

Student's Name:

Module 5 Review Quiz

1. The isolation perimeter is always the line between the:
 - a. The inner perimeter and the outer perimeter
 - b. General public and the cold zone
 - c. Area of refuge and the hot zone
 - d. Immediate site of the spill and staging area

2. Maintaining the isolation perimeter throughout the incident is usually the responsibility of:
 - a. The staging officer
 - b. Law enforcement or security professionals
 - c. Initial arriving emergency response units
 - d. Emergency preparedness personnel

3. The primary purpose of establishing three different hazard control zones is to:
 - a. Assist initial size-up
 - b. Allocate resources more efficiently
 - c. Provide control and personnel accountability
 - d. Reduce radio communications

4. The area of refuge should be established within the:
 - a. Hot zone
 - b. Warm zone
 - c. Cold zone
 - d. Staging area

5. Public protective actions (PPAs) are the strategy used by the Incident Commander to protect the general public from the hazmat by implementing:
 - a. Protection-in-place
 - b. Evacuation
 - c. Either Protection-in-place *or* evacuation, but never both at the same time
 - d. Either Protection-in-place, evacuation, or a combination of both

6. Protection-in-place is usually the best option when any of the following conditions exist, except one:
 - a. Explosive or reactive materials are involved
 - b. Leaks can be rapidly controlled at their source
 - c. Short-duration solid or liquid leaks are present
 - d. The hazmat has been totally released from its container and is dissipating

7. The rating system for evaluating structures for protection-in-place is based primarily on criteria concerning:
 - a. The "tightness" and age of the structure
 - b. The size of the structure
 - c. The occupancy of the structure
 - d. Terrain surrounding the structure

8. When the decision is made to commit to a full-scale public evacuation, four critical issues must be addressed and managed effectively – 1) alerting and notification; 2) transportation; 3) relocation facility; and 4):
 - a. Monitoring
 - b. Information
 - c. Manpower
 - d. Multi-agency coordination

9. A good community alerting and notification system is based on:
 - a. Low-power AM radio systems
 - b. Sirens and alarms
 - c. Door-to-door visits
 - d. A variety of warning systems

10. EAS is an abbreviation for: _____