

Student's Name:

Module 12 Review Quiz

1. The need for a Critical Incident Stress Debriefing is accessed during the:
 - a. Debriefing
 - b. Incident notification
 - c. Post-Incident Analysis
 - d. Critique

2. Ideally, debriefings should take place:
 - a. After the critique
 - b. After the incident has been properly documented and reported to the right regulatory agencies
 - c. As soon as the emergency phase of the operation is completed
 - d. As soon as the post-emergency response operations are concluded

3. Which of the following topics should be addressed first during the debriefing:
 - a. Health information
 - b. Potential legal issues
 - c. Assignment of a follow-up contact person
 - d. Assignment of a critique leader

4. The Post-Incident Analysis is conducted to:
 - a. Meet National Fire Incident Reporting System requirements
 - b. Gather necessary information for the debriefing
 - c. Prevent documentation of potentially damaging information
 - d. Assure that the incident has been properly documented and reported to the right regulatory agencies

5. The Post-Incident Analysis Coordinator:
 - a. Is usually appointed during the on-scene debriefing
 - b. Has the authority to determine who will have access to information
 - c. Cooperates with other official investigators to reconstruct the incident completely
 - d. All of the above

6. The rough draft PIA report should be reviewed by _____ to verify that the available facts are arranged properly and actually took place:
 - a. PIA Coordinator
 - b. Incident Commander
 - c. Key responders
 - d. Official investigators

7. Under CERCLA, the responsible party must report to the _____ any spill or release of a specified hazardous substance in an amount equal to or greater than the reportable quantity (RQ) specified by EPA:
 - a. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
 - b. National Fire Incident Reporting System (NFIRS)
 - c. National Response Center (NRC)
 - d. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)

8. The primary purpose of a critique is to:
 - a. Comply with OSHA requirements
 - b. Develop recommendations for improving the emergency response system
 - c. Develop a chronological review of who did what, when, and where during the incident
 - d. Provide a foundation for the development of formal investigations, which are usually conducted to establish the probable cause of the accident

9. Which of the following statements about the critique process is true:
 - a. The Safety Officer should always lead the critique
 - b. Never use a critique to assign blame
 - c. Critiques that are longer than 15 minutes are probably too long
 - d. Critique reports are normally confidential and should not be released to the public

10. The following statements pertain to either debriefings or critiques. Next to each statement, indicate whether it primarily pertains to a debriefing or a critique:
 - a) Debriefing / Critique: The single most important way for an organization to self-improve over time.

- b) Debriefing / Critique: Assigns information gathering responsibilities for a post-incident analysis.
- c) Debriefing / Critique: OSHA requires that one be conducted of every hazardous materials emergency response.
- d) Debriefing / Critique: Should begin as soon as the emergency phase of the operation is completed.
- e) Debriefing / Critique: Shares information among emergency response organizations.
- f) Debriefing / Critique: Should last no longer than 15 minutes