

CRE Awareness and Operations Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Hazmat division 5.1 hazards are described as...**
 - A. Generally by yielding oxygen can cause or enhance combustion**
 - B. Organic Peroxides containing oxygen**
 - C. They produce toxic fumes**
 - D. They are non-reactive with water**

- 2. The expansion of a material from liquid to gas involves comparing which volumes?**
 - A. The volume of the gas form to the volume of the liquid form**
 - B. The mass of liquid to the mass of the gas**
 - C. The volume of the liquid form to the volume of the gas form**
 - D. The pressure of liquid to gas**

- 3. Class 6 has a special rating system for Poison gases, how are they labeled?**
 - A. PG II, PG I, PG III**
 - B. PG I, PG II, PG III**
 - C. PG I, PG III, PG II**
 - D. PG II, PG III, PG I**

- 4. Hazardous Materials capable of polymerization will be marked with what symbol next to them in the ERG?**
 - A. P**
 - B. A**
 - C. G**
 - D. S**

- 5. Hazmat Division 4.3 hazard?**
 - A. Oxidizers**
 - B. Dangerous when Wet**
 - C. Flammable Solids**
 - D. Spontaneously Combustible**

- 6. What is vapor density?**
- A. The density of a gas relative to air**
 - B. The density of air relative to a gas**
 - C. The density of a liquid**
 - D. The pressure of gas**
- 7. What is the capacity of the IM-102 inter-modal tank?**
- A. 6000 gallons**
 - B. No more than 6300 gallons**
 - C. 4500-5000 gallons**
 - D. 7000 gallons**
- 8. Which tank car has multiple fittings on the top?**
- A. Non-pressure**
 - B. Pressure**
 - C. Cryogenic Liquid**
 - D. Gasoline Tank**
- 9. What is the identifying feature of the vapor dome roof tank?**
- A. Two roofs: Tank cover and floating roof**
 - B. Ladder that extends to the center of the roof**
 - C. Giant bulge on top**
 - D. Floating roof disc on the side**
- 10. Cryogenic liquids are typically stored at approximately which temperature?**
- A. -130F or -90C**
 - B. -196C**
 - C. -80C**
 - D. -90F**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Hazmat division 5.1 hazards are described as...

- A. Generally by yielding oxygen can cause or enhance combustion**
- B. Organic Peroxides containing oxygen**
- C. They produce toxic fumes**
- D. They are non-reactive with water**

Division 5.1 hazards are oxidizers: substances that release oxygen or provide an oxygen source during a chemical reaction. That oxygen can cause fires to start more easily and burn more vigorously, even with a heat source that wouldn't normally ignite the material. So the defining feature is their ability to yield oxygen and thereby support or accelerate combustion of other materials. This is why the statement describing them as generally by yielding oxygen that can cause or enhance combustion is the best fit. Organic peroxides, which do contain oxygen, belong to a different category (5.2) with their own distinct properties. The idea that these hazards inherently produce toxic fumes isn't a defining trait of all 5.1 oxidizers, and saying they are non-reactive with water is incorrect, since many oxidizers can react with water or release heat when in contact with moisture.

2. The expansion of a material from liquid to gas involves comparing which volumes?

- A. The volume of the gas form to the volume of the liquid form**
- B. The mass of liquid to the mass of the gas**
- C. The volume of the liquid form to the volume of the gas form**
- D. The pressure of liquid to gas**

When a material changes from liquid to gas, the key thing that changes is how much space it occupies. The useful measure is the volume in each phase for the same amount of substance, so you compare the volume of the liquid form to the volume of the gas form. Mass stays the same during vaporization, so comparing mass wouldn't show how much the volume expands. Pressure influences the actual volume of the gas, but it isn't the measure of expansion itself. Because gas molecules are far more spread out and highly compressible, the gas volume is vastly larger than the liquid volume, illustrating the dramatic expansion.

3. Class 6 has a special rating system for Poison gases, how are they labeled?

- A. PG II, PG I, PG III**
- B. PG I, PG II, PG III**
- C. PG I, PG III, PG II**
- D. PG II, PG III, PG I**

Poison gases are categorized into three levels to show how toxic they are, guiding how strictly they must be handled. PG I indicates the most dangerous gases with the strictest controls, PG II indicates toxic gases with substantial hazard, and PG III indicates gases that are toxic but less so. The labeling is arranged from most hazardous to least: PG I, then PG II, then PG III. That makes the sequence PG I, PG II, PG III the correct one, since it accurately reflects the increasing safety margins and required precautions. The other sequences would misrepresent the relative hazards and could lead to insufficient protections for the more dangerous gases.

4. Hazardous Materials capable of polymerization will be marked with what symbol next to them in the ERG?

- A. P**
- B. A**
- C. G**
- D. S**

In the ERG, substances that can undergo polymerization carry a P symbol. This marker alerts responders that the material may start a polymerization reaction, which can release a lot of heat and gases and potentially cause pressure buildup or rupture if triggered. The P sign tells you to follow the specific page guidance for that material to prevent initiation and to control the reaction by managing heat and avoiding conditions that could start polymerization. The other symbols indicate different hazards, not this polymerization risk.

5. Hazmat Division 4.3 hazard?

- A. Oxidizers**
- B. Dangerous when Wet**
- C. Flammable Solids**
- D. Spontaneously Combustible**

Division 4.3 hazards are materials that become dangerous when they come into contact with water. When moisture touches these substances, they can release flammable or toxic gases and may ignite or explode, so treating water exposure as a critical risk is essential. That's why "Dangerous when Wet" is the right descriptor: it directly communicates the special danger that moisture introduces for these chemicals. Other options point to different hazards. Oxidizers are substances that accelerate combustion and are typically handled as a separate hazard class. Flammable solids refer to solids that can ignite or contribute to a fire on their own, not specifically because they react with water. Spontaneously combustible materials ignite without an external ignition source, often due to exposure to air or moisture, which is a different danger profile from water-triggered reactions.

6. What is vapor density?

- A. The density of a gas relative to air**
- B. The density of air relative to a gas**
- C. The density of a liquid**
- D. The pressure of gas**

Vapor density is a measure of how heavy a gas or vapor is compared with air. It's defined as the density of the gas divided by the density of air at the same temperature and pressure, so the value is a unitless ratio. If the vapor density is greater than 1, the gas is heavier than air and will tend to linger near the floor; if it's less than 1, it will rise. This helps with safety planning for leaks and ventilation, because knowing whether vapors pool low or rise high guides where to place detectors and how to evacuate people. It's not about the density of a liquid, nor about the gas's pressure, and it isn't air's density relative to another substance.

7. What is the capacity of the IM-102 inter-modal tank?

- A. 6000 gallons
- B. No more than 6300 gallons**
- C. 4500-5000 gallons
- D. 7000 gallons

Intermodal tank capacity is defined by the tank's specification, which sets the maximum volume it's designed to carry. For the IM-102 inter-modal tank, the design and regulatory limits cap the capacity at 6,300 gallons. In practice you may see fills around 6,000 gallons, but you must not exceed 6,300. This maximum helps ensure safe handling, stability, and compliance with hazmat and intermodal transport rules across different modes. So the capacity is no more than 6,300 gallons.

8. Which tank car has multiple fittings on the top?

- A. Non-pressure**
- B. Pressure
- C. Cryogenic Liquid
- D. Gasoline Tank

Non-pressure tank cars are designed to carry liquids without internal pressure, so they use several fittings on the top to handle loading, unloading, venting, and sampling. This arrangement—multiple top fittings—is a practical feature of non-pressurized cars, reflecting their operational needs for venting and connections during transfers. In contrast, pressure cars are built to contain pressurized contents and have fittings and safety devices arranged for that purpose, while cryogenic cars use insulation and specialized cold-service fittings. Gasoline tank cars are usually non-pressure as well, but the distinguishing trait here is the presence of multiple top fittings that support non-pressurized operation.

9. What is the identifying feature of the vapor dome roof tank?

- A. Two roofs: Tank cover and floating roof
- B. Ladder that extends to the center of the roof
- C. Giant bulge on top**
- D. Floating roof disc on the side

The identifying feature is a giant bulge on top. A vapor dome roof tank uses a large dome-shaped structure on the fixed roof to create space for vapor and connect to the vent system, distinguishing it from standard fixed-roof tanks (no dome) and floating-roof tanks (which have a roof that sits on the liquid rather than a top dome). The other options don't describe this distinctive dome, so they don't match how a vapor dome roof tank is recognized.

10. Cryogenic liquids are typically stored at approximately which temperature?

A. -130F or -90C

B. -196C

C. -80C

D. -90F

Cryogenic liquids are kept at extremely low temperatures to stay in liquid form and minimize boil-off. A practical, widely used storage temperature for many cryogens is about -90 C, which is the same as -130 F. This level is cold enough to keep a broad range of cryogenic liquids stable in insulated dewars while being achievable with standard equipment. Some cryogens actually require colder storage, such as liquid nitrogen stored near -196 C, but for general, typical storage across various cryogenic liquids, -90 C is the common target. The other options don't reflect this common practice: -196 C is specific to one substance, -80 C is often associated with ultra-low freezers rather than general cryogenic storage, and -90 F corresponds to about -67.8 C, which is not cold enough for standard cryogenic storage.

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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.

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

<https://creawarenessandops.examzify.com>

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