

# REVIEW QUESTIONS

Refer to the N-GET Study Guide for answers to questions.

## SECURITY

1. What is the purpose of the Security program?
2. What is your role and responsibility as a worker in the Security program?
3. Identify the three major security areas.
4. State the role of the Security Force.
5. You need to take your lunch into the protected area with you. What must be done with it prior to entering the protected area?
6. When will the security guards conduct a hands-on search?

## SECURITY BADGES

1. What is the proper placement of your security badge?
2. What is tailgating?
3. Why do we challenge / test vital doors after we go through them?
4. If you discover you have lost your security badge, what actions are you required to take?

## ENTERING / EXITING THE STATION

1. What items are not allowed to be brought on site?
2. What is the station policy concerning prescription drugs?
3. What happens if you alarm the explosive or metal detector?
4. What do you have to do prior to leaving the Protected Area?

## WHAT TO DO?

1. When would you call security?

2. Who would you call if you were going to remove floor plugs, wall plugs, conduit, or create any openings in floors, walls, or ceilings that might degrade security barriers?
3. Who do you report suspicious persons or activities to?
4. What would you do if you found Safeguards Material unattended?
5. Is it your responsibility to restrain saboteurs?
6. If work needs to be done on a fire door, who would you call?
7. If you parked a vehicle in the Protected Area, what would you do with the keys?
8. Who must you obtain permission from prior to starting testing, surveillance, or work on equipment?
9. A new chemical has been introduced on site. It has a strange odor to it. Who would you contact and what would you ask them for if you need to find out information about this chemical?
10. What are your responsibilities as a first responder at a hazardous material spill?
11. As you enter an outbuilding in the Protected Area, you notice some welders cutting with a torch. As you pass by, you notice two gas bottles standing alone in the middle of the room. What should you do?
12. You walk by your supervisor's office and see a package of papers with a wide orange/red border on it and no one is in the office. What are you to do?
13. What must you ensure after going through a water-tight door?
14. Prior to operating any equipment in the plant, who must you contact?
15. Any fire barrier that does not work properly or is out of position should be reported to the \_\_\_\_\_.

**SAFETY**

1. When is eye protection required?
2. What would you do, if you came upon a fire while on site?
3. What is the significance of yellow and black rope, signs and tape?
4. What are personnel protective requirements? When is personnel protective equipment (PPE) required to be worn on site?
5. What would you do if you heard an alarm while in a room protected by CO<sub>2</sub> or Halon?
6. What would you do if your skin or eyes came in contact with a hazardous chemical?
7. What kind of can is flammable material stored in?
8. What must be done to hazardous chemicals and cleaning solvents?

**GSEP**

1. What is the purpose of a general assembly or GSEP alarm?
2. While in the Protected Area you hear the GSEP alarm, what should you do?
3. List the plant emergency classifications from the least to the most severe?
4. How does security account for everyone during a site assembly?
5. Who is responsible for releasing information to the public during a plant emergency?

**DEPARTMENTS / PROGRAMS**

1. What is the role of the QA Department?
2. What is the purpose of QV?
3. What is the purpose of NO?

**FITNESS FOR DUTY (FFD)**

1. What Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) governs FFD?
2. If you have had an alcoholic beverage within the past 5 hours and you are called out, what should you tell your supervisor and why?
3. May you bring a 6 pack of beer in a cooler and leave it in your vehicle? Why?
4. If you receive a ticket from the police, must you report it?
5. If you receive prescription for a drug (i.e. marijuana), that is still illegal in most states, could you expect disciplinary actions if a drug screening is done?
6. What is subject to search and when?
7. Describe the process for drug testing. Who is required to have drug screening completed?
8. What is the purpose of the Medical Review Officer (MRO)?
9. Does a person have the right to appeal a positive drug or alcohol test?
10. What is aberrant behavior? Who should you report it to?
11. Do contractors and Exelon employees have to report using, or being under the influence of prescription drugs?
12. If prescribed a prescription drug by a doctor, do you have to report that to your supervisor?
13. An Operator is doing rounds and finds someone sleeping. What should he/she do?
14. What is the purpose of the Exelon FFD Program?
15. What four tests can be administered according to FFD rules and regulations?
16. At what level is a breath test considered positive?
17. Alcohol is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.
18. What is the classification of a drug medically used to relieve pain?
19. Cocaine is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_.
20. List three things that impact the work place as a result of substance abuse?
21. Who would notify you to perform a random drug test?

22. What percentage of vehicular accident deaths occur each year as a result of substance abuse in our society?
23. Considering the work environment alone, substance abusers:
  - File \_\_\_\_\_ times as many workers compensation claims.
  - Have \_\_\_\_\_ times as many accidents.
  - Use \_\_\_\_\_ times the number of sick benefits.
  - Are absent or tardy \_\_\_\_\_ as often.
  - Make \_\_\_\_\_ as many mistakes as non-abusers.

### **RADIATION PROTECTION**

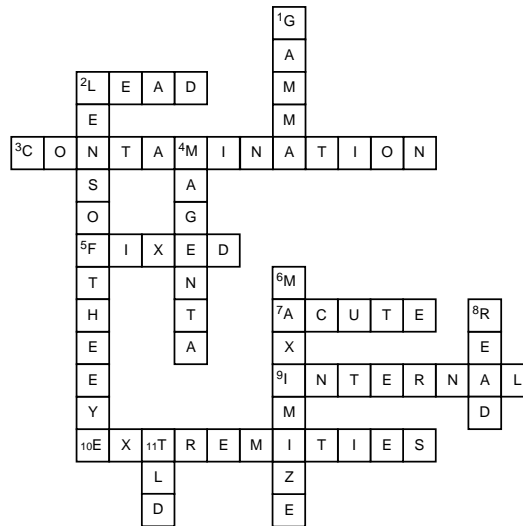
1. What makes up the nucleus of an atom?
2. What is radiation?
3. List four types of radiation found in nuclear power plants.
4. Which types of radiation are the most common?
5. What colors are used to signify radiation / contamination concerns in the plant?
6. What are the occupational exposure and the health risks from receiving occupational exposure?
7. What is radiation dose and how to you get dose?
8. What type of radiation are we exposed to in the plant?
9. What are natural sources of radiation? Man-made?
10. What is the average background radiation dose received by a normal American citizen not working in a nuclear facility?
11. List examples of radioactive materials:
12. List 5 things that can be found on a Radiation Work Permit (RWP):
13. What is acute radiation? Chronic radiation?
14. Who receives somatic effects of radiation exposure? Genetic effects?
15. What can radiation do to human body cells?

16. What instrument is used to record the legal or official dose record for any occupational dose received on the job?
17. Describe proper dosimetry placement.
18. While in containment, you bend over and drop your TLD and electronic dosimeter (E.D.). What should you do?
19. What types of radiation do the TLD and E.D. detect?
20. You and four of your co-workers are in a radiation area. A pump starts and one of your co-worker's E.D. starts alarming. What actions are required?
21. What does the term whole body (W.B.) refer to?
22. What is your legal dose limit for whole body (W.B.), extremities, lens of the eye, internal organs, DECLARED pregnant women?
23. What is ALARA?
24. When reviewing a survey map, what items must you pay particular attention to?
25. What information is provided on a RWP?
26. A worker is going into a Radiation Area to close a valve. Upon arriving at the valve, he finds a piece of lead with a radiation sign on it. He cannot read the sign. What should he do?
27. A RP/RAD Con TEchnician is going into a High Radiation Area to take a survey. The area has no contamination or leaks. How much beta and alpha radiation will the worker receive?
28. How is total dose calculated?
29. Failing to comply with federal and administrative dose limits, or to comply with the requirements of the RWP could result in:
30. Define internal dose.
31. Can you carry gum, chew or cigarettes in your pocket while in the RPA?
32. What are the different types of E.D. alarms?
33. List ways internal contamination is detected and removed.
34. What cells are most sensitive to radiation?
35. When is neutron dose a concern?
36. Are dose rates changed by plant operations and functions? How?

37. How and when could a radworker receive a report of radiation dose history?
38. Before working under an RWP, what must you ensure you do?
39. Define a "Caution – Radiation Area":
40. Define a "Danger – High Radiation Area (HRA) / Locked High Radiation Area (LHRA)":
41. Five radworkers exit a contaminated area and enter a personnel contamination monitor, they all alarm the monitors. What should their actions be?
42. Name five methods of contamination control:
43. What is the unit of measurement used for airborne concerns?
44. What is the background limit for frisking? What do you do if it is higher than that limit?
45. If you see water on the floor in a Radiologically Posted Area (RPA), what should you do?
46. A Radiation Protection Technician (RPT) is told by a supervisor to take a general area radiation survey of an area, in which, you need to climb a ladder. Will this be sufficient? Why?
47. Why do we want to fix leaks in the plant as quickly as possible?
48. You are leaving a contaminated area and need to do a hand and foot frisk. What do you need to check on the frisker prior to using it?
49. What is the proper way to perform a frisk?
50. What is an ALI?
51. What is DAC?
52. What does 1 DAC-hr equal in terms of mrem?
53. An area in which a worker could receive >500 rads/hr will be posted as:\_\_\_\_\_.

# ANSWER KEY

## for Attachment I



ACROSS

- 2 The most common material used for shielding in a nuclear plant.
- 3 Radioactive material where it is not wanted.
- 5 Contamination that is imbedded in a material and not easily removed.
- 7 A large dose of radiation delivered in a short period of time.
- 9 CEDE, DAC, and ALI are terms associated with \_\_\_\_\_ exposure.
- 10 The term that refers to the body areas from the elbows down and from the knees down.

DOWN

- 1 The most common form of radiation found in a nuclear plant.
- 2 15 rem is the limit to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 The color of radiation rope is yellow and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 ALARA says to \_\_\_\_\_ your distance from radiation sources.
- 8 You must \_\_\_\_\_, sign, and understand your RWP prior to entering radiologically controlled areas.
- 11 The dosimeter device that is used to determine your official dose.

