



Juneau International Airport Fuel Handlers Test

1. Tenants/Fueling Agents provide fuel handlers training every:
 - A. 12 consecutive months.
 - B. 24 consecutive months.
 - C. 36 consecutive months.
 - D. 48 consecutive months.

2. No fuel handler may carry matches, cigarette lighters, or any type of igniting device within _____ of any fueling equipment, facilities, or aircraft.
 - A. 10 ft
 - B. 30 ft
 - C. 50 ft
 - D. 100 ft

3. When operating a fuel truck the:
 - A. rotating amber beacon should be on.
 - B. operator should not exceed 10 mph.
 - C. hazard lights should be flashing.
 - D. All of the above.

4. There must be _____ emergency fuel shut off and is/are clearly labeled.
 - A. one
 - B. two
 - C. three
 - D. four

5. All _____ must be clearly marked, in at least two inch lettering.
 - A. grounding wires
 - B. booms and absorbent pads
 - C. hoses
 - D. fire extinguishers

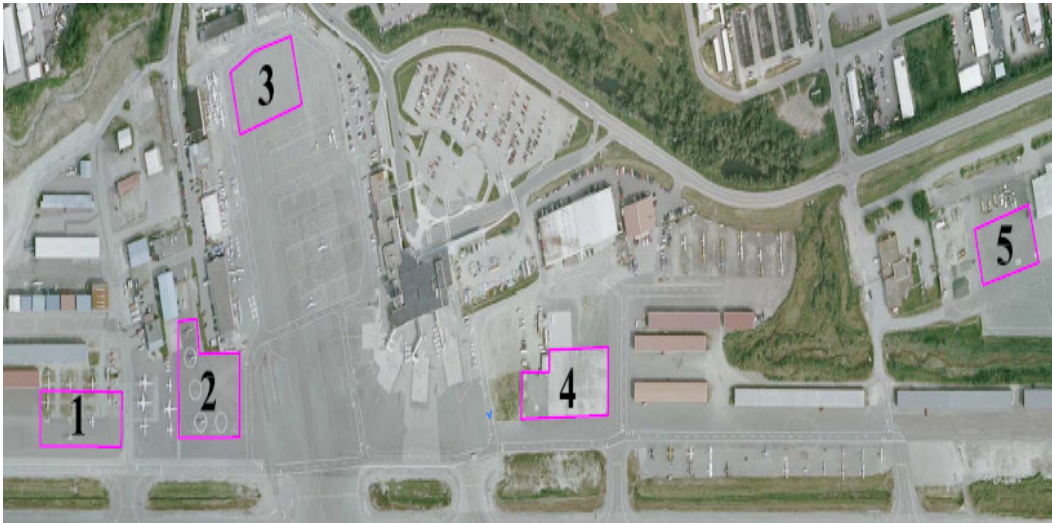
6. Before any person is allowed to handle fuel at the Airport they must:
 - A. Pass the Movement Area Driver's License Course, and their badge must have the DL Move endorsement.
 - B. Pass the Fuel Handling Training Course, and their badge must have the Fuel or DL Fuel endorsement.
 - C. Pass the SIDA Training Course, and they have a SIDA badge.
 - D. All the above.

7. _____ should be removed or made inoperative.
- A. Cab internal lights
 - B. Grounding wires
 - C. Cab cigarette lighters and ashtray
 - D. Hose extenders
8. DEC placards must be posted:
- A. in the vehicle cab.
 - B. in the tenant's office.
 - C. on the side of the truck.
 - D. All of the above.
9. If you encounter a fuel spill you must notify:
- A. Fueling Agent, DOT, DEC, & the Fire Department.
 - B. DEC, DOT, & the Fire Department.
 - C. DOT, Airport Managers Office, & the Fire Department.
 - D. Airport Managers Office, DEC, & the Fueling Agent.
10. Which of the following is not correct?
- A. Booms and absorbent pads are not required, but recommended, to be on the fuel truck.
 - B. Hazmat placards should be visible and not faded and appropriate for the type of fuel in the truck.
 - C. Hoses should not have any blistering, saturation, cuts, or nicks.
 - D. Never drive near a moving propeller unless directed by aircraft ground crew.
11. _____ will stop the flow of fuel, when released by the operator.
- A. Hose splint
 - B. Fuel clamp
 - C. Deadman control
 - D. Handle strap
12. Attach the grounding wire _____ fueling operations.
- A. before
 - B. during
 - C. after
 - D. it does not matter

13. After parking a fuel truck, make sure to:
- A. engage parking break, chock tires, and verify equipment is stored properly.
 - B. chock tires, remove keys, and store emergency binder.
 - C. remove keys, chock tires, and verify equipment is stored properly.
 - D. engage parking break, remove keys, and chock tires.
14. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- A. Fuel handlers should make sure the equipment they use and the fuel truck is free from accumulation of oil and grease and is all in good repair.
 - B. Deliberately discharging fuel or petroleum products into a drain system or soil is a violation of EDA.
 - C. If the fuel can not be contained in a certain area, absorbent booms should be placed around drains and against the soil line of the contaminated area, while clean up is under way.
 - D. Tenants/Fueling Agents should have an environmental protection plan in place to address fuel spills from entering water drains and soil.
15. Fuel trucks should be parked with at least _____ clear space.
- A. 5 ft
 - B. 10 ft
 - C. 15 ft
 - D. 20 ft
16. Transiting near helicopter operations:
- A. be aware of the helicopter operating areas.
 - B. make sure to look around for incoming/departing helicopters.
 - C. if a helicopter has a rotating rotor blade, you must stop and evaluate the scene. If the helicopter is still loading you may pass with extreme caution. If you are unsure either wait for the helicopter to depart or find an alternate route to your destination.
 - D. All of the above.
17. When transiting around the airport, drivers should:
- A. never exceed 10 mph.
 - B. use the taxiway if at all possible.
 - C. stay in the white painted roadways.
 - D. All of the above.

18. The fuel truck must have at least:
- A. one fire extinguisher.
 - B. two fire extinguishers.
 - C. three fire extinguishers.
 - D. four fire extinguishers.
19. Fuel Trucks should be parked a minimum of _____ away from buildings.
- A. 20 ft
 - B. 50 ft
 - C. 70 ft
 - D. 100 ft
20. Before any fuel handler may drive on the airfield he/she must pass the:
- A. Ramp Driving Training Course.
 - B. SIDA Training Course.
 - C. Movement Area Drivers License Course.
 - D. All of the above.
21. No Smoking signs should be posted:
- A. on the front and back of the fuel truck.
 - B. inside the fuel truck.
 - C. on the sides of the fuel truck.
 - D. All of the above.
22. Which of the following is not correct?
- A. Grounding cables should be free from damage, frays, kinks, and stored properly.
 - B. Use the fuel handle when pulling the hose, try to prevent the hose from dragging on the ground.
 - C. The maximum speed limit on the airfield is 30 MPH.
 - D. Never rest the hose or nozzle on the aircraft skin.
23. Fuel trucks should be:
- A. stored in a hangar.
 - B. parked so that it may evacuate quickly in an emergency.
 - C. parked as close to aircraft as possible, to allow for local aircraft movement.
 - D. All of the above

24. For transiting fuel trucks, there are two main helicopter operating areas. The operating areas are?



- A. 3 & 4
B. 2 & 4
C. 1 & 5
D. 3 & 2
25. Please read the below spill prevention, control, and clean up chain of events. Please put the chain of events in their correct order.
1. If the spill is more than you can handle, first contact **911**, followed by notifying your supervisor of the incident and the severity of the spill. You or your supervisor will need to contact the Airport and Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), regardless of the size or extent of the spill.
 2. Pull out a fire extinguisher and place it upwind of the spill.
 3. If you can handle the clean up proceed to start absorbing the fuel.
 4. Stop the flow of fuel.
 5. If you can not handle the clean up, stand with the fire extinguisher in an upwind location, pointed at the spill and direct people away from the area. Await Fire Department (ARFF) response.
 6. Evaluate the extent of the spill.
- A. 2, 4, 1, 6, 3, 5
B. 4, 2, 6, 1, 3, 5
C. 6, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5
D. 4, 6, 2, 1, 3, 5