

FRA Alcohol/Drug Training

ANSWERS TO QUIZ

Please select the one BEST answer and circle the letter. The answers are highlighted, along with any explanations.

1. Which of the following accurately represents the requirement for donors to empty their pockets as part of a Federal drug test?
 - a. A donor is not required to empty his/her pockets unless a collector notices a suspicious bulge.
 - b. A donor must empty his/her pockets and display the items in them to ensure that no items are present which could be used to adulterate the specimen.
 - c. A donor must empty those pockets which are capable of being pulled out. This does not include a back pocket containing a wallet.
 - d. If a collector asks a donor to empty his/her pockets, all items must be left outside the collection area.

2. If an employee has a “shy bladder,” when does the 3-hour clock start?
 - a. When a donor tells a collector he/she cannot provide a specimen because he/she just used the restroom.
 - b. When the donor hands the specimen collection container to the collector, following an unsuccessful first attempt to provide a minimum 45 mL urine specimen.
 - c. At the time the collector informs the donor that it is his/her turn to provide a urine specimen.
 - d. When the donor arrives and reports to the collection site.

3. In which of these situations, is FRA likely to use its prosecutorial discretion to NOT write violations for excess service if the railroad shows due diligence to get the alcohol and/or drug collections completed as soon as possible, and the excess service is reported to FRA on Form F6180.3?
 - a. Following all FRA post-accident or Federal reasonable suspicion tests of covered employees.
 - b. Following all shy bladder situations on a Federal random drug test (only if something prompts a direct observation collection).
 - c. Following all company reasonable cause tests (only those that met the criteria for Federal reasonable cause testing in 219.301).
 - d. All of the above.

4. Under Part 40, a railroad must now go back _____ year (s) in checking on the previous Federal drug and alcohol testing records of employees it is intending to hire or transfer for the first time into covered service?
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. Four

5. Which of the following requires or permits a Federal urine collection to be performed under “direct observation?”
 - a. If the temperature of the original specimen was out of range.
 - b. If the test is a Federal return-to-duty or Federal follow-up test.
 - c. If the original Federal positive, adulterated, or substituted test result had to be cancelled because the test of the split could not be performed.
 - d. All of the above.

6. What is considered a “positive” alcohol test, but NOT a Federal violation of 219.101?
 - a. Alcohol concentration of 0.04% or greater (considered a Federal violation).
 - b. Alcohol concentration of 0.02% to 0.039%.
 - c. Alcohol concentration of 0.08% or more.
 - d. Alcohol concentration of any measureable amount.

7. Prior to a Federal random drug test, the collector must ask the donor to remove which of the following:
 - a. Coveralls, jacket, coat, and hat.
 - b. Shirt if employee has a t-shirt on.
 - c. Boots.
 - d. All of the above.

8. For an FRA post-accident drug positive, an employee has 60 days to request a test of their split specimen. However, for other Federal Part 40 tests (e.g., random), if an employee has been notified by the Medical Review Officer of a verified positive drug test result, an employee has _____ hours to request a test of the split specimen?
 - a. 16
 - b. 32
 - c. 48
 - d. 72

9. A “refusal to test” for a Federal pre-employment drug test occurs:
- If the applicant shows up for the test, but then refuses to take the test
 - When the applicant withdraws his job application after being notified of the requirement to take a pre-employment test
 - When the applicant is offered a collection cup, but then refuses to take the test
 - If the applicant fails to show up for the test
10. Who or what establishes the number and frequency of follow-up tests following a Federal positive drug test?
- Employee Assistance Professional (EAP) Counselor
 - Designated Employer Representative (DER)
 - Substance Abuse Professional (SAP)
 - Railroad’s return-to-duty agreement
11. A highway-rail grade crossing collision results in a fatality to the conductor. The responding railroad representative smells alcohol on the engineer’s breath. FRA post-accident collections should be taken from which crewmembers?
- None.
 - The fatally injured conductor.
 - The engineer.
 - Both the conductor and engineer.
12. A trainmaster boards a train while it is stopped at a red block signal. As he approaches the door, he sees the engineer quickly remove a bottle of Budweiser beer from the icebox and place it in his grip. What kind of test is required in order to comply with Federal regulations?
- Federal reasonable suspicion test.
 - Rule G (1.5) company reasonable suspicion test.
 - Reasonable cause test.
 - None (a possession Federal violation requires no test).
13. What kind of Federal pre-employment test (s) are required for covered service employees? Select the BEST answer!
- Both drug and alcohol.
 - Drug only; alcohol is optional.
 - Alcohol only.
 - Drug only.

14. What is the current regulation on “stand-downs” (temporarily removing an employee from covered service based on a positive lab result, before the Medical Review Officer has completed verification of the test result)?
- Stand-down is prohibited, unless the railroad has received waiver approval from FRA.
 - Stand-down is only acceptable if the employee was positive for Marijuana or PCP.
 - Stand-down is only acceptable if the employee adulterated or substituted his/her specimen.
 - Stand-down has always been prohibited and will remain so.
15. Which of the following DOES NOT constitute a refusal to test?
- Failure of the employee to sign the drug custody and control form (note however, that it is a refusal if the employee refuses to sign Step 2 of the Alcohol Testing Form).
 - Failure of the employee to remain available at the collection site.
 - Failure to provide a urine specimen within three hours without a medical explanation.
 - Failure of a newly-hired applicant to continue the Federal pre-employment collection once started.
16. For which Federal test results/events is a covered service employee disqualified from covered service for a minimum of nine months?
- Refusal to test.
 - Adulterated test result.
 - Substituted test result.
 - All of the above (since they’re all considered refusals).
17. Federal return-to-duty and follow-up tests are required following:
- A positive alcohol test of 0.02% or greater (only for 0.04% or greater).
 - An employee voluntary referral.
 - Any refusal to test.
 - All of the above.

18. A train crew is involved in a rear-end collision, resulting in a fatality to the engineer on the following train and \$300,000 equipment and track damage. The standing train is in compliance with all operating rules and it is soon apparent to the responding railroad representative that the following train violated the restricted speed rule. FRA post-accident specimens should be taken from which crewmembers?
- Crewmembers on the following train, including the fatally injured engineer.
 - All train crewmembers on both trains (Major Train Accident with a Fatality which requires "all" crewmembers of all involved trains to be tested).
 - The fatally injured engineer only.
 - Crewmembers on the standing train.
19. A collision occurs between two hi-rail vehicles that results in \$10,000 equipment damage. One hi-rail is operated by a trackman and the other is operated by a signal maintainer who is returning from a trouble call. The trackman receives a cut to his forehead which requires stitches. The responding railroad representative is immediately able to determine that both vehicles were required to operate at restricted speed. FRA post-accident specimens should be taken from whom?
- None.
 - Both the trackman and the signal maintainer.
 - The signal maintainer only.
 - The trackman only.
20. A railroad trackman is run over and killed by a freight train while repairing a switch. The responding railroad representative is unable to immediately determine who was at fault. FRA post-accident specimens should be collected from whom?
- The trackman and the train crewmembers.
 - The train crewmembers only.
 - The trackman only.
 - No one.
21. When adding up the railroad reportable damage to determine if FRA post-accident testing is required after a derailment, which of the following should be included:
- Track, equipment and signal damage.
 - Damage to trailers and containers on a flat car.
 - The cost of clearing the wreck.
 - All of the above.

22. A woman calls a trainmaster and tells him that her ex-husband (an engineer) has been drinking alcohol on the job. What should the trainmaster do?
- Have the collector on-site before the engineer next reports for duty and give him a Federal reasonable suspicion test.
 - Consider this a co-worker report.
 - Ensure the engineer is random tested in the next week.
 - Meet the engineer when he next reports for duty and continue to conduct frequent Rule G (GCOR 1.5) observations on the engineer.
23. A signal maintainer reports for duty, but is not assigned to perform covered service that day. The signal foreman detects alcohol on the signal maintainer's breath. What should the signal foreman do?
- Conduct a Federal reasonable suspicion test (as long as he's "subject" to performing covered service during the duty tour).
 - Conduct a company reasonable suspicion test.
 - Tell the signal maintainer to go home.
 - Do a co-worker report.
24. A collector inadvertently uses a non-Federal drug custody & control form for a Federal reasonable suspicion test. The regulations allow the railroad to correct this flaw by getting a signed statement from the collector if:
- The test occurred at a certified laboratory
 - The laboratory tested for the same five drugs
 - Part 40 collection procedures were followed
 - All of the above
25. A Designated Supervisor of Locomotive Engineers (DSLE) conducts engineer "check-rides" which sometimes involves the performance of hours of service functions such as taking over the operation of a train. Is the DSLE required to be in the railroad's Federal random testing pool?
- No, the hours of service laws do not apply to railroad supervisors.
 - Yes, the DSLE should be in the railroad's random testing pool, whether selections are made by name, train number, or other unit.
 - Only if the DSLE is actually assigned as a crewmember of the train.
 - Yes, if the DSLE performs hours of service duties at least once a quarter.