

<b>E</b>	<b>BV.01.01</b>	<b>Basic knowledge of explosive substances.</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
T	BV.01.01.01	Can describe the general and other effects of an explosion.	General effect is heat; the other effects are brisance, gas pressure and shock wave.
T	BV.01.01.02	Can describe what is meant by the term sensitivity of an explosive substance.	The tendency of a substance to explode.
T	BV.01.01.03	Can describe what is meant by the term deflagration.	A chemical explosion started by a flame, a spark or ignition temperature. The reaction propagates itself in the explosive substance by heat transfer at a rate depending on the substance in question, (initial) temperature and (initial) pressure. The rate of propagation is slower than the speed of sound in the substance in question (i.e. subsonic).
T	BV.01.01.04	Can describe what is meant by the term detonation.	A chemical explosion in which the reaction front propagates like a shock wave at supersonic speed, i.e. faster than the speed of sound in the substance.
T	BV.01.01.05	Can describe the difference between a deflagration train and a detonation train.	No questions will be asked about this test term.
T	BV.01.01.06	Can describe the different parts of a deflagration train.	No questions will be asked about this test term.
T	BV.01.01.07	Can describe the different parts of a detonation train.	An initiator (detonator), possibly an intermediary charge (like a booster) and a main charge (detonating explosive substance).
T	BV.01.01.08	Can describe the purpose of an detonation train.	To allow the controlled and safe ignition of a main charge.
T	BV.01.01.09	Can describe what is meant by an explosive train.	A sequence of a number of explosive substances, of which each subsequent substance is ignited by the previous one, starting with a small amount of sensitive explosive substance (or object) and ending with a large amount of explosive substance of low sensitivity.
T	BV.01.01.10	Can describe the types of igniters and detonators.	Electrical and non-electrical.
T	BV.01.01.11	Can describe the main categories of high explosives.	Primary high explosives and secondary high explosives.
T	BV.01.01.12	Can describe the types of explosions.	Chemical and physical explosions.
T	BV.01.01.13	Can describe what is meant by an explosive substance.	Solid or liquid substances, which are in an apparently stable state and are capable of undergoing a rapid chemical reaction without the need for external substances.
T	BV.01.01.14	Can describe what is meant by sympathetic detonation.	The detonation of a high explosive that is initiated by the detonation of another explosive that is not in direct contact with it.
T	BV.01.01.15	Can describe what is meant by brisance.	The shattering capability of high explosives due to the detonation pressure resulting from the detonation of that high explosive.

# INTERPRETATION DOCUMENT THEORY EXAM

## VOMES BASICS



<b>E</b>	<b>BV.02.01</b>	<b>Basic knowledge of safe handling of explosive substances.</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
T	BV.02.01.01	Can describe what applies in the case of a misfire or on unexpectedly finding of an explosive.	The following applies: don't touch, mark and report it to the direct manager. A charge that is left behind, a misfire or an explosive found unexpectedly may only be handled by the specialist.
T	BV.02.01.02	Can indicate what to do in the event of approaching thunderstorms or other adverse conditions.	In the case of thunderstorms within 3 km, the work will be stopped, electric detonators are short-circuited or stored. The danger zone is evacuated and/or the personnel seeks safe shelter.
T	BV.02.01.03	Can describe what the improper use of explosive substances and/or non-compliance with safety regulations can lead to.	Exposure to the substances or reaction products. Unwanted explosion of the substances.
T	BV.02.01.04	Can describe which factors can lead to the unintentionally triggering the effect of explosive substances.	The factors are: heat, open fire, electrical, electrostatic and mechanical sparks, stray currents or induction currents, electromagnetic radiation, bumps and friction.
T	BV.02.01.05	Can describe when it is allowed to enter the work location.	Work location refers to the location where explosives are used. After permission from the expert responsible on site.
T	BV.02.01.06	Can describe that explosives and detonators should be handled with care.	Care should be taken when handling explosives and detonators.
T	BV.02.01.07	Can describe the consequences of carelessness, rough treatment, incorrect storage or improper transport of explosives and detonators.	These behaviours can lead to an accident with possible injury, health damage, death, explosion at the wrong time, misfire or wastage.
T	BV.02.01.08	Can describe which prohibitions apply in the vicinity of explosives and detonators.	Smoking is not allowed and the use of open flames, light or the use of means that can cause sparking is prohibited.
T	BV.02.01.09	Can describe what explosives and detonators may not be exposed to.	Direct sunlight or large heat radiation.
T	BV.02.01.10	Can describe that explosives, detonators and ammunition on the one hand and people on the other should be kept as far apart as possible.	Explosives must be kept as far away as possible from people, hazardous substances, ignition sources and other vulnerable objects.
T	BV.02.01.11	Can describe what applies to the use of transmitting equipment in the immediate vicinity of explosives and detonators.	The use of transmitting equipment is forbidden in the immediate vicinity of explosives and detonators it is forbidden.
T	BV.02.01.12	Can describe who is allowed to handle and work with explosives and detonators.	The employee may perform work if he is registered for the relevant field of work. Trainee personnel work under the direction of a registered instructor or professional.
T	BV.02.01.13	Can describe the meaning of the toxicity of explosive substances.	The extent to which explosives can cause serious health damage or damage to the surroundings and the environment.
T	BV.02.01.14	Can describe why protective measures are taken when working with an explosion risk.	To protect against the ejection of objects and flying material from the object, both during the detonation of the charge and during the impact of the debris.

<b>E</b>	<b>BV.02.01</b>	<b>Basic knowledge of safe handling of explosive substances.</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
T	BV.02.01.15	Can describe where the location of the assembly point in the event of an emergency is described (or noted).	In the emergency plan or the instruction on how to act in the event of a fire, accident and evacuation.