

## Chapter 26 Quiz

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

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

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Which statement about respiratory protection is accurate? (1305)
- A. Respiratory equipment has no limits.
  - B. SCBA is the only type of respiratory equipment used at hazmat incidents.
  - C. Protective breathing equipment will not protect against inhalation of hazardous materials.
  - D. Respiratory protection is important for first responders because inhalation is the most significant route of entry for hazardous materials.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The correct use of a specific and appropriate PPE ensemble: (1313)
- A. will protect against all hazards.
  - B. will not protect the respiratory system.
  - C. requires special training and instruction.
  - D. is not necessary at hazmat/WMD incidents.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Which type of PPE is designed to shield or isolate a responder from chemical or biological hazards? (1316)
- A. Chemical-protective clothing (CPC)
  - B. Flame-resistant protective clothing
  - C. High temperature-protective clothing
  - D. Structural firefighters' protective clothing
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Which level of protection provides the highest available level of respiratory, skin, and eye protection from solid, liquid, and gaseous chemicals? (1322)
- A. Level A
  - B. Level B
  - C. Level C
  - D. Level D

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The ensemble worn at an incident will vary depending on: (1327)
- A. media coverage.
  - B. number of victims.
  - C. availability of backup teams.
  - D. the mission of the responder.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Most PPE inhibits the body's ability to disperse heat and moisture, which can lead to: (1329)
- A. cold emergencies.
  - B. heat emergencies.
  - C. psychological issues.
  - D. increased energy and endurance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. In what ways can a responder take steps to avoid contamination that may lead to exposure? (1335)
- A. Wear the appropriate level of PPE.
  - B. Avoid walking through and touching product whenever possible.
  - C. Decontaminate any PPE in the hot zone if contact with product is made.
  - D. Never come into contact with the product regardless of the circumstances.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which statement regarding doffing PPE after coming out of the hot zone is accurate? (1338)
- A. Assisting personnel should only touch the inside of the garments.
  - B. Entry team members should only touch the outside of the garments.
  - C. The first item removed from entry personnel should be the respirator facepiece.
  - D. Personnel who are doffing equipment should allow the assisting personnel to perform the work.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Periodically reviewing records of all PPE inspection, testing, and maintenance procedures is likely to show: (1339)
- A. which PPE takes too long to don properly.
  - B. which PPE individual responders prefer to use.
  - C. patterns about equipment that require excessive maintenance or is susceptible to failure.
  - D. patterns about which type of PPE the manufacturer recommends for specific hazardous materials.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Control actions involving spills are generally \_\_\_\_\_ in nature. (1340)
- A. simple
  - B. offensive
  - C. defensive
  - D. unsuccessful
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Responders usually use organic-based materials, such as activated charcoal or carbon, as: (1343)
- A. adsorbents.
  - B. absorbents.
  - C. neutralizers.
  - D. vapor suppressants.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Which tactic is performed to control air movement using natural or mechanical means? (1346)
- A. Dilution
  - B. Ventilation
  - C. Neutralization
  - D. Vapor suppression
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Why is dilution not very practical in terms of spill control? (1347)
- A. It requires highly specific foam concentrates for different types of spills.
  - B. It does not effectively reduce the risks posed by hazardous materials.
  - C. It requires huge volumes of water that may create runoff problems.
  - D. It can introduce new potential hazards by changing the pH of a substance.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Because flammable and combustible liquids are Class B materials, (1348)
- A. their vapors are non-toxic.
  - B. they will typically sink in water.
  - C. water is an ineffective extinguishing agent.
  - D. foam concentrates are ineffective extinguishing agents.

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. What must responders do to all foam concentrates before using them? (1349)
- A. Aerate and drain
  - B. Drain and expand
  - C. Proportion and aerate
  - D. Proportion and expand
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Why should responders NOT use water streams in conjunction with the application of foam for vapor suppression? (1351)
- A. Most foam concentrates are water reactive.
  - B. Water is more effective than foam concentrates.
  - C. Water destroys and washes away foam blankets.
  - D. Foam concentrates should never come in contact with water.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Leak control is often referred to as: (1354)
- A. suppression.
  - B. confinement.
  - C. containment.
  - D. neutralization.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Emergency shutoff devices in high pressure tanks are located: (1355)
- A. on top of the tank.
  - B. in the cab of the tank.
  - C. on the left front corner of the tank (behind the driver).
  - D. on the right front corner of the tank (behind the passenger).
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Gross decontamination would most likely be performed on: (1362)
- A. anyone found at the site of the incident.
  - B. victims after emergency decontamination.
  - C. persons that do not require mass decontamination.
  - D. emergency responders exposed to smoke or products of combustion before leaving the scene of the incident.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The goal of emergency decontamination is to: (1362)
- A. protect the environment and property.
  - B. do the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
  - C. use chemical or physical methods to remove contaminant.
  - D. remove the threatening contaminant from the victim as quickly as possible.