

UNEXPLODED ORDNANCE (UXO) PRACTICE TEST (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. What does a solid green band indicate in color markings?**
 - A. Non persistent gas
 - B. Persistent gas
 - C. Riot Control
 - D. Incendiary
- 2. Which cache method cannot use A-Pers mines?**
 - A. SF Method
 - B. Donor Method
 - C. Lattice Method
 - D. Direct Method
- 3. How many personnel are required to conduct a UXO operation?**
 - A. 1 Personnel
 - B. 2 Personnel
 - C. 3 Personnel
 - D. 4 Personnel
- 4. What training is essential for those involved in UXO clearance?**
 - A. Basic first-aid training only
 - B. Specific education in ordnance disposal techniques
 - C. Physical fitness training
 - D. Construction and development training
- 5. For which type of ordnance is 2 blocks of M112 consistently used?**
 - A. Rockets
 - B. Small ordnance like HG's
 - C. African 155mm
 - D. All of the above
- 6. How many blocks of M112 do rockets typically use?**
 - A. 1 block
 - B. 2 blocks
 - C. 3 blocks
 - D. 4 blocks

7. When is mounding considered effective?

- A. When using a munition weighing up to 20lbs
- B. When using a munition weighing over 20lbs
- C. When using a munition weighing exactly 50lbs
- D. When there is no limit on the munition weight

8. Which color band could indicate a persistent agent?

- A. Red band
- B. Yellow band
- C. Blue band
- D. Two green bands

9. Which of the following is NOT a mode of operation for the SLAM?

- A. Timed Mode
- B. Remote Command Mode
- C. Mine Mode
- D. Side Attack Mode

10. What is meant by a 5-minute marker on the SLAM?

- A. Time remaining until detonation
- B. Time before it becomes fully armed
- C. Time until it can be reset
- D. Time until environmental check

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does a solid green band indicate in color markings?

A. Non persistent gas

B. Persistent gas

C. Riot Control

D. Incendiary

A solid green band in color markings is used to signify non-persistent gas. This means that the agent does not remain in the environment for an extended period and dissipates relatively quickly. Non-persistent gases typically disperse due to natural environmental factors such as wind and temperature. This is significant in military operations and training scenarios as it informs personnel about the type of chemical agent they may be dealing with and its potential impact on the surrounding area. Understanding the implications of solid color markings like the green band can be crucial for safety and tactical responses in situations involving chemical agents.

2. Which cache method cannot use A-Pers mines?

A. SF Method

B. Donor Method

C. Lattice Method

D. Direct Method

The donor method cannot utilize A-Pers mines because this method specifically involves transferring or sharing munitions between entities to maintain armed forces' effectiveness. A-Pers mines, designed primarily for anti-personnel purposes, are typically not suitable for such a method due to their regulations and constraints regarding usage and deployment. In contrast, the other methods listed accommodate various types of munitions, including A-Pers mines, through different cache strategies or tactical frameworks designed for mine deployment and management. The SF method, for example, allows for flexibility in the types of mines utilized, while the lattice and direct methods are structured approaches that can incorporate A-Pers in their minefield configurations.

3. How many personnel are required to conduct a UXO operation?

A. 1 Personnel

B. 2 Personnel

C. 3 Personnel

D. 4 Personnel

The requirement for two personnel to conduct a UXO operation is based on safety and effectiveness considerations. Having a minimum of two personnel allows for better communication and support during operations, ensuring that both individuals can assist each other in case of an emergency or equipment malfunction. This team approach also enhances decision-making processes, as one can focus on monitoring the environment while the other handles the UXO itself. Furthermore, safety regulations often dictate that UXO operations be conducted with at least one spotter present. This ensures that there is someone trained and aware of the protocols who can maintain situational awareness and react quickly if necessary. The presence of an additional operator helps mitigate risks associated with dealing with potentially dangerous materials. In contrast, options that suggest fewer personnel would compromise safety protocols essential in hazardous operations like these, thus adhering to best practices in the field.

4. What training is essential for those involved in UXO clearance?

- A. Basic first-aid training only
- B. Specific education in ordnance disposal techniques**
- C. Physical fitness training
- D. Construction and development training

Specific education in ordnance disposal techniques is essential for those involved in UXO clearance because it provides the necessary knowledge and skills to safely identify, assess, and neutralize unexploded ordnance. This specialized training encompasses an understanding of the various types of ordnance, their explosive mechanisms, and the protocols for safe handling and disposal. Individuals engaged in UXO clearance must be adept at employing specific methodologies and technologies to mitigate the risks associated with potentially dangerous explosives. This training typically includes tactical approaches to clearing areas, understanding the legal and regulatory frameworks governing UXO activities, and practicing advanced safety protocols to protect themselves and the surrounding community. While other types of training, such as first-aid or physical fitness, are beneficial for overall safety and preparedness, they do not equip personnel with the specialized knowledge required for effective ordnance disposal. Similarly, while construction and development training may provide valuable skills in other contexts, it does not address the unique challenges associated with handling unexploded ordnance. Therefore, a focused education in ordnance disposal techniques is crucial for anyone involved in UXO clearance to ensure both their safety and the successful completion of their missions.

5. For which type of ordnance is 2 blocks of M112 consistently used?

- A. Rockets
- B. Small ordnance like HG's
- C. African 155mm**
- D. All of the above

The M112 is specifically known for being a type of explosive charge used within various artillery systems, particularly associated with larger caliber munitions. In this context, when we consider the reference to "African 155mm," it is clear that the M112 charge is often utilized in conjunction with artillery shells like the 155mm howitzer rounds, which are standard in many military arsenals globally, including those in Africa. The correct focus on the 155mm artillery rounds aligns with how explosive charges such as the M112 provide the necessary detonation force to enhance the effectiveness of these larger munitions. Using two blocks of M112 ensures the charge is sufficiently powerful for such high-caliber artillery applications, which require careful handling and specific charge configurations to optimize their effects on the battlefield. Other options, such as rockets or small ordnance like hand grenades, typically use different charge types or configurations, making them less relevant in this context. The M112 is primarily tailored for deployment in large explosive systems rather than the smaller or different categories listed in the other choices.

6. How many blocks of M112 do rockets typically use?

- A. 1 block
- B. 2 blocks**
- C. 3 blocks
- D. 4 blocks

Rockets typically use 2 blocks of M112. This is consistent with common military practice where rockets often employ a specific configuration of explosives to achieve optimal performance in terms of range, payload, and lethality. The use of 2 blocks provides sufficient explosive energy to effectively fulfill the rocket's operational objectives, while also maintaining the structural integrity of the rocket during launch and flight. In the context of military explosives and ordnance, understanding the configuration is essential for ensuring proper handling, storage, and usage during operations, as it directly influences the safety and effectiveness of the munitions used.

7. When is mounding considered effective?

- A. When using a munition weighing up to 20lbs**
- B. When using a munition weighing over 20lbs
- C. When using a munition weighing exactly 50lbs
- D. When there is no limit on the munition weight

Mounding is a technique used in the management of unexploded ordnance (UXO) to contain or mitigate the potential effects of a munition explosion. This method is particularly effective for lighter munitions, typically those weighing up to 20 lbs. The rationale behind this is that lighter munitions have less explosive yield and, therefore, can be effectively contained by sufficient earthen or similar materials stacked around them. This practice aims to absorb and deflect the blast wave and reduce the risk of injury or further damage from any accidental detonation. While mounding can be applied to heavier munitions as well, its effectiveness diminishes with increased weight due to the greater explosive force and shrapnel produced by larger ordnance. Therefore, the focus on munitions up to 20 lbs highlights the practical limits of mounding as a safety technique in UXO management.

8. Which color band could indicate a persistent agent?

- A. Red band
- B. Yellow band
- C. Blue band
- D. Two green bands**

The indication of a persistent agent in munitions is often represented by a specific color coding system. The use of two green bands signifies a persistent chemical agent, which is particularly important for identification during operations or in the field. Persistent agents are substances that remain hazardous in the environment for an extended period, requiring careful identification and attentiveness from military personnel and responders. The rationale behind the specific use of color bands, such as two green bands for persistent agents, is to create a standardized and easily recognizable system that enhances safety and reduces the risk of accidental exposure. This system helps in proper identification and response planning, as understanding the nature of the chemical agents present can influence operational decisions and protective measures taken by personnel nearby. Other color bands, such as red, yellow, or blue, represent different types of hazards or non-persistent agents but do not carry the same implication regarding persistence in the environment. Therefore, the distinctive two green bands play a vital role in providing immediate visual information about the type of agent and its potential effects.

9. Which of the following is NOT a mode of operation for the SLAM?

- A. Timed Mode
- B. Remote Command Mode**
- C. Mine Mode
- D. Side Attack Mode

The correct answer focuses on the modes of operation defined for the SLAM (Smart, Lightweight, Aerial Munition) system, which are specifically tailored for different operational scenarios. Timed Mode, Mine Mode, and Side Attack Mode are established operational modes that the SLAM can utilize effectively, each serving unique tactical purposes. Timed Mode allows for the ordnance to be detonated after a specified time, providing control over the timing of operations. Mine Mode is designed for creating a minefield effect, helping to enhance battlefield control by targeting particular areas over time. Side Attack Mode allows the system to engage targets from a lateral approach, adding a strategic advantage in certain combat scenarios. In contrast, Remote Command Mode is not a recognized operational mode for the SLAM. This mode would imply engaging targets through instructions sent remotely, which is not part of the SLAM's operational capabilities. Understanding these modes is essential for effectively using the SLAM in various military contexts, based on the capabilities and missions at hand.

10. What is meant by a 5-minute marker on the SLAM?

- A. Time remaining until detonation
- B. Time before it becomes fully armed**
- C. Time until it can be reset
- D. Time until environmental check

The 5-minute marker on the SLAM (Selective Lethality Assessment Module) indicates the time before the device becomes fully armed. This is a critical safety feature that provides a countdown during which personnel can safely evaluate and assess the situation surrounding the UXO. Understanding this timeframe is essential for UXO teams to manage their operations effectively and reduce risks during explosive ordnance disposal activities. This marker does not indicate the time remaining until detonation, as the detonation mechanism is separate from the arming process. Additionally, it is not about the time until it can be reset or the time until an environmental check; those aspects pertain to different operational protocols and functions of the device. Recognizing these distinctions ensures that UXO teams can operate safely and effectively in potentially hazardous environments.

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://unexplodedordinance.examzify.com>

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

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