

## Responder Safety on the Roadway End of Program Quiz

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

Mark your responses on this sheet

1. One of the first steps a department should take to improve responder safety is:
  - A. establishment of departmental policies and procedures for roadway incidents.
  - B. training personnel in safe roadway operations.
  - C. purchasing temporary traffic control devices.
  - D. conducting practical table-top exercises.
2. What document is intended to improve the way traffic incidents are managed on U.S. roadways by the use of multi-disciplinary policies, procedures and practices?
  - A. NFPA 1710
  - B. The MUTCD
  - C. The NIOSH Roadway Safety Report
  - D. The National Uniform Goal for Traffic Incident Management
3. Which section of the 2003 MUTCD is most pertinent to emergency responders?
  - A. Chapter 6C Temporary Traffic Control Elements
  - B. Chapter 6E Flagger Control
  - C. Chapter 6G Temporary Traffic Control Activities
  - D. Chapter 6I Control of Traffic Through Traffic Incident Management Areas
4. Using emergency apparatus in a blocking position at a roadway incident provides:
  - A. responders with a shadow or safe work zone on the roadway.
  - B. prevents spectators from watching emergency operations.
  - C. protects the equipment from being struck while on the roadway.
  - D. access for additional emergency equipment to the scene.
5. The minimum taper at an emergency scene should be deployed using 5 traffic cones over what distance?
  - A. 50 feet
  - B. 100 feet
  - C. 200 feet
  - D. 400 feet

6. An "intermediate incident" is defined as one that will be cleared in what time frame?
  - A. Less than 30 minutes
  - B. Less than 2 hours
  - C. Between 2 and 4 hours
  - D. More than 4 hours
7. To be most effective high visibility chevrons placed on the rear of fire apparatus should be:
  - A. sloped away from the vehicle centerline at 45 degrees.
  - B. sloped toward the vehicle centerline at 60 degrees.
  - C. positioned vertically on available space on the rear of the vehicle.
  - D. positioned horizontally on available space on the rear of the vehicle.
8. The minimum distance an advanced warning sign should be placed from the first blocking apparatus is?
  - A. 100 feet
  - B. 200 feet
  - C. 2 time the speed limit
  - D. 10 times the speed limit
9. Which of the following is not one of the considerations the driver or officer should make as apparatus approaches an emergency incident on a roadway?
  - A. Scene safety
  - B. The proper blocking position for the vehicle
  - C. Additional resources that will be required
  - D. The placement of temporary traffic control measures for site clean up
10. A key position of the incident command structure at all roadway incidents is:
  - A. Logistics.
  - B. Media relations.
  - C. Safety Officer.
  - D. Staging Officer.
11. Which of the following best describes a traffic cone suitable for use on the roadway as a temporary traffic control device:
  - A. Orange – Minimum of 22 inches in height.
  - B. Lime green – 28 inches in height.
  - C. Orange – 28 inches in height with two reflective stripes at the top.
  - D. Lime Green – 28 inches in height with two reflective stripes at the top.

12. A key consideration in the placement of an ambulance at a roadway incident is positioning:
- A. the vehicle as close as possible to the victims.
  - B. the unit to provide blocking for EMS personnel.
  - C. the loading area facing away from the closest lane of moving traffic.
  - D. unit so that headlights can illuminate the work area if necessary.
13. Structural firefighting PPE is sufficient for personnel operating at roadway incidents.
- A. TRUE
  - B. FALSE
14. Which of the following is NOT considered to be a temporary traffic control device?
- A. Cones
  - B. flares
  - C. Alternating headlights on the apparatus
  - D. Arrow boards or variable message signs
15. Coordination of large scale roadway incidents is accomplished by:
- A. establishing a traffic control group.
  - B. establishing a unified command system.
  - C. contacting the traffic incident management committee for the area.
  - D. assigning command to the senior fire or police official on the scene.