Chapter 25
Introduction to EMS Operations and Hazardous Response

1. Which NFPA standard should you become familiar with to help you at hazardous materials incidents?
p. 577

*A.) NFPA 473
B.) NFPA 671
C.) NFPA 674
D.) NFPA 472

2. What is the minimum protective equipment that should be worn to break a window?
p. 568

A.) Turnout coat and gloves
B.) Turnout coat and helmet
C.) Gloves and boots
*D.) Gloves and eye protection

3. Which of the following should you NOT do when attempting to gain access to a building?
p. 572

*A.) Climb to access higher windows
B.) Break glass to gain entry
C.) Attempt to open low windows
D.) Try to open the front door

4. What color smoke coming from a closed building or room is indicative of backdraft conditions?
p. 573

A.) Black
B.) Greenish-red
*C.) Grayish-yellow
D.) Yellowish-orange

5. Where must all contaminated victims remain until the hazmat team decontaminates them?
p. 578

A.) Cool zone
B.) Cold zone
*C.) Hot zone
D.) Warm zone

6. Which is the best approach to gain access when a vehicle is on its side?
p. 571

A.) Rooftop
B.) Windshield
*C.) Rear window
D.) Top side door

7. What part of the door should you feel before opening the door?
p. 573

A.) Hinge-side
B.) Bottom
C.) Center
*D.) Top

8. What are the first and most essential safety factors at a hazardous materials scene?
p. 575

A.) Notification and information sharing
*B.) Recognition and identification
C.) Isolation and protection
D.) Decontamination and removal

9. What is the minimum amount of time you should flush the patient with water during decontamination?
p. 578

A.) 30 minutes
B.) 40 minutes
*C.) 20 minutes
D.) 15 minutes

10. Where should strong rope be attached to the vehicle when stabilizing a tilted vehicle?
p. 566

A.) Door
B.) Bumper
C.) Engine
*D.) Frame

11. Which windows should you use a spring-loaded center punch when gaining access through the window?
p. 567

A.) Side or front
B.) Front or windshield
C.) Windshield or rear
*D.) Rear or side

12. What should you do if you need additional information while en route to the emergency?
p. 564

A.) Radio ahead
B.) Wait until you get to the scene
C.) Contact the caller
*D.) Contact dispatch

13. Which does NOT describe the position you should make sure the vehicle is in before you access the vehicle?
p. 566

*A.) Vehicle is tethered
B.) Vehicle is in "park"
C.) Ignition is turned off
D.) Wheels are chocked

14. Which of the following is NOT considered an important piece of information for dispatch to relay to the Emergency Medical Responder?
p. 563

A.) Nature of the call
B.) Severity of the illness
C.) Number of victims
*D.) Identity of the caller

15. Which of the following is NOT a correct representation of the rules that should be followed at the emergency scene?
p. 561-562

*A.) Verify scene safety once you are at the patient's side
B.) Use appropriate protective gear
C.) Describe the incident accurately to dispatch
D.) Act within the level of training you have received

16. Where should you apply the spring-loaded center punch when breaking a window on the car?
p. 569

A.) Top edge
*B.) A corner
C.) Center
D.) Bottom edge

17. What color are the above ground splice boxes usually when there are underground electrical wires?
p. 575

A.) Gray
B.) Red
*C.) Green
D.) Brown

18. Which should always be used when en route to an emergency?
p. 564

A.) Siren
*B.) Emergency lights
C.) Horn
D.) Vehicle lights

19. What is the minimum number of tires you should chock when the vehicle is resting on a slight incline?
p. 566

A.) Two
B.) Four
*C.) One
D.) Three

20. How far from the scene should you place cones on a low-speed road?
p. 565

*A.) 100 feet (30 m)
B.) 200 feet (60 m)
C.) 150 feet (45 m)
D.) 250 feet (75 m)

21. Which of the following is NOT a recommended piece of protective equipment when performing vehicle extrication?
p. 567

A.) Turnout pants
B.) Gloves
*C.) SCBA
D.) Eye protection

22. Which zone at the hazardous materials incident will be used for decontamination activities?
p. 577

A.) Cold
B.) Cool
*C.) Warm
D.) Hot

23. What is the first way you should try to access a patient inside of the vehicle?
p. 566

A.) Cut through the metal
*B.) Open the doors
C.) Enter through a window
D.) Pry open the doors

24. If you see someone inside a building in need of help, what should you do first?
p. 572

A.) Go back to the truck
B.) Gain entry
*C.) Call for assistance
D.) Get your equipment lined up

25. In what year was it mandated that anyone working in the right-of-way of a federal-aid highway must wear high-visibility clothing?
p. 562

A.) 2010
B.) 2007
*C.) 2008
D.) 2009

26. How should you try to enter a building first?
p. 572

A.) Ask neighbors for a key
B.) Look for a key under the mat
*C.) Opening a door or window
D.) Break glass to unlock doors

27. How many poles away from the downed power line as a minimum should you position your car?
p. 574

A.) Three
B.) Four
C.) Two
*D.) One

28. How often should the emergency equipment be checked?
p. 563

A.) Quarterly
*B.) Daily
C.) Weekly
D.) Monthly

29. What area should is closest to the spill at a hazardous materials incident?
p. 576

A.) Cold
B.) Warm
C.) Cool
*D.) Hot

30. Which entry method is not very practical?
p. 567

*A.) Pry open the doors
B.) Enter through a window
C.) Open the doors
D.) Cut through the metal

31. Which of the following should you NOT do when you encounter an overturned vehicle?
p. 570

A.) Wait for fire service
B.) Look for fuel spills
*C.) Right the vehicle
D.) Stabilize the vehicle

32. What is the first thing you should do?
p. 567

A.) Break a window
*B.) Try to open all doors
C.) Force the lock
D.) Open a window

33. How should the patient exit their vehicle if a downed, charged power line is on it?
p. 575

*A.) Jump clear without touching the car
B.) Jump clear touching it as little as possible
C.) Get on to the roof before jumping
D.) They cannot exit the vehicle

34. What is the first thing you should do when working at a vehicle collision scene?
p. 565

A.) Determine the number of patients
B.) Locate any hazardous materials
C.) Stabilize any vehicles involved
*D.) Secure an area around the scene

35. What level of hazmat training is the initial responder who is dispatched to releases and function in a defensive fashion?
p. 576

*A.) Operational
B.) Technician
C.) Specialist
D.) Awareness

36. What is the first phase of an emergency call for the Emergency Medical Responder?
p. 563

*A.) Preparation
B.) En route to the scene
C.) Arrival at the scene
D.) Dispatch

37. What should be used to read placards safely?
p. 576

A.) Shielding
*B.) Binoculars
C.) Glasses
D.) Worker

38. What should you do to stabilize the vehicle?
p. 566

A.) Remove the wheels
B.) Deflate the wheels
C.) Inflate the wheels
*D.) Chock the wheels

39. What should be done if the smell of natural gas is found in a building?
p. 574

A.) Open all of the windows
B.) Use the HVAC to ventilate
*C.) Evacuate the building
D.) Look for the source

40. What type of mentality must you develop to keep you safe at the scene?
p. 561

A.) Perform tasks quickly
*B.) Risk vs. benefit
C.) Save or not save
D.) Self first

41. Where should you park if first on the scene as a good rule of thumb?
p. 564

A.) 100 feet (30 m) before the scene
B.) 50 feet (15 m) after the scene
C.) 100 feet (30 m) after the scene
*D.) 50 feet (15 m) before the scene

42. What must happen for a patient to become contaminated at a radioactive incident?
p. 579

*A.) Come in contact with radiation sources
B.) Be in the presence of radioactive materials
C.) Be exposed to radiation
D.) Be at the scene

43. What is your first duty at a collision involving radioactive materials?
p. 579

*A.) Protect yourself from exposure
B.) Request appropriate resources
C.) Look for radiation labels
D.) Remove victims from danger

44. What must you do while lifting a vehicle off of a patient?
p. 571

A.) Push it over
B.) Shift its weight
*C.) Shore it up
D.) Roll it

45. What should you do to secure a door that you opened on a vehicle on its side?
p. 571

*A.) Tie it open
B.) Take it off
C.) Prop it open
D.) Close it again

46. Which type of glass are windshields made from that makes it hard to break?
p. 567-568

A.) Wired
*B.) Laminated
C.) Tempered
D.) Flat

47. What is the best way to accomplish decontamination?
p. 578

A.) Chemical neutralizers
*B.) Prevent contamination
C.) Brush off technique
D.) Use lots of water

48. What is the last thing you should do after the emergency?
p. 565

A.) Restock vehicle supplies
B.) Complete paperwork and file reports
C.) Refuel the emergency vehicle
*D.) Notify dispatch you are back in service