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.