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Professional Symposium
Department of Transportation Hazmat Employee Training
for Shippers of Radioactive Materials
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1. Transport Index is defined as:
 - A. The maximum radiation level in units of mrem/hr and rounded up to the next tenth mrem/hr measured at one meter from the surface of a radioactive material package.
 - B. The maximum radiation level in units of mrem/hr and rounded up to the next tenth mrem/hr measured at the surface of a radioactive material package.
 - C. The average radiation level in units of mrem/hr and rounded up to the next tenth mrem/hr measured at one meter from the surface of a radioactive material package.
 - D. The maximum radiation level in units of mrem/hr and rounded up to the next tenth mrem/hr measured at two meters from the surface of a radioactive material package.

2. A Curie, millicurie, microcurie, Becquerel, gigabecquerel or terabecquerel represents a measure of the:
 - A. Quantity of radioactive material in lieu of a weight or volume measurement.
 - B. Weight of the package containing the radioactive material.
 - C. Sum of the length, width and height of the package containing the radioactive material.
 - D. Total number of packages transported on a vehicle.

3. Radioactive placards are not required on the vehicle when transporting one or more Radioactive Yellow-III labeled packages.
 - A. True
 - B. False

4. An radionuclide which has a specific activity below its listed "activity concentration limit for exempt material" is required to be shipped as a hazardous material or dangerous goods commodity.
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. A package containing 30 Ci of Iridium-192 as special form material is properly classified as:
- A. Limited Quantity
 - B. Type A Quantity
 - C. Type B Quantity
 - D. Low Specific Activity
 - E. Highway Route Controlled Quantity
6. A total activity of 5 mCi of Iodine-125 in liquid form may be shipped as a Radioactive Material, Excepted Package - Limited Quantity of Material, provided that the surface radiation level on the package does not exceed 0.5 mrem/hr.
- A. True
 - B. False
7. When a radioactive material package is required to be labeled with a Radioactive White I, Radioactive Yellow II or Radioactive Yellow III label, then two such labels are required on opposite sides of the package.
- A. True
 - B. False
8. A package which has a maximum 75 mrem/hr surface reading and the $TI = 0.9$ is properly categorized and labeled as:
- A. Radioactive White I
 - B. Radioactive Yellow II
 - C. Radioactive Yellow III
 - D. Cargo-Only Aircraft
 - E. Highway Route Controlled Quantity
9. A 5 Ci Molybdenum-99 generator is being shipped to Gotham City General Hospital for medical purposes. The package has a maximum 60 mrem/hr surface reading and the $TI = 3.5$. This package can be transported on a passenger carrying aircraft.
- A. True
 - B. False
10. The following contains all the information for a correct descriptive entry on a declaration or shipping paper:
- UN2915, Radioactive material, Type A Package, 7
Mo-99, solid salt, 1 Type A package x 111 GBq,
Radioactive Yellow II, $TI = 0.8$, Dimensions 38 cm x 38 cm x 46 cm.
- A. True
 - B. False