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Utility Counter-Terrorism CEU Training Course $200.00

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You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional $69.95 plus shipping charges.

AFFIDAVIT OF EXAM COMPLETION

I affirm that I personally completed the entire text of the course. I also affirm that I completed the exam without assistance from any outside source. I understand that it is my responsibility to file or maintain my certificate of completion as required by the state or by the designation organization.

Grading Information

In order to maintain the integrity of our courses we do not distribute test scores, percentages or questions missed. Our exams are based upon pass/fail criteria with the benchmark for successful completion set at 70%. Once you pass the exam, your record will reflect a successful completion and a certificate will be issued to you.

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Utility Counter-Terrorism Answer Key

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CEU TRAINING COURSE
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COUNTER-TERRORISM CEU TRAINING
COURSE ASSIGNMENT

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You'll have 90 days from the start of this course to complete in order to receive your Professional Development Hours (**PDHs**) or Continuing Education Unit (**CEU**). A score of 70 % is necessary to pass this course. We prefer if this exam is proctored. No intentional trick questions. If you should need any assistance, please email all concerns and the completed manual to info@tlch2o.com.

We would prefer that you utilize the enclosed answer sheet in the front, but if you are unable to do so, type out your own answer key. Please include your name and address on your Answer Key and make copy for yourself. You can e-mail or fax your Answer Key along with the Registration Form to TLC. **(S) Means answer may be plural or singular**. **Multiple Choice Section, One answer per question and please use the answer key.**

Glossary – Find the definition

1. Exposure is through liquid or vapor contact. Also referred to as mustard agents; examples include mustard and lewisite.

A. Biological Agent D. Blood Agent
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Blister Agent F. None of the Above

2. One of the six types of harm that can be encountered at a terrorist incident. There are two broad types of chemical agents that can cause harm: toxic and corrosive materials.

A. Biological Agent D. Blood Agent
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Chemical Harm F. None of the Above

3. A substance that interferes with the central nervous system.

A. Incendiary Device D. Incendiary Incident
B. Explosive Incident E. Nerve Agent
C. Gamma Radiation F. None of the Above

4. Exposure is primarily through contact with the liquid (skin and eyes) and secondarily through inhalation of the vapor.

A. Incendiary Device D. Incendiary Incident
B. Explosive Incident E. Nerve Agent
C. Gamma Radiation F. None of the Above

5. Living organisms, or the materials derived from them, which cause disease in, or harm, humans, animals, or plants, or cause deterioration of material.

A. Biological Agent(s) D. Blood Agent
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Blister Agent F. None of the Above

6. Which of the following terms may be found as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders?

A. Biological Agent(s)
B. Biological Incident
C. Blister Agent
D. Blood Agent
E. Chemical Agent
F. None of the Above

7. Which of the following terms can be adapted and used as a terrorist weapon, such as anthrax, tularemia, cholera, encephalitis, plague, and botulism?

A. Biological Agent(s)
B. Biological Incident
C. Blister Agent
D. Blood Agent
E. Chemical Agent
F. None of the Above

8. One of the six types of _____ that can be encountered at a terrorist incident. Involves exposure to a living microorganism, or its toxins, which causes, or may cause, human disease.

A. Explosives
B. Explosive Incidents
C. Harm
D. Cells
E. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
F. None of the Above

9. Which of the following terms are the most obvious examples of etiological agents?

A. Explosives
B. Explosive Incidents
C. Etiological Harm
D. Beta Radiation
E. Biological agents
F. None of the Above

10. The least penetrating type of_____; not considered dangerous unless alpha-contaminated particles enter the body.

A. Acute Exposure
B. Alpha Radiation
C. B-NICE
D. Nuclear radiation
E. Beta Radiation
F. None of the Above

11. Which of the following terms that multiply by cell division and can cause disease in humans, plants, or animals? Examples include anthrax, cholera, plague, tularemia, and Q fever.

A. Super bugs
B. Bugs
C. Bacteria
D. Single-celled organisms
E. Cells
F. None of the Above

12. There are three different types of _____: bacteria, viruses, and toxins.

A. Biological Agent(s)
B. Biological Incident
C. Blister Agent
D. Blood Agent
E. Chemical Agent
F. None of the Above

Identify the term.

13. An event in which a nuclear agent is used as a terrorist weapon. There are two fundamentally different threats in the area of nuclear terrorism: (1) the use, or threatened use, of a nuclear bomb; and (2) the detonation of a conventional explosive incorporating nuclear materials.

A. Incendiary Device
B. Explosive Incident
C. Gamma Radiation
D. Incendiary Incident
E. Nuclear Incident
F. None of the Above

14. An event in which a chemical agent is used as a terrorist weapon.
A. Biological Agent D. Chemical Incident
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Blister Agent F. None of the Above

15. The annex to the FRP that describes the Federal concept of operations to implement PDD-39 when necessary to respond to terrorist incidents within the U.S.
A. Size-up D. Strategic Goals
B. State EOP E. Terrorism Incident Annex
C. TRACEM F. None of the Above

16. One of the six types of harm that can be encountered at a terrorist incident. Thermal harm is the result of exposure to the extremes of heat and cold.
A. Vesicants D. Time, Distance, and Shielding (TDS)
B. Time E. Toxic Materials
C. Thermal Harm F. None of the Above

17. Referred to as blood poisons, these are compounds that interrupt the flow of oxygen in the blood or the tissues in three ways: (1) They react more readily than oxygen with the blood. Carbon monoxide is the best-known example.
A. Biological Agent D. Chemical Asphyxiant
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Choking Agent F. None of the Above

18. An exposure, often intense, over a relatively short period of time.
A. Acute Exposure D. Asphyxiation
B. Alpha Radiation E. Beta Radiation
C. B-NICE F. None of the Above

19. The Federal Response Plan (FRP) details 12 ESFs in place to coordinate operations during Federal involvement in an incident: transportation, communications, public works and engineering, firefighting, information and planning, mass care, resource support, health and medical services, urban search and rescue, hazardous materials, food, and energy.
A. Explosive D. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
B. Explosive Incident E. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
C. Etiological Harm F. None of the Above

20. A type of nuclear radiation that is more penetrating than alpha radiation and can damage skin tissue and harm internal organs.
A. Acute Exposure D. Asphyxiation
B. Alpha Radiation E. Beta Radiation
C. B-NICE F. None of the Above

21. An event in which a biological agent is used as a terrorist weapon.
A. Biological Agent D. Blood Agent
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Blister Agent F. None of the Above

22. A chemical agent also called a vesicant, which causes severe blistering and burns to eyes, skin, and tissues of the respiratory tract.
A. Biological Agent D. Blood Agent
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Blister Agent F. None of the Above

23. Three distinct symptoms associated with nerve agents are pinpoint pupils, an extreme headache, and severe tightness in the chest. Examples of nerve agents are sarin, Soman, tabun, and VX agent.
A. Incendiary Device D. Incendiary Incident
B. Explosive Incident E. Nerve Agent
C. Gamma Radiation F. None of the Above

24. They liberate the hemoglobin from red blood cells, resulting in a lack of transport for oxygen. Hydrazine is one such asphyxiant.
A. Biological Agent D. Chemical Asphyxiant
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Choking Agent F. None of the Above

25. They cause a malfunction in the oxygen-carrying ability of the red blood cells. Benzene and toluene are two of these.
A. Biological Agent D. Chemical Asphyxiant
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Choking Agent F. None of the Above

26. A chemical agent that causes physical injury to the lungs. In extreme cases, membranes swell and lungs become filled with liquid, which can result in asphyxiation resembling drowning.
A. Biological Agent D. Chemical Asphyxiant
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Choking Agent F. None of the Above

27. Death results from lack of oxygen; hence, the victim is "choked." Common examples are chlorine and phosgene.
A. Biological Agent D. Chemical Asphyxiant
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Choking Agent F. None of the Above

28. A chemical agent that interferes with the ability of blood to transport oxygen and causes asphyxiation. These substances injure a person by interfering with cell respiration (the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood and tissues).
A. Biological Agent D. Blood Agent
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Blister Agent F. None of the Above

29. Common examples are hydrogen cyanide and cyanogen chloride.
A. Biological Agent D. Blood Agent
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Blister Agent F. None of the Above

30. There are five classes of chemical agents, all of which produce incapacitation, serious injury, or death: (1) nerve agents, (2) blister agents, (3) blood agents, (4) choking agents, and (5) irritating agents.
A. Biological Agent D. Blood Agent
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Blister Agent F. None of the Above

31. A chemical substance used in military operations is intended to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects.
A. Biological Agent D. Blood Agent
B. Biological Incident E. Chemical Agent
C. Blister Agent F. None of the Above

32. As described in PDD-39, crisis management is the law enforcement response, and focuses on the criminal aspects of the incident. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has the lead in crisis management.
A. Distance D. Crisis Management
B. Biological Incident E. Consequence Management
C. Chronic F. None of the Above

33. One of the three components of the time, distance, and shielding (TDS) response; refers to the recommendation that one maintain distance from a hazard if at all possible. Refer to the North American Emergency Response Guide (NAERG) as an appropriate resource.
A. Distance D. Crisis Management
B. Biological Incident E. Consequence Management
C. Chronic F. None of the Above

34. An _____ is a document that (1) assigns responsibility to organizations and individuals for carrying out specific actions at projected times and places in an emergency that exceeds the capability or routine responsibility of any one agency.
A. Explosive D. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
B. Explosive Incident E. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
C. Etiological Harm F. None of the Above

35. Sets forth lines of authority and organizational relationships, and shows how all actions will be coordinated.
A. Explosive D. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
B. Explosive Incident E. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
C. Etiological Harm F. None of the Above

36. Describes how people and property will be protected in emergencies and disasters.
A. Explosive D. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
B. Explosive Incident E. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
C. Etiological Harm F. None of the Above

37. Identifies personnel, equipment, facilities, supplies, and other recourses available for use during response and recovery operations; and identifies steps to address mitigation concerns during response and recovery activities.
A. Explosive D. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
B. Explosive Incident E. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
C. Etiological Harm F. None of the Above

38. As defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation, "a substance fitting into one of these two categories: (1) any substance or article, including a device, designed to function by explosion; or (2) any substance or article, including a device, which, by chemical reaction within itself, can function in a similar manner even if not designed to function by explosion.
A. Explosive D. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
B. Explosive Incident E. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
C. Etiological Harm F. None of the Above

39. An event in which an explosives device is used as a terrorist weapon.
A. Explosive D. Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)
B. Explosive Incident E. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
C. Etiological Harm F. None of the Above

40. Developed to help expedite Federal support to disasters. Generally, the FRP is activated when the State's resources are not sufficient to cope with a disaster, and the governor has requested Federal assistance.
A. Explosive D. Federal Response Plan (FRP)
B. Explosive Incident E. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
C. Etiological Harm F. None of the Above

41. An acronym used to describe an incident analysis process. The steps include (1) Gathering information, (2) Estimating course and harm, (3) Determining strategic goals, (4) Assessing tactical options and resources, (5) Planning and implementing actions, (6) Evaluating, and (7) Reviewing.
A. GEDAPER D. Federal Response Plan (FRP)
B. Explosive Incident E. Emergency Support Functions (ESF)
C. Etiological Harm F. None of the Above

42. One of the six types of harm that can be encountered at a terrorist incident. Asphyxiants interfere with oxygen flow during normal breathing. There are two types of asphyxiants: simple and chemical.
A. Acute Exposure D. Asphyxiation
B. Alpha Radiation E. Beta Radiation
C. B-NICE F. None of the Above

43. The acronym for identifying the five categories of terrorist incidents: Biological, Nuclear, Incendiary, Chemical, and Explosives.
A. Acute Exposure D. Asphyxiation
B. Alpha Radiation E. Beta Radiation
C. B-NICE F. None of the Above

44. Gamma rays are high-energy, ionizing radiation that travel at the speed of light and have great penetrating power. They can cause skin burns, severely injure internal organs, and have long-term, physiological effects.
A. Incendiary Device D. Incendiary Incident
B. Explosive Incident E. Irritating Agent
C. Gamma Radiation F. None of the Above

45. An event in which an incendiary device is used as a terrorist weapon.
A. Incendiary Device D. Incendiary Incident
B. Explosive Incident E. Irritating Agent
C. Gamma Radiation F. None of the Above

46. A chemical agent, also known as riot control agents or tear gas, which causes respiratory distress and tearing designed to incapacitate.
A. Incendiary Device D. Incendiary Incident
B. Explosive Incident E. Irritating Agent
C. Gamma Radiation F. None of the Above

47. Common examples include chloropicrin, MACE, tear gas, pepper spray, and dibenzoxazepine.
A. Incendiary Device D. Incendiary Incident
B. Explosive Incident E. Irritating Agent
C. Gamma Radiation F. None of the Above

48. An exposure, often mild, over a long period of time.
A. Distance D. Crisis Management
B. Biological Incident E. Consequence Management
C. Chronic F. None of the Above

49. As described in PDD-39, consequence management is the response to the disaster, and focuses on alleviating damage, loss, hardship, or suffering. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has the lead in consequence management.
A. Distance D. Crisis Management
B. Biological Incident E. Consequence Management
C. Chronic F. None of the Above

50. One type of chemical agent that can cause chemical harm at an incident scene. They are liquids or solids causing visible destruction or irreversible alterations in human skin tissue at the site of contact.
A. Distance D. Crisis Management
B. Biological Incident E. Corrosive Materials
C. Chronic F. None of the Above

51. Any mechanical, electrical, or chemical device used intentionally to initiate combustion and start a fire.
A. Incendiary Device D. Incendiary Incident
B. Explosive Incident E. Irritating Agent
C. Gamma Radiation F. None of the Above

52. The _____ focuses on essential measures for protecting the public, to include warning, emergency public information, evacuation, and shelter. To be included in a local EOP should be a mechanism for emergency responders and managers to notify and activate State resources.

A. Incendiary Device
B. Explosive Incident
C. Gamma Radiation
D. Incendiary Incident
E. Local EOP
F. None of the Above

53. One of the six types of harm that can be encountered at a terrorist incident. Causes trauma from contact with mechanical or physical hazards. One form of mechanical injury can result from an explosive device. Other types include routine slip, trip, and fall hazards.

A. Incendiary Device
B. Explosive Incident
C. Gamma Radiation
D. Incendiary Incident
E. Mechanical Harm
F. None of the Above

Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39)

54. Issued in June 1995, PDD-39, United States Policy on Counterterrorism, directed a number of measures to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to terrorism, to deter and respond to terrorist acts, and to strengthen capabilities to prevent and manage the consequences of terrorist use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

A. Plan of Action
B. Explosive Incident
C. Gamma Radiation
D. Radiological Dispersal Devices (RDD)
E. Nuclear Incident
F. None of the Above

55. A conventional explosive incorporating nuclear materials.

A. Plan of Action
B. Explosive Incident
C. Gamma Radiation
D. Radiological Dispersal Devices (RDD)
E. Nuclear Incident
F. None of the Above

56. Refers to nuclear radiation, not radiation as a type of heat transfer. There are three types of nuclear radiation: (1) alpha, (2) beta, and (3) gamma.

A. Incendiary Device
B. Radiation
C. Gamma Radiation
D. Incendiary Incident
E. Nuclear Incident
F. None of the Above

57. _____ is the cause of one of the six types of harm that can be encountered at a terrorist incident.

A. Incendiary Device
B. Radiation
C. Gamma Radiation
D. Incendiary Incident
E. Nuclear Incident
F. None of the Above

58. Authorizes the Federal government to respond to disasters and emergencies in order to help State and local governments save lives, and to protect public health, safety, and property.

A. Incendiary Device
B. Radiation
C. Gamma Radiation
D. Incendiary Incident
E. Nuclear Incident
F. None of the Above

59. One of the three components of TDS; refers to maintaining significant physical barriers between you and the hazard. Examples include vehicles, buildings, walls, and PPE.
A. Size-up D. Simple Asphyxiant
B. Explosive Incident E. Nuclear Incident
C. Shielding F. None of the Above

60. Generally, an inert gas that displaces the oxygen necessary for breathing, and dilutes the oxygen concentration below the level that is useful for the human body.
A. Size-up D. Simple Asphyxiant
B. Explosive Incident E. Nuclear Incident
C. Shielding F. None of the Above

61. The rapid mental evaluation of the factors that influence an incident. Size-up is the first step in determining a course of action.
A. Size-up D. Simple Asphyxiant
B. Explosive Incident E. Nuclear Incident
C. Shielding F. None of the Above

62. The _____ is the framework within which local EOPs are created and through which the Federal government becomes involved.
A. Size-up D. Strategic Goals
B. State EOP E. Terrorism Incident Annex
C. TRACEM F. None of the Above

63. The States play three roles: (1) they assist local jurisdictions whose capabilities are overwhelmed by an emergency; (2) they themselves respond first to certain emergencies; and (3) they work with the Federal government when Federal assistance is necessary.
A. Size-up D. Strategic Goals
B. State EOP E. Terrorism Incident Annex
C. TRACEM F. None of the Above

64. _____ are broad, general statements of intent.
A. Size-up D. Strategic Goals
B. State EOP E. Terrorism Incident Annex
C. TRACEM F. None of the Above

65. The acronym used to identify the six types of harm one may encounter at a terrorist incident: Thermal, Radioactive, Asphyxiation, Chemical, Etiological, and Mechanical.
A. Size-up D. Strategic Goals
B. State EOP E. Terrorism Incident Annex
C. TRACEM F. None of the Above

66. As defined by the FBI, "the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives."
A. Size-up D. Strategic Goals
B. State EOP E. Terrorism
C. TRACEM F. None of the Above

67. This definition includes three elements: (1) Terrorist activities are illegal and involve the use of force. (2) The actions are intended to intimidate or coerce. (3) The actions are committed in support of political or social objectives.

A. Size-up
B. State EOP
C. TRACEM
D. Strategic Goals
E. Terrorism
F. None of the Above

68. One of the three components of TDS; refers to the amount of time a responder should be exposed to an incident. It is recommended that one spend the shortest amount of time possible in the hazard area.

A. Vesicants
B. Time
C. Toxins
D. Time, Distance, and Shielding (TDS)
E. Toxic Materials
F. None of the Above

69. Three types of protective measures commonly associated with hazardous materials training.

A. Vesicants
B. Time
C. Toxins
D. Time, Distance, and Shielding (TDS)
E. Toxic Materials
F. None of the Above

70. A type of chemical that can cause chemical harm at an incident scene. They produce harmful effects depending on the concentration of the materials and the length of exposure to them. An individual can have chronic or acute exposures to toxic materials.

A. Vesicants
B. Time
C. Toxins
D. Time, Distance, and Shielding (TDS)
E. Toxic Materials
F. None of the Above

71. Toxic substances of natural origin produced by an animal, plant, or microbe. They differ from chemical substances in that they are not manmade. Toxins may include botulism, Ricin, and mycotoxins.

A. Vesicants
B. Time
C. Toxins
D. Time, Distance, and Shielding (TDS)
E. Toxic Materials
F. None of the Above

72. Chemical agents also called blister agents, which cause severe burns to eyes, skin, and tissues of the respiratory tract.

A. Vesicants
B. Time
C. Toxins
D. Time, Distance, and Shielding (TDS)
E. Toxic Materials
F. None of the Above

73. Also referred to as mustard agents, examples include mustard and lewisite.

A. Vesicants
B. Time
C. Toxins
D. Time, Distance, and Shielding (TDS)
E. Toxic Materials
F. None of the Above

Reasons Why We Need To Protect Ourselves and Our Nation.

74. The National Strategy for Homeland Security characterizes _____as any premeditated, unlawful act dangerous to human life or public welfare that is intended to intimidate or coerce civilian populations or governments.

A. Description D. Aggressive action
B. Terrorist cells E. Terrorism
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

75. This description captures the core concepts shared by the various definitions of _____ contained in the U.S. Code, each crafted to achieve a legal standard of specificity and clarity.

A. Description D. Aggressive action
B. Terrorism E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

76. This description covers kidnappings; hijackings; shootings; conventional bombings; attacks involving chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons; cyber-attacks; and any number of other forms of_____.

A. Malicious violence D. Aggressive action
B. Terrorist cells E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

77. Terrorists can be U.S. citizens or foreigners, acting in concert with others, on their own, or on behalf of a_____.

A. Description D. Hostile state
B. Terrorist cells E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

The Terrorists

78. Terrorists and their_____. Terrorists enjoy certain tactical advantages. They are able to choose the time, place, and method of their attacks.

A. Tactical advantages D. Aggressive action
B. Terrorist cells E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

79. As we reduce our _____in one area, they can alter their plans and pursue more exposed targets. They are able to patiently plan their attacks for months and years.

A. Description D. Aggressive action
B. Terrorist cells E. Vulnerabilities
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

80. Our enemies seek to remain invisible, lurking in the shadows. We are taking _____ to uncover individuals and groups engaged in terrorist activity, but often we will not know who our enemy is by name until after they have attempted to attack us.

A. Description D. Aggressive action
B. Terrorist cells E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

81. Therefore, we must uncover more than just the _____of our enemy. We need to analyze the characteristics shared by terrorists to help us understand where our enemies are weak and where they are strong.
A. Description D. Identities
B. Terrorist cells E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

82. Plans are undoubtedly underway today by _____that we have not yet eliminated.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Terrorist cells
B. Hezbollah E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

83. Terrorists also exploit the advantage of relative anonymity. They hide throughout the world, using the cover of _____as a shield.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Center of gravity
B. Hezbollah E. Innocent civilians
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

84. Weak states will remain susceptible to terrorist groups seeking safe haven, and may even cooperate with or actively support _____.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Center of gravity
B. Hezbollah E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

Known terrorist groups
85. _____ remains America's most immediate and serious threat despite our success in disrupting its network in Afghanistan and elsewhere.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Center of gravity
B. Hezbollah E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

86. While we have captured or killed hundreds of _____ operatives, many remain at large, including leaders working to reconstitute the organization and resume its operations.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Center of gravity
B. Hezbollah E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

87. Al-Qaeda operatives and cells will continue to plan attacks against high-profile landmarks and _____at home and against targets in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Southeast Asia.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Critical infrastructure
B. Hezbollah E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

88. Those attacks may use both _____in an effort to create as much destruction and kill as many people as possible.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Center of gravity
B. Hezbollah E. Conventional and unconventional means
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

89. _____ is part of a dangerous trend toward sophisticated terrorist networks spread across many countries, linked together by information technology, enabled by far-flung networks of financial and ideological supporters, and operating in a highly decentralized manner.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Center of gravity
B. Hezbollah E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

90. Unlike traditional adversaries, these terrorist networks have no single "_____" whose destruction would entail the defeat of the entire organization.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Center of gravity
B. Hezbollah E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

91. While we have denied Afghanistan as a safe haven for _____, unrest in politically unstable regions will continue to create an environment conducive to terrorism and capable of providing sanctuary to terrorist groups.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Center of gravity
B. Hezbollah E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

Hezbollah
92. Until September 11, _____ was responsible for more American deaths than all other terrorist groups combined, including those killed in the 1983 bombing of the U.S. Marine Corps barracks in Lebanon.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Center of gravity
B. Hezbollah E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

93. _____ has never carried out an attack within the United States, but could do so if the situation in the Middle East worsens or the group feels threatened by U.S. actions.
A. Al-Qaeda D. Center of gravity
B. Hezbollah E. Organization
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

Other Terrorist Groups
94. Other_____, from Hamas to the Real Irish Republican Army, have supporters in the United States.
A. Rules of warfare D. Aryan Nation
B. Fascism or communism E. Domestic organizations
C. Terrorist groups F. None of the Above

95. To date, most of these groups have largely limited their activities in the United States to fundraising, recruiting, and_____, but many are capable of carrying out terrorist acts within the United States.
A. Rules of warfare D. Aryan Nation
B. Low-level intelligence E. Domestic organizations
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

Domestic Organizations

96. Terrorist groups also include _____. The 1995 bombing of the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City highlights the threat of domestic terrorist acts designed to achieve mass casualties.

A. Rules of warfare D. Aryan Nation
B. Fascism or communism E. Domestic organizations
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

97. The U.S. government averted seven planned terrorist acts in 1999—two were potentially large-scale, high-casualty attacks being organized by_____.

A. Rules of warfare D. Aryan Nation
B. Fascism or communism E. Domestic extremist groups
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

98. Both domestic terrorist groups (such as the National Alliance, the _____, and the extremist Puerto Rican separatist group Los Macheteros) and special interest extremist groups continue to pose a threat to the peace and stability of our country.

A. Rules of warfare D. Aryan Nation
B. Fascism or communism E. Domestic organizations
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

99. The tactics of modern terrorists are unbounded by the traditional _____.

A. Rules of warfare D. Aryan Nation
B. Fascism or communism E. Domestic organizations
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

100. Terrorists transform objects of daily life into weapons, visiting death and destruction on_____.

A. Rules of warfare D. Unsuspecting civilians
B. Fascism or communism E. Domestic organizations
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

101. Defeating this _____requires a focused and organized response.

A. Rules of warfare D. Aryan Nation
B. Enemy E. Domestic organizations
C. Terrorists F. None of the Above

The Means of Attack

102. Terrorism is not so much a system of belief, like _____, as it is a strategy and a tactic— a means of attack. In this war on terrorism, we must defend ourselves against a wide range of means and methods of attack.

A. Traditional means D. Potential consequences
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Technology F. None of the Above

103. Our enemies are working to obtain _____for the stated purpose of killing vast numbers of Americans.

A. Traditional means D. Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Technology F. None of the Above

104. Terrorists continue to employ conventional means of attack, such as bombs and guns. At the same time, they are gaining expertise in less traditional means, such as _____.

A. Traditional means D. Potential consequences
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Technology F. None of the Above

105. As we saw on September 11, our terrorist enemies are constantly seeking new tactics or unexpected ways to carry out their attacks and_____.

A. Traditional means D. Potential consequences
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Magnify their effects F. None of the Above

106. Weapons of mass destruction. The knowledge, technology, and materials needed to build _____ are spreading.

A. Traditional means D. Potential consequences
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Technology F. None of the Above

107. These capabilities have never been more accessible and the trends are not in our favor. If our terrorist enemies acquire these weapons and the means to deliver them, they are likely to try to use them, with _____ far more devastating than those we suffered on September 11.

A. Traditional means D. Potential consequences
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Technology F. None of the Above

108. Terrorists may conceivably steal or obtain _____, weapons-usable fissile material, or related technology from states with such capabilities.

A. Traditional means D. Potential consequences
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Technology F. None of the Above

109. Several state sponsors of terrorism already possess or are working to develop _____, and could provide material or technical support to terrorist groups.

A. Traditional means D. Potential consequences
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Technology F. None of the Above

110. _____ are extremely lethal and capable of producing tens of thousands of casualties. They are also relatively easy to manufacture, using basic equipment, trained personnel, and precursor materials that often have legitimate dual uses.

A. Chemical weapons D. Potential consequences
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Technology F. None of the Above

111. The 1995 Tokyo subway attack revealed, even sophisticated _____are within the reach of terrorist groups.
A. Traditional means D. Nerve agents
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Technology F. None of the Above

112. _____, which release large quantities of living, disease-causing microorganisms, have extraordinary lethal potential.
A. Traditional means D. Potential consequences
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Biological weapons F. None of the Above

113. Like chemical weapons, biological weapons are relatively easy to manufacture, requiring straightforward _____, basic equipment, and a seed stock of pathogenic microorganisms.
A. Traditional means D. Potential consequences
B. Cyber-attacks E. Weapons of mass destruction
C. Technical skills F. None of the Above

114. _____are especially dangerous because we may not know immediately that we have been attacked, allowing an infectious agent time to spread.
A. Infectious agent D. Dirty bombs
B. Biological agents E. Biological weapons
C. Nuclear weapons F. None of the Above

115. _____ can serve as a means of attack against humans as well as livestock and crops, inflicting casualties as well as economic damage.
A. Infectious agent D. Dirty bombs
B. Biological agents E. Fissile material
C. Nuclear weapons F. None of the Above

116. Radiological weapons, or "_____," combine radioactive material with conventional explosives. They can cause widespread disruption and fear, particularly in heavily populated areas.
A. Infectious agent D. Dirty bombs
B. Biological agents E. Fissile material
C. Nuclear weapons F. None of the Above

117. _____ have enormous destructive potential. Terrorists who seek to develop a nuclear weapon must overcome two formidable challenges.
A. Infectious agent D. Dirty bombs
B. Biological agents E. Fissile material
C. Nuclear weapons F. None of the Above

118. First, acquiring or refining a sufficient quantity of _____ is very difficult—though not impossible.
A. Infectious agent D. Dirty bombs
B. Biological agents E. Fissile material
C. Nuclear weapons F. None of the Above

Dirty Bombs

119. Second, manufacturing a workable weapon requires a very high degree of technical capability—though terrorists could feasibly assemble the simplest type of_____.

A. Workable weapon D. Nuclear device
B. Biological agent(s) E. Radioactive
C. Nuclear weapon(s) F. None of the Above

120. To get around these significant though not insurmountable challenges, terrorists could seek to steal or purchase a _____.

A. Workable weapon D. Dirty bomb(s)
B. Biological agent(s) E. Radioactive
C. Nuclear weapon(s) F. None of the Above

121. On May 8, 2002, the FBI captured Abdullah Al Muhajir, a U.S. citizen allegedly working with al Qaeda to set off a _____ in an American city. This was unsettling news, to say the least.

A. Workable weapon D. Dirty bomb(s)
B. Biological agent(s) E. Radioactive
C. Nuclear weapon(s) F. None of the Above

122. A dirty bomb is an explosive designed to spread dangerous _____over a wide area.

A. Workable weapon D. Dirty bomb(s)
B. Biological agent(s) E. Radioactive material
C. Nuclear weapon(s) F. None of the Above

123. When people hear "bomb" and "_____" in the same sentence, their minds jump to nuclear war pretty quickly.

A. Workable weapon D. Dirty bomb(s)
B. Biological agent(s) E. Radioactive
C. Nuclear weapon(s) F. None of the Above

124. It turns out that a _____ primary destructive power would probably be panic, not radiation damage. It's much closer to the power of an ordinary explosive than it is to the widespread destructive force of a nuclear bomb.

A. Workable weapon D. Dirty bomb(s)
B. Biological agent(s) E. Radioactive
C. Nuclear weapon(s) F. None of the Above

125. The fear of contamination could be debilitating, in the same way as _____ terrorized much of the American populace.

A. Workable weapon D. Dirty bomb(s)
B. Biological agent(s) E. Radioactive
C. Nuclear weapon(s) F. None of the Above

126. Conventional means. While we must prepare for attacks that employ the most destructive weapons, we must also defend against the _____ employ most frequently.

A. Further develop
B. By attacking
C. Taken hostages
D. Tactics that terrorists
E. Inflict harm and spread fear
F. None of the Above

127. Terrorists, both domestic and international, continue to _____of violence and destruction to inflict harm and spread fear. They have used knives, guns, and bombs to kill the innocent.

A. Further develop
B. Use traditional methods
C. Taken hostages
D. Tactics that terrorists
E. Inflict harm and spread fear
F. None of the Above

128. They have taken hostages and spread propaganda. Given the low expense, ready availability of materials, and relatively_____, terrorists will continue to make use of conventional attacks.

A. Further develop
B. By attacking
C. Taken hostages
D. Tactics that terrorists
E. High chance for successful execution
F. None of the Above

129. Cyber-attacks. Terrorists may seek to cause_____, including casualties, by attacking our electronic and computer networks, which are linked to other critical infrastructures such as our energy, financial, and securities networks.

A. Further develop
B. By attacking
C. Taken hostages
D. Widespread disruption and damage
E. Inflict harm and spread fear
F. None of the Above

130. Terrorist groups _____new information technology and the Internet to plan attacks, raise funds, spread propaganda, collect information, and communicate securely.

A. Further develop
B. By attacking
C. Are already exploiting
D. Tactics that terrorists
E. Inflict harm and spread fear
F. None of the Above

131. As terrorists further develop their _____and become more familiar with potential targets, cyber-attacks will become an increasingly significant threat.

A. Further develop
B. By attacking
C. Technical capabilities
D. Tactics that terrorists
E. Inflict harm and spread fear
F. None of the Above

132. New or unexpected tactics. Our terrorist enemies are constantly _____or unexpected ways to carry out attacks.

A. Further develop
B. By attacking
C. Seeking new tactics
D. Tactics that terrorists
E. Inflict harm and spread fear
F. None of the Above

133. They are continuously trying to find new areas of vulnerability and apply lessons learned from past operations in order to achieve surprise and maximize the _____of their next attack.

A. Destructive effect D. Achieve surprise and maximize
B. By attacking E. Inflict harm and spread fear
C. Taken hostages F. None of the Above

134. Our society presents an almost infinite array of potential targets, allowing for an enormously wide range of_____.

A. Further develop D. Tactics that terrorists
B. Infinite array E. Potential attack methods
C. Taken hostages F. None of the Above

Homeland Security Presidential Directive
Purpose Both older and newest information

135. The Nation requires a Homeland Security Advisory System to provide a comprehensive and effective means to disseminate information regarding the risk of terrorist acts to Federal, State, and _____and to the American people.

A. Threat Conditions D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Local authorities
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

136. Such a system would provide warnings in the form of a set of graduated "_____" that would increase as the risk of the threat increases.

A. Threat Conditions D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Inform and facilitate decisions
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

137. At each Threat Condition, Federal departments and agencies would implement a corresponding set of "_____" to further reduce vulnerability or increase response capability during a period of heightened alert.

A. Threat Conditions D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Inform and facilitate decisions
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

138. This system is intended to create a common vocabulary, context, and structure for an ongoing national discussion about the nature of the threats that confront the homeland and the appropriate measures that should be taken in response. It seeks to inform and _____ appropriate to different levels of government and to private citizens at home and at work.

A. Threat Conditions D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Facilitate decisions
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

Homeland Security Advisory System

139. The _____ shall be binding on the executive branch and suggested, although voluntary, to other levels of government and the private sector.

A. Threat Conditions D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Inform and facilitate decisions
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

140. There are five _____, each identified by a description and corresponding color.
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

141. The higher the _____, the greater the risk of a terrorist attack. Risk includes both the probability of an attack occurring and its potential gravity.
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

142. _____ shall be assigned by the Attorney General in consultation with the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security.
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

143. Except in exigent circumstances, the _____ shall seek the views of the appropriate Homeland Security Principals or their subordinates, and other parties as appropriate, on the Threat Condition to be assigned.
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

144. _____ may be assigned for the entire Nation, or they may be set for a particular geographic area or industrial sector.
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

145. Assigned _____ shall be reviewed at regular intervals to determine whether adjustments are warranted.
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

146. For facilities, personnel, and operations inside the territorial United States, all Federal departments, agencies, and offices other than military facilities shall conform their existing threat advisory systems to this system and henceforth administer their systems consistent with the determination of the Attorney General with regard to the _____ in effect.
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

Threat Condition

147. The assignment of a _____ shall prompt the implementation of an appropriate set of Protective Measures.

A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

148. _____ are the specific steps an organization shall take to reduce its vulnerability or increase its ability to respond during a period of heightened alert.

A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

149. The authority to craft and implement _____ rests with the Federal departments and agencies. It is recognized that departments and agencies may have several preplanned sets of responses to a particular Threat Condition to facilitate a rapid, appropriate, and tailored response.

A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

150. Department and agency heads are responsible for developing their own Protective Measures and other antiterrorism or _____, and resourcing, rehearsing, documenting, and maintaining these plans.

A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

151. Likewise, they retain the authority to respond, as necessary, to risks, threats, incidents, or events at facilities within the specific jurisdiction of their department or agency, and, as authorized by law, to direct agencies and industries to implement their own _____.

A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

Protective Measures

152. They shall continue to be responsible for taking all appropriate proactive steps to reduce the vulnerability of their personnel and facilities to _____.

A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

153. Federal department and agency heads shall submit an annual written report to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security, describing the steps they have taken to develop and implement appropriate _____ for each Threat Condition.

A. Threat Condition(s) D. Homeland Security Advisory System
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

Higher Threat Conditions

154. Higher Threat Conditions indicate greater risk of a_____, with risk including both probability and gravity.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Attorney General
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Terrorist act
F. None of the Above

155. Despite best efforts, there can be no guarantee that, at any given _____, a terrorist attack will not occur.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Attorney General
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Terrorist attack(s)
F. None of the Above

Threat Conditions and Associated Protective Measures

156. The world has changed since September 11, 2001. We remain a Nation at risk to terrorist attacks and will remain at risk for the near future. At all _____, we must remain vigilant, prepared, and ready to deter terrorist attacks.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Attorney General
D. Vigilant, prepared, and ready
E. Terrorist attack(s)
F. None of the Above

The following Threat Conditions each represent an increasing risk of terrorist attacks. Beneath each…

157. Low Condition (Green). This condition is declared when there is a low risk of terrorist attacks. Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific _____ they develop and implement:

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Attorney General
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Terrorist attack(s)
F. None of the Above

158. _____, as appropriate, preplanned Protective Measures.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Attorney General
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Terrorist attack(s)
F. None of the Above

159. Ensuring personnel receive proper training on the _____ and specific preplanned department or agency Protective Measures.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Attorney General
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Terrorist attack(s)
F. None of the Above

160. Institutionalizing a process to assure that all facilities and regulated sectors are regularly assessed for vulnerabilities to _____, and all reasonable measures are taken to mitigate these vulnerabilities.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Attorney General
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Terrorist attack(s)
F. None of the Above

161. Guarded Condition (Blue). This condition is declared when there is a general risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the _____taken in the previous Threat Condition, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Attorney General
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Terrorist attack(s)
F. None of the Above

162. Checking communications with _____or command locations.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Attorney General
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Designated emergency response
F. None of the Above

163. _____and updating emergency response procedures.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Providing
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Reviewing
F. None of the Above

164. _____ the public with any information that would strengthen its ability to act appropriately.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Providing
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Terrorist attack(s)
F. None of the Above

165. Elevated Condition (Yellow). An Elevated Condition is declared when there is a significant risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous Threat Conditions, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the_____that they will develop and implement:

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Providing
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Terrorist attack(s)
F. None of the Above

166. _____of critical locations.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Providing
D. Homeland Security Advisory System
E. Increasing surveillance
F. None of the Above

167. Coordinating _____as appropriate with nearby jurisdictions.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Protective Measures
C. Providing
D. Emergency plans
E. Terrorist attack(s)
F. None of the Above

168. Assessing whether the precise characteristics of the threat require the further refinement of preplanned_____.

A. Protective Measures
B. Assessing
C. Providing
D. Implementing
E. Preparing
F. None of the Above

169. _____, as appropriate, contingency and emergency response plans.
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Implementing
B. Assessing E. Preparing
C. Providing F. None of the Above

170. High Condition (Orange). A High Condition is declared when there is a high risk of terrorist attacks. In addition to the Protective Measures taken in the previous _____, Federal departments and agencies should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement:
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Implementing
B. Assessing E. Preparing
C. Providing F. None of the Above

171. _____necessary security efforts with Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies or any National Guard or other appropriate armed forces organizations;
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Implementing
B. Assessing E. Coordinating
C. Providing F. None of the Above

172. _____additional precautions at public events and possibly considering alternative venues or even cancellation;
A. Taking D. Implementing
B. Assessing E. Preparing
C. Providing F. None of the Above

173. _____ to execute contingency procedures, such as moving to an alternate site or dispersing their workforce.
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Implementing
B. Assessing E. Preparing
C. Providing F. None of the Above

174. _____threatened facility access to essential personnel only.
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Implementing
B. Assessing E. Preparing
C. Restricting F. None of the Above

175. Severe Condition (Red). A _____reflects a severe risk of terrorist attacks. Under most circumstances, the Protective Measures for a Severe Condition are not intended to be sustained for substantial periods of time.
A. Threat Condition(s) D. Severe Condition
B. Protective Measures E. Terrorist attack(s)
C. Attorney General F. None of the Above

176. In addition to the Protective Measures in the previous _____, Federal departments and agencies also should consider the following general measures in addition to the agency-specific Protective Measures that they will develop and implement.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Assessing
C. Increasing
D. Monitoring, redirecting, or constraining
E. Assigning emergency response personnel
F. None of the Above

177. _____or redirecting personnel to address critical emergency needs.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Assessing
C. Increasing
D. Monitoring, redirecting, or constraining
E. Assigning emergency response personnel
F. None of the Above

178. _____emergency response personnel and pre-positioning and mobilizing specially trained teams or resources;

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Assigning
C. Increasing
D. Monitoring, redirecting, or constraining
E. Assigning emergency response personnel
F. None of the Above

179. _____ transportation systems; and Closing public and government facilities.

A. Threat Condition(s)
B. Assessing
C. Increasing
D. Monitoring, redirecting, or constraining
E. Assigning emergency response personnel
F. None of the Above

SEC. 1435: 42 USC 300i-4.
SUPPLY DISRUPTION PREVENTION, DETECTION AND RESPONSE.

180. Disruption of Supply or Safety.—The Administrator, in coordination with the appropriate departments and agencies of the Federal government, shall review (or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements to provide for a review of) methods and means by which terrorists or other individuals or groups could disrupt the supply of _____ or take other actions against water collection, pretreatment, treatment, storage and distribution facilities which could render such water significantly less safe for human consumption.

A. Safe drinking water
B. Adequate supplies of drinking water
C. Cross-contamination
D. Applicable public health standards
E. Contamination of public water systems
F. None of the Above

181. Methods and means by which pipes and other constructed conveyances utilized in public water systems could be destroyed or otherwise prevented from providing adequate supplies of drinking water meeting _____.

A. Safety of drinking water
B. Adequate supplies of drinking water
C. Cross-contamination
D. Applicable public health standards
E. Contamination of public water systems
F. None of the Above

182. Methods and means by which information systems, including process controls and supervisory control and data acquisition and cyber systems at _____could be disrupted by terrorists or other groups.

A. Safety of drinking water
B. Adequate supplies of drinking water
C. Cross-contamination
D. Applicable public health standards
E. Community water systems
F. None of the Above

183. Alternative Sources.--The review under this section shall also include a review of the methods and means by which alternative supplies of drinking water could be provided in the event of the destruction, impairment or _____.

A. Safety of drinking water
B. Adequate supplies of drinking water
C. Cross-contamination
D. Applicable public health standards
E. Contamination of public water systems
F. None of the Above

184. Methods and means by which collection, pretreatment, treatment, storage and distribution facilities utilized or used in connection with public water systems and collection and pretreatment storage facilities used in connection with public water systems could be destroyed or otherwise prevented from providing _____ meeting applicable public health standards.

A. Safety of drinking water
B. Adequate supplies of drinking water
C. Cross-contamination
D. Applicable public health standards
E. Contamination of public water systems
F. None of the Above

185. Methods and means by which pipes, constructed conveyances, collection, pretreatment, treatment, storage and distribution systems that are utilized in connection with public water systems could be altered or affected so as to be subject to _____ of drinking water supplies.

A. Safety of drinking water
B. Adequate supplies of drinking water
C. Cross-contamination
D. Applicable public health standards
E. Contamination of public water systems
F. None of the Above

186. Methods and means by which pipes, constructed conveyances, collection, pretreatment, treatment, storage and distribution systems that are utilized in connection with public water systems could be reasonably protected from terrorist attacks or other acts intended to disrupt the supply or affect the _____.

A. Safety of drinking water
B. Adequate supplies of drinking water
C. Cross-contamination
D. Applicable public health standards
E. Contamination of public water systems
F. None of the Above

SPECIFIC PROTECTIVE MEASURES FOR INFRASTRUCTURE OWNERS/OPERATORS AT HIGH CONDITION (ORANGE)

187. _____threat condition high (orange) to all employees.

A. Consider
B. Announce
C. Implement
D. Conduct
E. Institute/increase
F. None of the Above

188. _____full or partial activation of emergency operations center.

A. Consider
B. Direct
C. Implement
D. Conduct
E. Institute/increase
F. None of the Above

189. _____policy and plans relating to restricting access to critical facilities and infrastructure.
A. Consider D. Conduct
B. Review E. Institute/increase
C. Implement F. None of the Above

190. _____periodic inspections of building facilities and HVAC systems for potential indicators/irregularities
A. Consider D. Conduct
B. Direct E. Institute/increase
C. Implement F. None of the Above

191. _____people to the Red Cross website for further review of protective measures for families and businesses.
A. Consider D. Conduct
B. Direct E. Institute/increase
C. Implement F. None of the Above

192. _____visibility in and around perimeters by increasing lighting and removing or trimming vegetation.
A. Consider D. Conduct
B. Direct E. Increase
C. Implement F. None of the Above

193. _____ stringent identification procedures to include conducting “hands on” checks of security badges for all personnel, if badges are required.
A. Approach D. Remind
B. Direct E. Rearrange
C. Implement F. None of the Above

194. _____personnel to properly display badges, if applicable, and enforce visibility.
A. Approach D. Remind
B. Direct E. Rearrange
C. Implement F. None of the Above

195. _____exterior vehicle barriers to alter traffic patterns near facilities.
A. Approach D. Remind
B. Direct E. Rearrange
C. Implement F. None of the Above

196. _____for law enforcement vehicles to be parked randomly near entrances and exits.
A. Approach D. Arrange
B. Direct E. Rearrange
C. Implement F. None of the Above

197. _____security at critical facilities.
A. Consider D. Conduct
B. Direct E. Enhance
C. Implement F. None of the Above

198. _____ vehicle, foot and roving security patrols.
A. Consider D. Conduct
B. Direct E. Institute/increase
C. Implement F. None of the Above

199. _____ random security guard shift changes.
A. Consider D. Conduct
B. Direct E. Institute/increase
C. Implement F. None of the Above

200. _____ all illegally parked vehicles in and around facilities, question drivers and direct them to move immediately. If the owner cannot be identified, have vehicle towed by law enforcement.
A. Approach D. Remind
B. Direct E. Rearrange
C. Implement F. None of the Above

201. If possible, institute a vehicle inspection program to include checking under the undercarriage of vehicles, under the hood, and in the trunk. _____ vehicle inspection training to security personnel.
A. Approach D. Provide
B. Direct E. Rearrange
C. Implement F. None of the Above

202. _____ citizens to report suspicious activities, packages and people, and report all suspicious activity immediately to local law enforcement.
A. Approach D. Provide
B. Direct E. Rearrange
C. Instruct F. None of the Above

203. _____, if possible, prior to entry, and inspect handbags, and briefcases, if possible.
A. Validate D. Encourage
B. Restrict E. Instruct
C. Inspect F. None of the Above

204. _____personnel to avoid routines, vary times and routes, and pre-plan with family members and supervisors.
A. Validate D. Encourage
B. Restrict E. Instruct
C. Inspect F. None of the Above

205. _____ vendor lists for all routine deliveries and repair services.
A. Validate D. Encourage
B. Restrict E. Instruct
C. Inspect F. None of the Above

206. _____vehicle parking close to buildings.
A. Validate D. Encourage
B. Restrict E. Instruct
C. Inspect F. None of the Above

207. _____all deliveries and consider accepting shipments only at offsite locations.
A. Validate D. Encourage
B. Restrict E. Instruct
C. Inspect F. None of the Above

208. _____identification, sign-in, and escorts for visitors.
A. Validate D. Encourage
B. Restrict E. Require
C. Inspect F. None of the Above

209. _____ people to be especially watchful for suspicious or unattended packages and articles either delivered or received through the mail.
A. Validate D. Encourage
B. Restrict E. Instruct
C. Inspect F. None of the Above

210. _____a public information officer to the state joint information center.
A. Validate D. Initiate
B. Send E. Instruct
C. Install F. None of the Above

211. _____ special locking devices on manhole covers in and around critical infrastructure facilities.
A. Validate D. Initiate
B. Send E. Instruct
C. Install F. None of the Above

212. _____ a system to enhance mail and package screening procedures (both announced and unannounced).
A. Validate D. Initiate
B. Send E. Instruct
C. Install F. None of the Above

POTENTIAL INDICATORS OF THREATS INVOLVING WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION (WMD) POTENTIAL INDICATORS OF WMD THREATS OR INCIDENTS:

213. Unusual/suspicious packages or containers, especially those found in unlikely or sensitive locations, such as those found near _____or enclosed spaces.
A. Enclosed spaces D. Maintenance/utility area
B. Send E. Around a building
C. Air intake/HVAC systems F. None of the Above

214. _____. Smells may range from fruity/flowery to sharp/pungent, garlic/ horseradish-like, bitter almonds, peach kernels, and new mown grass/hay.
A. Enclosed spaces D. Maintenance/utility area
B. Send E. Around a building
C. Install F. None of the Above

215. Unusual/unscheduled spraying or discovery of _____
A. Enclosed spaces D. Maintenance/utility area
B. Unusual/unscheduled E. Around a building
C. Install F. None of the Above

216. Unusual powders or liquids/droplets/mists/clouds, especially found near _____ or enclosed spaces.
A. Enclosed spaces D. Maintenance/utility area
B. Send E. Around a building
C. Air intake/HVAC systems F. None of the Above

217. Signs of tampering or break-in to a _____or maintenance/utility area.
A. Enclosed spaces D. Maintenance/utility area
B. Facility E. Around a building
C. Install F. None of the Above

218. Reports of suspicious person(s) or activities, especially those involving sensitive locations within or _____.
A. Enclosed spaces D. Maintenance/utility area
B. Send E. Around a building
C. Install F. None of the Above

What Drinking Water Utilities Can Do Now to Guard Against Terrorist and Security Threats
Guarding Against Unplanned Physical Intrusion

219. Lock all doors and _____at your office, drinking water well houses, treatment plants, and vaults, and make it a rule that doors are locked and alarms are set.
A. Set alarms D. Locked and alarms are set
B. Distribution system E. Control access to water supply reservoirs
C. Restricted areas F. None of the Above

220. Limit access to facilities and _____, giving close scrutiny to visitors and contractors.
A. Vehicles D. Locked and alarms are set
B. Distribution system E. Control access to water supply reservoirs
C. Restricted areas F. None of the Above

221. Increase security at treatment plants, and post “Employees Only” signs in_____.
A. Vehicles D. Locked and alarms are set
B. Distribution system E. Control access to water supply reservoirs
C. Restricted areas F. None of the Above

222. Secure hatches, meter boxes, hydrants, manholes and other access points to the water _____.
A. Vehicles D. Locked and alarms are set
B. Distribution system E. Control access to water supply reservoirs
C. Restricted areas F. None of the Above

223. _____in parking lots, treatment bays, and other areas with limited staffing.
A. Vehicles D. Locked and alarms are set
B. Increase lighting E. Control access to water supply reservoirs
C. Restricted areas F. None of the Above

224. _____to computer networks and control systems, and change the passwords frequently.
A. Vehicles D. Control access
B. Distribution system E. Control access to water supply reservoirs
C. Restricted areas F. None of the Above

225. _____ in equipment or vehicles at any time.
A. Vehicles D. Locked and alarms are set
B. Distribution system E. Control access to water supply reservoirs
C. Restricted areas F. None of the Above

226. Disinfection is the _____of combating microbiological contaminants. Make sure the system holds a chlorine residual at all times.
A. Vehicles D. Most effective means
B. Distribution system E. Control access to water supply reservoirs
C. Restricted areas F. None of the Above

Making Security a Priority For Employees
227. Upon the_____, change any electronic access codes and make sure keys and access cards are returned.
A. Employment practices D. Vigilance and the seriousness
B. Environmental protection E. Dismissal of an employee
C. Operational procedures F. None of the Above

228. Provide Customer Service staff with _____on how to handle a threat if it is called in.
A. Customer Service D. Emergency protocols
B. Neighborhood watch groups E. Training and checklists
C. Emergency response plans F. None of the Above

229. Establish _____ in those residential areas adjacent to water system facilities.
A. Customer Service D. Emergency protocols
B. Neighborhood watch groups E. Local law enforcement agencies
C. Emergency response plans F. None of the Above

230. _____and employment practices – know your employees.
A. Employment practices D. Vigilance and the seriousness
B. Environmental protection E. Upgrade hiring
C. Operational procedures F. None of the Above

231. Develop a security program with written plans and_____.
A. Employment practices D. Vigilance and the seriousness
B. Environmental protection E. Train employees frequently
C. Operational procedures F. None of the Above

232. Ensure all employees are aware of _____with relevant law enforcement, public health, environmental protection, and emergency response organizations.
A. Employment practices D. Vigilance and the seriousness
B. Environmental protection E. Communications protocols
C. Operational procedures F. None of the Above

233. Ensure that employees are fully aware of the importance of vigilance and the seriousness of breaches in security, and _____on site and immediately notify designated security officers or local law enforcement agencies.
A. Employment practices D. Vigilance and the seriousness
B. Environmental protection E. Make note of unaccompanied strangers
C. Operational procedures F. None of the Above

234. Consider varying the timing of operational procedures if possible in case someone is watching the_____.
A. Employment practices D. Vigilance and the seriousness
B. Environmental protection E. Pattern changes
C. Operational procedures F. None of the Above

Coordinating Actions for Effective Emergency Response.
235. Review existing _____, and ensure they are current and relevant.
A. Customer Service D. Emergency protocols
B. Neighborhood watch groups E. Local law enforcement agencies
C. Emergency response plans F. None of the Above

236. Develop clear protocols and chains-of-command for reporting and responding to threats along with relevant emergency management, law enforcement, environmental, public health officials, consumers and the media. Practice the _____ regularly.
A. Customer Service D. Emergency protocols
B. Neighborhood watch groups E. Local law enforcement agencies
C. Emergency response plans F. None of the Above

237. Ensure key utility personnel (both on and off duty) have access to crucial telephone numbers and _____at all times; keep the call list up to date.
A. Contact information D. Emergency protocols
B. Neighborhood watch groups E. Local law enforcement agencies
C. Emergency response plans F. None of the Above

238. Develop close relationships with local law enforcement agencies, and make sure they know where_____. Request they add your facilities to their routine rounds;
A. Customer Service D. Emergency protocols
B. Neighborhood watch groups E. Critical assets are located
C. Emergency response plans F. None of the Above

239. Report to county or State health officials any illness among the utility's customers that might be associated with water supplies, and_____.
A. Customer Service D. Emergency protocols
B. Neighborhood watch groups E. Thoroughly investigate any customer complaints
C. Emergency response plans F. None of the Above

240. Report criminal threats or _____ toward water utilities immediately to the local sheriff or city police department.

A. Suspicious behavior
B. Local law officials
C. Emergency response plans
D. Security and Infrastructure
E. Cost-effective physical improvements
F. None of the Above

241. Meet with local law officials so they can become familiar with plant layout and _____.

A. Suspicious behavior
B. Local law officials
C. Emergency response plans
D. Security and Infrastructure
E. Communications protocol
F. None of the Above

242. Assess the vulnerability of source water protection areas, drinking water treatment plants, distribution networks, and_____.

A. Suspicious behavior
B. Local law officials
C. Emergency response plans
D. Other key infrastructure elements
E. Cost-effective physical improvements
F. None of the Above

243. Move as quickly as possible with the most obvious and_____, such as tamper-proofing manhole covers, fire hydrants and valve boxes.

A. Suspicious behavior
B. Local law officials
C. Emergency response plans
D. Security and Infrastructure
E. Cost-effective physical improvements
F. None of the Above

244. Improve computer system and remote operational security; Seek financing for more expensive and_____.

A. Suspicious behavior
B. Local law officials
C. Emergency response plans
D. Comprehensive system improvements
E. Cost-effective physical improvements
F. None of the Above

Chapter 1 Chapter Summary

245. The threat of terrorist attacks using chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons with potentially _____demands new approaches, a focused strategy, and a new organization.

A. Enemies
B. Catastrophic consequences
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Expanded capabilities
E. Preventing terrorist use of nuclear weapons
F. None of the Above

246. Our country has already _____ and improved coordination among federal agencies, but more can be done to prepare and respond.

A. Enemies
B. Casualties
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Expanded capabilities
E. Preventing terrorist use of nuclear weapons
F. None of the Above

247. The expertise, technology, and material needed to build the most _____known to mankind — including chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear weapons—are proliferating. If our enemies acquire these weapons, they are likely to try to use them.

A. Enemies
B. Casualties
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Deadly weapons
E. Preventing terrorist use of nuclear weapons
F. None of the Above

248. The consequences of such an attack could be far more devastating than those we suffered on September 11— a chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear terrorist attack in the United States could cause large numbers of casualties, _____, and contamination, and could overwhelm local medical capabilities.

A. Enemies
B. Mass psychological disruption
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Expanded capabilities
E. Preventing terrorist use of nuclear weapons
F. None of the Above

249. Currently, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear detection capabilities are modest and _____are dispersed throughout the country at every level of government.

A. Enemies
B. Casualties
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Response capabilities
E. Preventing terrorist use of nuclear weapons
F. None of the Above

250. _____for chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear surveillance as well as for initial response efforts often rests with state and local hospitals and public health agencies.

A. Enemies
B. Casualties
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Expanded capabilities
E. Responsibility
F. None of the Above

Major Initiatives

251. Prevent terrorist use of nuclear weapons through better sensors and procedures. Our top scientific priority must be preventing terrorist use of_____.

A. Nuclear weapons
B. Casualties
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Expanded capabilities
E. Preventing terrorist use of nuclear weapons
F. None of the Above

252. The Department of Homeland Security will implement a _____and technologies to detect and prevent the transport of nuclear explosives toward our borders and into the United States.

A. New system of procedures
B. Active detection systems
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Detect and prevent the transport
E. Biological or chemical agents
F. None of the Above

253. The Department of Homeland Security will develop and deploy _____and detection systems against the entry of such materials at all ports of entry in the United States and at major overseas cargo loading facilities.

A. Develop and deploy
B. Active detection systems
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Detect and prevent the transport
E. New inspection procedures
F. None of the Above

254. The Department—in cooperation with the Department of Transportation, state and local governments, and the private sector—will develop additional _____and detection systems throughout our national transportation structure to detect the movement of nuclear materials within the United States.

A. Develop and deploy
B. Inspection procedures
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Detect and prevent the transport
E. Biological or chemical agents
F. None of the Above

255. It will also _____and development efforts aimed at new and better passive and active detection systems.

A. Develop and deploy
B. Initiate and sustain research
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Detect and prevent the transport
E. Biological or chemical agents
F. None of the Above

256. Detect _____and attacks. The federal government, with due attention to constraints such as the need for low operating costs, will develop sensitive and highly selective systems that detect the release of biological or chemical agents.

A. Develop and deploy
B. Active detection systems
C. Nuclear surveillance
D. Detect and prevent the transport
E. Chemical and biological materials
F. None of the Above

Biological Incidents

257. Several _____can be adapted and used as terrorist weapons. These include anthrax (sometimes found in sheep), tularemia (or rabbit fever), cholera, encephalitis, the plague (sometimes found in prairie dog colonies), and botulism (found in improperly canned food).

A. These agents
B. Rickettsia
C. Disease
D. Botulism
E. Biological agents
F. None of the Above

258. _____ pose very serious threats given their fairly accessible nature, and the potential for their rapid spread. The potential for devastating casualties is high in a biological incident.

A. These agents
B. Biological agents
C. Disease
D. Botulism
E. Anthrax
F. None of the Above

259. _____ are disseminated in the following ways: by the use of aerosols (spray devices), oral (contaminating food or water supplies), dermal (direct skin contact with the substance) exposure, or injection.

A. These agents
B. Rickettsia
C. Disease
D. Botulism
E. Anthrax
F. None of the Above

260. There are four common types of _____: bacteria, viruses, rickettsia, and toxins.

A. These agents
B. Rickettsia
C. Disease
D. Biological agents
E. Anthrax
F. None of the Above

Bacteria and Rickettsia

261. Bacteria are single-celled organisms that multiply by cell division and can cause disease in humans, plants, or animals. Although true cells, _____are smaller than bacteria and live inside individual host cells.

A. These agents
B. Rickettsia
C. Disease
D. Botulism
E. Anthrax
F. None of the Above

262. Examples of bacteria include _____ (bacillus anthracis), cholera (Vibrio cholerae), plague (Yersinia pestis), and tularemia (Francisella tularensis); an example of rickettsia is Q fever (coxiella burnetii).
A. These agents D. Botulism
B. Rickettsia E. Anthrax
C. Disease F. None of the Above

263. You may be familiar with the disease anthrax, associated with cattle, sheep, and horses serving as hosts. Handling of contaminated hair, wool, hides, flesh, or other animal substances can lead to contracting cutaneous (dermal) _____.
A. These agents D. Botulism
B. Rickettsia E. Anthrax
C. Disease F. None of the Above

264. However, the purposeful dissemination of spores in aerosol, such as for terroristic purposes, is another way people could contract it and is a more dangerous form of the _____.
A. These agents D. Botulism
B. Rickettsia E. Anthrax
C. Disease F. None of the Above

Virus
265. Viruses are the simplest type of_____. They lack a system for their own metabolism and therefore depend upon living cells to multiply. This means that a virus will not live long outside of a host.
A. Microorganisms D. Botulism
B. Rickettsia E. Anthrax
C. Disease F. None of the Above

266. Types of _____that could serve as biological agents include smallpox, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, and the viral hemorrhagic fevers such as the Ebola and Marburg viruses, and Lassa fever.
A. Viruses D. Botulism
B. Rickettsia E. Anthrax
C. Disease F. None of the Above

Toxins
267. Toxins are toxic substances of natural origin produced by an animal, plant, or microbe. They differ from chemical agents in that they are not manmade and typically they are much more _____.
A. Microbe D. Toxin
B. Chemical agents E. Germ terrorism
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

268. Toxins, in several cases, are easily extracted for use as a terrorist weapon, and, by weight, usually are more _____ than many chemical agents.
A. Microbe D. Toxic
B. Chemical agents E. Germ terrorism
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

269. The four common toxins thought of as potential _____are botulism (botulinum), SEB (staphylococcal enterotoxin B), ricin, and mycotoxins.
A. Microbe D. Toxin
B. Chemical agents E. Germ terrorism
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

270. Ricin is a _____ derived from the castor bean plant, available worldwide. There have been several documented cases involving ricin throughout the U.S., particularly in rural areas.
A. Microbe D. Toxin
B. Chemical agents E. Germ terrorism
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

Routes of Exposure
271. The primary routes of exposure for _____ are inhalation and ingestion. Skin absorption and injection also are potential routes of entry, but are less likely.
A. Microbe D. Toxin
B. Chemical agents E. Germ terrorism
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

QUOTE-UNQUOTE
272. "_____... is the single most dangerous threat to our national security in the foreseeable future." R. James Woolsey, Director of Central Intelligence 1993-95
A. Microbe D. Toxin
B. Chemical agents E. Germ terrorism
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

273. "_____ this is going to hurt us; there is no question in my mind." M. Blitzer, Ex FBI Directing section on Domestic Terrorism
A. Lethal germs D. Weapons
B. Chemical agents E. Germ terrorism
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

274. "Jihad has at last discovered how to win the holy war - _____." Nasser Asad Al-Tamimi, Islamic Radical
A. Lethal germs D. Weapons
B. Chemical agents E. Germ terrorism
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

275. "If I have indeed acquired these weapons, then I thank God for enabling me to do so. And if I seek to acquire these weapons, I am carrying out a duty. It would be a sin for Muslims not to try to possess the _____ that would prevent the infidels from inflicting harm on Muslims." Osama Bin Laden, Terrorist suspected of bombing the World Trade Center and Embassies in Africa
A. Lethal germs D. Weapons
B. Chemical agents E. Germ terrorism
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

276. "The _____ was awoken in Japan, now the rest of the world will have to learn the lesson."
Mohammed X, Arabia Forums
A. Lethal germs D. Weapons
B. Chemical agents E. Germ terrorism
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

ANTHRAX AND BIOLOGICAL AGENTS
277. Certain _____ together with antidote are to some degree effective in treating, although how far is still highly uncertain (tests for strains have been done only on animals).
A. Biological weapons D. Biological killers
B. Virus E. Biological germs
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

278. Effectiveness for the very old and very young (the vulnerable heart of the civilian frontier) is extremely doubtful. Moreover, treatment should begin immediately- creating problems in the event of an _____ (90 percent fatality).
A. Biological weapons D. Biological killers
B. Virus E. Biological / Chemical agents
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

279. Like many other _____, anthrax spores can be contained in plastic aerosol form.
A. Biological weapons D. Biological killers
B. Virus E. Biological / Chemical agents
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

280. Most of America's enemies have_____. Terrorist groups in the Middle East and their supporters have shown a keen interest in the virus that has claimed the spotlight of the American media.
A. Biological weapons D. Biological killers
B. Virus E. Anthrax stockpiles
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

281. In its crude form, _____can be manufactured in-house using widely-available biological skills and materials. An extremely infectious disease found in livestock, inhalation causes flu-like symptoms for a number of days, followed by a brief respite while the disease lies dormant, then the onset of respiratory failure, shock and death.
A. Biological weapons D. Biological killers
B. Anthrax E. Biological
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

282. Vaccinations are presently being upgraded in the US to include the full range of _____. American special units and general emergency personnel are to receive vaccinations in addition to soldiers.
A. Biological weapons D. Biological killers
B. Virus E. Anthrax types
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

283. Other _____ cultivated for terrorist use include: Botulism, plague, Ricin and Aflatoxin.
A. Biological weapons D. Biological killers
B. Virus E. Biological / Chemical agents
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

284. Where Americans have reason to fear a _____ (mass casualty) attack - a single crop sprayer over a major city could kill 3 million.
A. Biological weapons D. Biological killers
B. Virus E. Biological / Chemical agents
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

285. _____ can be used in many different ways, in a variety of scenarios. For example, Ricin is a deadly toxin that could be used for assassinations; insects could be used to spread deadly diseases; food or water supplies could be contaminated.
A. Biological weapons D. Biological killers
B. Virus E. Biological / Chemical agents
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

286. Undoubtedly, however, rapid, large-scale anti- personnel use of _____ requires their dissemination through the air and inhalation into the lungs.
A. Biological weapons D. Biological killers
B. Virus E. Biological / Chemical agents
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

287. When used effectively in this way biological weapons have an area coverage which makes them equivalent to _____as weapons of mass destruction. There are many estimates in the open literature that confirm this conclusion.
A. Biological weapons D. Nuclear weapons
B. Virus E. Biological / Chemical agents
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

288. For example, the Office of Technology Assessment of the United States Congress has calculated that a mere 100 kg of _____ spores, spread as a line source and allowed to drift on the wind on a clear, calm night over Washington DC, could kill between 1 and 3 million people.
A. Biological weapons D. Sarin nerve gas
B. Anthrax E. Biological / Chemical agents
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

289. The difference between nuclear and _____of mass destruction, as the Iraqi example clearly demonstrates, is that it is much easier and cheaper to produce a biological weapons arsenal.
A. Biological weapons D. Sarin nerve gas
B. Anthrax E. Biological / Chemical agents
C. Biological agents F. None of the Above

290. The ease with which such agents can be produced means that they could also be available to rogue states or even sub-state terrorist groups. It is known that the Japanese sect which used _____against commuters on the Tokyo underground was also interested in the use of anthrax.

A. Biological weapons
B. Anthrax
C. Biological agents
D. Sarin nerve gas
E. Biological / Chemical agents
F. None of the Above

291. _____ is one of a group of so-called 'classical' biological warfare agents. It was weaponized in the US offensive biological weapons program which ran from 1942 to 1969.

A. Biological weapons
B. Anthrax
C. Biological agents
D. Sarin nerve gas
E. Biological / Chemical agents
F. None of the Above

292. _____ is an obvious agent of choice because it forms a spore which is resistant to environmental damage.

A. Biological weapons
B. Anthrax
C. Biological agents
D. Sarin nerve gas
E. Biological / Chemical agents
F. None of the Above

Nuclear Incidents

293. The greatest potential terrorist threat for a _____ would be to use such a device as a form of extortion. The U.S. government has plans to meet such a threatened use. Presently, there is no known instance of any nongovernmental group close to obtaining or producing a nuclear weapon.

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Conventional explosive (RDD)
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

294. The purpose of an attack where nuclear materials are incorporated into a _____ would be to spread radioactive materials around the bomb site.

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Conventional explosive (RDD)
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

295. There are two fundamentally different threats in the area of _____. One is the use, threatened use, or threatened detonation of a nuclear bomb.

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Conventional explosive (RDD)
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

296. The other is the detonation, or threatened detonation, of a conventional explosive incorporating _____ (radiological dispersal devices or RDD).

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Conventional explosive (RDD)
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

297. It is unlikely that any terrorist organization could acquire or build a nuclear device, or acquire and use a fully functional nuclear weapon. The number of nations with nuclear capability is small, and each places a high priority on the control of its _____.

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Conventional explosive (RDD)
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

298. Even if a nation supporting terrorism could develop a nuclear capability, experts believe it would be implausible for that nation to turn a completed weapon over to a group that might use it against them. The theft of a completed _____ also is unlikely.

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Conventional explosive (RDD)
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

299. All nuclear nations have placed their nuclear arsenals under the highest security. All Western and former Soviet nuclear weapons are protected with a _____ system that renders the weapon harmless until the proper code is entered.

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Conventional explosive (RDD)
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

300. This would disrupt normal, day-to-day activities, and would raise the level of concern among first responders regarding long-term health issues. It would prove to be difficult to perform complete _____.

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Conventional explosive (RDD)
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

301. Another possible scenario involving nuclear materials would be the detonation of a large device, such as a truck bomb (large vehicle with high quantities of explosives), in the vicinity of a nuclear power plant or a _____in transport.

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Conventional explosive (RDD)
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

302. Such an attack could have widespread effects. The frequency of shipments of _____ is increasing throughout the world.

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Radiological materials
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

303. There are three main types of _____emitted from radioactive materials: alpha, beta, and gamma radiation.

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Nuclear radiation
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

Radiation Introduction

304. Radiation is _____ in the form of waves and particles. It is a natural phenomenon that has existed since the beginning of time and is found everywhere.

A. Nuclear material(s)
B. Nuclear weapon(s)
C. Gamma radiation
D. Conventional explosive (RDD)
E. Permissible Action Link (PAL)
F. None of the Above

305. Exposure to radiation is measured in _____. The average person receives approximately 360 millirem per year from all sources of natural and man-made radiation.

A. Millirems
B. Radioactive
C. Gamma radiation
D. Radioactive materials
E. Radon gas
F. None of the Above

306. We are exposed to naturally occurring background radiation every day of our lives from such things as the earth, cosmic rays, radon gas, naturally radioactive foods such as bananas, buildings made of naturally _____ such as granite, and even each other, as our bodies are naturally radioactive.

A. Millirems
B. Radioactive
C. Gamma radiation
D. Radioactive materials
E. Radon gas
F. None of the Above

307. The greatest single source of background exposure (an average of 200 millirem per year) comes from _____.

A. Millirems
B. Radioactive
C. Gamma radiation
D. Radioactive materials
E. Radon gas
F. None of the Above

308. We are also exposed to man-made radiation from such things as dental x-rays, medical procedures, and televisions. Certain activities increase our exposure to radiation such as smoking (cigarette smoke contains_____) or airline travel (radiation exposure is higher at higher elevations).

A. Millirems
B. Radioactive
C. Gamma radiation
D. Radioactive particles
E. Radon gas
F. None of the Above

What is Radioactivity?

309. Radioactivity occurs when unstable nuclei of atoms decay and emit particles. These particles may have high energy and can have bad effects on living tissue. There are many types of _____.

A. Alpha particle(s)
B. Radiation
C. Gamma radiation
D. Beta particles
E. Radionuclide(s)
F. None of the Above

How does Nuclear Waste get to You?

310. The planet's water cycle is the main way _____is spread in the environment. When radioactive waste mixes with water, it is ferried through this water cycle.

A. Alpha particle(s)
B. Radioactive
C. Gamma radiation
D. Radiation
E. Radionuclide(s)
F. None of the Above

311. _____ in water are absorbed by surrounding vegetation and ingested by local marine and animal life.
A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

312. _____can also be in the air and can be deposited on people, plants, animals, and soil.
A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radiation E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

313. People can inhale or ingest radionuclides in air, drinking water, or food. Depending on the half-life of the_____, it could stay in a person for much longer than a lifetime.
A. Alpha particle(s) D. Radiation
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

314. The half-life is the amount of time it takes for a _____to decay to one half of its original amount. Some materials have half-lives of more than 1,000 years!
A. Alpha particle(s) D. Radioactive material
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

Alpha Particles
315. Alpha particles are the heaviest and most highly charged of the nuclear particles. However, _____ cannot travel more than a few inches in air and are completely stopped by an ordinary sheet of paper.
A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

316. The outermost layer of dead skin that covers the body can stop even the most energetic _____. However, if ingested through eating, drinking, or breathing contaminated materials, they can become an internal hazard.
A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

317. Experiments where _____ were collided with various atoms showed that they were the same mass and charge as a Helium nucleus.
A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

318. From this we know that an _____ consists of two neutrons and two protons and so carries a charge of +2.
A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

Alpha Summary

319. _____ consist of two neutrons and two protons (helium atoms with two electrons removed). The daughter nucleus therefore has an atomic (serial) number two lower and a mass number four lower than the parent nucleus.

A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

Beta Particles

320. Beta particles are smaller and travel much faster than _____. Typical beta particles can travel several millimeters through tissue, but they generally do not penetrate far enough to reach the vital inner organs.

A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

321. Exposure to _____ from outside the body is normally thought of as a slight hazard.

A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

322. However, if the skin is exposed to large amounts of beta radiation for long periods of time, skin burns may result. If removed from the skin shortly after exposure, _____materials will not cause serious burns.

A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta-emitting
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

323. Like alpha particles, _____ are considered to be an internal hazard if taken into the body by eating, drinking, or breathing contaminated materials.

A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

324. _____contamination also can enter the body through unprotected open wounds.

A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Beta-emitting
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

Beta Particles

325. Experiments show that _____ are the same as electrons but come from within the nucleus and not from the electron cloud.

A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

326. The emission of a _____ results from a neutron changing into a positively charged proton. The daughter nucleus therefore has an atomic (serial) number one higher than the parent nucleus.
A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particle
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

Gamma Rays
327. _____ usually occurs in association with alpha and beta emission.
A. Gamma emission D. Radiation
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

328. _____ possess no charge or mass; thus emission of gamma rays by a nucleus does not result in a change in chemical properties of the nucleus but merely in the loss of a certain amount of radiant energy.
A. Gamma emission D. Radiation
B. Gamma rays E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

329. Gamma rays are a type of _____ transmitted through space in the form of waves.
A. Alpha particle(s) D. Beta particles
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

330. _____ are pure energy and therefore are the most penetrating type of radiation.
A. Gamma emission D. Radiation
B. Gamma rays E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

331. They can travel great distances and can penetrate most materials. This creates a problem for humans, because _____can attack all tissues and organs.
A. Gamma emission D. Radiation
B. Radioactive E. Gamma rays
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

332. _____ has very distinctive, short-term symptoms. Acute radiation sickness occurs when an individual is exposed to a large amount of radiation within a short period of time. Symptoms of acute radiation sickness include skin irritation, nausea, vomiting, high fever, hair loss, and dermal burns.
A. Gamma emission D. Radiation
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

333. The emission of _____is a compensation by the atomic nucleus for the unstable state that follows alpha and beta processes in the nucleus.
A. Gamma emission D. Gamma rays
B. Radioactive E. Radionuclide(s)
C. Gamma radiation F. None of the Above

What is a Dirty Bomb?

334. Conceptually, a dirty bomb is a very simple device. It's a conventional explosive, such as TNT (trinitrotoluene),_____.

A. Explosive destruction
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Knock an orbital electron
D. Propelling radioactive material
E. Packaged with radioactive material
F. None of the Above

335. It's a lot cruder and cheaper than a nuclear bomb, and it's also a lot less effective. But it does have the combination of _____ and radiation damage.

A. Explosive destruction
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Knock an orbital electron
D. Propelling radioactive material
E. Radioactive material spreads
F. None of the Above

336. High explosives inflict damage with rapidly expanding, very hot gas. The basic idea of a dirty bomb is to use the gas expansion as a means of _____ over a wide area rather than as a destructive force in its own right.

A. Explosive destruction
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Knock an orbital electron
D. Propelling radioactive material
E. Radioactive material spreads
F. None of the Above

337. When the explosive goes off, the _____ in a sort of dust cloud, carried by the wind that reaches a wider area than the explosion itself.

A. Explosive destruction
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Knock an orbital electron
D. Propelling radioactive material
E. Radioactive material spreads
F. None of the Above

338. The _____ of the bomb would be ionizing radiation from the radioactive material.

A. Explosive destruction
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Knock an orbital electron
D. Propelling radioactive material
E. Radioactive material spreads
F. None of the Above

339. Ionizing radiation, which includes alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays and X-rays, is radiation that has enough energy to_____.

A. Explosive destruction
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Knock an orbital electron
D. Propelling radioactive material
E. Knock an orbital electron off of an atom
F. None of the Above

340. _____the balance between the atom's positively charged protons and negatively charged electrons, giving the atom a net electrical charge (the atom becomes an ion).

A. Explosive destruction
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Knock an orbital electron
D. Propelling radioactive material
E. Losing an electron throws off
F. None of the Above

341. If this happens in a person's body, the ion can cause a lot of serious problems, because an ion's electrical charge may lead to unnatural chemical reactions inside cells. Among other things, the charge can break _____.

A. Explosive destruction
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Knock an orbital electron
D. Propelling radioactive material
E. Radioactive material spreads
F. None of the Above

342. In a dirty bomb, the ionizing radiation would come from _____ (also called radioisotopes).

A. Dirty bomb
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Radioactive isotopes
D. Ionization radiation
E. Radiation sickness
F. None of the Above

343. _____ are simply atoms that decay over time. In other words, the arrangement of protons, neutrons and electrons that make up the atom gradually changes, forming different atoms.

A. Dirty bomb
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Radioactive isotopes
D. Ionization radiation
E. Radiation sickness
F. None of the Above

344. This _____releases a lot of energy in the form of ionizing radiation. We're exposed to small doses of ionizing radiation all the time -- it comes from outer space, it comes from natural radioactive isotopes, it comes from X-ray machines.

A. Dirty bomb
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Radioactive isotopes
D. Ionization radiation
E. Radioactive decay
F. None of the Above

345. This _____ can and does cause cancer, but the risk is relatively low because you only encounter it in very small doses.

A. Dirty bomb
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Radioactive isotopes
D. Ionization radiation
E. Radiation
F. None of the Above

346. A cell with a broken strand of _____ will either die or the DNA will develop a mutation. If a lot of cells die, the body can develop various diseases.

A. Dirty bomb
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Radioactive isotopes
D. Ionization radiation
E. Radiation sickness
F. None of the Above

347. If the _____, a cell may become cancerous, and this cancer may spread.

A. Dirty bomb
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Radioactive isotopes
D. Ionization radiation
E. Radiation sickness
F. None of the Above

348. _____ may also cause cells to malfunction, resulting in a wide variety of symptoms collectively referred to as radiation sickness.

A. Dirty bomb
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Radioactive isotopes
D. Ionization radiation
E. Radiation sickness
F. None of the Above

349. Radiation sickness can be deadly, but people can survive it, particularly if they receive a bone _____.

A. Dirty bomb
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Radioactive isotopes
D. Ionization radiation
E. Radiation sickness
F. None of the Above

350. A _____ would boost the radiation level above normal levels, increasing the risk of cancer and radiation sickness to some degree. Most likely, the bomb wouldn't kill many people right away, but it could possibly kill people years down the road.

A. Dirty bomb
B. Long-term destructive force
C. Radioactive isotopes
D. Ionization radiation
E. Radiation sickness
F. None of the Above

Incendiary Incidents

351. An _____ is any mechanical, electrical, or chemical device used intentionally to initiate combustion and start a fire.

A. Delay mechanism
B. An igniter or fuse
C. Chemical Reaction
D. Incendiary device
E. Complicated self-igniting chemical device
F. None of the Above

352. A delay mechanism consists of chemical, electrical, or mechanical elements. These elements may be used singly or in combinations. _____are materials that burn with a hot flame for a designated period of time. Their purpose is to set fire to other materials or structures.

A. Delay mechanism
B. An igniter or fuse
C. Chemical Reaction
D. Incendiary devices
E. Incendiary materials
F. None of the Above

353. _____ may be simple or elaborate and come in all shapes and sizes. The type of device is limited only by the terrorist's imagination and ingenuity.

A. Delay mechanism
B. An igniter or fuse
C. Chemical Reaction
D. Incendiary devices
E. Complicated self-igniting chemical device
F. None of the Above

354. An _____ can be a simple match applied to a piece of paper, or a matchbook-and-cigarette arrangement, or a complicated self-igniting chemical device.

A. Delay mechanism
B. An igniter or fuse
C. Chemical Reaction
D. Incendiary device
E. Complicated self-igniting chemical device
F. None of the Above

355. Normally, an _____ is a material or mixture of materials designed to produce enough heat and flame to cause combustible material to burn once it reaches its ignition temperature.

A. Delay mechanism
B. An igniter or fuse
C. Chemical Reaction
D. Incendiary device
E. Complicated self-igniting chemical device
F. None of the Above

356. Each device consists of three basic components: an igniter or fuse, a container or body, and an _____or filler. The container can be glass, metal, plastic, or paper, depending on its desired use.

A. Delay mechanism
B. An igniter or fuse
C. Chemical Reaction
D. Incendiary devices
E. Incendiary material
F. None of the Above

357. A device containing chemical materials usually will be in a metal or other non-breakable container. An _____ that uses a liquid accelerator usually will be in a breakable container, e.g., glass.
A. Delay mechanism D. Incendiary device
B. An igniter or fuse E. Complicated self-igniting chemical device
C. Chemical Reaction F. None of the Above

358. Generally, crime scene investigators find three types of _____: electrical, mechanical, or chemical. These may be used singularly or in combinations.
A. Delay mechanism D. Incendiary devices
B. An igniter or fuse E. Complicated self-igniting chemical device
C. Chemical Reaction F. None of the Above

359. Only specially trained personnel should handle _____ discovered prior to ignition. Handling of such devices by inexperienced individuals can result in ignition and possible injury or death. In addition, proper handling is critical for crime scene preservation.
A. Delay mechanism D. Incendiary devices
B. An igniter or fuse E. Complicated self-igniting chemical device
C. Chemical Reaction F. None of the Above

The Fire Tetrahedron
360. Modern day thinking now accepts there is a fourth element required to sustain combustion. It is _____ and must be present with all the other elements at the same time in order to produce fire.
A. Delay mechanism D. Incendiary devices
B. An igniter or fuse E. Complicated self-igniting chemical device
C. Chemical Reaction F. None of the Above

The four elements are:-
361. Enough _____ to sustain combustion,
A. Heat D. Oxygen
B. Fire E. Tetrahedron
C. Fuel F. None of the Above

362. Enough _____ to raise the material to its ignition temperature,
A. Heat D. Fire extinguisher
B. Fire E. Tetrahedron
C. Fuel F. None of the Above

363. Some sort of _____ or combustible material, and
A. Heat D. Fire extinguisher
B. Fire E. Tetrahedron
C. Fuel F. None of the Above

364. The chemical, _____ that is fire.
A. Heat D. Exothermic reaction
B. Fire E. Tetrahedron
C. Fuel F. None of the Above

365. Once you have three sides of the fire triangle you promote a fourth element, a chemical reaction, consequently you have a fire "_____." The important thing to remember is, take any of these four things away, and you will not have a fire or the fire will be extinguished.
A. Heat D. Fire extinguisher
B. Fire E. Tetrahedron
C. Fuel F. None of the Above

366. To extinguish a fire by the fourth element you need to interfere with the_____. One way is to mop up the free radicals in the chemical reaction using certain chemicals.
A. Heat D. Chemical reaction
B. Fire E. Tetrahedron
C. Fuel F. None of the Above

367. Class C - Electrical: _____. As long as it's "plugged in," it would be considered a class C fire.
A. Flammable gases D. Solid combustible materials
B. Potassium E. Energized electrical equipment
C. Metal-X, foam F. None of the Above

368. Class D - Metals: potassium, _____, aluminum, magnesium
A. Sodium D. Solid combustible materials
B. Potassium E. Energized electrical equipment
C. Metal-X, foam F. None of the Above

369. Unless you work in a laboratory or in an industry that uses these materials, it is unlikely you'll have to deal with a Class D fire. It takes special extinguishing agents (_____) to fight such a fire.
A. Flammable gases D. Solid combustible materials
B. Potassium E. Energized electrical equipment
C. Metal-X, foam F. None of the Above

370. BCF and other Halon extinguishers will achieve this. It also creates _____; however, this type of extinguisher is being phased out. In the future other extinguishing agents may be found using this principle.
A. Flammable gases D. Solid combustible materials
B. An inert gas barrier E. Energized electrical equipment
C. Metal-X, foam F. None of the Above

371. Not all fires are the same, and they are classified according to the type of fuel that is burning. If you use the wrong type of _____on the wrong class of fire, you can, in fact, make matters worse. It is therefore very important to understand the four different fire classifications.
A. Flammable gases D. Fire extinguisher
B. Potassium E. Energized electrical equipment
C. Metal-X, foam F. None of the Above

372. Class A - Wood, paper, cloth, trash, plastics. _____ that are not metals.
A. Flammable gases D. Solid combustible materials
B. Potassium E. Energized electrical equipment
C. Metal-X, foam F. None of the Above

373. Class B - Flammable liquids: gasoline, oil, grease, acetone. Any _____in a liquid state, on fire. This classification also includes flammable gases.
A. Flammable gases D. Solid combustible materials
B. Potassium E. Energized electrical equipment
C. Non-metal F. None of the Above

374. Most fire extinguishers will have a_____. An empty fire extinguisher, a common fixture at most facilities. Make sure you have a schedule to check your fire extinguishers on a monthly basis.
A. Flammable gases D. Solid combustible materials
B. Potassium E. Energized electrical equipment
C. Metal-X, foam F. None of the Above

Chemical Incidents - Chemical agents fall into five classes:
375. _____, which disrupt nerve impulse transmissions.
A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

376. _____, also called vesicants, which cause severe burns to eyes, skin, and tissues of the respiratory tract.
A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

377. _____, which interfere with the ability of blood to transport oxygen.
A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

378. _____, which severely stress respiratory system tissues.
A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

379. _____, which cause respiratory distress and tearing designed to incapacitate. They also can cause intense pain to the skin, especially in moist areas of the body. They are often called Riot Control Agents.
A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. Irritating agents
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

Nerve Agents

380. _____ are similar in nature to organophosphate pesticides, but with a higher degree of toxicity. All are toxic at small concentrations (a small drop could be fatal).

A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

381. The agents include sarin (GB) used by terrorists against Japanese civilians and by the Iraqis against Iran; Soman (GD); tabun (GA); and V agent (_____).

A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. VX
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

382. These materials are liquids that typically are sprayed as an aerosol for dissemination. In the case of GA, GB, and GD, the first letter "G" refers to the country (Germany) that developed the agent, and the second letter indicates the order of development. In the case of VX, the "V" stands for "venom" while the "_____" represents one of the chemicals in the specific compound.

A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

383. The victims' symptoms will be an early outward warning sign of the use of nerve agents. There are various generic symptoms similar to _____.

A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

384. The victims will salivate, lacrymate, urinate, and defecate _____.

A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

Other symptoms may include

385. _____ Pinpointed pupils, dimmed and blurred vision, pain aggravated by sunlight.

A. Eyes D. Respiratory system
B. Skin E. Digestive system
C. Nervous system F. None of the Above

386. _____ Excessive sweating and fine muscle tremors.

A. Eyes D. Respiratory system
B. Skin E. Digestive system
C. Nervous system F. None of the Above

387. _____Involuntary twitching and contractions.

A. Eyes D. Respiratory system
B. Skin E. Digestive system
C. Nervous system F. None of the Above

388. _____Runny nose and nasal congestion, chest pressure and congestion, coughing and difficulty in breathing;
A. Eyes D. Respiratory system
B. Skin E. Digestive system
C. Nervous system F. None of the Above

389. _____ Excessive salivation, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, involuntary defecation and urination.
A. Eyes D. Respiratory system
B. Skin E. Digestive system
C. Nervous system F. None of the Above

390. _____ Giddiness, anxiety, difficulty in thinking and sleeping (nightmares).
A. Eyes D. Respiratory system
B. Skin E. Digestive system
C. Nervous system F. None of the Above

Nerve Agents
391. _____ resemble water or light oil in pure form and possess no odor. The most efficient distribution is as an aerosol. Small explosions and equipment to generate mists (spray devices) may be present.
A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

392. _____ kill insect life, birds, and other animals as well as humans. Many dead animals at the scene of an incident may be another outward warning sign or detection clue.
A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

Blister Agents
393. Blister agents are also referred to as _____ due to their characteristic smell. They are similar in nature to other corrosive materials first responders encounter.
A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

394. Mustard (H, HD), and lewisite (L) are common _____. All are very toxic, although much less so than nerve agents.
A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

395. A few drops on the skin can cause severe injury, and three grams absorbed through the skin can be fatal. _____ may not appear for hours or days.
A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

The symptoms of blister agents include:
396. _____Reddening, congestion, tearing, burning, and a "gritty" feeling; in severe cases, swelling of the eyelids, severe pain, and spasm of the eyelids;
A. Eyes D. Respiratory system
B. Skin E. Digestive system
C. Nervous system F. None of the Above

397. _____ are heavy, oily liquids, dispersed by aerosol or vaporization, so small explosions or spray equipment may be present. In a pure state they are nearly colorless and odorless, but slight impurities give them a dark color and an odor suggesting mustard, garlic, or onions.
A. Choking agents D. Blister agents
B. Nerve agents E. X
C. Blood agents F. None of the Above

398. _____Within 2 to 12 hours, burning sensation in the nose and throat, hoarseness, profusely running nose, severe cough, and shortness of breath; and
A. Eyes D. Respiratory system
B. Skin E. Digestive system
C. Nervous system F. None of the Above

399. _____Within 1 to 12 hours, initial mild itching followed by redness, tenderness, and burning pain, followed by burns and fluid-filled blisters. The effects are enhanced in the warm, moist areas of the groin and armpits;
A. Eyes D. Respiratory system
B. Skin E. Digestive system
C. Nervous system F. None of the Above

400. _____ Within two to three hours, abdominal pain, nausea, blood-stained vomiting, and bloody diarrhea.
A. Eyes D. Respiratory system
B. Skin E. Digestive system
C. Nervous system F. None of the Above

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