FY27 Emergency Evacuation Procedures Test with Answers
Instructor: Marcus Cox

1. 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

   **All emergency exits should be checked each day during your pre-trip to ensure that they are in proper working order.*

2. 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 the above*

   **The seat belt cutter will ideally be secured to the dash of your vehicle and within arm's reach so that it is accessible to you in the event that your vehicle is upside down or on its side.*

3. Which of these items is not required to always be on your vehicle?
   A. Fire Extinguisher
   B. First Aid Kit
   C. Triangles
   D. Bloodborne Pathogens Kit / Universal Precautions Kit*

   **The fire extinguisher, first aid kit, and triangles are all required equipment that must always be on the vehicle. A bloodborne pathogen kit (also called a universal precautions kit) is optional, though it is a helpful resource for drivers should a bodily fluid spill occur.*

4. 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

   ** Remember, the safest place for your passengers is on the vehicle. You should only evacuate your vehicle when presented with imminent danger, which means that you have no other option than to evacuate for the safety of your passengers and yourself.*

5. 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*

   **If you see flames coming from your engine compartment, keep the hood closed and evacuate your passengers as quickly as possible. Do not open the hood as you will introduce oxygen to the fire.*

6. 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

   **Your passenger's safety is your responsibility. Always evacuate your passengers first to ensure their safety as fire and smoke spreads quickly and swiftly.*

7. 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

   **As previously mentioned, the safest place for your passengers is on the vehicle. Unless presented with imminent danger such as a rollover, fire/smoke, or submersion in water.*

8. 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*

    **If a tornado is close enough to your vehicle that you must evacuate, you will want to get to a low- lying area, such as a ditch or a ravine, or into a sturdy structure or building. In the past, it was recommended that people take shelter from a tornado underneath an overpass; however, that recommendation has since changed due to the vacuum effect that is created below an underpass during a tornado.*

9. Passengers who use mobility devices should be evacuated first.
    A. True
    B. False*

    **Ambulatory passengers should be evacuated first as they are able to assist themselves in getting off of the vehicle. Once all ambulatory passengers have been removed, attempt to evacuate passengers who utilize mobility devices. Remember to only evacuate the person and not the device.*

10. 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***

    **Your personal safety and well-being must always be taken into consideration. You are the lifeline between the emergency responders and the passengers that remain on the vehicle. Do not attempt any maneuver which may cause injury to you and that you are not 100% confident in performing.*

11. It may be necessary to physically remove a person from a vehicle in order to save his or her life.
    A. True*
    B. False

    **Some individuals with developmental disabilities may not want to leave the vehicle because that is where they feel safe even if a fire is evident. If this is the case, you can physically remove someone in order to get him/her to a safe location.*

12. The better the description relayed to the dispatcher, the quicker and better the response will be from emergency preparedness forces.
    A. True*
    B. False

    **Just like was mentioned in the previous question, be accurate and precise with your description.*

13. When emergency responders arrive on-scene, you should:
    A. Be cooperative
    B. Answer all their questions
    C. Provide them with all the information appropriate to facilitate evacuating any remaining passengers
    D. **All the above***

    **Nobody at the scene of the accident will know more about the vehicle or the passengers involved then you. Provide the emergency responders with as much relevant information as necessary about the individuals that still may be inside the vehicle, including the layout of the vehicle (in case it is difficult to see because of smoke or fire.) Let them know if any of the passengers use a mobility device or have any special characteristics that may need to be noted to perform the evacuation.*

14. 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

    **Give clear orders to any ambulatory (able to move on their own) passengers that they need to evacuate the vehicle. Provide them with where they need to go once off of the vehicle, and what they need to do once they get there. Once all ambulatory passengers are out of the vehicle, then begin evacuating any mobility-impaired passengers.*

15. Which of the following WOULD BE cause for evacuation?
    A. Vehicle rollover
    B. Fire or smoke conditions
    C. Submersion in water
    D. **All the above***

    **All the above emergencies would constitute imminent danger, and would require an evacuation take place.*

16. 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***

    **As mentioned previously, an operator should not put themselves in a bad position. If you do not feel confident that you can re-enter the vehicle and evacuate another passenger without possibly causing harm or injury to yourself, then you must await the arrival of the emergency responders.*

17. 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

    **Using the closest exit to you that will remain open the longest will provide you with a routine exit in and out of the vehicle. Using the same "pathway" in and out of the vehicle will make the evacuation much more efficient for you and the passengers. You will know what obstacles may be in the way, and what you need to do in order to get around them.*

18. When assisting in an evacuation, always remember your own _____.
    A. Family
    B. Control
    C. Passengers
    D. **Strengths and limitations***

    **Never attempt a maneuver that you are not confident that you can perform. If you know that you have issues with your back or knees, be mindful of the techniques that you use to evacuate people. If you do not feel comfortable or confident with your abilities, then you must wait for emergency responders to arrive in order to assist you or provide the evacuation necessary. Again, do not become a victim because you were trying to be a hero.*

19. 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

    **The statement “I’m sorry” could be considered as an admission of guilt for an accident occurring should a legal battle ensue. The statement “You will be okay” is also another point of contention. Since most of us are not trained medical professionals, we have no ability to potentially address the overall well-being of an injured passenger. The best thing to do is inform injured passengers that help is on the way, and you will remain with them until the emergency responders arrive.*

20. 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

    **As evacuation events are so rare, it’s a good idea to give the topic some thought every so often so that you have a reference on what you would do if a situation required you to evacuate your vehicle and to determine how you may respond.*