

FIRE ACADEMY HAZMAT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. Chemical degradation is the process of which?**
 - A. The process of using absorbents to pick up liquids
 - B. The process of using another material to change the chemical structure of a hazardous material
 - C. The process of using a blanket to cover a spill
 - D. The process of flushing contaminants with water
- 2. The temperature at which a liquid changes to a gas is best described as**
 - A. Boiling Point
 - B. Vapor Pressure
 - C. Melting Point
 - D. Flash Point
- 3. Which term describes materials that may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or property during transport?**
 - A. Haz
 - B. Hazardous Material
 - C. Dangerous Substance
 - D. Regulatory Item
- 4. If a liquid's specific gravity is 0.8, which statement about its weight per unit volume relative to water is correct?**
 - A. Weighs More Than Water
 - B. Weighs the Same as Water
 - C. Weighs Less Than Water
 - D. Cannot Be Determined
- 5. What is specific gravity?**
 - A. The ratio of the weight of a volume of liquid or solid to the weight of an equal volume of water
 - B. The density of a material at room temperature
 - C. The rate of vaporization of a liquid
 - D. The color intensity of a solution

- 6. Diking, damming, and diverting are which type of control options for spills?**
- A. Primary; Spill
 - B. Offensive; Release
 - C. Tactical; Containment
 - D. Defensive; Spill
- 7. What is a supplied-air respirator (SAR)?**
- A. respirator that uses the atmosphere to filter air
 - B. self-contained breathing apparatus with built-in air supply
 - C. respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element
 - D. atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not carried by the user (aka airline respirator)
- 8. What is an air purifying respirator (APRs)?**
- A. a respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes contaminants from ambient air
 - B. an atmosphere-supplying respirator
 - C. a self-contained breathing apparatus
 - D. a respirator that purifies air by passing ambient air through a filter
- 9. Which statements are true? Statements 1 and 2 are true. Statement 3 is false.**
- A. Statements 1 and 2 are true.
 - B. Statement 1 and 3 are true.
 - C. Statements 2 and 3 are true.
 - D. All statements are false.
- 10. During shelter-in-place protection, which action is NOT a protective action?**
- A. Ensuring HVAC system remains operating
 - B. Monitoring local TV and radio stations
 - C. Closing all doors
 - D. Closing all windows

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Chemical degradation is the process of which?

- A. The process of using absorbents to pick up liquids
- B. The process of using another material to change the chemical structure of a hazardous material**
- C. The process of using a blanket to cover a spill
- D. The process of flushing contaminants with water

Chemical degradation means applying a reactive material to chemically transform the hazardous material, changing its chemical structure to form different, typically less hazardous compounds. This is a chemical change that reduces the substance's hazards at the source, rather than just removing it or containing it. For example, neutralizing an acid with a base to form water and a salt is a degradation reaction that lowers reactivity and potential harm. This differs from absorbing the liquid with an absorbent (which removes it physically without changing its chemical makeup), covering a spill to contain it (physical containment, not transformation), or flushing with water to dilute or wash away contaminants (removal without a chemical change).

2. The temperature at which a liquid changes to a gas is best described as

- A. Boiling Point**
- B. Vapor Pressure
- C. Melting Point
- D. Flash Point

The boiling point is the temperature at which a liquid changes to a gas. At this point, the liquid's vapor pressure equals the surrounding atmospheric pressure, allowing bubbles of vapor to form inside the liquid and rise to the surface. Below this temperature, evaporation can occur at the surface but the liquid doesn't boil. The other terms refer to different ideas: vapor pressure is the pressure that vapor in equilibrium with the liquid exerts at a given temperature; melting point is the temperature where a solid becomes a liquid; and flash point is the lowest temperature at which a liquid can produce enough vapor to ignite in the presence of an ignition source, not the temperature at which it becomes a gas.

3. Which term describes materials that may pose an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or property during transport?

- A. Haz
- B. Hazardous Material**
- C. Dangerous Substance
- D. Regulatory Item

The term that fits the transport context is hazardous material. In transportation safety, anything that due to its properties could pose a risk to health, safety, or property when moved is labeled as a hazardous material. This designation triggers specific regulatory requirements: proper packaging, correct labeling and placarding, shipping papers, trained personnel, and emergency response information. That's why this term is the precise, official way to describe materials that require special handling during transport. The other terms aren't the standard regulatory language used for hazmat in transit. Shortened "Haz" isn't a recognized label, "Dangerous Substance" isn't the official term (the common international phrasing is "dangerous goods" or "hazardous materials"), and "Regulatory Item" doesn't describe hazmat at all.

4. If a liquid's specific gravity is 0.8, which statement about its weight per unit volume relative to water is correct?

- A. Weighs More Than Water
- B. Weighs the Same as Water
- C. Weighs Less Than Water
- D. Cannot Be Determined

Specific gravity tells you how dense a liquid is compared with water. An SG of 0.8 means the liquid's density is 0.8 times that of water. Since weight per unit volume (weight density) at the same gravity scales with density, this liquid will weigh 0.8 times as much per unit volume as water. So it weighs less than water. If SG were greater than 1, it would weigh more per unit volume; if it were 1, it would weigh the same.

5. What is specific gravity?

- A. The ratio of the weight of a volume of liquid or solid to the weight of an equal volume of water
- B. The density of a material at room temperature
- C. The rate of vaporization of a liquid
- D. The color intensity of a solution

Specific gravity is a way to compare how heavy a material is relative to water using the same volume. It's the ratio of the material's density (or weight per volume) to the density (or weight per volume) of water, typically with water's density used as the reference at 4°C. Because it's a ratio of two weights (or two densities) under the same gravity, the value is dimensionless. In practice, this means materials with an SG greater than 1 are heavier than water and tend to sink, while those with an SG less than 1 tend to float. This concept is captured by describing it as the ratio of the weight of a volume of the material to the weight of an equal volume of water. The other ideas—density at room temperature, rate of vaporization, or color—do not define specific gravity.

6. Diking, damming, and diverting are which type of control options for spills?

- A. Primary; Spill
- B. Offensive; Release
- C. Tactical; Containment
- D. Defensive; Spill

Defensive measures are used to keep the spilled material from spreading and causing more harm, rather than stopping the source of the release. Diking, damming, and diverting create barriers and redirects that contain the liquid in a controlled area, protecting people, property, and the environment. This is containment in action, focusing on limiting environmental impact rather than eliminating the source of the release. The other terms describe actions aimed at stopping the release itself or use terminology that isn't the standard way to categorize spill-control options, so they don't fit as well for this scenario.

7. What is a supplied-air respirator (SAR)?

- A. respirator that uses the atmosphere to filter air
- B. self-contained breathing apparatus with built-in air supply
- C. respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes specific air contaminants by passing ambient air through the air-purifying element

D. atmosphere-supplying respirator for which the source of breathing air is not carried by the user (aka airline respirator)

The main idea is distinguishing how a respirator gets breathing air. A supplied-air respirator provides air from an external source, not carried by the wearer, typically delivered through a hose from a distant compressor or air bank. That external air supply classifies it as a supplied-air/airline type of atmosphere-supplying respirator. The other options describe respirators that filter ambient air (air-purifying respirators) or that carry their own air supply (self-contained breathing apparatus), which is why they don't fit the definition of a supplied-air respirator.

8. What is an air purifying respirator (APRs)?

A. a respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes contaminants from ambient air

- B. an atmosphere-supplying respirator
- C. a self-contained breathing apparatus
- D. a respirator that purifies air by passing ambient air through a filter

Air-purifying respirators clean the air you breathe by pulling ambient air through a filter, cartridge, or canister that removes contaminants before you inhale. They do not supply their own air; their effectiveness depends on the surrounding environment and the filter's ability to remove the specific pollutants. That's why the best description is a respirator with an air-purifying filter, cartridge, or canister that removes contaminants from ambient air. In contrast, atmosphere-supplying respirators bring air from a separate source (like a supplied-air line or a scuba-style tank), and a self-contained breathing apparatus is a type of atmosphere-supplying respirator with its own onboard air. The idea of purifying ambient air by passing it through a filter is on the right track but is not the defining classification; APRs are defined by having an air-purifying element (filter, cartridge, or canister) that removes contaminants from the surrounding air.

9. Which statements are true? Statements 1 and 2 are true. Statement 3 is false.

A. Statements 1 and 2 are true.

- B. Statement 1 and 3 are true.
- C. Statements 2 and 3 are true.
- D. All statements are false.

This question tests how to handle self-referential statements and find a consistent set of truth values. You want the combination where the truth of each statement matches what it says about the others. If the third statement were true, it would force a condition on the other statements that ends up creating a contradiction with the overall assignment. Therefore, the third statement cannot be true and must be false. With that piece settled, the remaining two statements can be true in a way that doesn't create any contradiction, leading to the consistent assignment described: the first and second statements are true, and the third is false. The choice that states this exact combination is the one that fits all the statements coherently. The key takeaway is to test for self-consistency by assigning truth values and checking that each statement's content aligns with those values.

10. During shelter-in-place protection, which action is NOT a protective action?

A. Ensuring HVAC system remains operating

B. Monitoring local TV and radio stations

C. Closing all doors

D. Closing all windows

During shelter-in-place, the goal is to limit exposure to any outside contaminant by reducing air exchange with the outdoors and staying informed through official instructions. Keeping the HVAC system running can pull in outside air or circulate any contaminants already in the space, which undermines that protective barrier. The safer approach is to minimize ventilation—turn off or set the system to recirculate if possible—to prevent outdoor air from entering and to keep indoor air within the sealed area. Monitoring local TV or radio keeps you updated with the latest instructions from authorities, so you know when it's safe to leave or what additional steps to take. Closing all doors helps contain any contaminants to the room or area you're in, reducing pathways for air flow between spaces. Closing all windows further minimizes the entrance of outside air and contaminants. So, the not-protective action is keeping the HVAC system operating, because it can introduce or spread contaminants indoors, counteracting the shelter-in-place protective measures.

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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