

FY20 Emergency Procedures Test  
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Pre-Trip

1. A thorough pre-trip should be performed in a routine manner every day to ensure consistency and accuracy.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
2. As long as at least one emergency exit window or roof escape hatch is in working order, it is okay to operate the vehicle.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
3. It is recommended that all vehicles are equipped with a seat belt cutter; where on the vehicle should the seat belt cutter be located?
  - a. In the driver's compartment
  - b. Velcro to the dash of the vehicle
  - c. Within reach of the operator in his or her normal position
  - d. All of the above
  
4. In the event that the seat belt cutter is used, the blade/whole device must be \_\_\_\_\_ before placing back into the vehicle.
  - a. No action is necessary
  - b. Cleaned
  - c. Blade replaced/Whole device replaced
  
5. As long as there is a fire extinguisher on the vehicle, it does not matter where or how it is stored.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
6. The first aid kit on a vehicle should have a minimum of \_\_\_\_ unopened items contained within it at all times.
  - a. 5
  - b. 6
  - c. 7
  - d. 8
  
7. Fire extinguishers must be inspected and recharged or replaced every \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 6 months
  - b. 9 months
  - c. 12 months
  - d. 15 months

8. While conducting the pre-trip of your vehicle, you see something leaking under the engine. The proper steps to take are to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Document the leak and report to management
  - Take the bus out as long as all fluid levels are safe
  - Notify management but do not document
  - Ask the previous driver if they had any problems
9. Knowledge of the location and use of all on-board safety equipment can be invaluable in an emergency situation.
- True
  - False
10. The best time to find out that an emergency exit is not working is during an evacuation.
- True
  - False

## *Defensive Driving*

11. Defensive Driving is one of the first steps to take to help prevent an accident.
- True
  - False
12. Which of the following would best define Defensive Driving?
- One who will do everything possible to avoid a collision
  - A set of driving skills that allows you to defend yourself against possible collisions caused by other motorists
  - Trying to watch out for distracted drivers
  - None of the above
13. Some of the ways that a professional operator can drive defensively include:
- Recognizing what may become a hazardous situation
  - Scanning far enough ahead
  - Being aware of the space around the vehicle at all times
  - All of the above
14. Which of these situations WOULD NOT require evacuation?
- Vehicular rollover
  - Fire or smoke conditions
  - Flat tire
  - Vehicle immersion or submersion in water
15. If any chemical smell is present in the vehicle, it is okay to keep driving until the smell can be clearly identified.
- True
  - False

## Emergency Evacuation

16. Paratransit vehicles burn quickly and intensely, and generate huge quantities of smoke with over \_\_\_\_ types of toxic gases.
- 20
  - 30
  - 40
  - 50
17. You should keep in mind the “\_\_\_\_\_” which holds that a clear aisle reduces accidents on-board the vehicle and facilitates a smooth evacuation.
- Open Walkway Concept
  - Free and Clear Concept
  - Clear Aisle Concept
  - Up and Out Concept
18. Your response to an emergency will be based on your knowledge of:
- The accident situation
  - The characteristics of the riders on the vehicle
  - The safety features and safety equipment on-board the vehicle
  - All of the above
19. If a smoke or fire condition is present or imminent, you should always:
- Remain in the vehicle and wait for help to arrive
  - Evacuate your passengers first to ensure their safety
  - Contact dispatch to let them know that they need to contact the fire department
  - None of the above
20. In order to warn oncoming motorists that your vehicle is disabled, you need to place your warning devices (triangles):
- As soon as possible
  - Within 10 minutes of pulling over, but only after you have ensured that your passengers are in a secure location
  - They do not need to be set up
  - Once emergency personnel have arrived on scene
21. If no imminent danger is present, the safest place for the passengers is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A safe distance away from the vehicle
  - Inside a building
  - To remain on the vehicle
  - None of the above

22. Wheelchair lifts should only be used in an evacuation when \_\_\_\_\_.
- There is more than one passenger using a wheelchair or other mobility device
  - Operated manually and no other viable option is available
  - The passenger requests it
  - None of the above
23. If faced with an emergency evacuation, the operator needs to assume a leadership role and remain \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
- Firm, Aggressive
  - Calm, Composed
  - Seated, Quiet
  - Outspoken, Blunt
24. If an unconscious passenger needs to be evacuated using the shoulder drag, the passenger's \_\_\_\_\_ should be pointed in the direction of the exit location.
- Feet
  - Head
  - It doesn't matter how they are positioned
  - A or B
25. Passengers who use mobility devices should be evacuated first.
- True
  - False
26. In the event that a vehicle were to break down on a divided road in which the flow of traffic was all headed in the same direction, the triangles should be placed:
- Two triangles behind the vehicle and one triangle in front, all at appropriate distances
  - Three triangles in front of the vehicle, all at appropriate distances
  - Three triangles behind the vehicle, all at appropriate distances
  - Two triangles in front of the vehicle and one triangle in back, all at appropriate distances
27. When evacuating passengers out of a window, put their \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window first.
- Feet
  - Head
  - Hips
  - Body
28. An operator should always evacuate every passenger on board their vehicle during an emergency, even if it means attempting a maneuver that they do not have confidence that they can perform.
- True
  - False

29. It may be necessary to physically remove a person from a vehicle in order to save his or her life.
- True
  - False
30. If a service animal is on-board, evacuate the \_\_\_\_\_ first and then \_\_\_\_\_.
- Service Animal, the passenger whose animal it is
  - Passenger whom the animal assists, the animal
  - A or B
31. An operator should always know how many passengers are on-board their vehicle at all times in order to:
- Understand what types of assistance may be needed if an evacuation occurs
  - Verify that no riders are remaining on-board if an evacuation occurs
  - Explain important information to emergency personnel if an evacuation occurs
  - All of the above
32. If an emergency evacuation were to occur, at a minimum the information relayed to dispatch or emergency personnel should be:
- Operator name and vehicle number
  - Current location including concise description of the emergency
  - A request for police and ambulance help
  - All of the above
33. The better the description relayed to the dispatcher, the quicker and better the response will be from emergency preparedness forces.
- True
  - False
34. When emergency responders arrive on-scene, you should:
- Be cooperative
  - Answer all of their questions
  - Provide them with all of the information appropriate to facilitate evacuating any remaining passengers
  - All of the above
35. During an evacuation, which passengers should be evacuated first?
- Visually impaired passengers
  - Mobility impaired passengers
  - Ambulatory passengers
  - The order does not matter
36. It is okay to request assistance from a passenger during an evacuation.
- True
  - False

37. The driver should speak loud and \_\_\_\_\_ when giving instructions during an evacuation.
- Firmly
  - Clearly
  - Without panic
  - All of the above
38. When placing multiple mobility devices in the vehicle, evacuation should not be a factor in where they are positioned.
- True
  - False
39. The first thing an operator should do once an accident that requires evacuation has occurred is to contact dispatch to let them know.
- True
  - False
40. Which of the following WOULD BE cause for evacuation?
- Vehicle rollover
  - Fire or smoke conditions
  - Submersion in water
  - All of the above
41. If a vehicle becomes fully engulfed in smoke and there are still passengers on the bus, it is the operator's responsibility to go back on the vehicle to remove them.
- True
  - False
42. During an evacuation, riders should be moved to \_\_\_\_\_.
- Another vehicle once it arrives
  - A safe distance away from the vehicle
  - A safe distance away from the vehicle, far enough away so that an explosion will not injure evacuated passengers
  - All of the above
43. Depending on the physical limitations of an operator, it is okay to assist passengers to a nearby location to expedite the evacuation process; the riders could then be moved to a more secure location at a later time.
- True
  - False
44. The best exit to use during an evacuation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- The closest exit
  - The largest exit
  - The exit that is closest to you that will remain open the longest
  - Any of the above

45. \_\_\_\_\_ is much more deadly than \_\_\_\_\_.
- Fire, smoke
  - Smoke, fire
46. When an evacuation is imminent, the driver should \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the evacuation.
- Take charge, lead
  - Panic, ignore
  - Exit the vehicle, yell directions to the passengers from outside of the vehicle about
  - Ask questions, frantically contact dispatch to tell them about
47. It is the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure the safety of the individuals on board the vehicle.
- Operator
  - Other passengers
  - Passengers themselves
  - None of the above
48. When assisting in an evacuation, always remember your own \_\_\_\_\_.
- Family
  - Control
  - Passengers
  - Strengths and limitations
49. If fire is present, pull over to the side of the roadway, turn off the vehicle, and place the radio/cell phone outside of the vehicle to be used to contact dispatch after the evacuation has occurred.
- True
  - False
50. YOU are responsible for ensuring the safety of your passengers during an evacuation.
- True
  - True