Hazardous Materials for First Responders

Questions and Answers

From IFSTA Hazmat for First Responders 4th Edition

Victim Rescue and Recovery

1. Which type of drag can be used by one rescuer to move a victim up or down a stairway or incline and is very useful for moving an unconscious victim?
p. 578

A.) Litter
B.) Webbing
*C.) Incline
D.) Seat lift

2. Who should the IC coordinate recovery operations with at the incident scene?
p. 579

A.) Search team
*B.) Law enforcement
C.) Owner of the location
D.) Haz Mat personnel

3. What is the first thing that should be established when rescue operations are going to be conducted?
p. 572

*A.) Hot zone entry point
B.) Back-up staging area
C.) Decon corridor
D.) Assembly area

4. Which zone should the first victims be placed in initially?
p. 574

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

5. What should the webbing loop be even with when placing it behind the victim's back for the webbing drag?
p. 584

*A.) Arm pits
B.) Belly button
C.) Neckline
D.) Breastbone

6. What needs to be maintained with additional personnel at the rescue operation?
p. 572

A.) Communications
*B.) Line of sight
C.) Chain of command
D.) Decon operations

7. At what level of SCBA reserve should the responders begin to exit the scene to allow enough time for exiting and decontamination?
p. 568

*A.) 25%
B.) 10%
C.) 15%
D.) 20%

8. In which situation would the unit leader NOT need to don a chemical protective suit?
p. 572

A.) Operation requires several entry teams
*B.) Decontamination corridor is not established
C.) Entry team would not be in line of site
D.) Incident requires a complex entry team operation

9. Which of the following is NOT considered an exit condition during extrication operations?
p. 568

A.) Encountering areas of ONLY non-viable victims
B.) Any signs or symptoms of exposure for any members of the extrication team
C.) The first SCBA audible alarm
*D.) Reaching the dispersal point

10. Where should the rescuer place himself/herself when initially positioning the victim for the blanket drag?
p. 583

*A.) Side opposite the blanket
B.) At the victim's feet
C.) At the victim's head
D.) Same side as the blanket

11. Which is NOT practical to be used on an unconscious adult?
p. 578

A.) Chair lift
*B.) Seat lift
C.) Extremities lift
D.) Long backboard

12. What must be done if IEDs are suspected or found at the incident scene?
p. 571

*A.) Wait until they are stabilized
B.) Leave the incident scene
C.) Proceed with caution
D.) Move them to a remote location

13. What is the chief danger in quickly moving an injured victim from the hot zone?
p. 577

A.) Failure to provide life-saving treatment
*B.) Aggravating a spinal injury
C.) Causing extremity injuries
D.) Contaminating the responders

14. What is the minimum number of people needed to conduct initial rescue operations?
p. 570

A.) Four
*B.) Five
C.) Six
D.) Seven

15. Whose safety must always be considered first by the rescuer?
p. 570

*A.) The rescuer's
B.) The victim's
C.) Bystanders'
D.) Other responders'

16. What should be adjusted to support the victim's head when performing the webbing drag?
p. 584

A.) Webbing placement
B.) Loop placement
*C.) Hand placement
D.) Arm placement

17. Who will formulate the rescue plan at the haz mat incident?
p. 565

A.) Entry Team Leader
*B.) Incident Commander
C.) Search Team Officer
D.) Staging Officer

18. What should be used to lift the victim so that a chair can be slid under him/her when performing the chair lift/carry method with two rescuers?
p. 587

A.) Buttocks
*B.) Knees
C.) Waist
D.) Ankles

19. What should rescuer #1 grasp when performing the extremities lift/carry?
p. 586

A.) Elbows
B.) Chest
*C.) Wrists
D.) Shoulders

20. Which additional basic position must be staffed in the U.S. before rescue can be initiated?
p. 571

A.) Staging Officer
B.) Logistics Officer
C.) Operations Officer
*D.) Safety Officer

21. Which is often used when moving a victim from a bed to a gurney?
p. 578

A.) Chair lift
B.) Seat lift
*C.) Three-person lift
D.) Cradle-in-arms lift

22. What must on-scene emergency personnel have to do if the necessary equipment is NOT available to conduct a rescue safely?
p. 570

*A.) Wait for the equipment
B.) Leave to get the equipment
C.) Accept the risk
D.) Tell the victims to self-rescue

23. To what height should the victim be lifted when performing the cradle-in-arms lift/carry?
p. 585

A.) Knee height
B.) Shoulder height
C.) Chest height
*D.) Waist height

24. Which of the following is priority 1 during haz mat rescue operations once victims are in the area of refuge?
p. 576

A.) Minor injuries
B.) Dead or fatally injured
C.) Serious, but not life-threatening injuries
*D.) Life-threatening injuries and illnesses

25. Which should be addressed first?
p. 574

A.) Non-ambulatory victims within the line of site
B.) Ambulatory victims out of the line of site
*C.) Ambulatory victims within the line of site
D.) Non-ambulatory victims out of the line of site

26. How many 45-minute SCBA bottles prior to evaluation for exposure by Haz Mat personnel should extrication teams be allowed to use maximum for rapid extrication to be considered successful?
p. 568

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

27. Which is the first rescue priority at a haz mat incident?
p. 574

A.) Recover the dead
B.) Evacuate non-ambulatory casualties showing sign of life from the hot zone
*C.) Assist ambulatory casualties
D.) Evacuate non-ambulatory casualties showing signs of life

28. Which person involved in the rescue operation does not don a chemical protective suit unless the situation requires it?
p. 572

A.) Back-up team
B.) Decon personnel
*C.) Unit leader
D.) Entry personnel

29. Which of the following is a basket-type litter?
p. 576

A.) Flexible basket
B.) SKED litter
*C.) Stokes basket
D.) Rigid litter

30. Where should the rescuer hold onto the victim when performing the incline drag?
p. 583

A.) Chest
*B.) Wrists
C.) Ankles
D.) Waist

31. Where should the patient be drug from when performing the blanket drag?
p. 583

*A.) Head
B.) Feet
C.) Left side
D.) Right side

32. Which is NOT a basic guideline that should be followed when entering the hot zone during rescue operations?
p. 573

A.) Immediately obtain medical assistance when needed
B.) Undergo emergency decontamination immediately upon exiting the hazardous area
*C.) Immediately exit any area where evidence of chemical contamination is present and few viable victims are present
D.) Avoid contact with any hazardous or unidentified materials

33. What type of rescue has taken place when ambulatory victims who are capable of rescuing themselves assist those who are not able to help themselves?
p. 567

A.) Self-rescue
B.) Technical rescue
C.) Responder rescue
*D.) Bystander rescue

34. Which level responder is typically responsible for performing risk assessment and selecting control options?
p. 572

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

35. What should be done with ambulatory victims who are not in the line of site?
p. 575

*A.) Move to an area of refuge for evaluation
B.) Move to the decontamination area
C.) Take directly to the ambulance staging area
D.) Take directly to the medical treatment area

36. What should be done once patients to be triaged have been identified?
p. 581

A.) Attempt to open the airway
B.) Assess patient's respiration
C.) Assess patient's radial pulse
*D.) Assess patient's mobility

37. To what angle should the chair be raised when performing the chair lift/carry method with two rescuers?
p. 587

A.) 90-degree
*B.) 45-degree
C.) 30-degree
D.) 60-degree

38. What is the primary factor in determining if the environment is appropriate for structural PPE and SCBA?
p. 567

A.) Location of the contaminant
*B.) Viability of the victims
C.) Visible evidence of toxins
D.) Number of victims

39. Which of the following is one of the only tasks the Operations-Level personnel should perform when entering a potentially contaminated area?
p. 564

A.) Location of hazard source
B.) Search for potential victims
*C.) Rescue of known living victims
D.) Testing of the hazard with monitors

40. Which should be delayed until the risk to responders has been mitigated?
p. 569

A.) Rescue mission
B.) Recon mission
*C.) Recovery mission
D.) Abatement mission

41. How many personnel must be on the entry team and trained in the appropriate level of PPE for rescue operations at a minimum?
p. 573

*A.) Two
B.) Six
C.) Eight
D.) Four

42. Which of the following will the responders typically move to the decontamination area?
p. 575

A.) Conscious victims who do not respond to physical touch
B.) Conscious victims who respond to physical touch
*C.) Unconscious victims who respond to physical touch
D.) Unconscious victims who do not respond to physical touch

43. What should the patient be marked during triage if alert and able to follow simple commands?
p. 582

*A.) Priority 2
B.) Priority 4
C.) Priority 3
D.) Priority 1

44. Where should rescuer #2 be when performing the extremities lift/carry?
p. 586

A.) On the victim's right side
B.) At the head of the victim
*C.) Between the victim's knees
D.) On the victim's left side

45. What is the first step taken when performing the two-rescuer seat lift/carry?
p. 585

A.) Reach under the victim's knees to form a seat
*B.) Raise the victim to a sitting position
C.) Place one arm under the victim's arm and across the back
D.) Link arms across the victim's back

46. Where should the rescuer place himself/herself when performing the incline drag?
p. 583

A.) On the victim's right side
B.) On the victim's left side
*C.) At the victim's head
D.) At the victim's feet

47. Which type of rescue carries the least risk and greatest benefit to the responder?
p. 567

A.) Operations rescue
B.) Technical rescue
*C.) Self-rescue
D.) Responder rescue

48. What should the patient be marked during triage is there is a respiration but no radial pulse? p. 581

A.) Priority 3
B.) Priority 4
*C.) Priority 1
D.) Priority 2