

ALABAMA FIRE COLLEGE HAZMAT TECHNICIAN 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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What is the difference between containment and confinement in hazmat control?**
 - A. Confinement limits the spread within the environment; containment prevents the release from leaving the defined boundary.
 - B. Containment limits the spread within the environment; confinement prevents the release from leaving the defined boundary.
 - C. Containment refers to packaging size; confinement refers to containment of heat.
 - D. Containment is about administrative control; confinement is about physical barrier.
- 2. The Class 9 DOT placard indicates which category?**
 - A. Explosives
 - B. Radioactive
 - C. Corrosive
 - D. Miscellaneous
- 3. Which Class 1 subcategory covers projections?**
 - A. 1.1 Mass explosives
 - B. 1.2 Projection explosives
 - C. 1.3 Fire hazard explosives
 - D. 1.4 Minor explosives
- 4. Which are included in the Methods of exposure?**
 - A. Inhalation, ingestion, absorption, contact, injection
 - B. Filtration, distillation, crystallization, precipitation
 - C. Evaporation, condensation, sublimation, deposition
 - D. Exposure by heat, light, sound, vibration
- 5. Which decontamination type is performed immediately and prioritized for speed?**
 - A. Emergency Decontamination
 - B. Gross Decontamination
 - C. Technical Decontamination
 - D. Surface Decontamination

- 6. Which DOT specification uses stainless steel as the tank material?**
- A. DOT 406
 - B. DOT 407
 - C. DOT 412
 - D. MC331
- 7. Which exposure metric is primarily used to indicate risk during a planned work shift and workplace exposure?**
- A. Permissible Exposure Limit
 - B. Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
 - C. Emergency Response Planning Guidelines
 - D. As Low As Reasonably Achievable
- 8. Which federal regulation is commonly abbreviated as HAZWOPER?**
- A. OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
 - B. SARA Title III
 - C. NFPA 1072
 - D. NFPA 472
- 9. In NFPA 704 placards, which color indicates Health hazard?**
- A. Blue
 - B. Red
 - C. Yellow
 - D. White
- 10. NFPA 1991, 1992, and 1994 set standards for protective clothing for which conditions?**
- A. Chemical Vapor, Splash, and CBRNE Protective Clothing
 - B. Firefighter Turnout Gear
 - C. Respiratory Protection
 - D. Decontamination Procedures

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the difference between containment and confinement in hazmat control?

- A. Confinement limits the spread within the environment; containment prevents the release from leaving the defined boundary.
- B. Containment limits the spread within the environment; confinement prevents the release from leaving the defined boundary.**
- C. Containment refers to packaging size; confinement refers to containment of heat.
- D. Containment is about administrative control; confinement is about physical barrier.

The important idea here is how far you stop the material from moving. Containment is about holding the hazmat in place within the immediate environment—keeping it from spreading to other parts of the same room, building, or site. Confinement is about preventing the release from crossing the defined boundary you've set for the incident—keeping the hazard from leaving the perimeter and reaching exposed areas outside. For example, using barriers, absorbents, and secondary containment inside a spill area helps prevent the material from migrating within that space. Establishing a perimeter, sealing doors, and creating physical barriers around the incident work to keep the release from moving beyond the defined boundary. Other descriptions that mix the idea with packaging size, heat, or administrative controls don't match how hazmat control differentiates these concepts. The clearer distinction is about how far the material is allowed to go: contain within the environment, or confine within the boundary so it doesn't escape the defined area.

2. The Class 9 DOT placard indicates which category?

- A. Explosives
- B. Radioactive
- C. Corrosive
- D. Miscellaneous**

Class 9 represents miscellaneous dangerous goods. In the DOT system, hazardous materials are divided into classes, with each class having its own placard. Explosives are Class 1, radioactive materials are Class 7, and corrosives are Class 8. Class 9 is a catch-all category for hazards that don't fit those or the other defined classes, so the placard signals miscellaneous dangerous goods such as lithium batteries, dry ice, environmentally hazardous substances, or certain elevated-temperature materials.

3. Which Class 1 subcategory covers projections?

- A. 1.1 Mass explosives
- B. 1.2 Projection explosives**
- C. 1.3 Fire hazard explosives
- D. 1.4 Minor explosives

Understanding how Class 1 explosives are categorized by the hazard they present helps responders anticipate danger. The subcategory that covers projections refers to explosives whose primary hazard is the projection of fragments and debris away from the source when they detonate, which can injure people or damage objects at a distance. That's why this is the best fit for questions about projection hazards. In contrast, a mass explosion describes a detonation that produces a sudden, nearly simultaneous blast affecting a broad area; fire hazard explosives are materials that burn or deflagrate with little or no significant blast, and minor explosives produce a small, limited blast with minimal projection. Knowing the distinction guides how you approach the scene, distance, shielding, and PPE.

4. Which are included in the Methods of exposure?

- A. Inhalation, ingestion, absorption, contact, injection
- B. Filtration, distillation, crystallization, precipitation
- C. Evaporation, condensation, sublimation, deposition
- D. Exposure by heat, light, sound, vibration

Exposure routes are the ways hazardous materials can enter the body. The best answer lists inhalation (breathing in fumes or vapors), ingestion (swallowing contaminants), absorption (substances passing through the skin into the body), contact (skin or eye contact that can cause exposure), and injection (material entering through punctures or needles). These five routes cover respiratory, oral, dermal, and parenteral entry and are essential for assessing risk and guiding PPE and decontamination decisions. The other options describe things that are not routes of exposure: one set lists separation and purification processes (filtration, distillation, crystallization, precipitation), another set covers phase changes (evaporation, condensation, sublimation, deposition), and the last describes exposure to energy forms (heat, light, sound, vibration).

5. Which decontamination type is performed immediately and prioritized for speed?

- A. Emergency Decontamination
- B. Gross Decontamination
- C. Technical Decontamination
- D. Surface Decontamination

Emergency decontamination is performed immediately and prioritized for speed because its primary goal is to rapidly remove or dilute the contaminant at the scene to reduce exposure and prevent spread. The steps are deliberately simple and quick: rapidly separate the person from the contaminant by removing clothing and jewelry, establish a decon area, and begin a fast rinse to wash away as much contaminant as possible in the shortest time. This immediate action buys crucial seconds, reducing uptake and limiting cross-contamination before any transport or more thorough decon is attempted. After this rapid start, other methods come into play. Gross decontamination is faster than a full technical decon but involves more thorough washing and sometimes scrubbing, done after the immediate risk is mitigated. Technical decontamination is slower and more thorough, using specialized equipment and procedures to remove residues completely. Surface decontamination focuses on contaminated objects and environments rather than the person.

6. Which DOT specification uses stainless steel as the tank material?

- A. DOT 406
- B. DOT 407
- C. DOT 412
- D. MC331

Materials chosen for a tank are driven by how the cargo interacts with the metal. Corrosive liquids can attack many common metals, so tanks carrying them need a material that resists chemical attack, stays strong, and is easy to clean. DOT 407 is the specification for corrosive liquids, so its tanks are designed with corrosion resistance in mind. Stainless steel is a common choice for these tanks because it withstands acids and caustics, reducing the risk of pitting or leaks and making decontamination easier. That's why stainless steel as the tank material is associated with this specification. Other specifications on the list cover different types of cargos (noncorrosive fuels, other non-pressurized liquids, etc.) and typically use materials like carbon steel or aluminum with appropriate linings, rather than stainless steel.

7. Which exposure metric is primarily used to indicate risk during a planned work shift and workplace exposure?

- A. Permissible Exposure Limit**
- B. Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
- C. Emergency Response Planning Guidelines
- D. As Low As Reasonably Achievable

Exposure during a planned work shift is gauged against a fixed limit that regulates how much chemical workers can be exposed to over time. The Permissible Exposure Limit is the regulatory value used to determine acceptable risk for a typical shift, usually expressed as a time-weighted average for eight hours or a short-term exposure limit for brief periods. Keeping exposures at or below this limit indicates the workplace risk is within the allowed bounds for ongoing operations. In contrast, Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health describes conditions that pose an acute, life-threatening hazard and is used for emergency decisions rather than routine shift planning. Emergency Response Planning Guidelines offer guidance for managing potential releases, not the regular exposure metric. As Low As Reasonably Achievable is a principle focused on reducing exposure as much as feasible, without defining a specific limit to compare against during a normal shift.

8. Which federal regulation is commonly abbreviated as HAZWOPER?

- A. OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response**
- B. SARA Title III
- C. NFPA 1072
- D. NFPA 472

HAZWOPER stands for Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response. This OSHA regulation sets the requirements for training, procedures, and safety practices for workers who conduct hazardous waste cleanup or respond to hazardous substance releases. That focus on hazardous waste operations and emergency response is why this regulation is the one commonly abbreviated as HAZWOPER and is the best answer. The other items refer to different laws or standards—SARA Title III (EPCRA) centers on emergency planning and community right-to-know, while NFPA 472 and NFPA 1072 are NFPA standards about responder qualifications and competencies, not the federal regulation named HAZWOPER. HAZWOPER is codified at 29 CFR 1910.120 (general industry) and 29 CFR 1926.65 (construction).

9. In NFPA 704 placards, which color indicates Health hazard?

- A. Blue**
- B. Red
- C. Yellow
- D. White

NFPA 704 placards use a four-color diamond to signal hazard types. The blue section is for health hazards, red for flammability, yellow for reactivity, and white for special hazards. The numbers in each colored area (0–4) indicate how severe the hazard is to health. So the color indicating Health hazard is blue. Seeing blue helps responders gauge potential health risks in order to choose appropriate PPE and approach safely. Red is about flammability, yellow about reactivity, and white carries special handling notes or symbols.

10. NFPA 1991, 1992, and 1994 set standards for protective clothing for which conditions?

A. Chemical Vapor, Splash, and CBRNE Protective Clothing

B. Firefighter Turnout Gear

C. Respiratory Protection

D. Decontamination Procedures

These standards focus on protective clothing for hazardous materials responses. One standard defines vapor-protective ensembles to guard against gases and vapors, another covers splash-protective ensembles for liquid splashes, and the third addresses clothing for CBRN threats (chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, and explosive). Taken together, they specify the main types of protective clothing hazmat responders use for different exposure scenarios. They aren't about firefighter turnout gear, respiratory protection, or decontamination procedures, which are covered by separate standards.

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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://alfirecollegehazmat.examzify.com>

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

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