# Hazardous Materials Awareness Army 74D Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

# Table of Contents

# 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

**1. Which division corresponds to flammable gas at 68 degrees (propane)?**

**A. Division 2.1**

**B. Division 1.1**

**C. Division 2.2**

**D. Division 1.4**

**2. ORM-D describes what kind of hazard?**

**A. Moderate Hazard Requiring Minimal Labeling**

**B. Other Regulated Materials With Limited Hazard Due To Its Form**

**C. A Substance With Unlimited Hazard**

**D. A Fully Regulated Material**

**3. What is the difference between corrosive and non-corrosive HazMat?**

**A. They are always toxic**

**B. Corrosive hazards are only solids**

**C. Corrosive materials can damage skin and metal on contact; non-corrosive hazards may still be toxic or reactive but don't cause immediate corrosion**

**D. Corrosive hazards are always safe to handle with bare hands**

**4. Which description corresponds to 5.2 Type D materials?**

**A. Detonates only partially or deflagrates slowly, with medium to no effect when heated under confinement.**

**B. Can detonate or deflagrate rapidly as packaged for transport.**

**C. Neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly and cannot undergo thermal explosion.**

**D. Neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly, but that can undergo a thermal explosion.**

**5. Self-reactive materials are:**

**A. Phosphorus**

**B. Wetted explosives**

**C. Readily combustible solids**

**D. Self-reactive materials**

**6. What is the role of the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) in an initial HazMat incident assessment?**

**A. It provides shipping routes for hazmat**

**B. It helps responders identify PPE and evacuation distances**

**C. It lists all possible PPE used by hazmat teams worldwide**

**D. It is used to determine property damage estimates**

**7. The agency historically used to cover 9 classes of hazardous materials is which?**

**A. OSHA**

**B. DOT used to cover 9 classes**

**C. EPA**

**D. UN model codes and regulations**

**8. Class 1 shipments are associated with which hazard?**

**A. Toxic**

**B. Explosion**

**C. Flammable**

**D. Corrosive**

**9. Which division describes fire hazard with minor blast or projection hazard (propellant explosives)?**

**A. Division 1.1**

**B. Division 1.4**

**C. Division 1.3**

**D. Division 2.1**

**10. Which technique is used to isolate a hazard on the scene?**

**A. Place traffic cones**

**B. Redirect traffic using detours**

**C. Use a vehicle to block roads**

**D. Close doors and gates**

# Answers

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

# Explanations

## 1. Which division corresponds to flammable gas at 68 degrees (propane)?

**A. Division 2.1**

**B. Division 1.1**

**C. Division 2.2**

**D. Division 1.4**

**Gases are categorized under Class 2, with divisions that separate flammable, non-flammable, and toxic gases. Propane is a flammable hydrocarbon that forms ignitable mixtures with air at typical ambient conditions, so it belongs in Division 2.1. The 68-degree reference just confirms we're at ambient conditions where propane remains a gas and retains its flammable hazard. Other divisions describe different hazards: Division 2.2 is non-flammable gases, Division 2.3 is toxic gases, and the explosive divisions (Division 1.x and Division 1.4) cover explosive hazards not applicable to a typical propane gas. Therefore, the appropriate division for a flammable gas at room temperature is Division 2.1.**

## 2. ORM-D describes what kind of hazard?

**A. Moderate Hazard Requiring Minimal Labeling**

**B. Other Regulated Materials With Limited Hazard Due To Its Form**

**C. A Substance With Unlimited Hazard**

**D. A Fully Regulated Material**

**The idea behind ORM-D is that some hazardous materials, when in small consumer quantities and in familiar packaging, pose only a limited hazard during transport. ORM-D covers those consumer commodities that aren't as dangerous as fully regulated hazmats, so they don't require the full labeling and handling rules. That's why the description "Other Regulated Materials With Limited Hazard Due To Its Form" is the best match: it emphasizes that these materials are regulated but have limited hazard because of their form/packaging. The other options describe hazards or regulatory status that don't fit ORM-D—for example, a higher or unlimited hazard, or materials that would be fully regulated.**

**3. What is the difference between corrosive and non-corrosive HazMat?**

**A. They are always toxic**

**B. Corrosive hazards are only solids**

**C. Corrosive materials can damage skin and metal on contact; non-corrosive hazards may still be toxic or reactive but don't cause immediate corrosion**

**D. Corrosive hazards are always safe to handle with bare hands**

**Corrosivity means a substance can cause rapid chemical damage to surfaces it contacts. Corrosive materials will burn or blister skin and eyes and can corrode metals on contact, so they pose immediate tissue and material damage and require strict protective measures. Non-corrosive hazards can still be dangerous—through toxicity if inhaled, ingested, or absorbed, or through reactive behavior—but they do not cause immediate damage to skin or metals on contact. Some materials are toxic or reactive without being corrosive, which is why a hazard may be serious even though it won't eat into skin or metal right away. Also, corrosives aren't limited to solids; they can be liquids or gases, and they are not safe to handle with bare hands.**

**4. Which description corresponds to 5.2 Type D materials?**

**A. Detonates only partially or deflagrates slowly, with medium to no effect when heated under confinement.**

**B. Can detonate or deflagrate rapidly as packaged for transport.**

**C. Neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly and cannot undergo thermal explosion.**

**D. Neither detonates nor deflagrates rapidly, but that can undergo a thermal explosion.**

**Type D materials in the 5.2 category are characterized by limited explosive behavior: they may detonate only partially or deflagrate slowly, and heating them under confinement tends to produce only a medium to no effect. This means they're not prone to rapid, full-scale detonation, but they aren't completely nonhazardous either. The description you're looking for captures that nuanced behavior, where the energy release is limited and may be followed by slow burning or partial detonation, especially when confinement changes the reaction dynamics. The other descriptions describe materials that are either more reactive (detonating or deflagrating rapidly) or effectively nonreactive (neither detonating nor deflagrating rapidly and unable to undergo thermal explosion), which doesn't fit Type D's typical pattern.**

## 5. Self-reactive materials are:

**A. Phosphorus**

**B. Wetted explosives**

**C. Readily combustible solids**

**D. Self-reactive materials**

**Self-reactive materials are substances that can undergo a strongly exothermic decomposition on their own, without needing an external energy source to start. They may heat up, release gases, and, if confined, build pressure that can lead to a fire or explosion. This self-decomposition behavior is what defines them as a distinct hazard, so naming the category itself is the correct description. The other options describe specific materials or different types of hazards (for example, some substances ignite readily, some are treated to reduce sensitivity, but none define the self-decomposition property that characterizes self-reactive materials).**

## 6. What is the role of the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) in an initial HazMat incident assessment?

**A. It provides shipping routes for hazmat**

**B. It helps responders identify PPE and evacuation distances**

**C. It lists all possible PPE used by hazmat teams worldwide**

**D. It is used to determine property damage estimates**

**In an initial HazMat incident assessment, the ERG serves as a quick-reference tool to identify the material's hazards and guide immediate protective actions. A core part of that early guidance is PPE recommendations for the first responders and the evacuation or isolation distances needed to protect people nearby. The ERG provides general, rapid PPE guidance and the recommended initial distances, not an exhaustive catalog of every possible PPE or other unrelated data. It does not aim to provide shipping routes or property damage estimates. So the ERG's role is to help responders determine appropriate PPE and evacuation distances right at the start.**

## 7. The agency historically used to cover 9 classes of hazardous materials is which?

**A. OSHA**

**B. DOT used to cover 9 classes**

**C. EPA**

**D. UN model codes and regulations**

**In the U.S., the system of nine hazard classes used for transporting hazardous materials was established by the Department of Transportation. The DOT's Hazardous Materials Regulations group hazmats into nine classes: Explosives; Gases; Flammable liquids; Flammable solids; Oxidizers and organic peroxides; Toxic substances and infectious substances; Radioactive materials; Corrosives; and Miscellaneous dangerous goods. This framework guides packaging, labeling, and shipping requirements across highway, rail, air, and water. OSHA focuses on workplace safety, not the transport classification; the EPA handles environmental protection; and UN model regulations provide international guidelines, not a U.S. agency.**

## 8. Class 1 shipments are associated with which hazard?

**A. Toxic**

**B. Explosion**

**C. Flammable**

**D. Corrosive**

**Classified explosives are associated with an explosion hazard. Explosives are materials that can release a large amount of energy very rapidly, creating a blast, pressure wave, and flying fragments. That's why shipments designated for this class require stringent controls, specialized packaging, labeling, and handling to prevent initiation and ensure safety. The other hazards map to different classifications: toxic substances pose poisoning risks, flammable materials ignite readily, and corrosives cause severe chemical burns and damage.**

## 9. Which division describes fire hazard with minor blast or projection hazard (propellant explosives)?

**A. Division 1.1**

**B. Division 1.4**

**C. Division 1.3**

**D. Division 2.1**

**In Class 1 explosives, divisions are based on the dominant hazard type. The division that is described as a fire hazard with minor blast or projection hazard is the one used for materials that burn readily and may cause only a small blast or throw of fragments. Propellant explosives primarily pose a burning (fire) hazard, and if they do produce any blast or projection, it's minor. That makes this division the best match for propellant explosives. It's different from the divisions for mass explosion hazards (where a large blast could occur) or for materials where projection is the main risk, and it's distinct from other classes like flammable gases.**

## 10. Which technique is used to isolate a hazard on the scene?

**A. Place traffic cones**

**B. Redirect traffic using detours**

**C. Use a vehicle to block roads**

**D. Close doors and gates**

**The key idea is to create a physical exclusion around the hazard so people and vehicles can't reach it. Using a vehicle to block roads provides a solid, quickly deployable barrier that stops access from multiple directions, helping to keep the scene isolated and protecting responders and the public. This approach creates a tangible boundary that's harder to bypass than cones or detours, which mainly redirect traffic without fully blocking it. Closing doors and gates can help inside a building but doesn't address road access or external entry points. A vehicle barrier gives a robust, visible line of separation around the scene, establishing a safer perimeter for further control actions.**

# 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!**