



TIPS FOR GETTING YOUR LICENSE FAST!

IMPORTANT LINKS

Honolulu CDL Information: <http://dri.vg/1xv>

Hawaii CDL Information: <http://dri.vg/u7C>

Maui CDL Information: <http://dri.vg/MXM>

Kauai CDL Information: <http://dri.vg/IEO>

DMV REQUIREMENTS CHECKLIST

- Valid Driver's License
- Medical Certificate: <http://dri.vg/VUv>
- Proof of Identity Documents:
<http://dri.vg/OaQ>

TESTS YOU WILL NEED TO TAKE

General Knowledge
Air Brakes (if applicable)
Pre-Trip Inspection
Basic Skills
CDL Road Test
Vision Exam

Applicable exams for desired endorsements:

- Hazardous Materials
- Tank Vehicles
- Passengers
- School Bus
- Double/Triple Trailers

Practice exam available online at:
www.TestQuestionsAndAnswers.com

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1. It is vital that the proper shipping name, identification number, label, and placards are correct because:

- The Department of Transportation guidebook for firefighters, police, and industry workers on how to protect themselves and the public from hazardous materials is indexed by proper shipping name and hazardous materials identification number.
- 9 – Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)

2. Corrosive materials such as battery acid are considered _____ hazardous materials:

- Class 8
- 9 - Hazardous Materials Class Table

3. If you use the engine to run a pump for transferring compressed gas:

- Turn it off after product transfer, before you unhook the hose.
- 9 – Compressed Gas

4. As a professional driver, your job at the scene of a crash or an incident is to:

- Keep people away from the scene.
- Limit the spread of material, only if you can safely do so.
- Communicate the danger of the hazardous materials to emergency response personnel.
- Provide emergency responders with the shipping papers and emergency response information.
- 9 – Crashes/Incidents





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5. On the Shipping Paper, the basic description of hazardous materials includes:

- The proper shipping name.
- Hazard class or division.
- The identification number.
- The packing group, if any, in that order.

9 – The Item Description

6. Load charged storage batteries:

- So their liquid won't spill.
- Right side up.
- To ensure that cargo won't fall against or short circuit them.

9 – General Loading Requirements

7. Before moving a tank of hazardous materials:

- Close all manholes and valves no matter how small the amount in the tank or how short the distance.

9 – Tank Loading

8. A (+) in column 1 of the Hazardous Materials Table:

- Shows the proper shipping name, hazard class, and packing group to use, even if the material doesn't meet the hazard class definition.

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

9. The person attending a parked, placarded vehicle must:

- Be in the vehicle, awake, and not in the sleeper berth, or within 100 feet of the vehicle and have it within clear view.
- Be aware of the hazards of the materials being transported.
- Know what to do in emergencies.
- Be able to move the vehicle, if needed.

9 – Attending Parked Vehicles

10. Column 2 of the Hazardous Material Table lists:

- The proper shipping names and descriptions of regulated materials. Entries are in alphabetical order so you can more quickly find the right entry.

9 – Lists of Regulated Products



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11. The Driver:

- Makes sure the shipper has identified, marked, and labeled the hazardous materials properly.
- Refuses leaking packages and shipments.
- Placards vehicle when loading, if required.
- Safely transports the shipment without delay.
- Follows all special rules about transporting hazardous materials.
- Keeps hazardous materials shipping papers and emergency response information in the proper place.

9 – The Driver

12. _____ are signs put on the outside of a vehicle and on bulk packages, which identify the hazard class of the cargo.

- Placards

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

13. The Shipper uses the hazardous materials regulations to determine the product's:

- Proper shipping name.
- Hazard class.
- Identification number.
- Packing group.
- Correct packaging.
- Correct label and markings.
- Correct placards.

9 – The Shipper

14. Keep liquid discharge valves on a compressed gas tank closed except when:

- Loading and unloading.

9 – Compressed Gas

15. The "Segregation Table for Hazardous Materials" lists:

- Hazardous materials that must be kept apart from other materials.

9 – General Loading Requirements

16. When dealing with Division 2.3 (Poisonous Gas) or Division 6.1 (Poisonous) Materials:

- Never transport these materials in containers with interconnections.
- Never load a package labeled POISON or POISON INHALATION HAZARD in the driver's cab or sleeper or with food material for human or animal consumption.

9 – General Loading Requirements



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17. The carrier must give each driver transporting Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosives and the driver must sign a receipt for:

- Shipping papers.
- Written emergency instructions.
- Written route plan.
- A copy of FMCSR, Part 397.

9 – Where to Keep Shipping Papers and Emergency Response Information

18. If you discover a cargo leak, do not:

- Touch any leaking material.
- Try to identify the material or find the source of a leak by smell; toxic gases can destroy your sense of smell and can injure or kill you even if they don't smell.

9 – Fires

19. If the words INHALATION HAZARD appear on the shipping paper or package:

- The rules require display of the POISON INHALATION HAZARD or POISON GAS placards.

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

20. Do not transfer a Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 Explosives from one vehicle to another on a public roadway except:

- In an emergency.
 - If safety requires an emergency transfer, set out red warning reflectors, flags, or electric lanterns.
 - You must warn others on the road.

9 – General Loading Requirements

21. Do not transport Division 1.1 or 1.2 Explosives in vehicle combinations if:

- There is a marked or placarded cargo tank in the combination.
- The other vehicle in the combination contains:
 - Division 1.1 A (Initiating Explosives).
 - Packages of Class 7 (Radioactive) materials labeled "Yellow III."
 - Division 2.3 (Poisonous Gas) or Division 6.1 (Poisonous) materials.
 - Hazardous materials in a portable tank, on a DOT Spec 106A or 110A tank.

9 – General Loading Requirements

22. _____ put diamond-shaped hazard warning labels on most hazardous materials packages to inform others of the hazard.

- Shippers

9 – Package Labels



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23. The United States Department of Transportation's _____ lists the chemicals and the identification numbers assigned to them.

- Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

24. The Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) is:

- A guidebook for firefighters, police, and industry workers on how to protect themselves and the public from hazardous materials.

9 – Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)

25. On portable tanks or other bulk packaging that hold 1,000 gallons or more, the identification number must appear on:

- Each side and each end.

9 – Markings

26. Column 6 of the Hazardous Material Table shows:

- The hazard warning label(s) shippers must put on packages of hazardous materials. Some products require use of more than one label due to a dual hazard being present.

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

27. Never smoke around:

- Class 1 (Explosives).
- Class 2.1 (Flammable Gas).
- Class 3 (Flammable Liquids).
- Class 4 (Flammable Solids).
- Class 5 (Oxidizers).

9 – General Loading Requirements

28. The _____ must provide the emergency response information to any federal, state, or local authority responding to a hazardous materials incident or investigating one.

- Driver

9 – The Item Description



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29. A (D) in column 1 of the Hazardous Materials Table:

- Means the proper shipping name is appropriate for describing materials for Domestic transportation, but may not be proper for international transportation.

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

30. If you have an overheated tire:

- Remove it and place it a safe distance from your vehicle.
- Don't drive until you correct the cause of the overheating.
- Remember that the rules about parking and attending placarded vehicles apply even when checking, repairing, or replacing tires.

9 – Check Tires

31. Placards must appear on both sides and both ends of the vehicle. Each placard must be:

- Easily seen from the direction it faces.
- Placed so the words or numbers are level and read from left to right.
- At least three inches away from any other markings.
- Kept clear of attachments or devices such as ladders, doors, and tarpaulins.
- Kept clean and undamaged so that the color, format, and message are easily seen.
- Be affixed to a background of contrasting color.
- The use of “Drive Safely” and other slogans is prohibited.
- The front placard may be on the front of the tractor or the front of the trailer.

9 – Placarding

32. If rules require it, the shipper will put:

- RQ, MARINE POLLUTANT, BIOHAZARD, HOT, or INHALATION-HAZARD on the package.

9 – Package Markings and Labels

33. Unless you are fueling machinery used in road construction or maintenance:

- Do not transfer a flammable compressed gas from one tank to another on any public roadway.

9 – Responses to Specific Hazards

34. When using emergency markers around a placarded vehicle, never use burning signals, such as flares or fuses, around a:

- Tank used for Class 3 (Flammable Liquids) or Division 2.1 (Flammable Gas) whether loaded or empty.
- Vehicle loaded with Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 Explosives.



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9 – No Flares!

35. When transporting hazardous wastes:

- The name and EPA registration number of the shippers, carriers, and destination must appear on the manifest.
- Shippers must prepare, date, and sign by hand the manifest.
- Treat the manifest as a shipping paper when transporting the waste. Only give the waste shipment to another registered carrier or disposal/treatment facility.
- Each carrier transporting the shipment must sign by hand the manifest.
- After you deliver the shipment, keep your copy of the manifest.
- Each copy must have all needed signatures and dates, including those of the person to whom you delivered the waste.

9 – Hazardous Waste Manifest

36. Never park with Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosives within _____ of the traveled part of the road.

- Five feet

9 – Parking with Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 Explosives

37. Never load corrosive liquids with:

- Division 1.1 or 1.2 (Explosives).
- Division 1.2 or 1.3 (Explosives).
- Division 1.5 (Blasting Agents).
- Division 2.3, Zone A (Poisonous Gases).
- Division 4.2 (Spontaneously Combustible Materials).
- Division 6.1, PGI, Zone A (Poison Liquids).

9 – General Loading Requirements

38. Before fueling a motor vehicle containing hazardous materials:

- Turn off your engine.
- Someone must always be at the nozzle, controlling fuel flow.

9 – Refuel with Engine Off

39. Column 4 of the Hazardous Material Table lists:

- The identification number for each proper shipping name.



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9 – Lists of Regulated Products

40. It is illegal to move a vehicle with:

- Leaking hazardous materials.

9 – General Loading Requirements

41. The person in charge of loading and unloading a cargo tank must:

- Be sure a qualified person is always watching.

9 – Tank Loading

42. Column 5 of the Hazardous Material Table shows:

- The packing group (in Roman numeral) assigned to a material.

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

43. A driver transporting chlorine in cargo tanks must have:

- An approved gas mask in the vehicle.
- An emergency kit for controlling leaks in dome cover plate fittings on the cargo tank.

9 – Equipment for Chlorine

44. A hazardous material's Reportable Quantity (RQ) is listed in:

- Appendix A to 49 CFR 172.101 - The List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities.

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

45. Portable tanks are bulk packaging:

- That are not permanently attached to a vehicle.

9 - Mixed Loads

46. When sending someone for help, give that person:

- A description of the emergency.
- Your exact location and direction of travel.
- Your name, the carrier's name, and the name of the community or city where your terminal is located.
- The proper shipping name, hazard class, and identification number of the hazardous materials, if you know them.

9 – Fires

47. If you suspect a fire, feel trailer doors to see if they are hot before opening them:



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- If hot, you may have a cargo fire and should not open the doors.
- Opening doors lets air in and may make the fire flare up.
- Without air, many fires only smolder until firemen arrive, doing less damage.

9 – Fires

48. The Carrier:

- Takes the shipment from the shipper to its destination.
- Prior to transportation, checks that the shipper correctly described, marked, labeled, and otherwise prepared the shipment for transportation.
- Refuses improper shipments.
- Reports accidents and incidents involving hazardous materials to the proper government agency.

9 – The Carrier

49. Do not take a package of Explosives that shows:

- Any dampness or oily stain.

9 – General Loading Requirements

50. The intent of Hazardous Material regulations is to:

- Contain the Material.
- Communicate the Risk.
- Assure Safe Drivers and Equipment.

9 – The Intent of the Regulations

51. Spills of hazardous substances must be reported to the DOT and EPA if they are equal to or greater than:

- The product's reportable quantity (RQ).

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

52. The numbers 1-6 in Column 7 of the Hazardous Material Table mean:

- The hazardous material is a poison inhalation hazard (PIH). PIH materials have special requirements for shipping papers, marking, and placards.

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

53. When the shipper packages hazardous materials, _____ unless a package is clearly unsafe or does not comply with the HMR.

- You may accept the shipper's certification concerning proper packaging



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9 – Shipper's Certification

54. Class 4 and 5 materials that are subject to spontaneous combustion or heating:

- **Must be in vehicles with sufficient ventilation.**

9 – General Loading Requirements

55. Bulk packaging is a single container with a capacity of:

- **119 gallons or more.**

9 – Placard Tables

56. A vehicle involved in a leak of Division 2.3 (Poison Gases) or Division 6.1 (Poisons):

- **Must be checked for stray poison before being used again.**

9 – Responses to Specific Hazards

57. Hazard warning labels, shipping papers, emergency response information, and placards:

- **Communicate the hazard to the shipper, the carrier, and the driver.**

9 – Communicate the Risk

58. A carrier must give each driver transporting Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosives a copy of:

- **Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations (FMCSR), Part 397.**

9 – Where to Keep Shipping Papers and Emergency Response Information

59. When loading and unloading flammable liquids:

- **Ground a cargo tank correctly before filling it through an open filling hole.**
- **Ground the tank before opening the filling hole.**
- **Maintain the ground until after closing the filling hole.**

9 – Flammable Liquids

60. If hazardous materials are spilling from your vehicle:

- **Do not move it any more than safety requires.**
- **You may move off the road and away from places where people gather, if doing so serves safety.**
- **Only move your vehicle if you can do so without danger to yourself or others.**

9 – Fires

61. If you notify Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC) of a hazardous material incident:



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- CHEMTREC will notify the National Response Center.

9 – Required Notification

62. Before loading or unloading Explosives, you must:

- Disable cargo heaters. Disconnect heater power sources and drain heater fuel tanks.
- Make sure there are no sharp points that might damage cargo.
- Use a floor lining with Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3. The floors must be tight and the liner must be either non-metallic material or non-ferrous metal.

9 – General Loading Requirements

63. _____ of the Hazardous Materials Table tells which shipping mode(s) the entry affects and other information concerning the shipping description.

- Column one

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

64. Flammable, Non-Flammable, and Poisonous/Toxic Gases are _____ hazardous materials:

- Class 2

9 - Hazardous Materials Class Table

65. It is the responsibility of the shipper to list an _____ on the shipping papers.

- Emergency response telephone number

9 – The Item Description

66. When transporting Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosives:

- Don't park on private property unless the owner is aware of the danger.
- Someone must always watch the parked vehicle.

9 – Parking with Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 Explosives

67. An (A) in column 1 of the Hazardous Materials Table:

- Means the hazardous material described in Column 2 is subject to the HMR only when offered or intended for transport by air unless it is a hazardous substance or hazardous waste.



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9 – Lists of Regulated Products

68. A (G) in column 1 of the Hazardous Materials Table:

- Means this hazardous material described in Column 2 is a generic shipping name. A generic shipping name must be accompanied by a technical name on the shipping paper. A technical name is a specific chemical that makes the product hazardous.

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

69. To make sure your tires are properly inflated, check placarded vehicles with dual tires:

- At the start of each trip.
- When you park.
- Each time you stop.

9 – Check Tires

70. Flammable Liquids such as gasoline are _____ hazardous materials:

- Class 3

9 - Hazardous Materials Class Table

71. Shippers also must provide emergency response information to the:

- Motor carrier for each hazardous material being shipped.

9 – The Item Description

72. Never load corrosive liquids next to or above:

- Division 1.4 (Explosives C).
- Division 4.1 (Flammable Solids).
- Division 4.3 (Dangerous When Wet).
- Class 5 (Oxidizers).
- Division 2.3, Zone B (Poisonous Gases).

9 – General Loading Requirements

73. If you continue to drive with hazardous materials leaking from your vehicle:

- The carrier pays for the cleanup of contaminated parking lots, roadways, and drainage ditches.

9 – Fires

74. If a package needs more than one label:



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- The labels must be close together, near the proper shipping name.

9 – Package Markings and Labels

75. Some localities prohibit transportation of hazardous materials through:

- Tunnels, over bridges, or other roadways; always check before you start.

9 – Route Restrictions

76. Identification numbers in Column 4 of the Hazardous Material Table are preceded by the letters:

- "UN" or "NA."

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

77. Placards used to identify the primary or subsidiary hazard class of a material must have:

- The hazard class or division number displayed in the lower corner of the placard.
- Permanently affixed subsidiary hazard placards without the hazard class number may be used as long as they stay within color specifications.

9 – Placard Tables

78. If the words INHALATION HAZARD are on the shipping paper or package:

- You must display POISON GAS or POISON INHALATION placards in addition to any other placards needed by the product's hazard class.
- The 1,000 pound exception does not apply to these materials.

9 – Placard Tables

79. Shipping papers:

- Describe the hazardous materials being transported.

9 – Definitions

80. Unless you have the training and equipment to do so safely:

- Don't fight hazardous materials fires.

9 – Fires

81. Before loading or unloading:

- Set the parking brake and make sure the vehicle will not move.



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- Load hazardous materials away from heat sources.
- Watch for signs of leaking or damaged containers:
- Containers of hazardous materials must be braced to prevent movement of the packages during transportation.

9 – General Loading Requirements

82. You must notify the National Response Center when any of the following occur as a direct result of a hazardous materials incident:

- A person is killed.
- An injured person requires hospitalization.
- Estimated property damage exceeds \$50,000.
- The general public is evacuated for more than one hour.
- One or more major transportation arteries or facilities are closed for one hour or more.
- Fire, breakage, spillage, or suspected radioactive contamination occurs.
- Fire, breakage, spillage or suspected contamination occur involving shipment of etiologic agents (bacteria or toxins).
- A situation exists of such a nature (e.g., continuing danger to life exists at the scene of an incident) that, in the judgment of the carrier, should be reported.

9 – Required Notification

83. The person watching the loading or unloading of a cargo tank must:

- Be alert.
- Have a clear view of the cargo tank.
- Be within 25 feet of the tank.
- Know of the hazards of the materials involved.
- Know the procedures to follow in an emergency.
- Be authorized to move the cargo tank and able to do so.

9 – Tank Loading

84. Column 8 of the Hazardous Material Table is a three-part column showing the:

- Section numbers covering the packaging requirements for each hazardous material.

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

85. If you must park a placarded vehicle (not laden with explosives) on a public roadway or shoulder:



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- **Someone must always watch the vehicle.**

9 – Parking a Placarded Vehicle Not Transporting Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3) Explosives

86. If your vehicle has a breakdown or accident while carrying Class 1 explosives:

- **Remove all explosives before separating vehicles involved in a collision.**
- **Place the explosives at least 200 feet from the vehicles and occupied buildings.**
- **Stay a safe distance away.**

9 – Responses to Specific Hazards

87. The power unit of placarded vehicles must have a fire extinguisher with a UL rating of:

- **10 B:C or more.**

9 – Fire Extinguishers

88. Non-compliance with hazmat regulations can result in:

- **Fines and jail.**

9 – Assure Safe Drivers and Equipment

89. Cargo tanks and other bulk packaging display the _____ on placards or orange panels or white square-on-point displays that are the same size as placards.

- **Identification number of their contents**

9 – Lists of Regulated Products

90. If a shipping paper describes both hazardous and non-hazardous products, the hazardous materials will be either:

- **Described first.**
- **Highlighted in a contrasting color.**
- **Identified by an "X" placed before the shipping name in a column captioned "HM". The letters "RQ" may be used instead of "X" if a reportable quantity is present in one package.**

9 – The Item Description

91. The letters _____ in Column 4 of the Hazardous Material Table are associated with proper shipping names that are only used within the United States and to and from Canada.

- **"NA"**



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9 – Lists of Regulated Products

92. On the Shipping Paper, the packing group is displayed in _____ and may be preceded by "PG".

- Roman numerals

9 – The Item Description

93. You may park a placarded vehicle (not laden with explosives) within five feet of the traveled part of the road only if:

- Your work requires it.

9 – Parking a Placarded Vehicle Not Transporting Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3) Explosives

94. Other Regulated Material- Domestic such as medicine or food flavorings are considered _____ hazardous materials:

- Class e

9 - Hazardous Materials Class Table

95. At the scene of a crash or an incident, follow this checklist:

- Check to see that your driving partner is OK.
- Keep shipping papers with you.
- Keep people far away and upwind.
- Warn others of the danger.
- Call for help.
- Follow your employer's instructions.

9 – Crashes/Incidents

96. On the Placard Tables, Table 1 materials must be placarded whenever:

- Any amount is transported.

9 – Placard Tables

97. Whenever placarded:

- Avoid heavily populated areas, and crowds.
- Avoid tunnels, narrow streets, and alleys.
- Take other routes, even if inconvenient, unless there is no other way.

9 – Route Restrictions

98. On the Shipping Paper, the description must also show:



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- The total quantity and unit of measure.
- The letters RQ, if a reportable quantity.
- If the letters RQ appear, the name of the hazardous substance.
- For all materials with the letter "G" (Generic) in Column 1, the technical name of the hazardous material.

9 – The Item Description

99. In order for emergency responders to quickly determine the type of hazardous materials being carried, hazmat rules require:

- Shippers to describe hazardous materials correctly and include an emergency response telephone number on shipping papers.
- Carriers and drivers to quickly identify hazardous materials shipping papers, or keep them on top of other shipping papers and keep the required emergency response information with the shipping papers.

9 – Definitions