

# New Jersey Radon Measurement Technician Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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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 does it indicate when a radon decay product is said to be "plated out"?**
  - A. It has transformed into a stable isotope**
  - B. It has been absorbed by the surrounding air**
  - C. It has attached to a non-breathable object**
  - D. It has increased its radioactivity**
  
- 2. What is the Grab/Sniffing type of radon decay product measurement device?**
  - A. Alpha Track Detector**
  - B. Scintillation Disk**
  - C. Charcoal Liquid Scintillation**
  - D. Electret Ion Chamber**
  
- 3. What is the primary factor that determines a home's radon source strength?**
  - A. The moisture content in the soil**
  - B. Radium concentration in the soil**
  - C. The density of the building materials**
  - D. The age of the home**
  
- 4. What is the deployment time range for the Electret Ion Chamber?**
  - A. 1-5 days**
  - B. 2 days to 1 year**
  - C. 1-3 months**
  - D. 24 hours**
  
- 5. Field blank tests are primarily conducted to assess what?**
  - A. Calibration of the instruments**
  - B. Environmental factors**
  - C. Unwanted exposure effects**
  - D. Fan efficiency**

- 6. What occurs below the neutral pressure plane in terms of air movement?**
- A. Fresh air is expelled**
  - B. Outside air is pushed into the home**
  - C. Air remains stagnant**
  - D. Pressure is equalized**
- 7. Which location should be avoided when testing for radon levels in a home?**
- A. Garage**
  - B. Living Room**
  - C. Stairs**
  - D. Attic**
- 8. Radon decay products that remain unattached to airborne particles are more likely to do what when inhaled?**
- A. Provide beneficial health effects**
  - B. Deposit radiation into lung tissue**
  - C. Cause immediate suffocation**
  - D. Enhance air quality**
- 9. Which tool may be necessary for conducting simultaneous radon tests?**
- A. A digital calculator**
  - B. Radon detection devices**
  - C. A radiation shield**
  - D. Humidity measuring device**
- 10. Which aspect is crucial when conducting radon measurements?**
- A. Consistent temperature control**
  - B. Daily fan maintenance**
  - C. Background measurement**
  - D. All of the above**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What does it indicate when a radon decay product is said to be "plated out"?**

- A. It has transformed into a stable isotope**
- B. It has been absorbed by the surrounding air**
- C. It has attached to a non-breathable object**
- D. It has increased its radioactivity**

When a radon decay product is said to be "plated out," it refers to the process where these particles attach themselves to surfaces such as walls, furniture, and other solid objects within an environment. This phenomenon occurs because radon decay products, which are typically radioactive aerosols, can lose their energy and mass, leading them to adhere to nearby surfaces rather than remaining suspended in the air. This plating out can significantly influence the concentration of radon in indoor air because, once the decay products settle on surfaces, they are no longer available for inhalation, thereby reducing the immediate risk of radioactive exposure through breathing. Understanding this concept is crucial for radon measurement technicians, as it highlights the importance of both measuring radon levels in the air and being aware of how decay products behave in different environments. On the other hand, the other options do not accurately represent the process involved with radon decay products and their behavior in indoor environments.

**2. What is the Grab/Sniffing type of radon decay product measurement device?**

- A. Alpha Track Detector**
- B. Scintillation Disk**
- C. Charcoal Liquid Scintillation**
- D. Electret Ion Chamber**

The Grab/Sniffing type of radon decay product measurement device primarily relies on the detection of alpha particles emitted from radon decay products. The Scintillation Disk is structured to collect such particles. It contains a scintillation material that emits flashes of light (scintillations) in response to the interaction with charged particles like those emitted from radon decay products. When the Scintillation Disk is used for measurement, it allows for immediate detection of radon's short-lived decay products by capturing the alpha particles within an environment where sampling occurs. This method is particularly useful for grab sampling or quick assessments of radon levels, as it provides a direct and immediate measurement. Other devices, like Alpha Track Detectors or Electret Ion Chambers, operate on different principles and are generally used for long-term monitoring rather than grab sampling, which emphasizes the immediate nature of the Scintillation Disk in radon measurements. Charcoal Liquid Scintillation is also primarily used for collecting radon gas for analysis, rather than direct detection of decay products.

**3. What is the primary factor that determines a home's radon source strength?**

- A. The moisture content in the soil**
- B. Radium concentration in the soil**
- C. The density of the building materials**
- D. The age of the home**

The primary factor that determines a home's radon source strength is the radium concentration in the soil. Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that is produced from the decay of uranium, which is found in varying amounts in the soil and rocks. Areas with higher radium concentrations will generally result in higher levels of radon being emitted from the ground into the home. As radium decays, it produces radon gas, which can seep into buildings through cracks in foundations, walls, and other openings. Therefore, the geologic characteristics of the area, particularly the amount of radium present in the soil, play a significant role in the potential radon risk for a home. Understanding the local geology can help in assessing the radon risk before or during home construction and for existing homes as well.

**4. What is the deployment time range for the Electret Ion Chamber?**

- A. 1-5 days**
- B. 2 days to 1 year**
- C. 1-3 months**
- D. 24 hours**

The Electret Ion Chamber (EIC) is a type of device used for measuring radon levels in the environment. Its deployment time range is quite flexible, which is why the correct choice is a range from 2 days to 1 year. This versatility allows the EIC to be used in various situations depending on the specific needs of the radon measurement process. Deploying the Electret Ion Chamber for a period of at least 2 days ensures that there is sufficient time for the device to collect an accurate sample of radon levels. If the deployment is too short, such as just 24 hours, it may not capture adequate data to reflect the true radon levels in the environment, especially since radon concentrations can fluctuate over time. On the other end, allowing deployment for up to 1 year provides additional data for long-term radon levels, which can be particularly useful in assessing exposure risks in a given environment over an extended period. This longer duration can help in understanding seasonal variations and other changes in radon concentration. In essence, the broad deployment time range of the Electret Ion Chamber makes it a versatile and effective tool for both short-term and long-term radon monitoring, accommodating various user needs and situational requirements.

**5. Field blank tests are primarily conducted to assess what?**

- A. Calibration of the instruments**
- B. Environmental factors**
- C. Unwanted exposure effects**
- D. Fan efficiency**

Field blank tests are primarily conducted to assess unwanted exposure effects. These tests are a critical part of quality assurance in radon measurement, as they help to determine if there is any contamination or interference in the sampling process that could affect the accuracy of radon measurements. By analyzing field blanks, technicians can identify potential sources of error or bias that may arise from the environment or equipment used during testing. Field blanks involve taking a radon detection device and subjecting it to the same environmental conditions as actual measurements but without directly exposing it to radon. This allows technicians to measure any background radiation or contamination that could falsely elevate radon readings. Understanding and accounting for these unwanted exposure effects ensures that the radon concentration reported is as accurate as possible. In contrast, while calibration of instruments, environmental factors, and fan efficiency are important in the radon measurement process, they do not directly relate to the primary purpose of field blank tests. Field blanks focus specifically on ensuring the integrity of the measurement data by identifying any unwanted influences on the results.

**6. What occurs below the neutral pressure plane in terms of air movement?**

- A. Fresh air is expelled**
- B. Outside air is pushed into the home**
- C. Air remains stagnant**
- D. Pressure is equalized**

Air movement below the neutral pressure plane typically involves outside air being drawn into the home. The neutral pressure plane is the height at which the pressure inside a building is equal to the pressure outside. Below this plane, the pressure difference generally favors the inward movement of air from the outside, driven by natural forces like wind or stack effect. In residential settings, air tends to flow from areas of higher pressure to areas of lower pressure. Therefore, when the pressure inside is lower than the outside pressure, which often occurs below the neutral pressure plane, outside air is pushed into the home. This can have implications for indoor air quality and radon entry, as it allows contaminants, including radon, to come in alongside the fresh air from outside. On the other hand, the other potential answers do not accurately describe the air movement mechanics applicable in this context, as they suggest scenarios that are not aligned with how pressure differentials work in buildings.

**7. Which location should be avoided when testing for radon levels in a home?**

**A. Garage**

**B. Living Room**

**C. Stairs**

**D. Attic**

Testing for radon levels in a home should be done in areas where people spend significant amounts of time, ideally at or near the main living areas. The garage is typically considered less suitable for radon testing because it is often not a primary living space and may have ventilation or entry points that can influence measurements, such as windows and doors that open to the outside. When radon testing, it is crucial to ensure that measurements reflect potential exposure in areas where residents are likely to spend most of their time. Testing in the living room or other primary living areas provides a more accurate assessment of radon levels that might be encountered on a daily basis. The stairs and attic generally do not represent areas where occupants will consistently be present. Thus, maintaining a focus on representative living spaces helps in determining the effective radon exposure risk in a home.

**8. Radon decay products that remain unattached to airborne particles are more likely to do what when inhaled?**

**A. Provide beneficial health effects**

**B. Deposit radiation into lung tissue**

**C. Cause immediate suffocation**

**D. Enhance air quality**

Radon decay products that remain unattached to airborne particles pose a greater risk when inhaled because they can directly deposit radiation into lung tissue. When these unattached particles are inhaled, they can enter the respiratory system and come into close contact with the lung lining. The radioactive elements, such as polonium-218 and polonium-214, emitted during their decay emit alpha particles that can cause significant damage to the cells in the lung tissue. This cell damage can increase the risk of lung cancer over prolonged exposure, which is why understanding the behavior of radon decay products is crucial in assessing health risks associated with radon exposure. Hence, the mechanism by which these particles deposit radiation into lung tissue underlines the importance of radon monitoring and mitigation in residential and occupational settings.

**9. Which tool may be necessary for conducting simultaneous radon tests?**

- A. A digital calculator**
- B. Radon detection devices**
- C. A radiation shield**
- D. Humidity measuring device**

Conducting simultaneous radon tests requires the use of radon detection devices because these specialized tools are designed to measure radon gas levels accurately in real-time. In situations where multiple tests are needed at different locations or conditions, these devices can provide consistent and reliable readings, allowing for an analysis of varying radon concentrations in different areas at the same time. Other tools such as a digital calculator or a humidity measuring device may support the overall testing process, but they do not serve the primary function of measuring radon levels directly. A radiation shield is also not essential for conducting radon tests, as it does not contribute to the capability of detecting radon gas itself. Hence, radon detection devices are indispensable for successfully conducting simultaneous radon tests and obtaining valid data.

**10. Which aspect is crucial when conducting radon measurements?**

- A. Consistent temperature control**
- B. Daily fan maintenance**
- C. Background measurement**
- D. All of the above**

When conducting radon measurements, background measurement is indeed a crucial aspect. It is essential to establish a baseline level of radon that may be present in the environment and to differentiate it from the levels that might be found in a specific location being tested. Background measurements help in understanding natural fluctuations in radon levels, which can be influenced by various factors such as geological conditions, building structures, and ventilation. Having accurate background measurement data allows technicians to make informed decisions about radon mitigation and ensures that any readings obtained during tests are interpreted correctly. This data serves as a reference point, making it possible to assess whether the measured levels of radon are significantly elevated compared to the typical background levels. While consistent temperature control and daily fan maintenance are important in creating optimal testing conditions, they do not directly relate to understanding the radon levels in relation to environmental baselines as background measurement does. Therefore, focusing on the role of background measurement is essential for accurate and meaningful radon assessments.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://njradonmeasurementtech.examzify.com>**

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

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