

# Trauma and Crime Scene Cleanup Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What will the hazard assessment determine in relation to the work site?**
  - A. The type of clientele**
  - B. The types of PPE required**
  - C. The schedule of activities**
  - D. The budget for the cleanup**
- 2. What should technicians notify their company manager about?**
  - A. Normal cleaning procedures**
  - B. Illegal findings**
  - C. Cleanup equipment status**
  - D. Staff training needs**
- 3. Technicians should discuss immunizations with whom before starting work activities?**
  - A. Supervisor**
  - B. Physician**
  - C. Colleague**
  - D. Client**
- 4. Who is responsible for providing a post-exposure evaluation and follow-up after an incident?**
  - A. The employee**
  - B. The employer**
  - C. The insurance company**
  - D. The regulatory body**
- 5. What is the correct process for removing tear gas residual?**
  - A. Standard vacuuming**
  - B. HEPA vacuuming**
  - C. Dry cleaning**
  - D. Wet wiping**

- 6. What is a major task at a biohazardous site?**
- A. Identification of hazards**
  - B. Documentation of findings**
  - C. Cleaning**
  - D. Providing first aid**
- 7. What could indicate a need for rotating workers between job tasks?**
- A. The length of the workday**
  - B. Variety of skill sets**
  - C. Worker fatigue and health**
  - D. Management requests**
- 8. When is the cleaning process considered complete?**
- A. When all visible contamination has been removed**
  - B. When the area is visibly dry**
  - C. When the area has been vacuumed**
  - D. When odor is eliminated**
- 9. How should technicians ensure clean areas remain uncontaminated?**
- A. Using advanced equipment**
  - B. Cross-contaminate effectively**
  - C. Properly apply cleaning solutions**
  - D. Avoid cross-contaminating**
- 10. To what extent can hard surfaces inside a vehicle be cleaned and sanitized?**
- A. Only if visible**
  - B. To the extent they are accessible or accessed by disassembly**
  - C. Only on the surface**
  - D. Only with special chemicals**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

**SAMPLE**

## **Explanations**

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**1. What will the hazard assessment determine in relation to the work site?**

- A. The type of clientele**
- B. The types of PPE required**
- C. The schedule of activities**
- D. The budget for the cleanup**

The hazard assessment plays a crucial role in determining the types of personal protective equipment (PPE) required for a work site. It involves identifying potential hazards that may be present, including biological, chemical, physical, and environmental risks. This evaluation helps in understanding the risks associated with specific scenarios encountered during trauma and crime scene cleanup, which can vary significantly from one location to another. By accurately assessing these hazards, professionals can specify the appropriate PPE needed to protect workers' health and safety. This may include items such as gloves, masks, goggles, or full-body suits, depending on the level of exposure and the nature of contaminants at the site. Ensuring that the right protective measures are in place is essential for minimizing health risks and maintaining safety protocols during the cleanup process. The other choices pertain to different aspects of operational management and do not directly relate to the focus of a hazard assessment. While understanding clientele, scheduling activities, and budgeting are important components of running a successful cleanup operation, they are not the primary objective of a hazard assessment.

**2. What should technicians notify their company manager about?**

- A. Normal cleaning procedures**
- B. Illegal findings**
- C. Cleanup equipment status**
- D. Staff training needs**

Notifying the company manager about illegal findings is crucial for a number of reasons. First and foremost, illegal activities or evidence of crime may have significant legal implications. When technicians encounter items, substances, or evidence associated with criminal activity, it is imperative that this information is escalated to management so that the appropriate legal protocols can be followed. Failure to report such findings could result in consequences for both the technician and the company. Additionally, reporting illegal findings ensures that law enforcement can be involved if necessary, allowing for the proper investigation and handling of the situation. Companies that handle trauma and crime scene cleanup have a responsibility to comply with laws and regulations, and part of this responsibility includes understanding how to properly deal with potentially criminal evidence. Thus, maintaining a clear communication line regarding illegal findings helps uphold the integrity of the cleanup process and protects the health and safety of both employees and the public.

**3. Technicians should discuss immunizations with whom before starting work activities?**

- A. Supervisor**
- B. Physician**
- C. Colleague**
- D. Client**

Prior to beginning work activities, it is essential for technicians to discuss immunizations with a physician. This discussion ensures that individuals are up-to-date with the necessary vaccinations that protect against various infectious diseases, particularly in environments where they may be exposed to biological hazards. A physician can provide tailored medical advice based on the technician's health history, the specific risks associated with trauma and crime scene cleanup, and any particular vaccinations that may be required, such as those for hepatitis B or tetanus. Engaging with a physician establishes a professional medical oversight that is vital for ensuring the technician's safety and the safety of others they may come into contact with during their work. This consultation also helps in understanding any potential contraindications or medical considerations that should be taken into account before starting work in such sensitive and potentially hazardous environments.

**4. Who is responsible for providing a post-exposure evaluation and follow-up after an incident?**

- A. The employee**
- B. The employer**
- C. The insurance company**
- D. The regulatory body**

The employer is responsible for providing a post-exposure evaluation and follow-up after an incident. This obligation stems from workplace safety regulations, which require employers to ensure a safe working environment for their employees. This includes having protocols in place for responding to exposure incidents, which may involve medical evaluations, counseling, and necessary follow-up care to address any potential health impacts resulting from the exposure. Understanding the employer's role highlights the importance of their responsibility in safeguarding employee health by facilitating timely and appropriate healthcare interventions after incidents, ensuring adherence to occupational safety guidelines and regulations. It reflects the employer's duty of care towards their personnel and reinforces workplace safety practices crucial for the well-being of all staff members.

**5. What is the correct process for removing tear gas residual?**

- A. Standard vacuuming**
- B. HEPA vacuuming**
- C. Dry cleaning**
- D. Wet wiping**

The process of removing tear gas residual involves using HEPA vacuuming, which is specifically designed to capture fine particles, including chemical residues. Tear gas leaves behind very small particles that can be harmful if inhaled or touched. HEPA vacuums have filters that can trap these microscopic particles, ensuring that they do not become airborne during cleanup. In contrast, standard vacuuming might not have the necessary filtration system to adequately capture these fine residues, allowing potentially harmful materials to remain and become a health risk. Dry cleaning techniques may be ineffective for tear gas residues, which require a more thorough approach, as they are designed for fabrics rather than the potential chemical residues left on various surfaces. Wet wiping can help in the cleaning process but does not address airborne particles effectively, and without the proper filtration, it may not remove all residues effectively. Therefore, HEPA vacuuming is the most reliable method for ensuring thorough removal of tear gas residuals.

**6. What is a major task at a biohazardous site?**

- A. Identification of hazards**
- B. Documentation of findings**
- C. Cleaning**
- D. Providing first aid**

Cleaning is a major task at a biohazardous site because these locations often contain hazardous materials, including biological agents, which pose risks to health and safety. The primary goal in these scenarios is to thoroughly decontaminate the area to eliminate any biological threats, ensuring that the space is safe for subsequent use. Effective cleaning involves several key steps: assessing the extent of contamination, utilizing appropriate cleaning agents that can neutralize specific biohazards, and using proper personal protective equipment to safeguard the cleanup personnel. This process is crucial not only for immediate safety but also for preventing the spread of infectious materials that may affect the wider community. While identifying hazards and documenting findings are important components of the cleanup process, they serve as preliminary steps that guide the cleaning efforts. Providing first aid is an essential skill for situations involving injury or trauma but is not a primary task in the context of biohazard cleanup, where the focus is primarily on decontaminating the site itself.

**7. What could indicate a need for rotating workers between job tasks?**

- A. The length of the workday**
- B. Variety of skill sets**
- C. Worker fatigue and health**
- D. Management requests**

Worker fatigue and health are critical factors that can indicate the need for rotating workers between job tasks. When workers are exposed to the same tasks for extended periods, they can experience physical and mental fatigue, which not only affects their performance but can also lead to health issues such as repetitive strain injuries or burnout. Rotating tasks allows employees to engage different muscle groups and cognitive skills, which can help mitigate fatigue and keep them alert, healthy, and productive. This strategy also promotes overall workplace safety and efficiency by reducing the risks associated with monotonous tasks.

**8. When is the cleaning process considered complete?**

- A. When all visible contamination has been removed**
- B. When the area is visibly dry**
- C. When the area has been vacuumed**
- D. When odor is eliminated**

The cleaning process is considered complete when all visible contamination has been removed. This criterion is crucial in trauma and crime scene cleanup because the primary goal is to ensure that the area is free from any hazardous materials or biological contaminants that can pose health risks. Visible contamination could include blood, bodily fluids, or other debris, and it is essential to remove these elements to prevent further contamination and ensure a safe environment. While other criteria like an area being visibly dry, vacuumed, or odor-free are important aspects of the cleanup process, they do not guarantee that all contaminants have been addressed. It is possible for an area to appear dry or odorless while still harboring harmful substances. Therefore, the complete removal of all visible contamination is the definitive standard for determining that cleanup is fully accomplished.

**9. How should technicians ensure clean areas remain uncontaminated?**

- A. Using advanced equipment**
- B. Cross-contaminate effectively**
- C. Properly apply cleaning solutions**
- D. Avoid cross-contaminating**

To ensure that clean areas remain uncontaminated, avoiding cross-contamination is crucial. This involves a systematic approach where technicians must be vigilant about keeping clean and contaminated areas separate to prevent the transfer of biological materials, chemicals, or dirt. Implementing stringent protocols, such as using designated tools and equipment for specific areas, adhering to a one-way workflow, and changing personal protective equipment as necessary, ensures that any contaminants are contained and do not spread to sterile environments. When technicians commit to avoiding cross-contamination, they maintain the integrity of the cleanup efforts and enhance safety for both themselves and the environment they are working in. This principle is foundational in trauma and crime scene cleanup, where the goal is not only to clean but also to prevent recontamination and ensure public safety.

**10. To what extent can hard surfaces inside a vehicle be cleaned and sanitized?**

- A. Only if visible**
- B. To the extent they are accessible or accessed by disassembly**
- C. Only on the surface**
- D. Only with special chemicals**

The process of cleaning and sanitizing hard surfaces inside a vehicle is dependent on the accessibility of those surfaces, which is well captured by the correct answer. When conducting trauma and crime scene cleanup, it's essential to understand that the effectiveness of the cleanup is directly linked to how thoroughly one can access and work on all surfaces. Hard surfaces in a vehicle can be deeply embedded with biological contaminants, and cleaning them effectively requires the ability to reach those areas fully. In many cases, this involves disassembly of parts of the vehicle's interior—such as removing seats, panels, or carpets—to ensure that contaminants are not merely missed but are properly addressed. This thorough approach is necessary to achieve a truly sanitized environment, as microorganisms could linger in areas that are not easily visible or accessible. Other choices do not capture this comprehensive approach needed for effective cleanup. For instance, cleaning "only if visible" suggests a superficial strategy that can leave hidden contaminants, while "only on the surface" limits the cleaning effort significantly. Additionally, the notion of cleaning "only with special chemicals" overlooks the physical necessity of accessing some areas that are essential in thoroughly managing potential biohazards. Thus, the emphasis on accessible areas, including those that necessitate disassembly, is crucial for ensuring a