

Chapter 25 Test

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Directions: Write the correct letter on the blank before each question.

- _____ 1. Who is responsible for developing the Incident Action Plan at a hazardous materials incident? (1217) [1072, 5.3.1]
- A. Hazmat Technician
 - B. Incident Commander
 - C. Awareness-level responder
 - D. Operations-level responder
- _____ 2. What is a likely result of following predetermined procedures at emergency incidents? (1218) [1072, 5.3.1]
- A. Decreased accountability
 - B. Increased chaos on scene
 - C. Size-up becomes unnecessary
 - D. Effective command and control
- _____ 3. What should an Awareness level responder do if terrorist or criminal activity is suspected? (1220) [1072, 4.4.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1]
- A. Restrain suspects
 - B. Plan the response
 - C. Search for booby traps
 - D. Notify law enforcement
- _____ 4. Why is it important to stop potentially contaminated individuals or animals from leaving the scene of a hazmat incident? (1221) [1072, 4.4.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1]
- A. To preserve evidence
 - B. To avoid the threat of misinformation
 - C. To stop the spread of hazardous materials
 - D. To prevent victims from taking legal actions

- _____ 5. The boundary established to prevent unauthorized access to and egress from the scene is called the: (1221) [1072, 4.4.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1]
- A. half life.
 - B. isolation perimeter.
 - C. biohazard distance.
 - D. toxic inhalation hazard diameter.
- _____ 6. Which service will an emergency response center provide for first responders? (1222) [1072, 4.4.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1]
- A. Establish a command structure
 - B. Notify local emergency services
 - C. Deploy the shipper or manufacturer to the site
 - D. Provide immediate technical assistance to the caller
- _____ 7. Assessing the incident's conditions to recognize cues that indicate problems or potential problems is called: (1223) [1072, 4.2.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1]
- A. size-up.
 - B. safety checks.
 - C. hazard assessment.
 - D. preincident planning.
- _____ 8. Like size-up, hazard and risk assessment is: (1223) [1072, 4.2.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1]
- A. often a formality.
 - B. a continual evaluation.
 - C. unique to hazmat incidents.
 - D. completed before plan implementation.
- _____ 9. Hazard and risk assessment starts: (1223) [1072, 4.2.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1]
- A. during size-up.
 - B. during pre-incident planning.
 - C. when setting incident priorities.
 - D. when developing response objectives.

- _____ 10. Which question would be most helpful for emergency responders to consider during an initial survey of the incident? (1225) *[1072, 4.2.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1]*
- A. What did we do right?
 - B. How can we improve?
 - C. Who is responsible for causing the problem?
 - D. How much time has elapsed since the incident began?
- _____ 11. After the material has been identified, written references such as safety data sheets (SDSs) will likely be used to determine: (1226) *[1072, 4.2.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1]*
- A. where the material is going.
 - B. environmental conditions present.
 - C. the spread and concentration of material.
 - D. health and physical hazards presented by the material.
- _____ 12. What is one of the greatest barriers to maintaining situational awareness on scene? (1230) *[1072, 4.2.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1]*
- A. Limited information
 - B. Competing priorities
 - C. Dangerous conditions
 - D. Making methodical decisions
- _____ 13. A leak from a domestic natural gas line on the consumer side of the meter is generally considered a: (1231) *[1072, 5.2.1]*
- A. Level I incident.
 - B. Level II incident.
 - C. Level III incident.
 - D. non hazmat incident.
- _____ 14. A Level II incident: (1232) *[1072, 5.2.1]*
- A. will most likely not be concluded by any one agency.
 - B. does not require the use of chemical protective clothing.
 - C. is beyond the capabilities of the first responders on the scene.
 - D. requires resources from state/provincial agencies, federal agencies, and/or private industry.

- _____ 15. What type of incident requires Unified Command? (1232) [1072, 5.2.1]
- A. Level I
 - B. Level II
 - C. Level III
 - D. Level IV
- _____ 16. Which statement best describes the three modes of operation? (1233) [1072, 5.3.1]
- A. Modes of operation determine incident priorities at an incident.
 - B. The mode of operation may change during the course of an incident.
 - C. Only one mode of operation should be used at an incident in order to avoid confusion.
 - D. They are based on the assumption that responders should interfere with incidents as little as possible.
- _____ 17. Nonintervention operations, or not taking any direct action at an incident, is: (1233) [1072, 5.3.1]
- A. always the safest course of action.
 - B. a poor strategy and used as a last resort.
 - C. the only safe strategy in many types of incidents.
 - D. the best strategy when mitigation is successful and straightforward.
- _____ 18. Defensive operations are those in which: (1234) [1072, 5.3.1]
- A. serious container damage threatens a massive release.
 - B. responders take aggressive, direct action on the incident.
 - C. personnel evacuate the area and withdraw to a safe distance.
 - D. responders seek to confine the emergency to a given area without directly contacting the hazardous material.

- _____ 19. Offensive operations are: (1235) [1072, 5.3.1]
- A. those in which responders will never come into contact with the material.
 - B. sometimes beyond the scope of responsibilities of first responders and require highly trained personnel.
 - C. the best strategy in certain types of incidents when mitigation is failing or otherwise impossible.
 - D. those in which responders seek to confine the emergency to a given area without directly contacting the hazardous materials involved.
- _____ 20. At hazmat incidents, response models are used to: (1235) [1072, 5.3.1]
- A. simplify the problem-solving process.
 - B. decide which incident management system to use.
 - C. gather information on the incident after it has been terminated.
 - D. maintain a consistent understanding of the problem even if conditions change.
- _____ 21. Which of the following is an example of a response model? (1235) [1072, 5.3.1]
- A. APIE
 - B. HAZWOPER
 - C. SARA or PHSMA
 - D. 29 *CFR* 1910.120
- _____ 22. Equipping responders with the critical information that is needed to make good decisions, while not overwhelming them with nice-to-know information is the key to: (1235) [1072, 5.3.1]
- A. risk-based response.
 - B. risk monitoring and detection.
 - C. response model implementation.
 - D. product identification and control.

- _____ 23. Which statement about product identification and risk-based response is most accurate? (1236) *[1072, 5.3.1]*
- A. Risk-based response requires all products on scene to be identified.
 - B. If the product cannot be identified, risk-based response is not recommended.
 - C. Risk-based response should be implemented for all hazardous materials incidents.
 - D. Product identification is not a vital element in successful mitigation of a hazmat incident.
- _____ 24. Which statement best describes an incident action plan (IAP)? (1236) *[1072, 5.3.1]*
- A. A specific operation performed in a specific order to accomplish the goals of the response objective
 - B. A well-thought-out, organized course of events developed to address all phases of incident control within a specified time
 - C. A detailed but flexible series of response objectives that describe contingencies for all possible incident outcomes
 - D. A series of recommendations that follow best practices on determining the extent of risks and hazards present at an incident
- _____ 25. Action planning starts with identifying the: (1236) *[1072, 5.3.1]*
- A. hazardous materials involved at the incident.
 - B. resources available at the scene of the incident.
 - C. action options that will detail tasks assigned to specific responders.
 - D. response objective (strategy) to achieve a solution to the confronted problems.
- _____ 26. Which responder will need to develop and implement an incident action plan (IAP)? (1237) *[1072, 5.3.1]*
- A. The highest ranking officer on scene
 - B. A first responder assuming the role of IC
 - C. Anyone trained to Hazardous Material Technician level
 - D. The first responder assigned to the Operations section

- _____ 27. Which is a common response objective at a hazardous materials incident? (1237) [1072, 5.3.1]
- A. Documentation
 - B. Monitoring and detection
 - C. Crime scene and evidence preservation
 - D. Implementation of an incident command system
- _____ 28. When are response tactics developed? (1238) [1072, 5.4.1]
- A. Once the IC has taken command
 - B. As soon as any victims are identified
 - C. After response strategies are in place
 - D. Before response strategies are in place
- _____ 29. Multiple hot zones or a very large hot zone may be required at an incident with: (1242) [1072, 5.4.1]
- A. more than one IC.
 - B. interstate agencies.
 - C. multiple contaminants.
 - D. multiple devices or release points.
- _____ 30. Decontamination usually takes place within the: (1243) [1072, 5.4.1]
- A. hot zone.
 - B. cold zone.
 - C. warm zone.
 - D. command zone.
- _____ 31. In which hazard-control zone are workers not required to wear PPE because the zone is considered safe? (1243) [1072, 5.4.1]
- A. Hot zone
 - B. Cold zone
 - C. Warm zone
 - D. Command zone
- _____ 32. A personnel tracking and accountability system must include: (1245) [1072, 5.4.1]
- A. a method to exclude all nonessential personnel.
 - B. tracking and accountability for all deceased victims.
 - C. an IAP that details the responsibilities of each responder.
 - D. a way of identifying and tracking the location of each unit and all personnel on scene.

- _____ 33. The buddy system's primary benefit is to: (1246) [1072, 5.4.1]
- A. reduce the need for backup personnel.
 - B. provide rapid help if there is an emergency.
 - C. provide rapid decontamination for victims in the hot zone.
 - D. reduce the need for more equipment to enter the hot zone.
- _____ 34. An effective strategy to protect first responders at hazmat incidents is: (1246) [1072, 5.4.1]
- A. progress reports.
 - B. evidence preservation.
 - C. time, distance, and shielding.
 - D. recovery, withdrawal, and termination.
- _____ 35. The US&R designated signal that consists of one long and one short blast means: (1247) [1072, 5.4.1]
- A. Evacuate the Area.
 - B. Resume Operations.
 - C. Cease Operations/All Quiet.
 - D. Conduct Search Operations.
- _____ 36. First responders without Mission-Specific training can conduct rescue operations without risk of contamination such as: (1247-1248) [1072, 5.4.1]
- A. moving victims to a safe place.
 - B. decontaminating exposed victims.
 - C. conducting searches within the hot zone.
 - D. conducting searches on the edge of the hot zone.
- _____ 37. When protecting the public at an incident, if there is enough time, the best protective action generally is: (1248) [1072, 5.4.1]
- A. evacuation.
 - B. shelter in place.
 - C. progress reports.
 - D. on-scene debriefing.
- _____ 38. Which protective action involves directing people to go quickly inside or to stay inside a room or a building and remain inside until danger passes? (1249) [1072, 5.4.1]
- A. Reporting
 - B. Shelter in place
 - C. Exposure protection
 - D. Protecting/defending in place

- _____ 39. When might the IC decide not to protect property or the environment at a hazmat incident? (1252) *[1072, 5.4.1]*
- A. During size-up
 - B. When planning the initial response
 - C. When doing so would pose a risk to life safety
 - D. If they are unfamiliar with the responders that have reported for duty
- _____ 40. Attempts to confine a hazardous material that has been released from its container are called _____ strategies. (1252) *[1072, 5.4.1]*
- A. offensive
 - B. defensive
 - C. undefined
 - D. environmental
- _____ 41. To help preserve evidence and assist law enforcement, first responders should: (1253) *[1072, 5.4.1]*
- A. remove fatalities quickly.
 - B. collect evidence when possible.
 - C. take photographs and videos of the scene.
 - D. not allow any photographs or videos to be taken.
- _____ 42. What organization heads U.S. government agencies in investigating and attempting to prevent terrorist attacks on U.S. soil? (1254) *[1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]*
- A. FBI
 - B. EPA
 - C. IAFC
 - D. AFTE
- _____ 43. What separates terrorist tactics from legitimate activities? (1254) *[1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]*
- A. Leadership structure
 - B. Funding from grass roots sources
 - C. Rhetoric based on a charismatic leader's philosophies
 - D. The decision to engage in criminal, intimidating activities

- _____ 44. If terrorist activity is suspected at an incident, first responders must immediately: (1255) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. retreat.
 - B. notify law enforcement.
 - C. take public safety samples.
 - D. attempt to restrain those responsible.
- _____ 45. What type of occupancy is MOST likely to be targeted by terrorists? (1256) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. An airport
 - B. A rural farm
 - C. A private residence
 - D. An old building with no historical significance
- _____ 46. What should you do if you spot or suspect a booby trap or secondary device? (1260) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. Try to disarm it.
 - B. Sample it for evidence.
 - C. Move it to a secure location.
 - D. Contact bomb squad personnel.
- _____ 47. Unusually colored smoke or flames combined with unusually fast burning fires may indicate: (1262-1263) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. a nuclear explosion.
 - B. an explosive device.
 - C. a biological weapon.
 - D. radiological contamination.
- _____ 48. What kind of explosives are usually used as detonators because they are easily initiated and highly sensitive to heat? (1264) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. Low
 - B. High
 - C. Primary
 - D. Secondary

- _____ 49. What type of explosives are nonmilitary first responders MOST likely to encounter? (1265) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. Mining explosives
 - B. Mortars or grenades
 - C. Antipersonnel mines
 - D. Improvised explosive materials
- _____ 50. What types of explosives commonly take the form of a white crystal or powder that must be mixed with a fuel source? (1265) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. Nitrate-based
 - B. Fluorine-based
 - C. Chlorate-based
 - D. Peroxide-based
- _____ 51. Indicators of a package or letter bomb include: (1269) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. small rectangular sizes.
 - B. careful writing with correct spelling.
 - C. mail that shows oily stains or discoloration.
 - D. postmarks that are the same as the return address.
- _____ 52. If you suspect a suicide bomber, what is the first priority? (1272) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. Leave immediately.
 - B. Apprehend the suspect.
 - C. Clear and isolate the area.
 - D. Warn the suspect not to move.
- _____ 53. Who should move, defuse, or handle explosive devices? (1273) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. The initial responder
 - B. Only a hazmat technician
 - C. Only a certified, trained bomb technician
 - D. The highest ranking responder at the scene

- _____ 54. Unexplained patterns or sudden onset of similar, nontraumatic and non infectious illnesses or death may indicate a possible _____ attack. (1274) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. chemical
 - B. explosive
 - C. incendiary
 - D. biological/etiological
- _____ 55. Nerve agents: (1277) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. have a pungent unique odor.
 - B. attack the cardiovascular system.
 - C. are liquids at ambient temperatures.
 - D. are absorbed only through the respiratory system.
- _____ 56. How do blood agents cause harm? (1277) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. They are infectious.
 - B. They cause disseminated blood coagulation.
 - C. They interfere with the body's ability to use oxygen.
 - D. They cause immediate and widespread bleeding from all body orifices.
- _____ 57. If you smell freshly cut hay in an urban setting, you should suspect the presence of: (1278) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. Sarin, a nerve agent.
 - B. phosgene, a choking agent.
 - C. any of the riot control agents.
 - D. hydrogen cyanide, a blood agent.
- _____ 58. Which category of chemical agents may be sold legally as personal defense devices? (1278) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. Nerve gas
 - B. Blood agents
 - C. Riot control agents
 - D. Chemical asphyxiants

- _____ 59. An industrial chemical that is toxic at a certain concentration and is produced in quantities exceeding 30 tons (30.5 tonnes) per year at one facility is called a(an): (1279) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. poisonous chemical (PC).
 - B. toxic industrial material (TIM).
 - C. industrial toxic chemical (ITC).
 - D. highly regulated toxic material (HRTM).
- _____ 60. Which type of biological agent can only replicate inside a host's living cells and does not respond to antibiotics? (1280) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. Toxins
 - B. Viruses
 - C. Bacteria
 - D. Rickettsias
- _____ 61. Why is it so difficult to trace the source of a biological attack? (1282) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. They occur too frequently.
 - B. Biological agents are readily available.
 - C. It is easy to weaponize viruses and bacteria.
 - D. There may be a delay of weeks before someone becomes ill.
- _____ 62. Which mode of disease transmission has the potential to infect a large number of people quickly? (1283) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. Vector
 - B. Droplet
 - C. Airborne
 - D. Direct contact
- _____ 63. An infectious disease that can spread rapidly from person to person is: (1283) [1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]
- A. toxic.
 - B. poisonous.
 - C. contagious.
 - D. noncontagious.

- _____ 64. Universal precautions are meant to protect against: (1285) *[1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]*
- A. gases.
 - B. explosives.
 - C. chemical agents.
 - D. biological agents.
- _____ 65. An electromagnetic pulse may indicate a: (1286) *[1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]*
- A. dirty bomb.
 - B. suicide bomb.
 - C. nuclear attack.
 - D. radiological attack.
- _____ 66. Any device (other than a nuclear explosive device), specifically designed to disseminate radioactive material to cause destruction, damage, or injury, is called a: (1287) *[1072, 4.3.1, 5.2.1]*
- A. radiation enhancer (RE).
 - B. radiation-emitting device (RED).
 - C. radiological-dispersal device (RDD).
 - D. radiological-dispersal weapon (RDW).
- _____ 67. What should you do if you encounter a suspected illicit lab? (1289) *[1072, 5.2.1]*
- A. Call in another responder for a second opinion.
 - B. Get out and report it to authorities immediately.
 - C. Gather clues and evidence to support your theory.
 - D. Remain in the area until law enforcement personnel arrive.
- _____ 68. Which might suggest an illicit lab? (1289) *[1072, 5.2.1]*
- A. Barred windows at an Alzheimer's facility
 - B. Laboratory glassware in a high school science class
 - C. Disinfectants and gloves in a motel's cleaning facility
 - D. Unusual odors in unexpected places such as hotel rooms
- _____ 69. Which of the following is MOST likely to be a hazard at an illegal hazmat dump? (1290) *[1072, 5.2.1]*
- A. Shrapnel
 - B. Booby traps
 - C. High levels of radiation
 - D. Unlabeled and/or mixed chemicals

- _____ 70. Aged chemicals: (1290) *[1072, 5.2.1]*
- A. are not a hazard.
 - B. may become unstable.
 - C. cannot contaminate groundwater.
 - D. are not considered to be illegally dumped.
- _____ 71. Orphaned hazardous materials may be an issue during terrorist attacks and: (1291) *[1072, 5.2.1]*
- A. natural disasters.
 - B. training exercises.
 - C. legal hazmat dumps.
 - D. in medical occupations.
- _____ 72. What is an indicator to withdraw immediately? (1292) *[1072, 5.6.1]*
- A. Black smoke
 - B. Consistent temperatures
 - C. A sudden change in pressure
 - D. Alarm sounding on a photoionization detector.
- _____ 73. What aspect of evaluating progress deals with returning the incident scene and responders to a preincident level of readiness? (1293) *[1072, 5.6.1]*
- A. Recovery
 - B. Withdrawal
 - C. Termination
 - D. Progress reports
- _____ 74. What information should be provided to responders before they leave the scene? (1293) *[1072, 5.6.1]*
- A. Postincident analysis
 - B. Postincident critiques
 - C. Evacuation and escape procedures
 - D. Signs and symptoms of an exposure
- _____ 75. What procedural action of the termination phase compiles the information obtained from the debriefings, postincident reports, and critiques to identify trends regarding operational strengths and weaknesses? (1294) *[1072, 5.6.1]*
- A. On-scene debriefing
 - B. Postincident critique
 - C. Operational recovery
 - D. Postincident analysis