

# FY10 Emergency Procedures Answer sheet

1. Where should the seatbelt cutter be located?
  - b) Within reach of the driver. If the driver becomes trapped in the driver's seat he or she needs to have easy access to the cutter.
2. The driver is only responsible for his or her own safety.
  - b) False. All passengers are the responsibility of the driver. The riders depend on the driver to get them to safety, but if the driver does something to risk his or her own safety, this can prohibit him or her from carrying out the evacuation process.
3. If dragging a passenger out of the vehicle, always
  - b) Ensure that his or her head is facing the direction that he or she is being dragged. By holding the passengers head up off the floor and dragging head first is the safest way to drag a passenger.
4. Pre-trips are part of being proactive in preventing emergency situations?
  - a) True. By checking all the items on a comprehensive pre-trip check list you can prevent some situations that could develop if operational and safety functions are faulty.
5. Wheelchair passengers are evacuated
  - c) Depends on where they are sitting and how difficult or easy they may be to evacuate. The rule of thumb is to evacuate the easiest and fastest passengers first.
6. Manual operation of wheelchair lift should be checked
  - a) Everyday prior to leaving on your trip. It is always better to know before you leave if you have to manually operate the lift or by the busses power.
7. Dispatch should be called
  - a) After passengers are evacuated and it is safe to do so. Time used for extraction is at a premium.
8. Passengers using power-operated wheelchairs should be
  - b) Evacuated in the same manner as someone using a manual wheelchair. The mobility device doesn't change the procedure.
9. If the driver does not take care of \_\_\_\_ he or she will be of no help to the passengers.
  - b) Himself or herself. If the driver becomes incapacitated who will help the passengers?
10. By placing radio outside of window in the beginning of an evacuation
  - c) None of the above. This is old school reasoning. Once a vehicle is on fire there is a good chance the radio is inoperable. For your own safety stay away from the burning vehicle. Most of us carry a cell phone; use it instead.
11. If the driver is injured and is unable to assist passengers during an evacuation
  - a) Call for help immediately and talk passengers through the evacuation process.
12. Passengers are safer \_\_\_\_ if there is no imminent danger present.
  - c) On the bus. Avoid making a bad situation worse by being out in the elements and possibly in danger from other vehicles and/or downed power lines whenever there isn't imminent danger present.
13. Have a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ for every passenger that enters the vehicle.
  - b) Evacuation plan. Know your passengers and know which ones may be of help to you in the event of an emergency presenting itself. Use the knowledge gained from this material and be thinking of scenarios before they present themselves.
14. One of the following is NOT one of the 9 steps of evacuation.
  - b) Remove vehicle registration.
15. The engine should be left on during an emergency evacuation.
  - b) False. As soon as you discover there is an emergency turn off the ignition. This way there is less chance of a spark that may ignite leaking fuel.

16. If a passenger has a system for evacuating the vehicle, the driver should forget what he or she has been taught and listen to the passenger.
  - b) False. You are the professional, you are in charge and you know what you are doing.
17. Emergency evacuations cannot be practiced as there is no way of knowing what an actual emergency situation will entail.
  - b) False. By studying and knowing different techniques you will become better prepared to handle situations that may arise.
18. If a driver is in the same vehicle everyday, a pre-trip should be done
  - c) Everyday. The more familiar you are with your vehicles operating systems the better you can detect little nuances that could lead to bigger problems.
19. The driver should speak to every passenger that boards the vehicle to
  - d) All of the above. The more you know and understand your passengers abilities the easier it will be to determine the level of assistance you may have to use to assist them in case of an emergency.
20. Emergency Evacuation Procedure training
  - a) Has been proven to save lives. Studies show that trained drivers are considerably more effective in emergency evacuations.
21. If a passenger refuses to exit the vehicle, the driver should
  - b) Use force to remove the passenger. Whatever it takes to save their life.
22. Set up the emergency triangles
  - a) After all passengers are off of the vehicle and a safe distance away from danger. This is step 8 of the 9 steps of emergency evacuations. The last step is to offer moral support to the passengers while waiting for assistance.
23. Never ask a passenger to assist in an evacuation.
  - b) False. If someone can help, then take advantage of it.
24. During an evacuation, avoid using words that will cause
  - d) Both b and c. The longer you can keep people calm the better your chances of a successful evacuation will be.
25. If the vehicle has rolled on its side, use the \_\_\_\_ when possible.
  - d) All the above. Use the fastest, safest, most usable exit to evacuate your passengers.
26. The driver is responsible for the
  - c) Both a. and b. Once an emergency presents itself your sole function is the safety of yourself and your passengers.
27. Wheelchair passengers must be facing \_\_\_\_\_ during transport.
  - b) Forward. Federal safety law.
28. Accidents only happen when the driver is careless.
  - b) False. Accidents can be caused by a multitude of things including other drivers.
29. If the driver smells something strange, such as a burning or electrical smell, but is not sure what it is
  - c) Try to see what the smell is before evacuating. Not all smells will be cause for immediate action. The smell may be another vehicle or some other odors in the area. However, be alert to "different" smells and check them out.
30. The driver should remember his or her own limitations when performing an evacuation.
  - a) True. If you become incapacitated you aren't of much use to your passengers.
31. Wheelchair passengers should be removed from the vehicle first.
  - b) False. The easiest and fastest passengers to get off should be evacuated first.
32. The best exit is the nearest available exit.
  - b) False. The nearest, safest, most usable exit
33. If a small fire exists, try using the fire extinguisher first before calling for help.
  - b) False. Leave firefighting to the professional. Firefighters are trained and equipped to put out fires.
34. The person the driver should be most concerned with is
  - d) The driver. Without the driver who is going to evacuate?

35. If there is a small leak under the bus when you approach it at the beginning of your shift you should
- b) Immediately report it to your supervisor or maintenance department.
36. The first person to exit the vehicle should be the one closest to the exit.
- b) False. The easiest and fastest passengers to get off the bus should be evacuated first.
37. When should the driver try to put out the fire?
- b) Never. Leave firefighting to the professional. Firefighters are trained and equipped to put out fires.
38. It is okay to have a passenger assist in the evacuation process.
- a) True. Use every asset you can find to assist you in evacuations.
39. If a passenger does not want to wear their seat belt, it is up to them.
- b) False. If your policy calls for seat belts to be worn, passengers must wear them. Safety is your responsibility and you can/should insist upon it.
40. In the event of a fire and a passenger is covered in blood and needs assistance in evacuating vehicle, the driver should
- c) Use all means of protection and evacuate passenger.
41. In an emergency, wheelchair straps should be cut off not taken off manually if a belt cutter is available.
- b) False. If there is a need to remove the tie downs on a wheelchair and they don't come loose quickly just cut them, however in most cases the wheelchair doesn't need to be removed. Your concern is to evacuate the passenger not the wheelchair.
42. The driver's door can be used for evacuation.
- a) True. Any and all doors and windows are fair game if they are the nearest, most usable exit.
43. My vehicle has broken down in the middle of the intersection; I have a passenger in one wheelchair and three ambulatory passengers. Should I evacuate?
- b) Only if the vehicle is in harms way. In most cases you and your passengers are safest by remaining on the bus.
44. There should be \_\_\_ emergency triangles in every commercial passenger vehicle.
- c) Three. In most cases you will place one triangle to the front and two to the rear of you bus when they are needed.
45. There is a young wheelchair passenger and a senior citizen wheelchair passenger and you are running out of time. Which passenger do you evacuate first?
- d) None of the above. The first passenger you evacuate is the easiest and fastest to get off the bus. Time is of the essence in evacuation.
46. It is important to speak loud and \_\_\_ when giving instructions during evacuation.
- d) All of the above
47. The passenger's safety begins with a daily and thorough
- b) Pre-Trip Inspection. This may help to prevent breakdowns or malfunctions of the bus's operating systems.
48. What is a good use for your fire extinguisher?
- d) All the above. It is ok to put out a fire on your vehicle, but only after you and your passengers are safe, and at this point it may be too late to save the vehicle any way. Why place yourself in undue danger?
49. What does Situational Awareness mean?
- d) All of the above. Being aware of everything that is happening around you and your bus will help you be more in control.
50. It is ok to talk on a cell phone if traffic is light.
- b) False. Cell phone usage at anytime while driving is very hazardous.