Hazardous Materials for First Responders

Questions and Answers

From IFSTA Hazmat for First Responders 4th Edition

Strategic Goals and Tactical Objectives

1. Which concept can be used to simplify objectives at WMD incidents?
p. 268

*A.) RAIN
B.) APIE
C.) OODA
D.) DECIDE

2. What is the last thing you should do if a cloud of gas changes direction towards you due to a change in wind direction?
p. 273

A.) Move it
B.) Notice it
*C.) Report it
D.) React to it

3. Which are directed toward returning the scene to a safe condition?
p. 305

A.) Operational recovery
B.) On-scene debriefing
*C.) On-scene recovery
D.) Incident termination

4. Which of the following would most likely NOT be performing work within the hot zone?
p. 288

A.) Hazardous materials technician
B.) SWAT team
*C.) Operations level responder
D.) US&R team

5. In which zone is the safe refuge area established?
p. 287

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

6. In which of the following circumstances would a nonintervention mode of operation be initiated?
p. 282

A.) There is limited container exposure
*B.) The situation is clearly beyond the capabilities of responders
C.) Responders have the training to only confine the incident to the area of origin
D.) An explosion may occur

7. At which level incident are resources from state/provincial agencies required?
p. 277

A.) Level IV
B.) Level II
C.) Level I
*D.) Level III

8. What are broad statements of desired achievements to control an incident?
p. 265

*A.) Strategic goal
B.) Objective goal
C.) Tactical goal
D.) Operational goal

9. What should be done with all released materials and run-off at the haz mat incident?
p. 304

*A.) Confined
B.) Diluted
C.) Removed
D.) Prevented

10. Where can the first responder search when the appropriate level of training has not been received?
p. 302-303

A.) Inner edge of the hot zone
B.) Next to the hazardous material
*C.) Edge of the hot zone
D.) Edge of the warm zone

11. Which is the uppermost consideration when selecting a mode of operation?
p. 280

A.) Available resources
B.) Level of training
*C.) Safety of first responders
D.) Location of victims

12. What are the majority of defensive control options?
p. 286

A.) Related to removal
B.) Related to clean-up
C.) Related to containment
*D.) Related to confinement

13. When does hazard and risk assessment begin?
p. 275

A.) Scene size up
*B.) Preincident planning
C.) When the call is received
D.) Planning stage

14. What essentially ties the entire problem-solving process together at the incident scene?
p. 284

A.) IMS
B.) NIMS
*C.) IAP
D.) SOP

15. What should be done with potentially contaminated victims at the incident scene?
p. 301

A.) Make them stay where they were found
*B.) Keep them in the isolation area
C.) Tell them to go to the hospital
D.) Remove them with the other victims

16. With what type of hazard would sheltering in place NOT be a good option due to the time it takes for the hazard to clear out of the area?
p. 301

A.) Flammable liquids
B.) Explosive solids
*C.) Explosive gases
D.) Flammable gases

17. Which action eliminates the need for unnecessary evacuations?
p. 301

A.) Sheltering in place
B.) Wait and see approach
C.) Rescue
*D.) Defending in place

18. At which stage will feedback on the haz mat incident be given to the IC?
p. 269

A.) Implementation
B.) Planning
*C.) Evaluation and review
D.) Analysis

19. Which of the following is NOT part of the hazardous communication briefing?
p. 305

*A.) Timeline of incident actions
B.) Identity of material involved
C.) Signs and symptoms of an exposure
D.) Actions to be taken for further decontamination

20. How many sides are there to be considered at the haz mat incident?
p. 272

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

21. Which piece of information needs to be communicated to persons being evacuated?
p. 299

A.) Why they are leaving
B.) How to go
C.) What to take
*D.) Where to go

22. In which zone is rescue and leak control performed?
p. 287

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

23. How many times would the IAP need to be evaluated when there are five operational periods?
p. 283

A.) Three
*B.) Five
C.) Six
D.) One

24. What is the normal maximum number of operations personnel per operational period for a Type 2 incident?
p. 279

A.) 400
*B.) 200
C.) 500
D.) 300

25. Which of the following is an environmental consideration when protecting the public?
p. 298

*A.) Wind direction
B.) Proximity
C.) Rate of release
D.) Population density

26. Which of the following plans should all first responders be familiar with the concept of for practical purposes?
p. 285

A.) Pre-incident plans
B.) Local emergency response plans
C.) Integrated contingency plans
*D.) Site safety plans

27. At which level of incident can a property trained response team be expected to perform plugging, patching and basic leak control activities?
p. 276

A.) Level IV
*B.) Level II
C.) Level III
D.) Level I

28. Which is used to accomplish tactics?
p. 285

A.) Goals
B.) Strategies
*C.) Tasks
D.) Priorities

29. In which zone will PPE normally be required, but it can be at a lower level?
p. 290

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

30. Which is being used when hazard control zones are implemented?
p. 297

A.) Shielding
B.) Decontamination
C.) Time
*D.) Distance

31. Which compiles information to identify trends regarding operational strengths and weaknesses?
p. 306

A.) Debriefing notes
B.) Incident critiques
*C.) After-action analysis
D.) Training logs

32. Which NFPA standard is the basic four-step formula analogous to?
p. 269

A.) NFPA 1500
B.) NFPA 637
C.) NFPA 1301
*D.) NFPA 472

33. Which of the following is NOT an example of a Level II incident?
p. 276

A.) Fire that is posing a boiling liquid expanding valor explosion threat in a storage tank
*B.) Incidents that require an evacuation extending across jurisdictional boundaries
C.) Accident involving extremely hazardous substances
D.) Rupture of an underground pipeline

34. Who is primarily responsible for tracking responders at an incident?
p. 295

A.) Staging officer
B.) Safety officer
*C.) IC
D.) Personnel manager

35. What is identified at the start of action planning?
p. 284

A.) Resources
B.) Tactics
*C.) Strategy
D.) Operations

36. What signal does the US&R use to indicate cease operations/all quiet at the incident scene?
p. 298

*A.) One long blast (three seconds)
B.) One long and one short blast
C.) Two long and two short blasts
D.) Three short blasts (one second each)

37. Which type of incident can be handled with one or two single resources with up to six personnel?
p. 278

*A.) Type 5
B.) Type 2
C.) Type 3
D.) Type 4

38. Where are all logistical support functions carried out at the incident scene?
p. 290

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

39. Which statement about protection is NOT correct?
p. 293-294

A.) Maximizing distance between people and hazardous areas
B.) Conducting rescues
C.) Using and wearing appropriate PPE
*D.) Ensuring victims and responders stay upwind and downstream of hazardous materials

40. How far out does the FBI establish an evidence search perimeter at terrorist events in the U.S.?
p. 288

*A.) 1.5 times the distance of the farthest piece of evidence
B.) 3.0 times the distance of the farthest piece of evidence
C.) 2.5 times the distance of the farthest piece of evidence
D.) 2.0 times the distance of the farthest piece of evidence

41. Which should be provided in the evacuation location when the duration will be long?
p. 299

A.) Shower facilities
*B.) Places to sleep
C.) Bathrooms
D.) Food

42. In which type of incident should emergency responders and equipment be staged in multiple locations?
p. 292

A.) Multiple alarm fire
B.) Large auto accident
*C.) Terrorist event
D.) Haz mat spill

43. Which type of operations require contact with the hazardous material?
p. 283

A.) Nonintervention
B.) Defensive
C.) Nonassertive
*D.) Offensive

44. What is considered the first step in mitigating an emergency incident?
p. 270

A.) Calling for additional resources
B.) Developing the incident action plan
C.) Reviewing past approaches
*D.) Understanding the problem

45. Which type of tactic is exposure protection at the haz mat incident?
p. 303

A.) Assertive control
*B.) Defensive control
C.) Noninterferring control
D.) Offensive control

46. Which of the following should NOT be counted on for protection of responders?
p. 295

A.) Time
B.) Shielding
C.) Distance
*D.) Decontamination

47. Which NFPA standard addresses the requirements for accountability systems?
p. 296

A.) NFPA 1200
B.) NFPA 1300
C.) NFPA 1400
*D.) NFPA 1500

48. Which is considered the last priority at the haz mat incident?
p. 304

*A.) Property protection
B.) Environment protection
C.) Victim life safety
D.) Responder life safety

49. What is the understanding a responder has about how events occurring in the moment may affect the future?
p. 275

A.) Progress review process
*B.) Situational awareness
C.) Scene size up
D.) Preincident planning

50. What is the minimum number of personnel necessary for performing tasks in the hazardous area?
p. 296

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

51. Which incident-based element is most frequently driven the need to conduct protective action concurrently with incident control operations?
p. 281

A.) Time
B.) Resource
*C.) Size
D.) Value

52. When using the Eight Step Incident Management Process, what should be done immediately after the problem is identified?
p. 268

A.) Site management and control
B.) Select personal protective clothing
C.) Implement response objectives
*D.) Hazard and risk evaluation

53. Which level of incident is within the capabilities of the fire or emergency services organization?
p. 275

A.) Level III
B.) Level IV
C.) Level II
*D.) Level I

54. Which of the following does NOT factor into the personnel to perform rescue operations?
p. 302

A.) Nature of the hazardous material
B.) Availability of monitoring equipment
C.) Time needed to complete the rescue
*D.) Amount of time of exposure

55. Who has the authority to request federal aid?
p. 293

A.) City council
*B.) State governor
C.) Congress representative
D.) City mayor

56. Who is responsible for an incident when the party responsible for a chemical release is unknown?
p. 293

*A.) OSC
B.) IMS
C.) ENC
D.) ERG

57. What is the second step used in George Poyla's basic four-step problem-solving formula?
p. 266

A.) Look back
*B.) Devise a plan
C.) Understand the problem
D.) Carry out the plan

58. Which zone is likely to be very large at a bombing incident?
p. 288

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

59. In which phase is the critique performed?
p. 307

A.) Preplanning
B.) Protection of environment
C.) Recovery
*D.) Termination

60. At which type of incident will all Command and General Staff positions be activated?
p. 279

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

61. Which action is considered part of operational recovery?
p. 305

A.) Debriefing of responders
B.) Scene clean-up
C.) Debris removal
*D.) Release of units

62. What is used to gather information about the problem at the incident scene?
p. 271

*A.) Size up
B.) Action plan
C.) Assessment model
D.) Review

63. What method of protection is being utilized when personnel are frequently rotated on work groups?
p. 297

A.) Distance
*B.) Time
C.) Shielding
D.) Decontamination

64. How many operational periods is a Type 4 incident generally limited to?
p. 278

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

65. In which situation would a sheltering in place NOT be ordered?
p. 301

A.) Vapors are heavier than air, and people are in a high-rise structure
B.) The population is unable to initiate evacuation due to health care
C.) The material is too toxic
*D.) The material is slow moving

66. Where at the incident scene are the incident support functions located?
p. 287

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

67. Which incident problem-solving process model is taught by the National Fire Academy?
p. 267

A.) DECIDE
*B.) GEDAPER
C.) SISIACMRD
D.) APER

68. Which level of responder can not enter the hot zone to conduct rescues?
p. 302

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

69. What message is indicated by three short blasts by the US&R at an incident?
p. 298

A.) All quiet
B.) Cease operations
C.) Resume operations
*D.) Evacuate the area

70. What must the IC use to determine the isolation perimeter?
p. 286

A.) Risk/benefit analysis
B.) IAP
*C.) Size-up
D.) IMS

71. At which type may a written IAP begin to be required?
p. 278-279

A.) Type 4
*B.) Type 3
C.) Type 1
D.) Type 5

72. Who must the local agency contact when they need help on an incident because it is overwhelming their resources?
p. 293

A.) Federal authorities
*B.) State authorities
C.) County authorities
D.) Tribal authorities

73. What is used to determine the appropriate level and type of personal and respiratory protection that must be worn?
p. 271

A.) Incident action plan
*B.) Hazard and risk assessment
C.) Risk/benefit analysis
D.) Situational awareness planning

74. Which type of incident requires national resources to safely and effectively manage and operate?
p. 279

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

75. What is used to minimize confusion and freelancing at the scene?
p. 290

A.) Decon corridor
B.) Safe refuge area
*C.) Staging area
D.) Incident command post

76. Which of the following is NOT used to select the strategic mode at an incident?
p. 280

A.) Balance between resources required and those available
B.) Level of training
*C.) Number and location of victims
D.) Risk to responders

77. Where is the rehab area located at an incident scene?
p. 291

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

78. Which is the first resource a responder should turn to in the U.S. if they need to request outside assistance for an incident?
p. 293

A.) Integrated contingency plan
*B.) LERP
C.) IAP
D.) Preplan

79. During which stage will it be determined if additional help is needed at the haz mat incident?
p. 269

A.) Implementation
*B.) Planning
C.) Evaluation and review
D.) Analysis

80. Which of the following would NOT be undertaken during a defensive mode of operation?
p. 283

A.) Control ignition sources
B.) Protect exposures
*C.) Withdraw to a safe distance
D.) Initiate an incident management system

81. Which term refers to the potential for failure or loss?
p. 272

*A.) Risk
B.) Chance
C.) Hazard
D.) Danger

82. How is value stated in relation to the incident priorities?
p. 281

A.) Dollar amount
B.) Off or on
*C.) Yes or no
D.) Degrees

83. What is the best type of protective action?
p. 299

*A.) Evacuation
B.) Rescue
C.) Defending in place
D.) Shelter in place

84. What is used to ensure rapid help in the event of an emergency?
p. 296

A.) Accountability system
*B.) Buddy system
C.) Hazard zones
D.) Reverse 9-1-1

85. What can be used to predict where the hazardous material may be going given its physical state of matter?
p. 274

A.) Dispatch operator
B.) Internet
*C.) ERG
D.) MSDS

86. What can be used to determine the health risks involved with the material on the scene?
p. 274

A.) Dispatch operator
B.) Workers
*C.) MSDS
D.) Internet

87. Which of the following pieces of information is NOT generally obtained at the time the incident is reported?
p. 273

A.) Number and type of injuries
B.) Occupancy type
C.) Equipment and resources responding
*D.) Unusual signs at the scene

88. During which stage will appropriate assistance be called for at the terrorist incident?
p. 269

*A.) Implementation
B.) Planning
C.) Evaluation and review
D.) Analysis

89. Which type of strategy allows the incident to run its course on its own?
p. 280

*A.) Noninterventional
B.) Defensive
C.) Offensive
D.) Nonassertive

90. Which type of incident is a vehicle fire considered?
p. 278

A.) Type 3
B.) Type 4
C.) Type 2
*D.) Type 5