

Student's Name:

Module 10 Review Quiz

1. Nonintervention means taking no action other than:
 - a. Rescue
 - b. Isolating the area
 - c. Defensive public protective actions
 - d. Incident stabilization

2. Technical rescue includes rescue of one or more victims who have been exposed to the hazmat and require:
 - a. Triage
 - b. Immediate relocation
 - c. Physical extrication
 - d. Treatment

3. The following are all physical methods of confinement, except one:
 - a. Covering
 - b. Damming
 - c. Dispersion
 - d. Vapor suppression

4. Which of the following confinement tactics should be used only when all other reasonable methods of mitigation and removal have proven unacceptable:
 - a. Dilution
 - b. Diversion
 - c. Dispersion
 - d. Covering

5. Which of the following statements about leak control strategies and containment tactics are all true, except one:
 - a. Containment tactics are often implemented only when defensive options would be too expensive or time-consuming
 - b. Containment tactics should only be approved after conducting a thorough hazard and risk evaluation.

- c. Containment tactics require personnel to enter the hot zone to control the release at its source
 - d. Containment tactics should be considered high-risk operations
6. For alkali spills, the most widely favored neutralizing agent from an environmental perspective is:
- a. Ascorbic acid
 - b. Acetic acid
 - c. Hydrochloric acid
 - d. Perchloric Acid
7. When used as a method of containment, plugs must be compatible with both the chemical and the:
- a. Available tools
 - b. Available time
 - c. Container
 - d. Atmospheric conditions
8. Which of the following is a drawback of flaring to reduce or control pressure:
- a. Flares are designed to burn only vapor product
 - b. Flaring can cause dangerous pressure buildups in other locations
 - c. Flaring often takes a very long time to accomplish
 - d. Flaring can weaken the structural integrity of the container
9. Which of the following is often used to contain small releases of liquid mercury:
- a. Vacuuming
 - b. Solidification
 - c. Neutralization
 - d. Absorption
10. Which of the following is the first tactical priority for managing a flammable gas fire:
- a. Protect primary and secondary exposures to the fire
 - b. Control and extinguish secondary fires
 - c. Reduce the operating pressure of the line feeding the fire
 - d. Check for fire extension

11. Pressure-fed flammable gas fires may produce direct flame impingement on nearby vessels and cause catastrophic tank failure within _____ of exposure:
- 5 to 20 minutes
 - 20 to 30 minutes
 - 30 to 60 minutes
 - 1 to 5 hours
12. BLEVE is an acronym for Boiling Liquid _____ Vapor Explosion:
- Evaporating
 - Escaping
 - Expanding
 - Ejecting
13. Product removal operations cannot commence until after the incident site is stabilized. Stabilization means:
- All fires have been extinguished
 - Ignition sources have been controlled
 - All spills and leaks have been controlled
 - All of the above
14. Gravity flow as a method of liquid product transfer is often ineffective for:
- Liquids containing alcohol
 - Viscous liquids
 - Flammable liquids
 - Corrosive liquids
15. Gas transfers are based on the basic principle that materials will naturally flow from:
- High-pressure to low-pressure areas
 - High elevation to low elevation
 - High concentration to low concentration
 - Volume to a vacuum