

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Compared to other types of incidents to which first responders are commonly called, hazardous material incidents typically _____.
 - A) are shorter in duration
 - B) are more complicated
 - C) produce a higher rate of false alarms
 - D) result in more injuries

2. By which acronym are the federal regulations detailing hazardous materials response competencies collectively known?
 - A) HAZEL
 - B) HAZWOPER
 - C) SARA
 - D) HSC/HHC

3. The DOT definition of hazardous materials focuses on those materials that are _____.
 - A) intrinsically harmful
 - B) not properly controlled
 - C) transported in bulk
 - D) in the process of transport

4. Which of the following actions is permitted for operations-level hazardous materials responders?
 - A) Closing a remote valve
 - B) Product transfer
 - C) Overpackaging
 - D) Rescue

5. Which federal agency enforces and publicizes laws and regulations governing transportation of hazardous materials?
 - A) Environmental Protection Agency
 - B) Department of Transportation
 - C) Interstate Commerce Commission
 - D) Department of Energy

6. Which NFPA standard deals with various aspects of hazardous materials emergency response?
 - A) 1901
 - B) 1002
 - C) 473
 - D) 10

7. Which personnel level receives more specialized hazardous materials training than the Technician level?
 - A) Specialist
 - B) Operations
 - C) Technologist
 - D) Expert

8. Which of the following actions is reserved for technician-level hazardous materials responders?
 - A) Decontamination
 - B) Offensive
 - C) Containment
 - D) Defensive

9. Which group within the NFPA produces the hazardous materials response standards?
 - A) Technical Committee on Hazardous Materials Response Personnel
 - B) Special Task Force on Hazardous Materials Substances, Responses, and Disposal
 - C) Scientific and Technical Committee for Field Applications
 - D) Study Group on the Integration of Applicable Hazardous Materials Regulations

10. What is the minimum level of hazardous materials training for a hazardous materials officer?
 - A) Operations
 - B) Awareness
 - C) Specialist
 - D) Technician

11. Which law requires businesses that handle chemicals to report the type, quantity, and storage methods for these chemicals to the local fire department?
 - A) Local Emergency Planning Act
 - B) Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Act
 - C) Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
 - D) Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act

12. What does the “W” stand for in the acronym HAZWOPER?
- A) Weapons
 - B) Weather
 - C) Wellness
 - D) Waste
13. The bulk of the new chemicals introduced each year fall into one of three categories. Which of the following is one of them?
- A) Medicines
 - B) Military products
 - C) Paints and coatings
 - D) Lawn care products
14. What should be the primary focus when preplanning for hazardous materials incidents?
- A) Existing threats in the area
 - B) History of past incidents
 - C) The most vulnerable exposures
 - D) Likely terrorist targets
15. Which committee gathers and disseminates information about hazardous materials to the public?
- A) IAFC regional public education
 - B) USFA public preparedness
 - C) Insurance Services Office Loss Control
 - D) Local emergency planning
16. Ideally, when should response to a hazardous materials incident begin?
- A) Upon receipt of the alarm
 - B) After identifying the materials involved
 - C) During preincident planning
 - D) Upon arrival at the scene
17. In general, which factor has the most influence on the actions taken at a hazardous materials incident?
- A) The initial actions of first responders
 - B) The properties of the specific chemicals involved
 - C) Fixed facility versus transportation accident
 - D) Weather conditions

18. Defensive hazardous materials operations are those actions taken to _____.
- A) minimize the volume of the release
 - B) control the incident perimeter and isolate the hazard
 - C) prevent the situation from deteriorating
 - D) contain the release from a safe distance
19. Approximately how many chemicals are registered for commercial use in the United States?
- A) 10,000
 - B) 25,000
 - C) 80,000
 - D) 200,000
20. What is the minimum level of hazardous materials training required to take defensive actions?
- A) Awareness
 - B) Technician
 - C) Operations
 - D) Specialist
21. What is the temperature at which a liquid continuously gives off vapors?
- A) Evaporation point
 - B) Flash point
 - C) Boiling point
 - D) Fire point
22. What is the temperature at which a flammable liquid will ignite without any external ignition source?
- A) Fire point
 - B) Flash point
 - C) Lower explosive limit
 - D) Ignition temperature
23. Why are flammable liquids with low boiling points dangerous?
- A) Ignition temperature is proportional to boiling point
 - B) Such liquids react more readily with other substances
 - C) Such liquids typically have a high vapor density
 - D) Such liquids produce large volumes of flammable vapor at relatively low temperatures

24. Which toxic chemical is produced by the burning of wood?
- A) Copper chlorate
 - B) Organic peroxide
 - C) Cyanide
 - D) Acetic acid
25. Which type of agent is also known as a riot-control agent?
- A) Deterrent
 - B) Choking
 - C) Irritant
 - D) Smothering
26. Which section of the *Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)* contains the guides?
- A) Green
 - B) Yellow
 - C) Blue
 - D) Orange
27. What is the vapor density of air?
- A) 14.7
 - B) 7
 - C) 1
 - D) 0
28. Which term means the volume increase that occurs when a liquid material changes to a gas?
- A) Coefficient of vaporization
 - B) Evaporation rate
 - C) Expansion ratio
 - D) Evaporation volume
29. According to the NFPA, what is defined as a material capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or the environment?
- A) Contaminant
 - B) Hazard
 - C) Dangerous good
 - D) Exposure

30. What is the term for the process by which people, animals, the environment, and equipment come into contact with a hazardous material?
- A) Contamination
 - B) Absorption
 - C) Contact
 - D) Exposure
31. Which mnemonic helps fire fighters remember the seven categories of harm that can be caused by terrorism agents or other hazardous materials?
- A) WAFFLES
 - B) PANOPRY
 - C) TRACEMP
 - D) CALLUPP
32. Which particle has a positive charge?
- A) Electron
 - B) Photon
 - C) Proton
 - D) Neutron
33. Which of the following is the most toxic nerve agent?
- A) Sarin
 - B) Soman
 - C) VX
 - D) Tabun
34. Twitching is a hallmark of exposure to which type of agent?
- A) Nerve
 - B) Blister
 - C) Cyanide compound
 - D) Choking
35. Rusting steel is an example of _____ change.
- A) physical
 - B) compositional
 - C) morphological
 - D) chemical

36. Which type of agent prevents the body from using oxygen?
- A) Cyanide compound
 - B) Irritant
 - C) Choking
 - D) Nerve agent
37. What is the flash point of gasoline?
- A) -43°F (-41°C)
 - B) -23°F (-30°C)
 - C) 10°F (-12°C)
 - D) 23°F (-5°C)
38. When a chemical change occurs, the event is usually accompanied by _____.
- A) the release of energy
 - B) a physical change
 - C) spattering or boiling
 - D) the evolution of gas
39. Which sort of change is combustion?
- A) Chemical
 - B) Physical
 - C) Endothermic
 - D) Hypergolic
40. Which of the following is an example of secondary contamination?
- A) Contamination by airborne vapors
 - B) Contact with the material during a defensive operation
 - C) Stepping in a contaminated liquid pool
 - D) Handling a contaminated tool
41. What do Dewar containers hold?
- A) Foodstuffs
 - B) Compressed gas
 - C) Liquids for transport via air
 - D) Cryogenic liquids

42. In the blue and yellow sections of the *Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)*, materials with a toxic inhalation hazard (TIH) are _____.
- A) underlined
 - B) highlighted
 - C) italicized
 - D) in bold print
43. What is the maximum capacity of an intermodal tank?
- A) 1500 gallons (5700 L)
 - B) 3000 gallons (11,350 L)
 - C) 4500 gallons (17,000 L)
 - D) 6000 gallons (22,700 L)
44. The time of onset for symptoms from the chemical agents used by terrorists is _____.
- A) seconds
 - B) minutes to hours
 - C) days
 - D) weeks
45. What does the NFPA 704 marking system address?
- A) Initial actions at a material release
 - B) Hazardous materials at fixed facilities
 - C) Compliance with the Hazard Communication Standard
 - D) Hazardous materials transportation
46. What is the typical maximum pressure reading for a standard oxygen cylinder used in the medical field?
- A) 1000 psi (6900 kPa)
 - B) 2000 psi (13,800 kPa)
 - C) 3000 psi (20,700 kPa)
 - D) 4000 psi (27,580 kPa)
47. Which marking system complies with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard?
- A) Hazardous Materials Information System
 - B) NFPA 704
 - C) Material safety data sheet
 - D) DOT placard

48. Which cargo is carried by a highway tanker that has a smaller-diameter tank with several reinforcing rings around the circumference?
- A) Paving materials
 - B) Nonpotable water
 - C) Corrosives
 - D) Flammable liquids
49. Which free service can be accessed to connect fire fighters with chemical manufacturers, chemists, and other specialists during a chemical incident?
- A) National Response Center (NRC)
 - B) Department of Transportation (DOT)
 - C) Bureau of Explosives (BOE)
 - D) CHEMTREC
50. What is the term for shipping papers carried on railroad transportation?
- A) Waybill
 - B) Freight bill
 - C) Manifest
 - D) Switch list
51. Which section of the *Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)* lists chemicals by their UN identification numbers?
- A) Green
 - B) Yellow
 - C) Blue
 - D) Orange
52. What is most commonly contained in large, above-ground, horizontal storage tanks?
- A) Compressed gas
 - B) Corrosive liquid
 - C) Flammable or combustible liquids
 - D) Liquid foodstuffs
53. Which item must be included on a pipeline warning sign?
- A) UN ID number
 - B) Emergency contact number
 - C) *ERG* guide number
 - D) Signal word

54. Are above-ground storage tanks pressurized or nonpressurized?
- A) Pressurized only
 - B) Nonpressurized only
 - C) Either
 - D) Neither
55. What color is a DOT transportation placard for a poison?
- A) White upper half with black lower half
 - B) Red
 - C) White
 - D) Orange
56. In the NFPA 704 marking system, which color indicates reactivity?
- A) Orange
 - B) Yellow
 - C) Red
 - D) Green
57. What does the blue section of the NFPA 704 marking system indicate?
- A) Flammability
 - B) Reactivity
 - C) Special symbols
 - D) Health hazard
58. A high-pressure intermodal tank is commonly used to transport _____.
- A) liquefied gases
 - B) cryogenic liquids
 - C) flammable liquids
 - D) corrosives
59. Which of the following is an identifying characteristic of an intermodal tank?
- A) A box-like steel frame
 - B) Multiple full-length tank tubes
 - C) An elliptical tank cross-section
 - D) A sloping tank bottom

60. Which material is commonly used for large-volume nonpressurized horizontal storage tank shells?
- A) Aluminum
 - B) Polyethylene
 - C) Manganese
 - D) Carbon composite
61. What is the first major heading on an MSDS?
- A) Hazards Identification
 - B) Safe Handling Guidelines
 - C) Product Identification
 - D) Composition
62. Which information is critical for proper selection of PPE?
- A) Decontamination options
 - B) Physical and chemical properties
 - C) Proximity to contaminant
 - D) Confinement method
63. A motor vehicle accident causes a small gasoline spill. This is a Level _____ incident.
- A) I
 - B) II
 - C) III
 - D) IV
64. What is the appropriate agency to call upon discovery of a hazardous materials incident?
- A) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
 - B) U.S. Fire Administration (USFA)
 - C) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - D) National Response Center (NRC)
65. Hazardous materials operations-level responders should perform only those actions that _____.
- A) do not involve contact with the material
 - B) can be safely performed without the use of chemical-protective clothing
 - C) do not require special training
 - D) will not require decontamination

66. Which factor is the most important when determining the level of PPE required for a hazardous materials incident?
- A) The size of the release
 - B) The type of PPE available
 - C) The physical state of the material
 - D) The responders' experience with this material
67. Which reference should responders consult first to determine protective action zones?
- A) The material data safety Sheet (MSDS)
 - B) Spill modeling software
 - C) A preincident plan
 - D) *Emergency Response Guide (ERG)*
68. Which is the best reference to use for a hazardous materials transportation vehicle identified by a placard?
- A) *Emergency Response Guidebook*
 - B) DOT Index of Registered Chemicals
 - C) EPA spill management guide
 - D) Chemical Abstract Service registry
69. Which resource is of particular value at a hazardous materials incident?
- A) American Red Cross
 - B) FEMA field representatives
 - C) Heavy equipment operators
 - D) Technical specialists
70. What should be done if different references conflict in their recommendations regarding a particular hazardous material?
- A) Go with the recommendation that permits the greatest tactical flexibility
 - B) Go with the recommendation that is the simplest to implement
 - C) Take no action until an authoritative opinion is available
 - D) Take the most conservative recommended course of action
71. Which weather factor is the most important in a hazardous materials release?
- A) Wind direction
 - B) Temperature
 - C) Relative humidity
 - D) Precipitation

72. Which course of action is appropriate when a spilled material cannot be identified?
- A) Cover the material and await the arrival of additional resources
 - B) Take conservative defensive measures
 - C) Proceed as you would for a known substance
 - D) Use dispersal/dilution tactics
73. Which term best describes the level of protection that structural firefighting PPE provides at a hazardous materials incident?
- A) None
 - B) Minimal
 - C) Limited
 - D) Good
74. In general, which response objective is the highest level of risk that is permissible for operations-level responders?
- A) Offensive
 - B) Containment
 - C) Confinement
 - D) Defensive
75. Which issue is of particular concern for a toxic release in a heavily populated area?
- A) Early planning for evacuation
 - B) Aggressive containment tactics
 - C) Minimizing environmental damage
 - D) Rapid remediation and recovery
76. Which of these resources should be consulted first to determine the size of a hazardous materials incident?
- A) Chemical Abstracts Service release behavior model
 - B) MSDS
 - C) General Emergency Behavior Model (GEMBO)
 - D) Preincident plan
77. What is the first priority at any hazardous material incident?
- A) Safety of fire fighters
 - B) Rescue of victims
 - C) Environmental protection
 - D) Protection of exposed populations

78. What is commonly used to determine the pH of a hazardous material?
- A) Litmus paper
 - B) Colorimetric indicator tubes
 - C) Reagent solutions
 - D) Ionizing test strip
79. What is meant by “special populations”?
- A) Children or elderly
 - B) Exposed citizens
 - C) Exposed responders
 - D) The responsible party
80. The specific identity of a hazardous material should be confirmed by consulting a minimum of _____ sources.
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 5
81. For which EPA level of chemical-protective clothing is the use of an APR permissible?
- A) A
 - B) B
 - C) C
 - D) D
82. Which material is commonly used in the construction of encapsulating suits?
- A) Nomex®
 - B) Nylon
 - C) Butyl rubber
 - D) PBI
83. Which EPA level of chemical-protective clothing provides a high level of respiratory protection, but less skin protection?
- A) A
 - B) B
 - C) C
 - D) D

84. What is the maximum concentration of a material that a person can be exposed to over a 40-hour workweek with no ill effects?
- A) TLV/STEL
 - B) REL/W
 - C) TLV/C
 - D) TLV/TWA
85. Which chemical-protective clothing is a single-piece garment that totally encloses the wearer?
- A) Splash suit
 - B) Encapsulating suit
 - C) Proximity suit
 - D) Level D ensemble
86. When are personnel working in impermeable chemical-protective clothing the most vulnerable to hypothermia?
- A) While donning the ensemble
 - B) During exertion
 - C) During the decontamination process
 - D) While in rehabilitation
87. What is the term for the physical destruction or decomposition of clothing due to chemical exposure, general use, or ambient conditions?
- A) Degradation
 - B) Corrosion
 - C) Decomposition
 - D) Deterioration
88. Which body part provides the fastest route of absorption?
- A) Fingers
 - B) Scalp
 - C) Eyes
 - D) Ears
89. Which class of protective clothing is limited to protecting the skin and eyes from chemical splashes?
- A) Chemical proximity
 - B) Vapor-protective
 - C) Liquid splash-protective
 - D) Structural PPE with eye protection

90. What does the “P” stand for in the acronym PEL?
- A) Permissible
 - B) Potential
 - C) Protective
 - D) Preventable
91. The duration of a TLV/STEL exposure is _____ minutes.
- A) 15
 - B) 30
 - C) 60
 - D) 90
92. Which statement about vapor-protective clothing is correct?
- A) It must be used with air-line-supplied SCBA.
 - B) It is resistant to most chemicals.
 - C) It can be worn by operations-level responders under some circumstances.
 - D) It traps and retains the wearer's body heat.
93. Which control zone is referred to as the safe zone?
- A) Hot zone
 - B) Warm zone
 - C) Cold zone
 - D) Free zone
94. What is OSHA terminology for a contaminated atmosphere that poses a severe threat to health?
- A) Ceiling level
 - B) Immediately dangerous to life and health
 - C) Short-term exposure limit
 - D) Maximum exposure limit
95. Skin contact with an alkaline material is most likely to cause _____.
- A) painless, weeping sores
 - B) superficial burns
 - C) a rapidly spreading rash
 - D) dissolving skin tissue

96. What is the recommended treatment for heat exhaustion?
- A) Rapid cooling by any available means
 - B) Prompt ALS transport to a medical facility
 - C) Application of ice packs
 - D) Rest and rehydration
97. What is the minimum number of personnel for a hot zone entry team?
- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 5
98. Which statement about the use of structural firefighting PPE at a hazardous materials incident is correct?
- A) It offers some chemical protection.
 - B) It prevents direct skin contact.
 - C) It provides protection against vapors.
 - D) The shell resists absorption.
99. What does the “W” stand for in the acronym TLV/TWA?
- A) Warning
 - B) Weighted
 - C) Weapon
 - D) Water
100. Which of the following occupies the warm zone?
- A) Command post
 - B) Decontamination corridor
 - C) Triage area
 - D) Safe refuge area
101. Which of the following is an exposure protection tactic?
- A) Evacuation
 - B) Isolation
 - C) Establishment of control zones
 - D) Decontamination

102. Which detection instrument is used to monitor corrosive substances?
- A) Photoelectric ionizer
 - B) Geiger
 - C) pH meter
 - D) Four-gas monitor
103. In perfect circumstances, evacuation of residents is likely to take _____.
- A) minutes
 - B) hours
 - C) days
 - D) weeks
104. What is the primary concern at a hazardous materials incident?
- A) Confining the release
 - B) Life safety
 - C) Avoiding contamination
 - D) Environmental protection
105. Which factor favors the selection of shelter-in-place as a protective action?
- A) Fast-moving airborne contaminant
 - B) Highly toxic release
 - C) Explosive vapors
 - D) Older, poorly maintained structures
106. There is a high risk of environment damage if a fire involving _____ is extinguished.
- A) explosives
 - B) flammable gas
 - C) pesticides
 - D) oxidizers
107. What is the term for the placement of impervious materials to form a barrier so as to limit the spread of a liquid hazardous material?
- A) Diking
 - B) Damming
 - C) Retaining
 - D) Diverting

108. How is absorbent most commonly applied to a hazardous materials spill?
- A) Broom
 - B) Backpack pump
 - C) Boom
 - D) Shovel
109. For which situation is shelter-in-place the best option?
- A) When the exposed population is outdoors
 - B) With a highly flammable release
 - C) With a highly toxic cloud
 - D) For a short-duration incident
110. Patching a breached container is an example of _____.
- A) retention
 - B) repair
 - C) confinement
 - D) containment
111. During use of the shelter-in-place technique, the ventilation system should be _____.
- A) turned off
 - B) set to recirculate
 - C) set on "emergency"
 - D) set to fresh air exchange
112. For which situation is shelter-in-place the best option?
- A) When the majority of the exposed population are outdoors
 - B) At an exposed healthcare facility
 - C) When toxic release is probable but has not yet occurred
 - D) With a slow-spreading toxic plume
113. Which control measure is often used with vapors?
- A) Dispersion
 - B) Adsorption
 - C) Dilution
 - D) Diffusion

114. Which protective action is an operations-level responder permitted to take?
- A) Overpackaging
 - B) Product transfer
 - C) Operating a remote valve
 - D) None of the above
115. What is the most reliable way to determine how far to extend actual evacuation distances?
- A) Consultation with allied professionals
 - B) *ERG* table of protective action distances
 - C) Detection equipment
 - D) Aerial photography
116. Which of the following is considered a “dry” foam?
- A) AFFF
 - B) Fluoroprotein foam
 - C) Protein foam
 - D) High-expansion foam
117. Taking steps to stop fluid from leaking from a tank is an example of which tactic?
- A) Confinement
 - B) Mitigation
 - C) Containment
 - D) Control
118. The process in which one material soaks up another material like a sponge is termed _____.
- A) imbibition
 - B) absorption
 - C) adsorption
 - D) retention
119. Why is controlling liquid spills difficult?
- A) Liquids evaporate before they can be recovered
 - B) Liquid releases tend to be large
 - C) Liquids generally are more hazardous than gases or solids
 - D) A liquid takes the shape of its surroundings

120. Absorption is a difficult technique for operations-level responders at a hazardous materials incident to implement because _____.
- A) absorbent materials require special handling
 - B) large volumes of the absorbent are required
 - C) close proximity to the hazardous material is required
 - D) the absorption reaction is usually exothermic
121. HEPA filter efficiency is measured in units of _____.
- A) microns
 - B) nanometers
 - C) picometers
 - D) eels
122. When is technical decontamination performed relative to gross decontamination?
- A) At the same time
 - B) Before
 - C) After
 - D) Either before or after is acceptable
123. What is a drawback to emulsifying a hazardous material?
- A) The process can be exothermic
 - B) The process often increases clean-up costs
 - C) The emulsification agents themselves may be hazardous
 - D) The operation may create contaminated runoff
124. Which form of decontamination usually consists of rapid removal of clothing and flushing with a hose line?
- A) Technical
 - B) Emergency
 - C) Primary
 - D) Mass
125. Which statement about solidification of a hazardous liquid is correct?
- A) It neutralizes the chemical properties of the liquid.
 - B) It makes the material easier to handle.
 - C) It simplifies the disposal process.
 - D) In most cases it is an exothermic process.

126. Which is a correct statement about emergency decontamination?
- A) It may be necessary to perform emergency decontamination without adequate control of runoff.
 - B) Emergency decontamination is a rapid trip through the decontamination corridor.
 - C) Emergency decontamination should not be performed where it will cause damage to the environment.
 - D) Emergency decontamination should be thorough enough to remove all contaminants.
127. Removal is a decontamination technique used for which material?
- A) Contaminated soil
 - B) Animal carcasses
 - C) Intact containers
 - D) Any noncorrosive solid
128. A responder grabs a tool that was used to handle a hazardous material. This is an example of _____.
- A) exposure
 - B) cross-contamination
 - C) indirect contamination
 - D) secondary exposure
129. Following mass decontamination, victims should be directed to the _____.
- A) treatment area
 - B) accountability officer
 - C) transportation unit
 - D) triage area
130. Which statement about runoff during emergency decontamination is correct?
- A) Management of runoff should not be a consideration in emergency decontamination.
 - B) Emergency decontamination methods do not produce runoff.
 - C) Emergency decontamination should not proceed until measures for containment of runoff are taken.
 - D) An effort should be made to divert runoff from drains, streams, or ponds.
131. How should evidence be decontaminated?
- A) It is not decontaminated
 - B) Gross decontamination only
 - C) Dry decontamination only
 - D) In such a way to prevent any alteration of the evidence

132. Which form of decontamination is effective only on flat surfaces?
- A) Absorption
 - B) Dilution
 - C) Disinfection
 - D) Irrigation
133. In which type of decontamination is sawdust typically used?
- A) Absorption
 - B) Adsorption
 - C) Solidification
 - D) Dilution
134. A contaminated victim coming into physical contact with a rescuer is an example of _____.
- A) cross-contamination
 - B) contamination
 - C) exposure
 - D) infection
135. Which of the following is one of the four major categories of decontamination?
- A) Initial
 - B) Precautionary
 - C) Civilian
 - D) Gross
136. What is the minimum number of apparatus needed to perform mass decontamination?
- A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 3
 - D) 4
137. Which technique is commonly used for gross decontamination?
- A) Simple removal of clothing
 - B) Three-step corridor
 - C) Flush, strip, and flush
 - D) A shower system

138. Which form of decontamination typically involves the use of brushes?
- A) Technical
 - B) Primary
 - C) Secondary
 - D) Gross
139. In which type of decontamination does the contaminant adhere to the surface of an added material?
- A) Absorption
 - B) Adsorption
 - C) Neutralization
 - D) Solidification
140. The systematic and thorough removal of contaminants is called _____ decontamination.
- A) primary
 - B) secondary
 - C) technical
 - D) comprehensive

Answer Key

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. A
11. D
12. D
13. D
14. A
15. D
16. C
17. B
18. D
19. C
20. C
21. C
22. D
23. D
24. C
25. C
26. D
27. C
28. C
29. B
30. D
31. C
32. C
33. C
34. A
35. D
36. A
37. A
38. A
39. A
40. D
41. D
42. B
43. D
44. B

- 45. B
- 46. B
- 47. A
- 48. C
- 49. D
- 50. A
- 51. B
- 52. C
- 53. B
- 54. C
- 55. C
- 56. B
- 57. D
- 58. A
- 59. A
- 60. A
- 61. C
- 62. B
- 63. A
- 64. D
- 65. A
- 66. C
- 67. D
- 68. A
- 69. D
- 70. D
- 71. A
- 72. B
- 73. C
- 74. D
- 75. A
- 76. D
- 77. A
- 78. A
- 79. A
- 80. B
- 81. C
- 82. C
- 83. B
- 84. D
- 85. B
- 86. C
- 87. A
- 88. C
- 89. C
- 90. A

91. A
92. D
93. C
94. B
95. D
96. D
97. A
98. A
99. B
100. B
101. A
102. C
103. B
104. B
105. A
106. C
107. A
108. D
109. D
110. D
111. A
112. B
113. A
114. C
115. C
116. D
117. C
118. B
119. D
120. C
121. A
122. C
123. C
124. B
125. B
126. A
127. A
128. B
129. D
130. D
131. D
132. A
133. A
134. A
135. D
136. B

- 137. D
- 138. A
- 139. B
- 140. C