

## RTAC FY24 Emergency Evacuation Procedures Test

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### Pre-Trip

1. A pre-trip inspection must only be completed on vehicles that weigh more than 15,000 pounds and that require a Commercial Driver's License (CDL) to operate.
  - A. True
  - B. False
2. All designated emergency exits, including side windows, rear doors, and roof hatches, should be checked every day during a pre-trip inspection.
  - 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. The U.S. Department of Transportation and the State of Illinois requires how much time for a pre-trip inspection to be completed?
  - A. 10 Minutes
  - B. 15 Minutes
  - C. 30 Minutes
  - D. No specific amount of time is defined by the U.S. DOT or the State of Illinois
5. A fire extinguisher is required to be on every commercial motor vehicle; what type of fire extinguisher must you have on your vehicle?
  - A. A, B, C, D
  - B. A, B, C
  - C. A, B
  - D. A
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. The P.A.S.S. acronym can be a friendly reminder of how to use a fire extinguisher in the event of an emergency. What does P.A.S.S. stand for?
- A. Press the pin, Aim the nozzle up high, Squeeze the lever, Spray the fire
  - B. Pull the pin, Adjust the nozzle, Squeeze the lever, Stomp out the fire
  - C. Pull the pin, Aim the nozzle at the base of the fire, Squeeze the lever, Sweep from side-to-side
  - D. Press the pin, Adjust the nozzle, Shake the extinguisher, Squeeze the lever
9. While conducting the pre-trip of your vehicle, you see something leaking under the engine. The proper steps to take are to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Document the leak and report to management
  - B. Take the bus out as long as all fluid levels are safe
  - C. Notify management but do not document
  - D. Ask the previous driver if they had any problems
10. Knowledge of the location and use of all on-board safety equipment can be invaluable in an emergency situation.
- A. True
  - B. False
11. The most important safety feature found on a transit vehicle is the vehicle operator.
- A. True
  - B. False

### **Defensive Driving**

12. Defensive Driving is one of the first steps to take to help prevent an accident.
- A. True
  - B. False
13. Which of the following would best define Defensive Driving?
- A. Doing everything possible to avoid a collision
  - B. A set of driving skills that allows you to defend yourself against possible collisions caused by other motorists
  - C. Trying to watch out for distracted drivers
  - D. None of the above

14. Some of the ways that a professional operator can drive defensively include:
- A. Recognizing what may become a hazardous situation
  - B. Scanning far enough ahead
  - C. Being aware of the space around the vehicle at all times
  - D. All of the above
15. Which one of these is NOT one of the three forms of distracted driving?
- A. Visual
  - B. Mental
  - C. Auditory
  - D. Physical
16. A vehicle operator should look \_\_\_ seconds ahead of their vehicle so that they can prepare for and adjust accordingly for upcoming traffic signals, pedestrians, vehicle breakdowns, etc.
- A. 9 – 12
  - B. 10 – 13
  - C. 11 – 14
  - D. 12 – 15

### **Emergency Evacuation**

17. Which of these situations WOULD NOT require evacuation?
- A. Vehicular rollover
  - B. Fire or smoke conditions
  - C. Flat tire
  - D. Vehicle immersion or submersion in water
18. If the engine compartment of a vehicle is on fire, the first thing you should do is get out of the vehicle, open the hood, and extinguish the fire as quickly as possible.
- A. True
  - B. False
19. Your response to an emergency will be based on your knowledge of:
- A. The accident situation
  - B. The characteristics of the riders on the vehicle
  - C. The safety features and safety equipment on-board the vehicle
  - D. All of the above
20. If a smoke or fire condition is present or imminent, you should always:
- A. Remain in the vehicle and wait for help to arrive
  - B. Evacuate your passengers first to ensure their safety
  - C. Contact dispatch to let them know that they need to contact the fire department
  - D. None of the above

21. In order to warn oncoming motorists that your vehicle is disabled, you need to place your warning devices (triangles):
- A. As soon as possible
  - B. Within 10 minutes of pulling over, but only after you have ensured that your passengers are in a secure location
  - C. They do not need to be set up
  - D. Once emergency personnel have arrived on scene
22. If no imminent danger is present, the safest place for the passengers is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. A safe distance away from the vehicle
  - B. Inside a building
  - C. To remain on the vehicle
  - D. None of the above
23. If a weather event, such as a tornado, requires you to evacuate your passengers from the vehicle, where is the safest place to evacuate to?
- A. Into a ditch or ravine
  - B. Beneath an underpass or bridge
  - C. Into a sturdy structure or building
  - D. A & C
24. If faced with an emergency evacuation, the operator needs to assume a leadership role and remain \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Firm, Aggressive
  - B. Calm, Composed
  - C. Seated, Quiet
  - D. Outspoken, Blunt
25. 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.
- A. Feet
  - B. Head
  - C. It doesn't matter how they are positioned
  - D. A or B
26. Passengers who use mobility devices should be evacuated first.
- A. True
  - B. False

27. In the event 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:
- A. Two triangles behind the vehicle and one triangle in front, all at appropriate distances
  - B. Three triangles in front of the vehicle, all at appropriate distances
  - C. Three triangles behind the vehicle, all at appropriate distances
  - D. Two triangles in front of the vehicle and one triangle in back, all at appropriate distances
28. When evacuating passengers out of a window, put their \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window first.
- A. Feet
  - B. Head
  - C. Hips
  - D. Body
29. 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.
- A. True
  - B. False
30. It may be necessary to physically remove a person from a vehicle in order to save his or her life.
- A. True
  - B. False
31. An operator should always know how many passengers are on-board their vehicle at all times in order to:
- A. Understand what types of assistance may be needed if an evacuation occurs
  - B. Verify that no riders are remaining on-board if an evacuation occurs
  - C. Explain important information to emergency personnel if an evacuation occurs
  - D. 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:
- A. Operator name and vehicle number
  - B. Current location including concise description of the emergency
  - C. A request for police and ambulance help
  - D. 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.
- A. True
  - B. False

34. When emergency responders arrive on-scene, you should:
- A. Be cooperative
  - B. Answer all of their questions
  - C. Provide them with all of the information appropriate to facilitate evacuating any remaining passengers
  - D. All of the above
35. During an evacuation, which passengers should be evacuated first?
- A. Visually impaired passengers
  - B. Mobility impaired passengers
  - C. Ambulatory passengers
  - D. The order does not matter
36. It is okay to request assistance from a passenger during an evacuation.
- A. True
  - B. False
37. The driver should speak loudly and \_\_\_\_\_ when giving instructions during an evacuation.
- A. Firmly
  - B. Clearly
  - C. Without panic
  - D. All of the above
38. The first thing an operator should do once an accident that requires evacuation has occurred is to contact dispatch to let them know.
- A. True
  - B. False
39. Which of the following WOULD BE cause for evacuation?
- A. Vehicle rollover
  - B. Fire or smoke conditions
  - C. Submersion in water
  - D. All of the above
40. 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.
- A. True
  - B. False

41. During an evacuation, riders should be moved to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Another vehicle once it arrives
  - B. A safe distance away from the vehicle
  - C. A safe distance away from the vehicle, far enough away so that an explosion will not injure evacuated passengers
  - D. All of the above
42. The best exit to use during an evacuation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The closest exit
  - B. The largest exit
  - C. The exit that is closest to you that will remain open the longest
  - D. Any of the above
43. When an evacuation is imminent, the driver should \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the evacuation.
- A. Take charge, lead
  - B. Panic, ignore
  - C. Exit the vehicle, yell directions to the passengers from outside of the vehicle about
  - D. Ask questions, frantically contact dispatch to tell them about
44. It is the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure the safety of the individuals on board the vehicle.
- A. Operator
  - B. Other passengers
  - C. Passengers themselves
  - D. None of the above
45. When assisting in an evacuation, always remember your own \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Family
  - B. Control
  - C. Passengers
  - D. Strengths and limitations
46. If a vehicle were to become submerged in water, an operator is required to stay in the vehicle and rescue all passengers onboard before they can exit the vehicle and call for help.
- A. True
  - B. False
47. After an evacuation has been completed, an operator should provide immediate life support to passengers in need until emergency personnel arrives. This also includes providing moral support to injured and uninjured passengers.
- A. True
  - B. False

48. An operator/employee of a transit agency should be considerate of the language used at an accident scene and avoid phrases such as “I’m sorry” or “You will be okay” as both statements could potentially place the agency in jeopardy should legal action occur.
- A. True
  - B. False
49. Since emergency evacuation events are so rare, periodic discussion and consideration about how to evacuate a vehicle will help you to be better prepared should an emergency occur.
- A. True
  - B. False
50. YOU are responsible for ensuring the safety of your passengers – and yourself – during an evacuation.
- A. True
  - B. True