responders and other stakeholders can be better prepared to handle incidents involving these materials safely. This includes materials that are toxic, corrosive, reactive, or even non-toxic substances that could become hazardous under certain conditions. Other options focus solely on specific categories of substances, such as explosives or flammable materials, which do not capture the full scope of what can be considered hazardous. Food items that require temperature control, while important for safety, do not fit within the general definition of hazardous materials in the context of this question.*

**10. A hazard class name or id number cannot be used to describe which type of material?**

- A. Hazardous material
- B. Non hazardous material**
- C. Explosive material
- D. Combustible material

*The reason a hazard class name or ID number cannot be used to describe non-hazardous material is that these classifications are specifically designed to identify and categorize materials that pose a risk to health, safety, or the environment. Hazardous materials are defined by their potential to cause harm, and thus each type of hazardous material is assigned a specific class and ID number that reflects its unique characteristics and associated risks. Non-hazardous materials, by definition, do not present such risks and therefore do not fall into the classification system that applies to hazardous materials. This means they are not assigned a hazard class or ID number, as these classifications are irrelevant to them. Understanding this distinction is crucial for anyone working with or transporting materials, as it ensures proper handling and compliance with safety regulations.*



## Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cdl-hazardousmaterials.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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