HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AWARENESS ARMY 74D PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. Which of the following is listed as an energy release form that can present a threat in hazmat incidents?

A. Heat

B. Friction

C. Color change

D. Vapors

2. Which of the following is NOT an energy release type that can present a threat?

A. Heat

B. Mechanical

C. Pressure

D. Light

3. Which term is regulated by UN model codes and regulations?

A. Hazardous materials

B. Hazardous waste

C. Dangerous goods

D. WMD

4. Which material is commonly classified as spontaneously combustible (pyrophoric or self-heating)?

A. Phosphorus

B. Chlorine

C. Acetone

D. Diesel

5. Which statement describes protective actions during hazmat incidents?

A. Evacuation only

B. Isolation, scene control, and sheltering in place

C. Notify authorities only

D. Do nothing

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6. What action should you take immediately if HazMat spills on your clothing?

A. Continue working to finish tasks

B. Seek medical attention first, then decontaminate

C. Immediately remove contaminated clothing

D. Shake off material and proceed

7. Where would you find placard information in the ERG?

A. Inside cover

B. Back of book

C. Front of book

D. Middle pages

8. Which types of containers are commonly used for HazMat packaging in Army operations?

A. Glass bottles and wooden crates

B. Drums, jerricans, IBCs (intermediate bulk containers), and other DOT-approved packaging suitable for the material

C. Plastic grocery bags

D. Cardboard boxes only

9. What should be done if you cannot identify a HazMat substance from labels and markings?

A. Treat it as HazMat, evacuate, notify supervision, and consult the ERG or SDS for guidance

B. Wait for a lab to test the substance before acting

C. Consider it non-hazardous if there are no obvious labels

D. Notify a supervisor only

10. Which division describes extremely insensitive articles with no mass explosion hazard (squib)?

A. Division 1.5

B. Division 1.6

C. Division 2.1

D. Division 2.2

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Answers

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1. A
2. D
3. C
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is listed as an energy release form that can present a threat in hazmat incidents?

A. Heat

B. Friction

C. Color change

D. Vapors

Energy release forms describe how energy is released from hazmat materials during an incident. Heat is the form that directly represents energy entering the surroundings, and it can create serious threats by raising temperatures, weakening containers, and igniting flammable vapors. Friction can generate heat, but it's not listed as a standalone energy release form in standard hazmat guidelines. Color change signals a chemical change but doesn't itself quantify energy release. Vapors reflect the presence of released material, not the energy release form. So heat is the correct concept to identify as a threatening energy release form in hazmat incidents.

2. Which of the following is NOT an energy release type that can present a threat?

A. Heat

B. Mechanical

C. Pressure

D. Light

Understanding what energy releases threaten people or the environment during a hazmat release helps you assess danger. The main energy releases that can cause harm are heat (thermal energy that can burn or ignite), mechanical energy (energy from impacts or debris), and pressure energy (overpressure from a rupture or explosion). Light energy isn't treated as a primary energy release type in hazmat threat assessments; it may appear as a byproduct of fire or explosion, but it isn't a category used to describe the hazardous energy release itself. So, light is the one that does not fit as a threatening energy release type.

3. Which term is regulated by UN model codes and regulations?

A. Hazardous materials

B. Hazardous waste

C. Dangerous goods

D. WMD

The term regulated by UN model codes and regulations is dangerous goods. These international rules define and govern the transport of items that could present risks to people, property, or the environment during shipping. They provide a full framework: classifying hazards, specifying proper shipping names, hazard classes, packing groups, and packaging, as well as labeling, documentation, storage, and emergency response information. This focus on safe transport across air, sea, road, and rail is why "dangerous goods" is the exact term used in the UN model regulations. Hazardous materials is a broader term used in various domestic programs. Hazardous waste relates to waste management and disposal, not the transportation rules themselves. WMD are weapons-related categories with separate, specialized regimes and prohibitions, not the general transport terminology used in the UN model codes.

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4. Which material is commonly classified as spontaneously combustible (pyrophoric or self-heating)?

A. Phosphorus

B. Chlorine

C. Acetone

D. Diesel

Spontaneously combustible materials ignite in air without an external ignition source because they react with oxygen or heat themselves enough to start a fire. Phosphorus, especially certain forms like white phosphorus, readily reacts with oxygen in the air and can ignite at or near room temperature, which is why it's known as pyrophoric and is typically stored under water to keep it away from air. The other substances don't ignite on their own under normal handling: chlorine is an oxidizer and is not a fuel, acetone will burn if there's a flame or spark but won't self-ignite, and diesel has a relatively high autoignition temperature and requires significant heat or compression to ignite.

5. Which statement describes protective actions during hazmat incidents?

A. Evacuation only

B. Isolation, scene control, and sheltering in place

C. Notify authorities only

D. Do nothing

Protective actions during hazmat incidents aim to reduce exposure and prevent spread while the situation is being managed. The best approach combines isolation, scene control, and sheltering in place. Isolation creates a safe perimeter around the contaminated area, keeping people out and preventing the material from moving to other locations. Scene control centers on managing access and movement at the incident site so responders can work safely and bystanders don't become exposed or carry contamination elsewhere. Sheltering in place protects occupants when evacuation isn't practical or safe by keeping people indoors, reducing entry of outdoor air, and staying where they are until it's declared safe. Evacuating is a valid action in many cases, but it isn't the only protective measure and isn't always feasible; simply notifying authorities isn't enough to reduce personal exposure, and doing nothing would leave people at risk.

6. What action should you take immediately if HazMat spills on your clothing?

A. Continue working to finish tasks

B. Seek medical attention first, then decontaminate

C. Immediately remove contaminated clothing

D. Shake off material and proceed

When hazmat spills on clothing, remove the contaminated clothing immediately. The fabric holds the chemical next to your skin and can keep absorbing or spreading it, so taking the clothing off first greatly reduces dermal exposure and helps prevent contaminating others or surfaces. After removing the clothing, rinse exposed skin with plenty of running water for at least 15–20 minutes and follow your decontamination procedures. Bag and dispose of or decontaminate the clothing according to your protocol. If symptoms develop or the chemical is highly hazardous, seek medical evaluation after decontamination. Continuing to work or shaking off the material would spread contamination and prolong exposure, while delaying decontamination for medical attention first would allow more chemical to contact the skin.

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7. Where would you find placard information in the ERG?

A. Inside cover

B. Back of book

C. Front of book

D. Middle pages

Placard information in the ERG is placed at the front so a responder who sees a placard on a vehicle can quickly identify the hazard class and know which guide to open for the correct initial actions. The front section serves as a fast-reference area for visual cues like placards, allowing rapid access in an emergency. The rest of the book is organized by guide numbers and more detailed procedures, so looking in the middle or back pages wouldn't provide the immediate placard lookup you need in the field.

8. Which types of containers are commonly used for HazMat packaging in Army operations?

A. Glass bottles and wooden crates

B. Drums, jerricans, IBCs (intermediate bulk containers), and other DOT-approved packaging suitable for the material

C. Plastic grocery bags

D. Cardboard boxes only

In Army HazMat packaging, the emphasis is on using standardized, regulatorily approved containers that have been tested to prevent leaks and withstand transport. The typical choices—drums, jerricans, and intermediate bulk containers—along with other DOT-approved packaging, are designed specifically for the material's hazard class and are built to contain spills, resist damage, and allow safe handling and stacking. Drums are common for bulk liquids, jerricans offer portable smaller volumes with secure closures, and IBCs handle large volumes while remaining palletizable; all must meet DOT/UN performance standards and be compatible with the material to avoid reactions or degradation. Fragile or non-certified options like glass bottles or wooden crates, plastic grocery bags, or cardboard boxes generally cannot provide reliable containment or regulatory compliance for HazMat transport in Army operations.

9. What should be done if you cannot identify a HazMat substance from labels and markings?

A. Treat it as HazMat, evacuate, notify supervision, and consult the ERG or SDS for guidance

B. Wait for a lab to test the substance before acting

C. Consider it non-hazardous if there are no obvious labels

D. Notify a supervisor only

When you can't identify a hazmat substance from labels or markings, the safest approach is to treat it as hazardous and act to protect people. Evacuate or isolate the area to prevent exposure, notify supervision so the incident can be escalated, and consult the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) or the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for guidance on protective actions, required PPE, and initial steps. The ERG helps identify the hazard class and recommended actions for immediate response, while the SDS provides chemical-specific hazards and handling procedures. Waiting for lab testing would delay critical protection and results may not be immediately available in the field, and assuming it's non-hazardous or notifying only without taking protective actions could put people at risk.

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10. Which division describes extremely insensitive articles with no mass explosion hazard (squib)?

A. Division 1.5

B. Division 1.6

C. Division 2.1

D. Division 2.2

In Class 1 explosives, divisions separate hazards based on how sensitive the material is and whether it could cause a mass explosion. An extremely insensitive article that has no mass explosion hazard, like a squib, is placed in Division 1.6. This category covers items that are very unlikely to detonate or propagate a blast, even under initiation, so they don't pose a mass explosion risk. To contrast, Division 1.5 covers very insensitive explosives that still have a mass explosion hazard, which isn't the case for a squib. The other classes (such as Division 2.1 or 2.2) refer to gases, not explosives, so they don't apply here.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://hazmatawarenessarmy74d.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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