

CRT OPERATIONS 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 filling of the M360 105MM projectile?**
 - A. GB
 - B. VX
 - C. H/HD
 - D. HD
- 2. Which monitoring equipment is required for Rad?**
 - A. MultiRAE
 - B. AN/VDR-2, AN/UDR-13, AN/PDR-77, Victoreen, and Ludlum.
 - C. No monitoring equipment.
 - D. JCAD, First Defender, Tru Defender, M-8, M-9, AND AP2CE.
- 3. Incineration involves the munitions being thermally treated at their current location with an appropriate amount of high explosive to incinerate any liquid in the munitions.**
 - A. Not applicable
 - B. True
 - C. Not specified
 - D. False
- 4. What should the Photographic Log include?**
 - A. Mission name, Location of site, Date time group that the log was started, Name of person photographing and type of camera used
 - B. Mission name only
 - C. Location of site only
 - D. Date time group only
- 5. Which two elements constitute site safety and site security?**
 - A. Site Safety and Health
 - B. Site Security
 - C. Both Site Safety and Health and Site Security
 - D. PPE and Medical Surveillance

6. What is the purpose of Disseminate in F3EAD (rephrased)?

- A. The sharing of information, intelligence, and assessments across all agencies and echelons.
- B. To collect evidence within a single unit.
- C. To verify information through laboratory analysis.
- D. To conceal intelligence within a unit.

7. In an active incident, you should:

- A. Establish a perimeter and follow authorities' instructions
- B. Run toward the device to observe
- C. Post updates on social media
- D. Collect personal belongings before evacuating

8. How many vehicles are required for off-post movement of Surety materials by ground?

- A. One vehicle
- B. Four vehicles
- C. Three vehicles
- D. Two vehicles

9. Which material are EFPs usually encased in to resemble rocks or concrete?

- A. Rocks or Concrete
- B. Plastic
- C. Foam peanuts
- D. Wood

10. What does F3EAD stand for?

- A. Find, Fix, Finish, Exploit, Analyze, Disseminate
- B. Find, Locate, Finish, Exploit, Analyze, Disseminate
- C. Discover, Fix, Finish, Exploit, Analyze, Disseminate
- D. Find, Fix, Finish, Exploit, Assess, Disseminate

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the filling of the M360 105MM projectile?

- A. GB**
- B. VX
- C. H/HD
- D. HD

The main idea here is recognizing which chemical agent fill matches a specific artillery projectile. For the M360 105MM projectile, the documented filling is GB, which is sarin. This makes GB the best fit because it aligns with the historical ammunition type associated with that shell in standard references. VX is a different nerve agent used in other munitions, HD is sulfur mustard (a blister agent) used in other fills, and H/HD refers to a different or mixed designation not used for this particular projectile. So, the correct filling is GB (sarin).

2. Which monitoring equipment is required for Rad?

- A. MultiRAE
- B. AN/VDR-2, AN/UDR-13, AN/PDR-77, Victoreen, and Ludlum.**
- C. No monitoring equipment.
- D. JCAD, First Defender, Tru Defender, M-8, M-9, AND AP2CE.

Radiological monitoring in the field relies on dedicated radiological survey meters and dosimeters that can detect and quantify ionizing radiation. The equipment listed in this set—AN/VDR-2, AN/UDR-13, AN/PDR-77, along with Victoreen and Ludlum devices—are classic field instruments designed specifically for measuring radiation levels and exposure. They provide different capabilities such as gamma survey, dose-rate measurement, and personal exposure tracking, which are essential for safely operating in a radiological environment. In contrast, a multi-gas monitor like MultiRAE targets atmospheric hazards and gases rather than ionizing radiation, so it isn't the appropriate tool for Rad. Some options mix chemical or other detection devices (like M-8/M-9 paper or chemical agents detectors), which don't measure radiation and thus aren't suitable for radiological monitoring. That's why the group containing the AN/VDR-2, AN/UDR-13, AN/PDR-77, Victoreen, and Ludlum units is the correct choice.

3. Incineration involves the munitions being thermally treated at their current location with an appropriate amount of high explosive to incinerate any liquid in the munitions.

- A. Not applicable
- B. True**
- C. Not specified
- D. False

Incineration here means destroying the munition by heating it until its energetic contents burn away, and doing this at the site where the item is found avoids handling unstable ordnance. Using an initiation charge or booster provides the necessary localized energy to reach the high temperatures needed to ignite and incinerate any liquids inside the munition. This controlled, on-site thermal destruction with an appropriate amount of high explosive to start the burn aligns with how incineration is typically performed, ensuring complete destruction while keeping the process contained and manageable at the location.

4. What should the Photographic Log include?

- A. Mission name, Location of site, Date time group that the log was started, Name of person photographing and type of camera used
- B. Mission name only**
- C. Location of site only
- D. Date time group only

The main idea is that the Photographic Log serves as a simple, stable link tying every photo to a specific mission. In field work, many other details can change from site to site or be recorded elsewhere, so keeping the log focused on a single, unchanging reference avoids duplication and confusion. Recording only the mission name provides a clear anchor that won't drift if site names or times vary. Other important details—where the shot was made, exactly when, who took it, and what camera was used—are typically captured in separate records or embedded in the photo's metadata. This keeps the log concise and reliable as a quick reference, while more complete information can be retrieved from other sources when needed.

5. Which two elements constitute site safety and site security?

- A. Site Safety and Health
- B. Site Security
- C. Both Site Safety and Health and Site Security**
- D. PPE and Medical Surveillance

The main idea here is that protecting a worksite requires addressing both health-related safety and overall security. Site safety and health focuses on preventing injuries and illnesses by identifying hazards, controlling exposures, training workers, and ensuring safe work practices and emergency readiness. Site security, on the other hand, concentrates on protecting people, assets, and operations from intentional threats—using access controls, surveillance, and security personnel. When you combine these two elements, you get a comprehensive approach that keeps the site both safe from accidents and protected from security risks. The other options don't fit as well because PPE and Medical Surveillance are specific safety program components, not the full scope of security, and Site Security alone doesn't address health and safety hazards.

6. What is the purpose of Disseminate in F3EAD (rephrased)?

- A. The sharing of information, intelligence, and assessments across all agencies and echelons.**
- B. To collect evidence within a single unit.
- C. To verify information through laboratory analysis.
- D. To conceal intelligence within a unit.

Disseminate in this context refers to distributing the output of intelligence—information, assessments, and findings—to the right people and organizations at the right time. After finding, exploiting, and analyzing data, the goal is to share what's learned across all relevant agencies and echelons so decision-makers, operators, and partners can act promptly and in a coordinated way. This broad sharing prevents information silos and ensures everyone who needs the intelligence has access to it in a timely, usable form. It's not about collecting evidence within one unit, verifying data in a lab, or concealing information—those are separate activities. The best fit is the sharing of information across all agencies and echelons.

7. In an active incident, you should:

- A. Establish a perimeter and follow authorities' instructions**
- B. Run toward the device to observe
- C. Post updates on social media
- D. Collect personal belongings before evacuating

In an active incident, your safety comes from staying out of the danger zone and following the directions given by authorities. Establishing a perimeter creates a controlled space that protects bystanders, prevents interference with responders, and helps ensure that only trained personnel approach the scene. When you move only as instructed—evacuate when told, shelter in place if directed, and follow designated routes—you reduce your risk and support the orderly response. Running toward the device to observe is dangerous, as you could be exposed to ongoing threats or secondary hazards and you'd interfere with responders trying to manage the situation. Posting updates on social media can misinform others and pull attention away from official guidance. Collecting personal belongings before evacuating delays your exit and increases exposure to danger. The safest approach is to rely on the perimeter and follow authorities' instructions, prioritizing prompt and orderly evacuation or containment as directed.

8. How many vehicles are required for off-post movement of Surety materials by ground?

- A. One vehicle
- B. Four vehicles
- C. Three vehicles**
- D. Two vehicles

Moving restricted materials off post by ground is done with a convoy that provides continuous security, control, and redundancy. A three-vehicle formation typically includes a lead vehicle to survey the route and establish safe passage, the vehicle carrying the materials in the middle, and a trailing security vehicle to guard the rear and help manage traffic. This setup keeps a constant security profile around the cargo, maintains clear communications, and allows a rapid response to any incident or obstacle. One vehicle leaves the cargo unprotected, and only two vehicles miss the rear coverage; adding a fourth tends to add unnecessary complexity. The three-vehicle convoy offers the right balance of protection, command and control, and efficiency.

9. Which material are EFPs usually encased in to resemble rocks or concrete?

- A. Rocks or Concrete**
- B. Plastic
- C. Foam peanuts
- D. Wood

EFPs are camouflaged to blend with the surrounding environment, so their outer shell is made to resemble ordinary rocks or concrete. This disguise helps the device sit in plain sight on roadsides or in construction areas without drawing attention, increasing the chance it goes unnoticed until it detonates. The idea is concealment—looking like common, inert roadside debris rather than a weapon. If you ever come across an object that looks like a rock or block of concrete in an unusual place, treat it as suspicious, avoid contact, and report it to authorities.

10. What does F3EAD stand for?

- A. Find, Fix, Finish, Exploit, Analyze, Disseminate
- B. Find, Locate, Finish, Exploit, Analyze, Disseminate
- C. Discover, Fix, Finish, Exploit, Analyze, Disseminate
- D. Find, Fix, Finish, Exploit, Assess, Disseminate

F3EAD represents the sequence of actions used in the targeting/intelligence workflow: Find, Fix, Finish, Exploit, Analyze, Disseminate. Find means spotting potential targets; Fix pinpoints their exact location or state; Finish completes the action against the target; Exploit uses the access or opportunity gained; Analyze turns the collected data into usable intelligence; Disseminate shares that intelligence with the right people who need it. The other options substitute different verbs (like Locate or Discover) or swap Assess for Analyze, which doesn't align with the established sequence. So the correct form is Find, Fix, Finish, Exploit, Analyze, Disseminate.

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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://crtops.examzify.com>

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

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