



Sample Exam Questions

Name: _____

A BAT's responsibility is to administer breath alcohol tests in accordance with:

- A. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations
- B. 49 CFR Part 40
- C. The Office of Drug and Alcohol Policy and Compliance
- D. Manufacturer's Procedures for breath alcohol testing.

An employer subject to 49 CFR Part 40, may conduct a post-offer alcohol test:

- A. only when there are suspicions of alcohol abuse during the pre-employment interview.
- B. only when the employee has a history of drug abuse or alcoholism.
- C. only when the company has a non-regulated Drug Free Workplace program which calls for pre-employment alcohol testing.
- D. with any potential employee so long as the employer is consistent in testing employees.

The type of DOT drug and alcohol background check needed for a driver applicant holding a Class A CDL applying as a driver of a yard truck moving trailers in the company yard is:

- A. FMCSA Drug & Alcohol Clearinghouse and prior three year's employers.
- B. prior three year's employers only.
- C. FMCSA Drug & Alcohol Clearinghouse only.
- D. no checks required.

A positive drug test means:

- A. the employee has a substance abuse problem.
- B. the employee was impaired.
- C. a drug or metabolite was present in the urine at the time the specimen was collected.
- D. the employee used a drug within five days prior to the specimen collection

DHHS certified laboratories are permitted to report results to the MRO by;

- A. personal email.
- B. Copy 2 of the CCF.
- C. Copy 1 of the CCF.
- D. Verbally by telephone.

If an employee is unable to provide a sample after being offered 40 ounces of water and three hours have elapsed since the initial attempt:

- A. refer the employee to a physician for a physical exam and request a written evaluation be forwarded to the MRO.
- B. direct the employee to the MRO who must refer the employee to a physician for an evaluation
- C. refer the employee to their personal physician for a physical exam and request a written evaluation from the physician.
- D. direct the employee to remain at the collection site and drink an additional 24 ounces of fluid over the next sixty minutes.

The maximum number of months allowed for follow-up testing is:

- A. 24 months
- B. 36 months
- C. 48 months.
- D. 60 months

In the follow-up testing plan, the SAP will specify the:

- A. number and dates of the tests.
- B. number and frequency of the tests.
- C. frequency and dates of the tests.
- D. number, frequency, and dates of the tests.

The individual responsible for giving permission for an additional follow-up evaluation if the SAP determines non-compliance is the:

- A. DOT.
- B. MRO.
- C. DER.
- D. C/TPA.

An employer is not required to make an SAP referral for someone who tests positive when the:

- A. test was under the employer's own authority.
- B. employer has a zero-tolerance policy (immediate termination).
- C. individual was an applicant.
- D. employee has already been referred to an SAP before and this is his/her second positive test.

The SAP requires only 12 months of follow-up testing for a DOT-regulated seasonal employee who is laid off 9 months into the testing program and rehired the following season (3 months later).

- A. Any remaining follow-up tests must be completed during the employee's next 3 months of performing safety-sensitive duties.
- B. The employee must be subject to follow-up testing at random during the off-season.
- C. The employee must return to the SAP for a re-evaluation prior to working in a safety-sensitive position for the new employer.
- D. The SAP must schedule follow-up testing for seasonal employees during the period of the year the employee is scheduled to work.

Under DOT regulations, if a swab breaks while conducting a saliva alcohol test, the STT shall:

- A. discard the device and swab and conduct a new test using a new device.
- B. cancel the test.
- C. obtain a new swab, have the donor saturate this swab, then place the swab in the same measuring device that would have been used by the broken swab.
- D. complete the test with the broken swab.

The sole determiner of whether or not to put an employee back to work in a safety-sensitive position after a drug or alcohol violation is the:

- A. employer.
- B. SAP.
- C. MRO.
- D. DOT.

When an employee tests positive, or has refused to test due to adulteration or substitution, the SAP may consult with the:

- A. MRO to verify the result.
- B. laboratory about the test results.
- C. DER about the levels of the test.
- D. DOT about the adulterant.

The minimum volume of urine required in the primary bottle of a DOT split specimen is:

- A. 15 mL.
- B. 45 mL.
- C. 30 mL.
- D. 20 mL.

Following a limited query showing information on a driver exists in the Clearinghouse, the employer must conduct a full query:

- A. immediately.
- B. within 24 hours.
- C. within 48 hours.
- D. within 30 days.

An MRO must report any changed verified positive, adulterated, or substituted controlled substance test result to the FMCSA Clearinghouse within:

- A. 24 hours of making the change.
- B. 1 business day of making the change.
- C. 48 hours of making the change.
- D. 2 business days of making the change.

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STEP TWO:

Submit your application and CEUs to get started on your certification journey !!



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