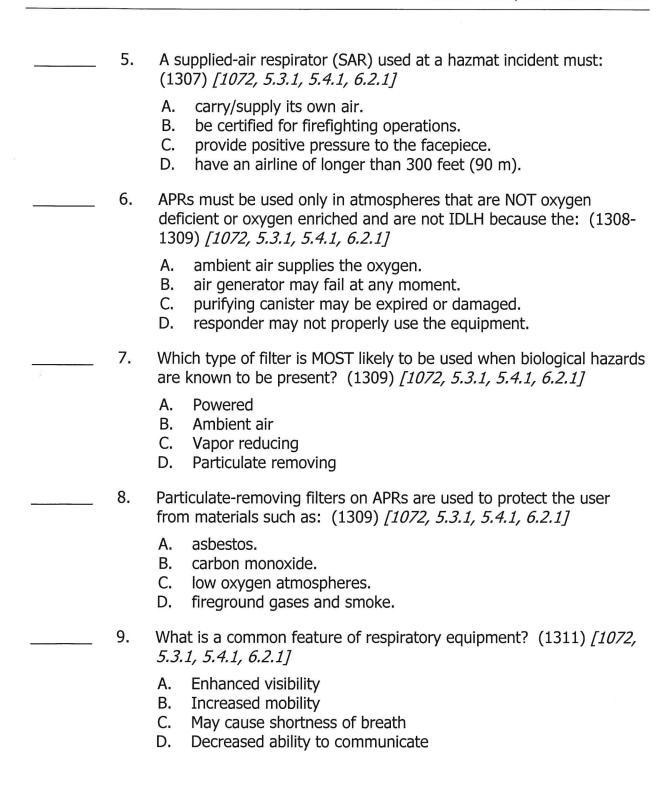
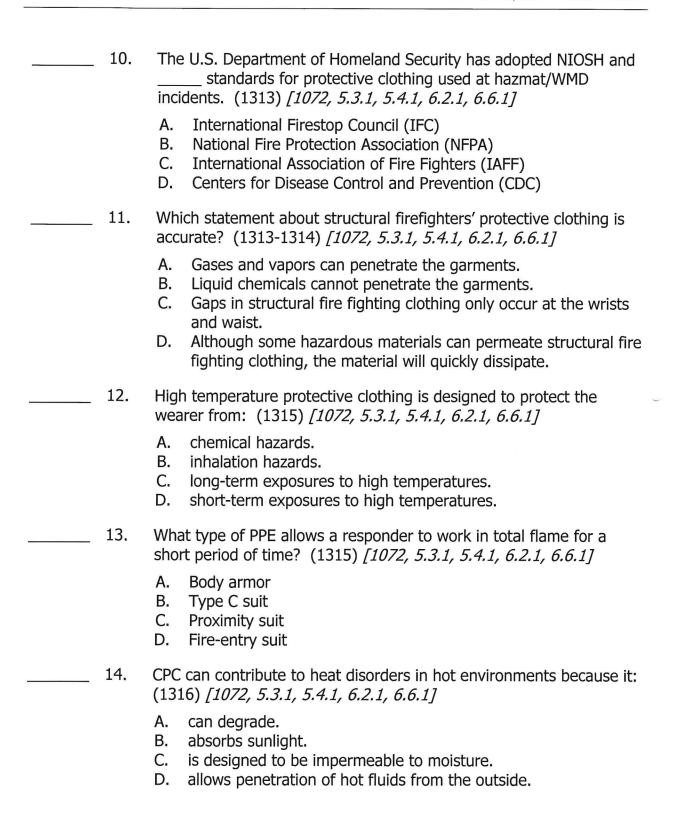
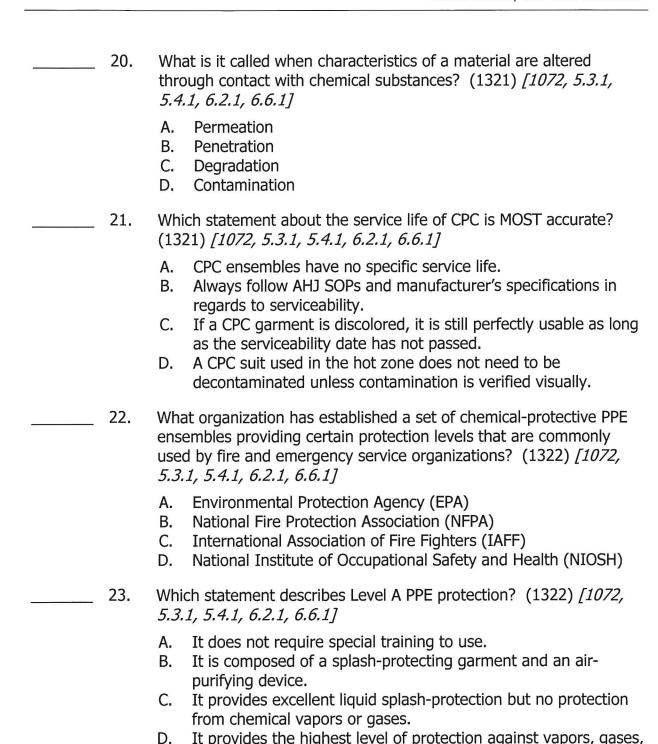
## **Chapter 26 Test**

Name: _		Date:
Directions	: Writ	te the correct letter on the blank before each question.
	1.	What organization certifies SCBA? (1306) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1]
		<ul> <li>A. Insurance Service Office (ISO)</li> <li>B. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)</li> <li>C. International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF)</li> <li>D. National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)</li> </ul>
	2.	When using SCBA, where does the air supply come from? (1306) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1]
		<ul><li>A. The ambient air</li><li>B. The user carries it</li><li>C. A stationary air cylinder</li><li>D. A large stationary generator</li></ul>
	3.	Only open-circuit or closed-circuit SCBA is allowed in incidents where personnel are exposed to hazardous materials. (1306) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1]  A. chemical B. nonpowered C. positive-pressure
		D. pressure-demand
	4.	Why are supplied-air respirators (SARs) not certified for use in fire fighting operations? (1307) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1]
		<ul> <li>A. Excessive weight increases physical stress</li> <li>B. Cannot supply positive pressure to the face</li> <li>C. Potential damage to the hose from heat, fire, or debris</li> <li>D. Not enough air to escape from a hazardous environment</li> </ul>





	15.	Which of the following statements about CPC is MOST accurate? (1316) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.1]
		<ul> <li>A. CPC protects against all types of chemicals.</li> <li>B. CPC is only made from one type of material.</li> <li>C. It is appropriate for flammable environments.</li> <li>D. No single type of CPC can protect against all hazards.</li> </ul>
	16.	Which statement about nonencapsulating liquid splash protective clothing is accurate? (1317) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.1]
		<ul> <li>A. It is resistant to heat and flame exposure.</li> <li>B. It often exposes part of the head and neck.</li> <li>C. It protects against chemical vapors and gases.</li> <li>D. It does not impair worker mobility, vision, or communication.</li> </ul>
1	17.	Vapor protective clothing is usually part of level protection. (1318) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.1]
		A. A B. B C. C D. D
	18.	All emergency response organizations that routinely use CPC must establish a: (1319) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.1]
		<ul> <li>A. design procedure for new CPC.</li> <li>B. written CPC management program.</li> <li>C. research program to develop new CPC.</li> <li>D. nationally certified CPC training program.</li> </ul>
	19.	When a chemical passes through a fabric on a molecular level, it is called: (1320) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.1]
		<ul><li>A. permeation.</li><li>B. penetration.</li><li>C. degradation.</li><li>D. contamination.</li></ul>



mists, and particles, for the respiratory tract and skin.

24.	Which level of PPE is worn when the highest level of respiratory protection is necessary, but a lesser level of skin protection is needed? (1323) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.1]  A. Level A B. Level B C. Level C D. Level D
 25.	Which level of PPE is only used when the specific material is known and has been measured, and the atmosphere is not IDLH? (1324) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.1]
	A. Level A B. Level B C. Level C D. Level D
 26.	Level D PPE consists of: (1325) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.1]
	<ul> <li>A. typical work uniforms, street clothing, or coveralls.</li> <li>B. hooded chemical resistant clothing and full-face or half-mask APRs.</li> <li>C. typical work uniforms, street clothing, or coveralls with the addition of a half-mask APR.</li> </ul>
	D. hooded chemical resistant clothing and positive-pressure, full facepiece, SCBA, or positive-pressure respirator with escape SCBA.
 27.	In general, the higher the level of PPE, the greater the: (1325) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.1]
	<ul><li>A. associated risks.</li><li>B. media coverage.</li><li>C. number of victims.</li><li>D. amount of hazardous material.</li></ul>

28. Which statement about choosing PPE ensembles is accurate? (1325) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.1] Chemical and physical hazards are less important selection factors when the duration of exposure is expected to be less than 15 minutes. Because the IC will select the appropriate level of PPE to be В. used at an incident, a responder does not need to understand the selection process. Overprotection, as well as underprotection, can be hazardous C. and should be avoided. D. The highest available PPE should always be used in case there are unexpected hazards. 29. Which is most likely to NOT be a factor for selecting protective clothing? (1325-1327) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.1] Α. Size of incident **Exposure duration** B. C. Ease of decontamination Material chemical resistance 30. When a hazardous material is a mixture of unknown chemicals, what type of PPE should be selected? (1326) [1072, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 6.2.1, 6.6.17 A. A level D ensemble should be selected. В. None, because the mission should be abandoned. If a level A ensemble is available, it should always be selected, C. no matter what the chemicals involved. An ensemble that demonstrates the best chemical resistance D. against the widest range of chemicals should be selected. 31. How does wearing PPE increase the risk of heat-related disorders? (1329) [1072, 5.4.1, 6.2.1] Most PPE has no effect on body temperature. Α. Most PPE provides automatic cooling technology.

C.

D.

moisture.

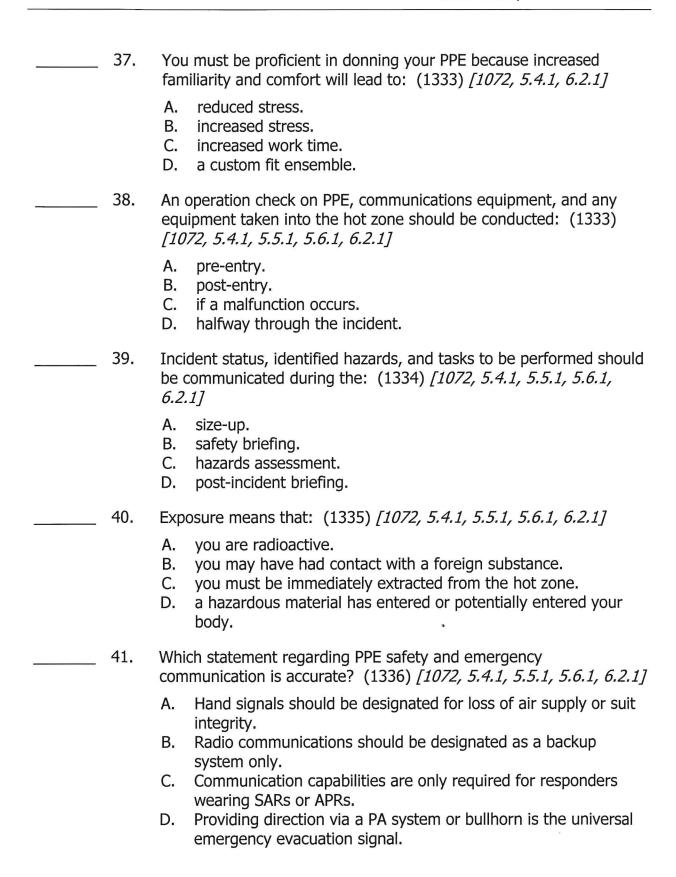
moisture.

Most PPE increases the body's ability to disperse heat and

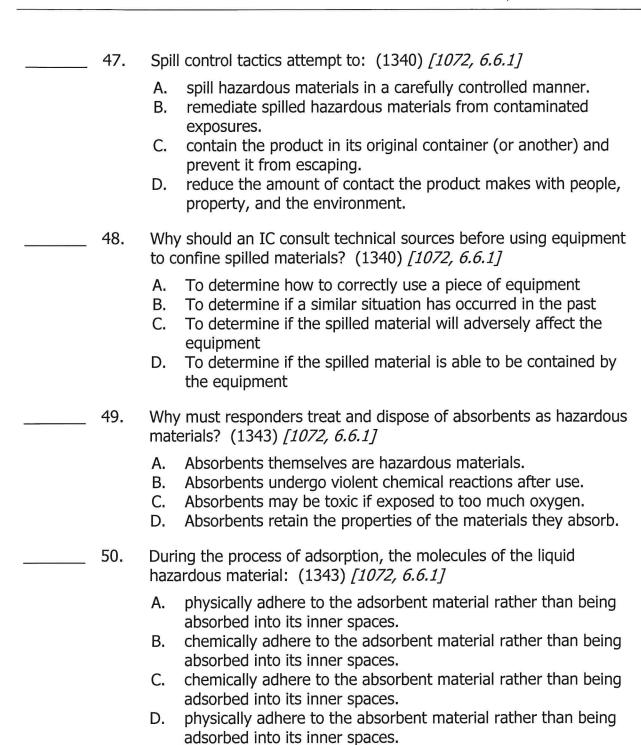
Most PPE inhibits the body's ability to disperse heat and

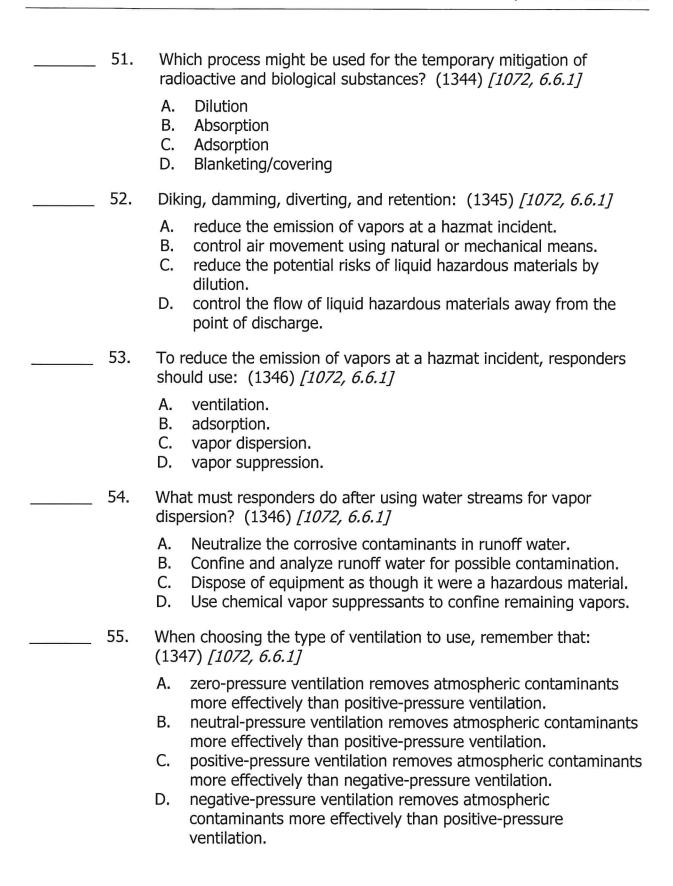
32. What is the most serious type of heat disorder? (1329) [1072, 5.4.1, 6.2.17 A. Heat stroke B. Heat rashes C. Heat cramps D. Heat exhaustion 33. Why should beverages that contain alcohol or caffeine be avoided prior to working? (1330) [1072, 5.4.1, 6.2.1] These beverages do not need to be avoided. These beverages decrease dehydration and heat stress. B. C. These beverages may increase productivity and awareness. D. These beverages can contribute to dehydration and heat stress. 34. Rehabbing in a warm area and avoiding cold beverages can help prevent: (1332) [1072, 5.4.1, 6.2.1] A. heat stress. claustrophobia. B. C. cold emergencies. psychological issues. D. 35. Using chemical protective clothing can cause psychological stress because: (1332) [1072, 5.4.1, 6.2.1] A. increased mobility may worry some users. increased oxygen levels can cause cognitive impairment. В. they may cause some users to feel confined or claustrophobic. C. D. facepieces may cause some users to be over confident and unnecessarily expose themselves to contaminants. 36. Which statement regarding medical monitoring of responders wearing PPE is accurate? (1333) [1072, 5.4.1, 6.2.1] Post-medical monitoring follow-up is also recommended. A. If vital signs are steady pre-entry, then they do not need to be B. taken again. Post-entry monitoring is not necessary if no exposure or C. contamination has occurred. If a facepiece makes a responder feel claustrophobic, they may D.

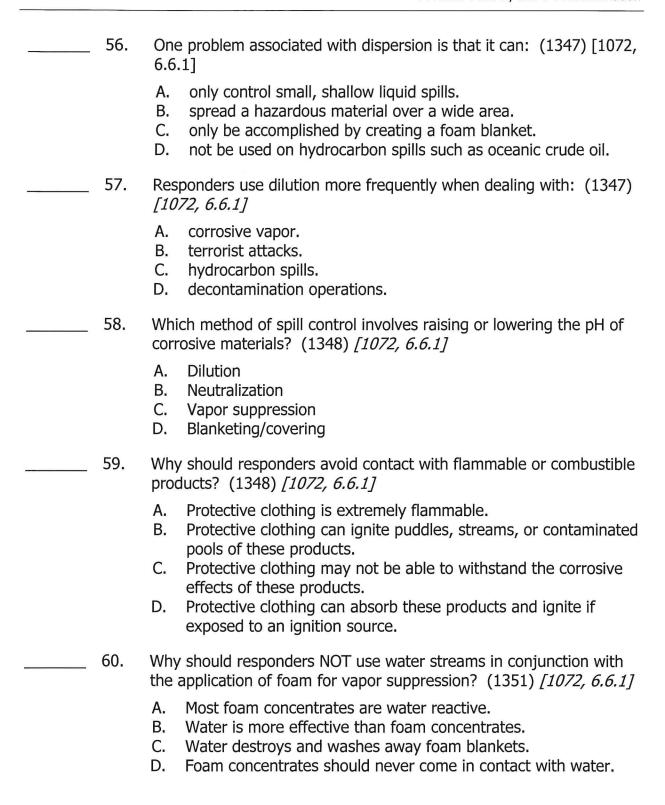
take it off at their own discretion.



42. Where should PPE be donned? (1337) [1072, 5.4.1, 5.5.1, 5.6.1, 6.2.1A. Wherever is convenient In a preselected area in the hot zone C. In the apparatus on the way to the incident D. In a preselected area in the cold zone, as close to the entry point as possible 43. When should PPE be donned? (1338) [1072, 5.4.1, 5.5.1, 5.6.1, 6.2.17 A. Immediately upon arrival В. After the mission briefing C. Before the mission briefing D. Once entry is made into the hot zone 44. When doffing PPE, what is the last item that should be removed? (1338) [1072, 5.4.1, 5.5.1, 5.6.1, 6.2.1] Α. Gloves В. Coverall C. Footwear Respirator facepiece 45. Operational inspections of respiratory protection equipment: (1340) [1072, 6.2.1] A. must occur after each use. are subject to review by the NIOSH. are only required to be performed on a monthly basis. should be completed by the department's health and safety officer. 46. After using PPE at an incident, don't forget to: (1340) [1072, 6.2.1] A. discard it. leave it where the clean-up team can find it. В. C. fill out any required reports or documentation. wipe it down with warm water and then return it to service.







61.	To stop or limit the escape or to contain the release of a product either in its original container or by transferring it to a new one is the goal of: (1354) [1072, 6.6.1]  A. fire control. B. spill control. C. leak control. D. dilution control.
62.	Provided they have appropriate training, equipment, and PPE, Operations level responders can take offensive actions, like leak control, in situations involving: (1354) [1072, 6.6.1]  A. chlorine. B. anhydrous ammonia. C. radioactive materials.
 63.	D. gasoline and natural gas fuels.  Which type of cargo tank truck does NOT typically have emergency shutoff devices? (1356) [1072, 6.6.1]
	<ul><li>A. High pressure tanks</li><li>B. Corrosive liquid tanks</li><li>C. Nonpressure liquid tanks</li><li>D. Low-pressure chemical tanks</li></ul>
64.	At a fixed facility or at a pipeline, responders should NOT shut any valves without direction from: (1357) [1072, 6.6.1]  A. law enforcement. B. federal authorities. C. the owner of the facility. D. facility or pipeline operators.
65.	Which type of decon may involve using wipes or other decon methods to remove soot from the face, head, and neck? (1361) [1072, 6.6.1]  A. Mass B. Gross C. Technical D. Emergency

66.	<ul> <li>An advantage of gross decontamination is that it: (1362) [1072, 6.6.1]</li> <li>A. does not involve water.</li> <li>B. will remove all contaminates.</li> <li>C. does not require follow-up decon.</li> <li>D. is conducted in the field, so the reduction of contaminants is immediate.</li> </ul>
67.	One of the disadvantages of emergency decontamination is that it: (1363) [1072, 6.6.1]  A. is fast to implement. B. can harm the environment. C. requires minimal equipment. D. requires a formal decon corridor.
68.	If a first responder becomes contaminated before realizing the situation, they should immediately withdraw and: (1363) [1072, 6.6.1]  A. set up a decon zone. C. notify law enforcement. B. sample themselves to determine the contaminant. D. follow local procedures for emergency decontamination.
69.	What is required for all first responders who have been exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous materials? (1363) [1072, 6.6.1]  A. Exposure records B. A leave of absence C. Exposure justification D. Immediate hospitalization
70.	The chronology of events, activities that occurred during an incident, and decon procedures must be documented in the: (1363) [1072, 6.6.1]  A. size-up. B. SOPs. C. activity log. D. preincident plan.