Commercial Drivers License
Hazardous Materials Test - Practice

Introduction

This study guide contains one hundred ten commercial drivers license hazmat test questions and answers. These questions and answers were written by professional authors with extensive knowledge and experience in the transportation industry. This study guide was designed to help drivers pass the commercial drivers license hazmat endorsement exam. The questions pertained in this study guide are not the actual questions that will appear on the commercial drivers license exam. It is unlawful to distribute the actual test questions found on the commercial drivers license exam.

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Hazardous Materials – Practice Test Questions

1) When transporting division 1.1 or 1.2 explosives, you must not?
   a) Transport them in a combination vehicle if there is a placarded tank in the combination
   b) Stop the vehicle until you reach your destination
   c) Transport them in a combination vehicle consisting of
   d) Both b and c

2) During a hazmat emergency, use every means to?
   a) Warn others of the danger
   b) Prevent smoking and keep open flames away
   c) Keep everyone away
   d) All of the above

3) How many times must you stop and check your dual tires while carrying hazardous materials?
   a) Every 3 hours or 150 miles
   b) Every 2 hours or 100 miles
   c) Every 2 hours or 80 miles
   d) Every 1 hour or 40 miles

4) You discover an overheated tire during an en route inspection. You must?
   a) Remove the tire and place it far away from the vehicle
   b) Lower the tires air pressure by at least 20 psi
   c) Cool the tire and check it every 2 hours
   d) Wait at least 2 hours before continuing your trip

5) If you are stopped at a truck stop, the shipping papers must be placed on the drivers seat or the?
   a) Dashboard in clear view
   b) On your person
   c) Trailers paper pouch
   d) Driver's door pouch

6) Who is responsible for checking that the shipper correctly named, labeled and marked a hazmat shipment?
   a) DOT
   b) Carrier
   c) Manufacturer
   d) Shipper

7) When fueling a placarded vehicle, someone must always be?
   a) At the emergency power shut off for the pump
   b) At the nozzle controlling the fuel flow
   c) Watching the fueling from a safe distance
   d) Within 10 feet of the pump with a fire extinguisher

8) Animal and foodstuffs must not be loaded in the same vehicle with?
   a) Flammable gases
b) Poisons  
c) Oxidizers  
d) Explosives  

9) You should stop before crossing a railroad grade if you are carrying _____ gallons of chlorine?  
a) Any amount  
b) 55  
c) 100  
d) 150  

10) If you discover that one of your tires is leaking while carrying hazardous materials, you must?  
a) Report it to the DOT  
b) Report it to your carrier  
c) Stop at the nearest safe place and fix it  
d) Slow down and continue to check the tire every 25 miles  

11) You are carrying 2000 pounds of corrosive. You may park within ____ feet of the road if your work requires it, for a very short period of time?  
a) 15  
b) 12  
c) 7  
d) 5  

12) What is the largest allowable total transport index of all packages in a single vehicle allowed to be?  
a) 100  
b) 50  
c) 10  
d) 5  

13) If the word "Forbidden" is written or typed in the hazard class column of any entry in the hazardous materials table?:  
a) It may only be transported with an escort vehicle  
b) The product must never be larger than the RQ  
c) The product must never be transported  
d) The carrier may not open the package  

14) When you are handling packages of explosives, you must:  
a) Never use hooks or metal tools  
b) Handle the packages carefully, no sharp motions  
c) Double wrap wet boxes to prevent staining  
d) Not use a forklift to move the package  

15) Carriers are required to give each driver who transports Division 1.1 or Division 1.2?  
a) A list of rest stops a driver may use  
b) A copy of FMCSR, part 397  
c) The consignee’s phone number  
d) An extra fire bottle
16) When you are transporting chlorine in cargo tanks, you must have:?
   a) An emergency kit for controlling leaks in fittings on the cover plate
   b) An approved gas mask
   c) Both a and b
   d) Either a or b, but not both

17) When shippers package hazardous materials, they must certify that this was
done according to the regulations. The one exception to this rule is?
   a) The trip will not cross a state line
   b) The shipper is a private carrier carrying their own product
   c) The driver is given a sealed cargo compartment
   d) The shipment is a hazardous waste

18) Which of the following is to be listed first on the shipping papers?
   a) The identification number
   b) The proper shipping name
   c) The hazard class
   d) It doesn't matter which appears first

19) Which emergency equipment may be used to warn of a stopped vehicle which
    contains explosives?
   a) Fuses
   b) Flares
   c) Reflective triangles
   d) Signal flares

20) A liquid poison is spilling from your vehicle. If it can be done safely, how
    should you channel the liquid?
   a) Away from streams or sewers
   b) Upwind
   c) Away from the vehicle
   d) Downwind

21) Before loading or unloading any explosive, you must check the cargo space
    for?
   a) Loose floor boards or plates
   b) Sharp points that may damage the cargo
   c) A cargo heater that could start
   d) All of the above

22) If a vehicle carrying explosives strikes another object, you must not separate
    the object until?
   a) Bomb experts have checked the explosives
   b) The explosives have been removed and placed at least 200 feet away
   c) A firefighting crew is standing by
   d) At least 30 minutes have passed

23) You may not smoke around any vehicle being loaded or unloaded with?
   a) Explosives
   b) Oxidizers
   c) Flammables
24) A "W" in the first column of the hazardous materials table indicates?
a) Water shipments that are not a RQ  
b) The rules apply only if the material is a waste  
c) A tank of water must always be in the same vehicle as this product

25) Which one of the following shipping paper descriptions for hazardous material is in correct order?  
a) Hexane, UN 1208, flammable liquid  
b) Corrosive material, hydrochloric acid, UN 1789  
c) UN 1787, corrosive material, hydrochloric acid  
d) Hydrogen bromide, non-flammable gas, UN 1048

26) What does the transport index of a radioactive material tell you?  
a) Lets the emergency response team ignore the ID number on the placard  
b) It is something only the consignee needs to know about  
c) The degree of control needed during transportation  
d) The weight of the material

27) If a hazardous material is leaking from your vehicle, you must not move your vehicle?  
a) Anymore than safety requires  
b) Off the roadway  
c) In any upwind direction  
d) Anymore than 500 feet

28) You may not park a vehicle carrying hazardous material anymore than _____ feet of an open fire?  
a) 400  
b) 300  
c) 200  
d) 100

29) A power unit of a placarded vehicle is required to have a fire extinguisher with a UL rating of _____ B:C or more?  
a) 20  
b) 15  
c) 10  
d) 5

30) Who is responsible for packaging, labeling and preparing the hazardous material shipping papers before shipping?  
a) State auditors  
b) Driver  
c) Shipper  
d) Carrier

31) If an "X" or "RQ" is written or typed into the HM column of a shipping paper entry, the?  
a) Entry is part of a partial shipment
b) Entry refers to the materials that must be top loaded
c) Material on that line is the largest part of the shipment
d) Shipment is regulated by hazmat regulations

32) The intention of the hazardous materials regulations are to ensure safe drivers and equipment, to communicate the risk, and?
a) To allow state enforcement
b) To contain the material
c) To tax shippers correctly
d) None of these

33) A hazard class name or ID number must not be used to describe a:
a) Hazardous material
b) Hazardous waste
c) Reportable quantity of hazardous substance
d) Non-hazardous material

34) A vehicle placarded for hazardous material is required to have placards on how many sides of the vehicle?
a) 4
b) 3
c) 2
d) 1

35) There are 3 lists that drivers, shippers and carriers use to find out if a material is a regulated product. Which of these is one of them?
a) DOT Hazard Chart
b) Shippers List of Transportable Quantities
c) EPA Dangerous Materials Table
d) List of Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities

36) The intent of hazardous materials regulations is to ensure safe drivers, contain the material and hide the risk.
a) True
b) False

37) Containment rules tell drivers how to load, transport, and to unload bulk tanks of hazardous materials.
a) True
b) False

38) A vehicle placarded for hazardous material is required to have placards on how many sides of the vehicle?
a) 4
b) 3
c) 2
d) 1

39) When using parking or emergency brakes, what type of pressure is being used?
a) Air pressure
Spring pressure
Fluid pressure
None of these

40) Before transporting flammable cryogenic liquids, a driver must have had special training within the last 2 years.
  a) True
  b) False

41) You should stop and check your tires every 2 hours or 100 miles.
  a) True
  b) False

42) You must have a written route plan when transporting Division 1.1 explosives.
  a) True
  b) False

43) You can leave a placarded vehicle unattended if you are not within 100 feet of a public road.
  a) True
  b) False

44) Before pulling apart 2 vehicles carrying explosives that have been in a collision, you should move the explosives just enough to stabilize the load.
  a) True
  b) False

45) The driver should immediately clean up any leaking hazardous material he discovers.
  a) True
  b) False

46) The labels on hazardous materials packages are diamond shaped.
  a) True
  b) False

47) A shipment of hazardous materials is described by Hazardous Materials Transportation Papers.
  a) True
  b) False

48) The driver is responsible for keeping hazardous materials papers in the proper place.
  a) True
  b) False

49) An accident involving hazardous materials must be reported to the proper government agency by the shipper.
  a) True
  b) False
50) "Class 6" poisons must be transported in container with interconnectors.
   a) True
   b) False

51) The Transport Index tells which hazardous materials in the load being transported requires placards.
   a) True
   b) False

52) You should not load nitric acid in stacks more than 2 feet high.
   a) True
   b) False

53) When loading explosives, you must disconnect the cargo heaters.
   a) True
   b) False

54) A driver transporting chlorine in cargo tanks must have an approved gas mask in the vehicle.
   a) True
   b) False

55) You must stop 50 - 100 feet before the nearest rail of a railroad crossing when driving a placarded vehicle.
   a) True
   b) False

56) The power unit of placarded vehicles must have a fire extinguisher with a UL rating of 10 B:C or more.
   a) True
   b) False

57) Always use placards to transport any amount of material listed in table 2.
   a) True
   b) False

58) When transporting hazardous waste, you must sign and carry a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest.
   a) True
   b) False

59) The most important package marking is the name of the hazardous material.
   a) True
   b) False

60) The basic description of a hazardous product must always include the name of the hazardous material.
   a) True
   b) False
61) Regulated products appear on the Hazardous Materials Table and the Regulated Products Table.
   a) True
   b) False

62) Each item description on a shipping paper shows the materials hazard class.
   a) True
   b) False

63) A placarded vehicle must have placards on the front, rear and both sides.
   a) True
   b) False

64) You should keep your shipping papers describing hazardous materials in a pouch under the passenger seat.
   a) True
   b) False

65) If the words "Inhalation Hazard" appear on the shipping papers, you must use poison placards in addition to any others needed by the product.
   a) True
   b) False

66) To transfer class "A" & "B" explosives, a driver must have written instructions which include:
   a. Route plan.
   b. Names and telephone number to contact in an emergency.
   c. The nature of the explosive, and the actions to take in an emergency.
   d. All of the above.

67) When handling packages of explosives you must:
   a. Keep by standers at least 100 feet away.
   b. Roll the packages carefully with no sharp or jarring actions.
   c. Never use hooks or other metal tools.
   d. None of the above.

68) To find out if a shipment includes a hazardous product, you should:
   a. call your company.
   b. Open all packages and containers.
   c. Look at the shipping license.
   d. Look at the shipping papers.

69) A vehicle contains 500 lbs. each of explosive "A" & "B". Federal law requires that the vehicle be placarded with:
   a. No placards are required.
   b. Explosive "A" placards.
   c. Explosive "B" placards.
   d. Both A and B placards.

70) Who is responsible for checking that the shipper has correctly named, labeled and marked a hazardous materials shipment?
a. D.O.T.
b. Shipper.
c. Manufacturer.
d. Carrier.

71) What signals may be used to warn of a stopped vehicle which has a flammable liquid?
   a. Flashlight.
   b. Flares.
   c. Fuses.
   d. Reflective triangles

72) When hauling hazardous materials, you must stop your vehicle and check any dual tires at least once every ______ which ever comes first.
   a. 1 hour or 100 miles.
   b. 2 hours or 200 miles.
   c. 2 hours or 100 miles.
   d. 3 hours or 150 miles.

73) The basic description of a hazardous product must include the hazard class, the identification number, and its proper shipping name. Which of them must appear first on the shipping papers?
   a. Customer certification.
   b. The hazard class.
   c. The proper shipping name.
   d. The identification number.

74) When transporting radioactive material, the total transport index of all packages in a single vehicle must not exceed:
   a. 5.
   b. 50.
   c. 10.
   d. 15.

75) You are hauling 2000 pounds of phosphoric acid. You should not park within ___ feet of the traveled portion of the highway unless it is in the cause of normal operation for a brief period.
   a. 5.
   b. 10.
   c. 12.
   d. 15.

76) Your vehicle contains explosives, oxidizers, or flammables. No one may smoke within ___ feet.
   a. 15.
   b. 20.
   c. 25.
   d. 30.

77) When fueling a placarded vehicle, someone must always be.
   a. Supervising the fueling operation.
   b. At the nozzle, controlling the fuel flow.
c. At the emergency shut off for the pumps.
d. Close to the vehicle in case of an emergency.

78) You have a hazardous cargo and you are inspecting the vehicle. The shipping papers must be on the drivers seat in clear view or:
a. In the drivers door pouch.
b. With you.
c. On the dashboard in clear view.
d. On the steering wheel.

79) When transporting chlorine in cargo tanks, you must have:
a. Hazardous material shipping papers.
b. An approved gas mask.
c. An emergency kit for containing leaks in fittings on the dome cover plate.
d. All of the above.

80) A drivers dated certificate of radioactive materials training must be:
a. Certified by the D.O.T.
b. In the carriers files.
c. Red with the D.O.T. crest.
d. In the drivers immediate possession.

81) If Hazardous materials is spilling from your vehicle, you must not move your vehicle:
a. call your company.
b. More than 500 feet.
c. Off of the roadway.
d. More than safety allows.

82) Who is responsible for packaging, labeling, and preparing the hazardous material shipping papers for a common carrier?
a. Shipper.
b. Carrier.
c. Driver.
d. D.O.T.

83) If an entry on a shipping paper has bold, highlighted or printed in another color:
a. You must not load the material with food or medical supplies.
b. The material is a hazardous material.
c. The material is fragile and must be top loaded.
d. You must placard the vehicle.

84) The intent of the hazardous materials regulations has three parts. Two of these are to ensure safe drivers and equipment and to communicate the risk. What is the third?
a. To tax shippers correctly.
b. To contain the material.
c. To allow state enforcement.
d. None of the above.

85) Only one of these shipping paper descriptions is correct:
a. Hydrogen bromide non-flammable gas line 1048.
b. UN 1787 Corrosive material hydrochloric acid.
c. Corrosive material hydrochloric acid UN 1787.
d. Hexane UN 1208 flammable liquid.

86) The hazard class of a 2 liter bottle of material is flammable liquid. If the description also says poison inhalation hazard, how should you placard the vehicle?
a. Placard the vehicle poison only. No other hazardous material is present.
b. Placard with both poison and flammable.
c. Placard with poison and remove all other placards.
d. Do not placard the vehicle.

87) You may not park your vehicle within ___ feet of an open flame.
a. 200.
b. 300.
c. 500.
d. 400.

88) A vehicle that requires placards must display the placards:
a. Front of the vehicle.
b. Both sides of the vehicle.
c. Rear of the vehicle.
d. All of the above mentioned places on the vehicle.

89) You as the driver are allowed to smoke within how many feet of the vehicle if it is loaded with a flammable liquid.
a. 50 feet.
b. As the driver I can smoke around the vehicle.
c. I can smoke anywhere, but must keep all other people at least 50 feet away.
d. 25 feet.

90) If there is an RQ before or after the HEMS description on the shipping papers, The RQ means that:
a. The material has a value of more than $2500.00.
b. The material is in a package containing no other materials.
c. The materials are registered quality materials only.
d. The carrier must report any spills of this liquid.

91) If your vehicle is placarded, how do you handle rail road crossings?
a. Slow down to make sure there is nothing coming, then cross with caution.
b. Stop at least 100 feet from the nearest rail. Look both ways and proceed across the tracks as fast as you can.
c. Stop between 15 and 50 feet from the nearest rail. Look both ways, turn off all noise producing devices in the truck. When the tracks are clear, cross without shifting any gears.
d. Stop between 15 and 50 feet from the nearest rail. Look both ways, proceed across the tracks and call your dispatcher.

92) If the words Forbidden appears on the hazardous materials class column of an entry in the Hazardous materials table:
a. The carrier may not open the container or package.
b. A common carrier must never transport the product.
c. A shipment of that product must never be shipped in quantities greater than its RQ.
d. This type of shipment can never be shipped in quantities greater than its transport index allows.
93) If your vehicle is loaded with class "A" explosives, where can you park the vehicle?
   a. Anywhere, as long as the driver can see the load.
   b. Only in a safe haven.
   c. Within 100 feet of the building as long as it can be seen in a straight line.
   d. It can never be left unattended by the driver.

94) Can you as a driver haul hazardous materials without having a hazardous materials endorsement on your CDL A license?
   a. No.
   b. Yes as long as you don't get caught.
   c. Yes, if the amount of the hazardous material product does not exceed 2500 pounds.
   d. Yes, if the amount on your vehicle does not require placards.

95) What is the size of a hazardous materials label?
   a. 12 inches square.
   b. 10 ¾ inches square turned on end in a diamond.
   c. They can be any size.
   d. None of the above.

96) What is the size of a hazardous materials placard?
   a. 10 ¾ inches turned on end in a diamond.
   b. Any size.
   c. 12 inches square.
   d. None of the above.

97) Who has responsibilities for refusing shipment of leaking packages?
   a. Shipper.
   b. Carrier.
   c. Driver.
   d. All of the above.

98) Match the hazardous material with the proper class or division. White Phosphorus?
   a. Class 1.3
   b. Class 2.3
   c. Class 4.2
   d. Class 6.2

99) Match the hazardous material with the proper class or division. Uranium?
   a. Class 3
   b. Class 5
   c. Class 6
   d. None of the above.

100) What is the letter that states that a shipment has been prepared according to the rules?
   a. Form 172.101
   b. 49 CFR 171.180
   c. Shippers Certification.
   d. HMR 101
101) Who has the responsibility for determining the correct placards to use when shipping a hazardous material product?
   a. Shipper
   b. Carrier.
   c. Driver.
   d. None of the above.

102) Describe the non-flammable gas placard?
   a. White lettering and logo on an orange background.
   b. White lettering and logo on a yellow background.
   c. White lettering and logo on a green background.
   d. White lettering and logo on a red striped background.

103) Match the hazardous material with the proper class or division. Gasoline?
   a. Class 1
   b. Class 2
   c. Class 3
   d. Class 4

104) Match the hazardous material with the proper class or division. Battery acid.
   a. Corrosive.
   b. Combustible Liquid.
   c. Flammable Liquid.
   d. Oxidizers.

105) On a hazardous material placard, the class appears?
   a. In the left corner.
   b. In the right corner.
   c. In the top corner.
   d. In the bottom corner.

106) Which item should only be loaded into closed cargo spaces unless in fire/water resistant packaging and covered with a fire/water resistant tarp?
   a. Class 1.
   b. Class 4.
   c. Class 5.
   d. All of the above.

107) What type of fire extinguisher is required for placarded vehicle?
   a. A : B
   b. A : C
   c. B : C
   d. B :D.

108) B : C fire extinguishers are for what type of fires?
   a. Electrical and burning liquids.
   b. Use on burning wood, paper and cloth.
   c. Burning liquids only.
   d. All fires regardless of fuel.
109) The transportation of class "A" & "B" explosives requires a steel floor liner not less than 1/16 of an inch.
   a. True.
   b. False.

110) To determine the placard to use on your vehicle, you must know the:
   a. Materials hazard class.
   b. Amount being shipped.
   c. Amount of all materials of all classes on your vehicle.
   d. All of the above.
Hazardous Materials – Practice Test – Answers

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