

ARMY ELECTRICAL EXPLOSIVES SAFETY (AMMO-28) 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 should be done with damaged electrical cables when dealing with explosives?**
 - A. They should be left as is
 - B. They should be repaired or replaced immediately
 - C. They can be taped temporarily
 - D. They should be reported but not fixed
- 2. What type of documentation is critical in maintaining electrical safety for explosives?**
 - A. Inspection reports and incident logs
 - B. Maintenance logs and safety training records
 - C. Expense reports and supplier documents
 - D. Material safety data sheets and production records
- 3. Why does a wooden mast have an air terminal on top and two down conductors running its entire length?**
 - A. To increase conductivity with metal.
 - B. The wooden mast is not electrically conductive.
 - C. To prevent lightning from striking the ground.
 - D. To allow for easier maintenance.
- 4. What is the main purpose of conducting a Bonding Resistance Test?**
 - A. To determine the age of the installation
 - B. To check the effectiveness of the bonding connections
 - C. To assess the soil conditions
 - D. To evaluate the overall efficiency of the system
- 5. Why is it important to store batteries safely in explosive storage areas?**
 - A. They can be used as a power source for tools
 - B. They may leak or produce sparks that ignite materials
 - C. They require specific temperature conditions
 - D. They should be accessible for frequent use

- 6. Why is it important to label electrical circuits clearly when dealing with explosives?**
- A. It allows for easier troubleshooting
 - B. It minimizes risk during emergencies or maintenance
 - C. It helps identify electrical load capacities
 - D. It enhances the aesthetic of the circuit board
- 7. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for air terminals?**
- A. Air terminals must be at least 6 feet tall.
 - B. Air terminals must be firmly attached.
 - C. Air terminals must be made of copper.
 - D. Air terminals must be visible from the ground.
- 8. Which of the following describes a Class I location?**
- A. Locations with flammable dusts
 - B. Locations with combustible liquids
 - C. Locations with ignitable fibers
 - D. Locations with flammable gases
- 9. What is the maximum allowable reading for a bonding resistance test on an LPS conductor?**
- A. 0.5 ohm or less
 - B. 1 ohm or less
 - C. 2 ohms or less
 - D. 5 ohms or less
- 10. How can electromagnetic radiation affect materials in a hazardous environment?**
- A. By creating visual disturbances
 - B. By activating electronically initiated devices (EIDs)
 - C. By providing extra power to electrical systems
 - D. By warming up metals

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should be done with damaged electrical cables when dealing with explosives?

- A. They should be left as is
- B. They should be repaired or replaced immediately**
- C. They can be taped temporarily
- D. They should be reported but not fixed

When dealing with explosives, the safety of personnel and the integrity of the explosive materials is paramount. Damaged electrical cables pose a significant risk, as they can potentially create short circuits, sparks, or other electrical faults that could lead to an unintended ignition of the explosives. The advisable action is to repair or replace damaged electrical cables immediately. This ensures that all electrical systems are functioning properly and safely, minimizing the risk of accidents. Maintaining the integrity of electrical systems is critical in environments where explosives are present, as even minor electrical issues can have catastrophic consequences. Therefore, taking immediate action to address damaged cables is a fundamental aspect of electrical explosives safety practices.

2. What type of documentation is critical in maintaining electrical safety for explosives?

- A. Inspection reports and incident logs
- B. Maintenance logs and safety training records**
- C. Expense reports and supplier documents
- D. Material safety data sheets and production records

Maintenance logs and safety training records are essential for maintaining electrical safety for explosives because they provide a historical account of the equipment's upkeep and the knowledge of personnel handling potentially dangerous materials. Proper maintenance logs detail the inspections, repairs, and modifications made to electrical systems, ensuring that they function safely and effectively. By keeping these records current, facilities can track the condition of equipment over time and quickly identify any issues that may arise. Safety training records are equally crucial, as they document the training provided to personnel who operate or interact with electrical systems related to explosives. This training equips individuals with the necessary skills and knowledge to handle the equipment safely, recognize hazards, and respond appropriately in case of emergencies. By having detailed records, organizations can ensure compliance with safety regulations and standards, thereby minimizing risks associated with electrical safety in explosive environments. While other options do contain important documentation, they do not have the same direct impact on operational safety as maintenance logs and safety training records do.

3. Why does a wooden mast have an air terminal on top and two down conductors running its entire length?

- A. To increase conductivity with metal.
- B. The wooden mast is not electrically conductive.**
- C. To prevent lightning from striking the ground.
- D. To allow for easier maintenance.

The presence of an air terminal on top of a wooden mast, along with two down conductors running its entire length, serves a critical role in lightning protection. Wooden masts, being non-conductive, require this setup because they do not provide a natural path for electrical currents, such as those generated by lightning strikes. The air terminal acts as a point that attracts the lightning and directs the electrical charge safely down the down conductors to the ground. This design ensures that any potential lightning strike does not cause damage to the mast or nearby structures and provides a reliable route for the electrical energy to dissipate safely into the ground. In contrast, the other options do not address the fundamental purpose of the air terminal and down conductors as effectively. While metal could enhance conductivity, the wooden mast is not conductive in itself, making the presence of a lightning protection system imperative. Preventing lightning from striking the ground is an incorrect interpretation, as the goal is to manage the strike safely. Maintenance considerations, while important in general, do not justify the necessity of the lightning protection system in this specific context. Thus, understanding the essential nature of the wooden mast's non-conductive properties emphasizes the importance of having an air terminal and down conductors to ensure safety

4. What is the main purpose of conducting a Bonding Resistance Test?

- A. To determine the age of the installation
- B. To check the effectiveness of the bonding connections**
- C. To assess the soil conditions
- D. To evaluate the overall efficiency of the system

The primary goal of conducting a Bonding Resistance Test is to check the effectiveness of the bonding connections. This assessment is crucial because proper bonding ensures that there are no potential differences between conductive parts, which could otherwise lead to dangerous electrical faults or sparks. In explosive environments, securing effective bonding can significantly reduce the risk of igniting explosive materials due to static electricity or stray currents. Effective bonding connections facilitate the safe dissipation of electrostatic discharge and ensure that equipment is grounded correctly. These test results help determine if there are any weak links in the system that could compromise safety, leading to necessary adjustments or repairs to maintain compliance with safety standards. Understanding the effectiveness of bonding connections directly relates to the safety protocols required in environments where explosives are present, making this aspect of electrical safety vital for preventing accidents during operations.

5. Why is it important to store batteries safely in explosive storage areas?

- A. They can be used as a power source for tools
- B. They may leak or produce sparks that ignite materials**
- C. They require specific temperature conditions
- D. They should be accessible for frequent use

Storing batteries safely in explosive storage areas is critical primarily because they may leak or produce sparks that can ignite combustible materials present in those environments. Batteries can potentially release flammable gases, particularly if they are damaged or improperly maintained. If these gases accumulate, they could create an explosive atmosphere. Additionally, a short circuit, puncture, or other forms of mechanical failure in a battery can lead to sparks, which are hazardous in a setting where explosives or other volatile materials are stored. Therefore, ensuring that batteries are stored properly reduces the risk of accidental ignition and maintains the safety of the explosive storage area.

6. Why is it important to label electrical circuits clearly when dealing with explosives?

- A. It allows for easier troubleshooting
- B. It minimizes risk during emergencies or maintenance**
- C. It helps identify electrical load capacities
- D. It enhances the aesthetic of the circuit board

Labeling electrical circuits clearly when dealing with explosives is crucial primarily because it minimizes risk during emergencies or maintenance. Clear labels ensure that personnel can quickly and accurately identify which circuits are active or can be isolated, significantly reducing the chance of accidental activation or mishandling of explosives. In high-risk environments, such as those involving explosives, clarity in communication is essential. Proper labeling allows emergency responders to rapidly ascertain the status of circuits, facilitating swift action in case of a malfunction or crisis. This way, safety protocols can be followed effectively, and the potential for accidents related to electrical shock or unintended detonations is substantially decreased. While troubleshooting is important, it is secondary to the immediate need for safety in explosive environments. Additionally, although understanding electrical load capacities and aesthetics can be beneficial in certain contexts, they do not carry the same level of urgency or relevance to immediate safety concerns as clear labeling does. Hence, minimizing risk during emergencies or maintenance stands out as the primary reason for the necessity of clear circuit labeling.

7. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for air terminals?

- A. Air terminals must be at least 6 feet tall.**
- B. Air terminals must be firmly attached.
- C. Air terminals must be made of copper.
- D. Air terminals must be visible from the ground.

The requirement that air terminals must be at least 6 feet tall is not a standard specification for air terminals. Air terminals, often referred to as lightning rods, are intended to provide a path for the discharge of electrical energy from lightning strikes to the ground safely. While their height can contribute to effectiveness in some scenarios, there is no universal requirement mandating that they must be at least six feet tall. Air terminals must be firmly attached to ensure they function properly during a lightning strike and resist weather conditions. Being made of copper is a common practice due to copper's excellent electrical conductivity, corrosion resistance, and durability. Additionally, visibility from the ground is crucial for ensuring that they are appropriately placed and maintained, allowing for proper installation and inspection. Thus, the other options align with established safety protocols, while the height requirement does not reflect a standard safety guideline.

8. Which of the following describes a Class I location?

- A. Locations with flammable dusts
- B. Locations with combustible liquids
- C. Locations with ignitable fibers
- D. Locations with flammable gases**

A Class I location is defined by the presence of flammable gases or vapors. These environments are typically found in areas where flammable gases can be present in quantities sufficient to pose a risk of explosion or combustion. This classification indicates that the atmosphere can create hazardous conditions when combined with a potential ignition source. The proper handling and safety measures are crucial in these locations to prevent incidents related to flammable gases. In contrast, locations with flammable dusts, combustible liquids, or ignitable fibers fall under different classifications which are not categorized as Class I. For instance, spaces with flammable dusts are classified as Class II locations, while those with combustible liquids are categorized as Class I Division 2 or Class II based on specific conditions. Ignitable fibers, which can also lead to fire hazards, are classified separately as Class III areas. This understanding is essential for proper safety protocols and risk assessments in environments involving electrical equipment and explosive hazards.

9. What is the maximum allowable reading for a bonding resistance test on an LPS conductor?

- A. 0.5 ohm or less
- B. 1 ohm or less**
- C. 2 ohms or less
- D. 5 ohms or less

The maximum allowable reading for a bonding resistance test on a lightning protection system (LPS) conductor is 1 ohm or less. This standard is crucial for ensuring effective electrical continuity and minimizing the risk of electrical discharge during a lightning strike. A lower resistance value signifies that the bonding conductor can effectively carry any electrical fault currents safely to ground, reducing the potential for damage to structures and equipment. A reading higher than this threshold may indicate inadequate bonding, which could compromise safety and increase the likelihood of electrical hazards. By adhering to this standard, safety measures are maximized, ensuring that any potential electrical surges from a lightning strike are efficiently managed. This understanding is essential for maintaining operational safety in environments where explosives are present.

10. How can electromagnetic radiation affect materials in a hazardous environment?

- A. By creating visual disturbances
- B. By activating electronically initiated devices (EIDs)**
- C. By providing extra power to electrical systems
- D. By warming up metals

Electromagnetic radiation can significantly impact materials in hazardous environments, particularly through the activation of electronically initiated devices (EIDs). EIDs are sensitive to electromagnetic signals and can be unintentionally triggered by the energy emitted from various sources of electromagnetic radiation, such as radio waves or microwaves. This is particularly critical in explosive safety contexts, where unintentional activation could lead to dangerous situations, such as detonations or fires. In environments where explosives or other hazardous materials are present, even small amounts of electromagnetic energy can be sufficient to cause these devices to fire. Thus, understanding the potential for electromagnetic radiation to influence EIDs is essential for ensuring safety protocols are properly implemented and risks are mitigated. Recognizing the implications of this interaction helps in establishing regulatory measures and guidelines that protect personnel and property in sensitive operations involving explosives.

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:

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

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