

EXPLOSIVE HANDLING SAFETY TEST
STAMUS Consulting Service LLC

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

- 1 **The weight of a standard explosive, usually taken as TNT, required to produce a selected shockwave parameter of equal magnitude at a specific location to that produced by a unit weight of the explosive in question.**
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 2 **There are classes of Explosives. There are:**
 - A) Class A and Class B
 - B) Class A, Class B, Class C, and Class D
 - C) Class A, Class B, and Class C
 - D) Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D, and Class E

- 3 **HD 1.1 items may not be expected to mass detonate when a small portion is initiated by any means.**
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 4 **HD 1.1 – Mass Explosion includes:**
 - A) Bulk High Explosives and Bombs
 - B) Demolition Charges and Mines
 - C) Ammunition Components Having Mass-detonating Characteristics
 - D) all of the above

- 5 **HD 1.2 – Non-mass Explosion, Fragment Producing includes:**
 - A) Items in this division will not mass detonate when configured for storage or transportation if a single item or package is initiated.
 - B) Blast effects are limited to the immediate vicinity and are not the primary hazard.
 - C) Ammunition Components Having Mass-detonating Characteristics
 - D) A and B but not C


EXPLOSIVE HANDLING SAFETY TEST
STAMUS Consulting Service LLC

- 6 **A detonator is a device used to trigger an explosive device. Detonators can be chemically, mechanically, or electrically initiated.**
- A) True
 - B) False
- 7 **There are three categories of electrical detonators. They are:**
- A) Instantaneous Electrical Detonators (IED)
 - B) Short Period Delay Detonators (SPD)
 - C) Long Period Delay Detonators (LPD)
 - D) All of the above
- 8 **Slapper Detonators uses thin plates accelerated by an electrically exploded wire or foil to deliver the initial and secondary shock.**
- A) True
 - B) False
- 9 **Only trained personnel under the supervision of an individual who understands the hazards and risks involved in the operation are to handle explosives. Do not tumble, drag, drop, throw, roll, or walk munitions. Containers designed with skids may be pushed or pulled for positioning.**
- A) True
 - B) False
- 10 **It is important to when handling explosive:**
- A) Do not use boxes containing explosives or munitions to support conveyors.
 - B) Do not use conveyors, chutes, hand trucks, or forklifts in atmospheres and locations where they will create hazards.
 - C) Interlock and support sections of roller conveyors used to move explosives.
 - D) All of the above

EXPLOSIVE HANDLING SAFETY TEST
STAMUS Consulting Service LLC

- 11 **Always move explosives rapidly across any non-conductive surface**
A) True
B) False
- 12 **Protective clothing is not a substitute for personnel static grounding. Clothing is not a substitute for personnel static grounding. Static grounding of personnel will be accomplished by any of the following:**
A) Through the use of wrist-straps connected to the facility ground.
B) Periodically touching a grounded surface or a grounding bar.
C) Must wear conductive footwear on conductive floors, mats or runners, if the floor, mat, or runner is properly grounded.
D) All of the above.
- 13 **When making a grounding connection, attach the ground wire, cable, or strap to the item requiring grounding FIRST, then connect the other end of the ground wire, cable, or strap to the approved facility grounding system.**
A) True
B) False
- 14 **Methods to Reduce the Hazards of Static Electricity are to minimize**
A) Exposure to conditions which aid the buildup of static electricity such as cold, dry climates or dry, windy climates.
B) Activities which aid the buildup of static electricity such as physical motion or contact with moving non-conductive substances.
C) Activities which can cause an uncontrolled discharge of static electric potential such as the quick or repeated removal of outer garment.
D) All of the above
- 15 **An ESD control wrist strap is used to prevent body voltage from passing ESD to ESD sensitive energetic items.**
A) True
B) False

EXPLOSIVE HANDLING SAFETY TEST
STAMUS Consulting Service LLC

- 16 **Which of the following is not considered Class 1 Division 1?**
- A) Bulk HE
 - B) HE Filled Bombs
 - C) Black Powder
 - D) Fuzes
- 17 **Which of the following is not considered Class 1 Division 2?**
- A) Blasting Caps
 - B) Rocket Motors
 - C) Fixed Ammunition
 - D) Projectiles
- 18 **Class 1 Division 3 consists of:**
- A) WP
 - B) Incendiaries
 - C) Photo Flash Powder
 - D) All of the above
- 19 **Which of the following is not considered Class 1 Division 4?**
- A) Flares
 - B) Firing Devices
 - C) Fuse Igniters
 - D) Time Fuse
- 20 **This figure below that is a Red Figure/Rim represents Toxic Smoke**
- 
- A) True
 - B) False

EXPLOSIVE HANDLING SAFETY TEST
STAMUS Consulting Service LLC

- 21 **Sources of Ignition and Combustibles are smoking, matches, open flames, spark-producing devices, and firearms.**
A) True
B) False
- 22 **The land surrounding a magazine shall be kept clear of all combustible materials for a distance of at least 50 feet.**
A) True
B) False
- 23 **All Class A, Class B, Class C explosives, and special industrial explosives, and any newly developed and unclassified explosives, shall be kept in magazines.**
A) True
B) False
- 24 **Class I magazines shall be required where the quantity of explosives stored is more than 100 pounds.**
A) True
B) False
- 25 **Group A. This group includes bulk initiating explosives that have the necessary sensitivity to heat, friction, or percussion to make them suitable for use as initiating elements in an explosive train.**
A) True
B) False