

## EXTERNAL INTEGRATED SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT

### PAPER 5A

<b>STUDENT NAME &amp; SURNAME</b>	
<b>ID NUMBER</b>	
<b>EISA REGISTRATION NUMBER</b>	
<b>ASSESSMENT CENTRE</b>	
<b>ASSESSMENT CENTRE ACCREDITATION NUMBER</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION</b>	<b>Occupational Certificate: Firefighter</b>
<b>SAQA ID</b>	<b>98991</b>
<b>CREDITS</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>PAPER</b>	
<b>DATE OF EISA</b>	DD/MM/YYYY
<b>DURATION</b>	<b>120 Minutes (2 hrs)</b>
<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>PASS MARK</b>	<b>70%</b>

#### GENERAL EISA RULES

1. Students are **only** allowed to use the supplied EISA booklets.
2. Students are **only** allowed to use a black pen for their answers.
3. Students to ensure that their name, surname and EISA registration number appears on the front of your EISA booklet.
4. This is a closed book examination; therefore, no other material or belongings are to be brought into the assessment centre. Should you bring any other material or belongings into the assessment centre, you will be required to leave such at the front of the assessment centre examination room. The assessment centre will not be held liable for any loss or damage to property brought into the assessment centre examination room.
5. All EISA booklets must be handed back to the invigilator intact. No pages may be torn off from the EISA booklet. The removal of EISA booklets from the examination room is prohibited.
6. Students may make use of a calculator in this EISA.
7. Unless this is an online examination where access to a computer will be made available to you; the use of any communication devices, including smart watches, cell phones, tablets, iPads, headphones and laptops are prohibited.
8. All cell phones are to be switched off for the duration of the EISA.
9. The invigilator will not assist you with the explanation of questions related to the EISA.
10. Students are prohibited from conversing in any manner with other students.
11. Students may not leave the examination venue within one hour of the start of the examination and in the last 10 minutes of the allotted examination period.
12. Students who are found to be disruptive and unruly in the assessment centre will be requested to leave the assessment centre by the invigilator.
13. Students may make use of an ERG (Emergency Response Guidebook) to answer parts of question 4.

**I HEREBY CONFIRM THAT I HAVE READ THE ABOVE EISA RULES AND DECLARE THAT I UNDERSTAND AND ACCEPT THE RULES.**

**PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:**

1. This question paper consists of 19 pages.  
  
Please check that your paper is complete.
2. Read the questions carefully.
3. Answer ALL the questions on this paper.
4. It is in your own interest to write legibly and to present your work neatly.
5. Learners are not permitted to leave the exam room within the first 30 minutes

**Question 1.**

1.1.1. Choose the correct answer from the questions below.

1.1.1.1. Many fire departments take the \_\_\_\_ approach by providing a variety of services to their communities. **(1Mark)**

- A. all hazards
- B. one hazard
- C. community-risk reduction
- D. community-risk suppression

Answer:

1.1.1.2. True or False: Incident stabilization is a tactical priority that prevents an incident from getting any worse? **(1Mark)**

Answer:

1.1.1. 3. True or False: Photographs can be taken during pre- incident planning surveys only if permission has been granted by the owner. **(1Mark)**

Answer:

1.1.1.4. Choose the correct answer: What type of common building material includes bricks, stones, and concrete blocks? **(1Mark)**

- A. Wood
- B. Metal
- C. Masonry
- D. Lath and Plaster

Answer:

1.1.1. 5.. Indicating potential hazards and suggesting corrective actions are two items that a firefighter should point out to a homeowner when surveying a private residence? **(1Mark)**

Answer:

1.1.1.6. Structural firefighting PPE is designed to prevent heat transfer from the fire to the body. **(1Mark)**

Answer:

1.1.2.

1.1.2.1. What building component mounted over doors and windows to prevent illegal entry will delay access for firefighting operations? **(1Mark)**

- A. Truss assemblies
- B. Plywood sheathings
- C. Solar energy panels
- D. Security bars or grilles

Answer:

1.1.2.2 Answer True or False: Recording Fire loading information, Special hazards, and Type of construction is not required as part of the maps and drawings for pre incident plans. **(1Mark)**

Answer:

1.2.1. Choose the correct answer:

1.2.1.1. What can the documentation developed during a pre-incident planning survey be used for? **(1Mark)**

- A. To enhance the department's public image
- B. To become familiar with structures and fire hazards in the area surveyed
- C. To improve on tactics that have been unsuccessful in the past
- D. To identify code violations that fines should be assessed for

Answer:

1.2.1.2. What basic presentation skill advises that firefighters should not use jargon when delivering a fire and life safety presentation? **(1Mark)**

- A. Positive attitude
- B. Conversational tone
- C. Best choice of words
- D. Good development of ideas

Answer:

1.2.2.

1.2.2.1. What method of organizing a message begins with information familiar to the audience before moving to unfamiliar information? **(1Mark)**

- A. Step-by-step
- B. Whole-part-whole
- C. Simple-to-complex
- D. Known-to-unknown

Answer:

1.2.2.2. Based on what information will fire and life safety topics not traditionally covered under the title of fire prevention be included in the development of safety messages and pamphlets? **(1Mark)**

- A. When the fire officers want to address a specific subject (Feelings based)
- B. Based on the types of incidents that have been recorded in an area (Risk Based)
- C. Once a political leader chooses a topic (Politically based)
- D. Following what the NFPA (American) system lists (Follower based)

**(12 marks)**

**(Total Marks for Question 1 = 12)**

## **QUESTION 2.**

### **SCENARIO 1**

You are dispatched to a house fire. It is 12:00 in the afternoon and you are part of the team with the first arriving unit. The call sign for the vehicle you are travelling in is Engine 1. On your way to the incident, you can see a column of dark smoke going up in the air. There is an ambulance and a response car following you to the incident. You are the most experienced fire fighter on Engine 1

On arrival, you find the occupants of the house standing on the sidewalk and there is evidence that they had been in the house after it started burning (black marks on their clothes, faces and hands). They inform you that they think that everybody is accounted for.

The house is a brick house with wooden roof trusses and a tile roof covering. The garage is attached to the house with a connecting door. Only the southern section of the house is showing signs of burning and you can see orange flames from the kitchen window.

You see smoke coming from the house as well as the garage. The occupants tell you that there is a variety of metals in the garage (they collect metal to recycle it) and they saw that part of an engine that they collected was burning.

All the doors are still locked and has safety doors in front of them. Most of the windows are closed and has burglar proofing except for the bathroom window. Some of the windows are cracked and discoloured due to smoke and heat.

There is a large section of the house that is not burning and through the bedroom window you observe that there is very heavy furniture in the room and a large screen television that is mounted to the wall.

You parked Engine 1 about 20 meters from the house. There is one below ground hydrant with a 65mm outlet. This hydrant is 45m away from Engine 1. The 100mm Hoses are 20m in length and all other hoses are 30m in length. All water supply hoses are connected in a flat lay.

2.1.1 Given the scenario above: (3 Marks)

2.1.1.1 Apply the correct preventative measures to hazardous activities. (Matching columns)

	HAZARDOUS ACTIVITIES		PREVENTATIVE MEASURES	Answer
1	Condition, substance, or device that can directly cause injury or loss; the source of a risk	A	Rehabilitation (Rehab)	
2	Allowing firefighters to rest, rehydrate, and recover during an incident.	B	Hazard	
3	Area beneath a wall in which the wall is likely to land if it loses structural integrity.	C	Mitigate	
		D	Collapse Zone	

2.1.2 Given the scenario above. Apply the correct water supply method and equipment required **(2 Marks)**

2.1.2.1 Which of the following is used to describe hose size?

- a) Width
- b) Length
- c) Diameter
- d) Section size

Answer:

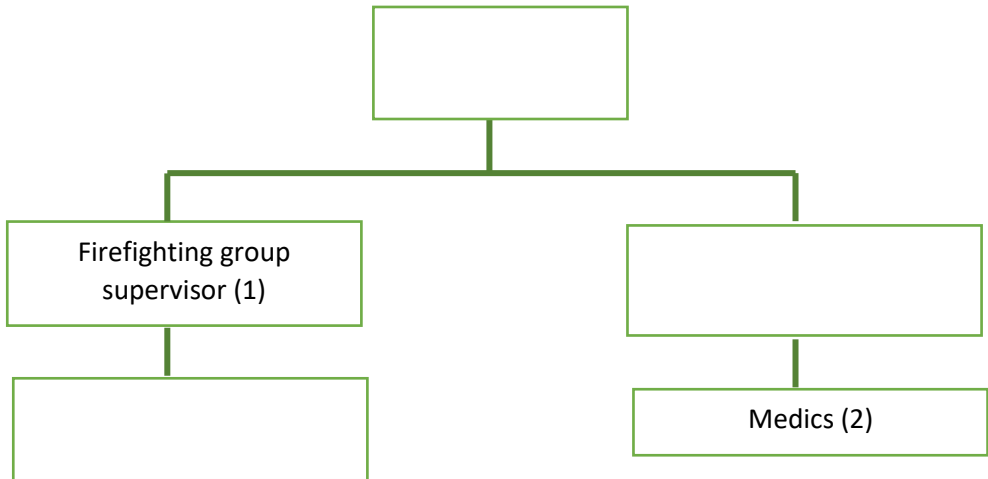
2.1.2.2 What part of a threaded coupling is the portion that serves as the point of attachment to the hose?

- a) Shank
- b) Male part
- c) Higbee cut
- d) Female part

Answer:

2.1.3 Given the scenario above: **(6 Marks)**

2.1.3.1 Complete the required ICS structure for the incident



2.1.3.2 Which of the following would be information gathered by a dispatcher?

- a) The caller's call-back number
- b) The names of the people involved
- c) The caller's relation to the emergency
- d) The weather conditions at the incident

Answer:

2.1.3.3 Portable radios are:

- a) Simplex systems
- b) Dispatch devices
- c) Handheld devices
- d) Computer-based systems

Answer:

2.1.3.4 Departments using the National Incident Management Systems (NIMS) discontinued the use of:

- a) Ten codes
- b) Clear text
- c) Talk group
- d) Multigroup call

Answer:

2.1.4 Given the scenario above. Answer the following questions on respiratory protection. **(4 Marks)**

2.1.4.1 Match the respiratory hazard with the brief definition below. Each choice will only be used once.

	Respiratory Hazards		Definition	answer
1	Oxygen deficiency	A	Hazards that can cause super-heated air to damage the respiratory tract	
2	Elevated temperatures	B	Hazards that may be inhaled ingested or absorbed into the body: phosgene	

3	Particulate contaminants	C	Hazard most caused by combustion which consumes and displaces oxygen present in the atmosphere	
4	Gases and vapors	D	Hazards produced by vehicle exhaust emissions, chemical reactions, heated metals, or metal compounds and combustion	

2.1.5 Given the scenario above: Fire extinguishing agent. **(2 Marks)**

2.1.5.1 True/False: Class B fires can be extinguished with water, water-based agents, and dry chemicals

Answer:

2.1.5.2 True/False: Extinguishing agents use only one method to extinguish a fire

Answer:

2.1.6 Given the scenario above. Ground ladders. **(3 Marks)**

You and your team are deciding to create an opening on the roof.

2.1.6.1 Which of the following ladder markings is required by NFPA 1931

- A. Tip marked with white paint or reflective tape
- B. Manufacturer nameplate with month and year of manufacture
- C. Stripe indicating balance point of ladders under 24 feet (7m)
- D. Manufacturer's plate with material specifications and construction type

Answer:

2.1.6.2 Darkening, blistering, or blackening of varnish on wood ladders may indicate:

- A. exposure to heat
- B. exposure to water
- C. warping or twisting
- D. rust or damage to welds

Answer:

2.1.6.3 To prevent overloading never load a ladder with more than:

- A. one fire fighter per ladder.
- B. one fire fighter per three meters (ten feet)
- C. two fire fighters per extension ladder section.
- D. two firefighters per three meters (ten feet) of working length

Answer:

2.1.7 Given the scenario above. Forcible entry tools **(5 Marks)**

2.1.7.1 Fill in the missing words:

Forcible entry: Techniques used by fire personnel to 1 into buildings, 2, aircraft, or other areas of confinement when normal means of entry are locked or blocked

- 1. a) prevent entry
- b) gain entry

Answer:

- 2. a) vehicles
- b) rooms

Answer:

2.1.7.2 True/False: Halligan tool: Prying tool with a tail at one end and a spike or point at a right angle to a wedge at the other end.

Answer:

2.1.7.3 True/False: Rabbit tool: Hydraulic spreading tool that is specially designed to open doors that swing inward.

Answer:

2.1.7.4 True/False: Battering Ram: Solid steel bar with handles and guards, a fork on one end, and a blunt end on the other, used to break down doors or create holes in walls. The tool weighs 13.6 to 18.1 kg (30 to 40 pounds) and can be operated by one or more firefighters.

Answer:

2.1.8 Given the scenario above. Ventilation methods. **(5 Marks)**

2.1.8.1 Match what the fire behaviour indicator shows with the indicators listed.

	Types and methods of ventilation		Definition	Answer
1	Vertical ventilation	A	Used to clear the room or structure of smoke heat steam, or gases after the fire is controlled using a spray stream from a fog nozzle	
2	Defensive ventilation	B	Using a high-volume fan to create a slightly higher pressure inside the structure than the outside is done by using this type or method of ventilation	
3	Hydraulic ventilation	C	Used to stop the spread of the fire and contain it in one area of the structure	
4	Positive pressure ventilation	D	Using only a single opening where the vent will serve as both the inlet for air and exit for the smoke	
5	Natural horizontal ventilation	E	Used when the decision is made to abandon efforts to save the currently burning part of the building	

2.1.9 Given the scenario above. Loss control **(5 Marks)**

2.1.9.1 Match the definition with the terms below

	Term		Definition	Answer
1	Loss Control	A	Damage caused by or resulting from those actions taken to fight a fire and leaving the property unprotected	
2	Primary Damage	B	Methods and operating procedures by which firefighters attempt to save property and reduce further damage from water, smoke, heat, and exposure during or immediately after a fire; may be accomplished by removing property from a fire area, by covering it, or by other means	
3	Secondary Damage	C	Practice of minimizing damage and providing customer service through effective mitigation and recovery efforts before, during, and after an incident	
4	Salvage	D	Operations conducted once the main body of fire has been extinguished; consists of searching for and extinguishing hidden or remaining fire, placing the building and its contents in a safe condition,	



			determining the cause of the fire, and recognizing and preserving evidence of arson	
5	Overhaul	E	Damage caused by a fire itself and not by actions taken to fight the fire	

2.1.10 Given the scenario above. Methods to control building utilities and scene illumination (3 Marks)

Should this fire have happened at 22:00. How would you control building utilities and ensure that the scene is illuminated?

2.1.10.1 True/False: Vehicle-mounted generators produce more power than portable units.

Answer:

2.1.10.2 True/False: Lighting equipment can be divided into two categories.

Answer:

2.1.10.3 True/False: Junction boxes provide multiple connections supplied through one inlet from a power source.

Answer:

2.1.11 You are dispatched to a 5-story office building where the alarm was activated for a fire. On arrival you find flames emanating from a window on the third floor. The occupants confirm that the sprinkler system did not activate in order to extinguish the fire. (3 Marks)

2.1.11.1 Match the columns

.1	Fire Protection System	A	The water flow discharge device in a sprinkler system; consists of a threaded intake nipple, a discharge orifice, a heat-actuated plug, and a deflector to create an effective fire stream pattern that is suitable for fire control	
2	Sprinkler	B	Pipe connecting the sprinkler system riser to the cross mains	
3	Riser	C	System designed to protect the structure and minimize loss due to fire	
		D	Vertical water pipe used to carry water for fire protection systems aboveground such as a standpipe riser or sprinkler riser	

2.1.12 You are working on the roof on a two-story building. You need equipment hoisted to you in order to create an opening for ventilation purposes. (4 Marks)

2.1.12.1 Which of the following can make rope easy to transport and protect it from abrasion?

- A. Rope bag
- B. Rope carabiner
- C. Rope drying rack
- D. Rope washing machine

Answer:

2.1.12.2 Which of the following pieces of equipment connect ropes to other mechanical gear?

- A. Pulley
- B. Tag line
- C. Carabiner
- D. Webbing

Answer:

2.1.12.3 Which of the following is not a hoisting safety guideline?

- A. Use hand over hand method
- B. Use a pulley system for heavy objects
- C. Work in teams when working from heights
- D. Always hoist tools and equipment even if hand carrying will work

Answer:

2.1.12.4 Which of the following is traditionally used to establish a control zone perimeter?

- A. Utility rope
- B. Life Safety Rope
- C. Utility webbing
- D. Life Safety Webbing

Answer:

2.1.12.5 During stabilization where is the rope or webbing first secured?

- A. A parked apparatus
- B. A strong stationary object
- C. The object being stabilized
- D. The object next to the one being stabilized

Answer:

2.1.13

**SCENARIO 2**

You are dispatched veld fire (wildland fire). The fire is reported to be at the bottom slopes of a mountainous area with large areas covered with vegetation. The fire is spreading rapidly up the slope of the mountain due to a relatively strong wind. You are part of a team that will work at the fire. **(5 Marks)**

2.1.13.1 Match the columns

1	Helmet	A	Coat worn during firefighting, rescue, and extrication operations	
2	Protective Coat	B	Protective clothing designed to protect the hands	
3	Protective Gloves	C	Respirator that removes contaminants by passing ambient air through a filter, cartridge, or canister; may have a full or partial facepiece	
4	Air-Purifying Respirator (APR)	D	Non-load-bearing rope that is anchored to a safe, exterior location and attached to a firefighter during search operations to act as a safety line	
5	Search Line	E	Headgear is worn by firefighters that provide protection from falling objects, side blows, elevated temperatures, and heated water	

2.1.14 Given the scenario above (2.1.13). Hand tools **(5 Marks)**

2.1.14.1 Match the columns:

1	McLeod tool	A	Sometimes referred to as a fire flap, flail or beater, this tool is used to smother fire	
2	Pulaski tool	B	is a two-sided blade — one a rake with coarse tines, one a flat sharpened hoe — on a long, wooden handle	
3	Shovel	C	are perfect for clearing fire lines - the sharp head cuts trees up to 2.5cm (1") in diameter as well as large weeds	
4	Fire swatter	D	a special hand tool used in fighting fires, particularly wildfires, which combines an axe and an adze in one head	
5	Heavy-duty hoe	E	a broad scoop with a handle used for lifting and throwing loose material	

2.1.15 Given the scenario above (2.1.13). Hazard during fire line construction **(5 Marks)**

2.1.15.1 Match the columns:

1	Sunburn	A	Leather Gloves, Good Socks, Boots with proper fit, Tell EMT	
2	Working near chainsaws	B	Rest in shade, drink water, eat snacks, 2:1 work sleep ratio, tell someone if having problems	
3	Blisters	C	Ear protection, safe working distance	
4	Heat exposure, dehydration	D	Sunscreen, eye protection, find shade	
5	Fatigue	E	Drink Water, take breaks in shade, eat snacks, tell someone if having problems	

2.1.16. Given the scenario above (2.1.13). When using hand tools to construct a fire line as a part of a wildland fire crew the following are the points you will look at **(5 Marks)**

2.1.16.1 True/False: Wet line - Is a line that has been constructed using water only.

Answer:

2.1.16.2 True/False: Retardant line - Is usually constructed by an airtanker or helicopter.

Answer:

2.1.16.3 True/False: Scratch line - Is a wide line cut in the fuels to temporarily stop the spread of the fire.

Answer:

2.1.16.4 True/False: Undercut line - Is a line that is constructed on a hillside when there is the possibility of burning materials rolling down and crossing the Fireline.

Answer:

2.1.16.5 True/False: Dozer line - Is constructed using bulldozers or tractor-ploughs.

Answer:

2.1.17 Given the scenario above (2.1.13) Extinguishing agents for veld fires **(3 Marks)**

2.1.17.1 True/False: Wetting agent - When added to water, they reduce the surface tension of water and increase its penetration and spreading capabilities.

Answer:

2.1.17.2 True/False: Foams - It releases moisture on unburned fuels, allowing it to cool for longer.

Answer:

2.1.17.3 True/False: Gels - This product involved the use of a chemical that holds a large number of water molecules.

Answer:

2.1.18 The fire in the scenario (2.1.13) is mostly extinguished. Mop-up techniques **(5 Marks)**

It is time to begin your patrol. Your top priority will be searching for spot fires. Spot fires are a serious threat to any control effort and should be your number one priority during patrol. A spark or an ember may ignite another full-blown blaze, obliterating your control line efforts and forcing your crew to start from scratch.

2.1.18.1 Conditions that can lead to spot fires.: You can select multiple correct answers:

- a) Extremely wet weather
- b) Steep topography
- c) Light fuels
- d) Whirlwinds or dust devils
- e) Torched-out, lone trees
- f) Wind across the Fireline
- g) Punky logs and tree roots that can be seen in the soil
- h) Snags
- i) Flashy fuels

Answer:

**(Total Marks for Question 2 = 72)**

### QUESTION 3.

#### SCENARIO 3

Students and staff of the school's rugby team are on the way home from an away game when the bus is involved in an accident with another vehicle. The school bus is carrying 30 students and staff members at the time of the accident. After being struck by the other vehicle, the bus rolls off the side of the road and down a 15-meter embankment into a small stream.

It is reported that 20 students are injured and a possible two fatalities, 1 person trapped in the other vehicle and two other students are nowhere to be found.

On arrival you find that the two fatalities involve one student and one staff member. The two missing students are found to be trapped inside the bus.

The injured have been transported or airlifted to three different hospitals in the area. The other students have been taken to a local community hall that has been established as an evacuation area to keep the students safe until reunified with their parents.

3.1.1 With reference to the scenario above, answer the questions regarding establishing of command. **(3 Marks)**

3.1.1.1 True/False: The person establishing command has the full authority that goes with the position and remains in command until formally relieved or the incident is terminated.

Answer:

3.1.1.2 True/False: The last rescuer or apparatus arriving on the scene of an emergency should initiate the ICS.

Answer:

3.1.1.3 True/False: Whenever the ICS is implemented, there should only be one Incident Commander, unless otherwise required.

Answer:

3.1.2 With reference to the scenario above, establish communication lines. Processing Emergency Calls and collecting information: the information that should be gathered includes: select 2 answers **(2 Marks)**

- A. The number and location of people involved.
- B. The number of rescuers that will be required.
- C. The time and date the incident occurred.
- D. The caller's call-back number.

Answer:

3.1.3 Based on the scenario above: Primary and secondary victim search. **(3 Marks)**

3.1.3.1 Match the columns

A	The purpose of the primary search...	1	...is to quickly survey the incident site for visible victims.
B	The purpose of secondary search...	2	...is to quickly check known or likely locations of victims and all affected areas.
C	The purpose of a hasty search...	3	...is to conduct a slower and more thorough search.

3.1.3.2 True/False:

3.1.4 Based on the scenario above: The victim in the car is still entrapped. Establish vehicle extrication principles: **(5 Marks)**

3.1.4.1 Responders involved in extrication operations must perform a risk-benefit analysis for each evolution that takes into account the safety of both the victim and the rescuer.

Answer:

3.1.4.2 Extrication operations should be coordinated with personnel assigned to provide medical care.

Answer:

3.1.4.3 A victim should be extricated very swiftly, the victim's condition and situation can only be evaluated after the successful removal of the victim.

Answer:

3.1.4.4 The stability and safety of the work area should continuously be evaluated throughout the operation.

Answer:

3.1.4.5 It is not necessary for the rescuer to pay attention to movements that may affect the stability of other involved materials.

Answer:

3.1.5 Based on the scenario above: You must build a rope system to retrieve the victims. Identify knots and their application **(2 Marks)**

Column A		Answer	Column B	
1.	The cornerstone knot that forms the basis of a multitude of other knots		A	Munter's Hitch
2	Knot used as a means of descending/rappelling a lifeline system		B	Clove hitch
			C	Half hitch

3.1.6 Based on the scenario above: identify appropriate equipment and system to build. With reference to a Simple Mechanical Advantage System **(3 Marks)**

3.1.6.1 True/False: A Simple Mechanical Advantage System has only one pulley pulling in line of the opposite direction of the load, rope and anchor point.

Answer:

3.1.6.2 True/False: A Simple Mechanical Advantage System is the most elementary form of a Simple Mechanical Advantage System.

Answer:

3.1.6.3 True/False: A Simple Mechanical Advantage System requires force to move the load.

Answer:

**(Total Marks for Question 3 = 18)**

**QUESTION 4.**

**4.1.1**

4.1.1.1. Choose the correct answer: What medical condition is associated with hepatotoxins? **(1 Mark)**

- A. Cyanosis
- B. Kidney damage
- C. Liver damage
- D. Nerve damage.

Answer:

4.1.1.2. Answer the following True or False. Phosgene and chlorine are examples of choking agents. **(1Mark)**

Answer:

4.1.2. Answer the following True or False **(2 Marks)**

4.1.2.1. Environmental assessment must Not be taken into consideration during the incident assessment.

Answer:

4.1.2.2. Non-intervention strategy is allowing incidents to run its own course.

Answer:

**4.1.3.**

4.1.3.1. Choose the correct answer: When using radio equipment, responders should always use: **(1 Mark)**

- A. 10-codes.
- B. Signal codes.
- C. simple English (clear text).
- D. whatever codes their department have decided upon

Answer:

4.1.3.2. Answer True or False: When using radio equipment, responders should always talk as quickly as possible. **(1 Mark)**

Answer:

4.1.4. Choose the correct answer **(2 Marks)**

4.1.4.1. When inspecting an SCBA pressure indicator, be certain that the cylinder pressure gauge and remote gauge read within \_\_\_\_ percent of each other.

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 15
- D. 20.

Answer:

4.1.4.2. When should use filters, cartridges, and canisters be replaced?

- A. During daily inspections
- B. During weekly inspections
- C. During bi-yearly inspections
- D. During post incident care

Answer:

4.1.5 Answer True or False. **(2 Marks)**

4.1.5.1. Hazardous material Class 4 represents Flammable solids; Spontaneously combustible materials; and Dangerous when wet materials/Water-reactive substances.

Answer:

4.1.5.2. Hazardous material Class 4-3 represents Oxidizing substances and Organic peroxides.

Answer:

4.1.6 Answer the following True or False. **(2 Marks)**

4.1.6.1. You can identify the 3-digit guide number when using the UN ID number of a material in the yellow bordered pages.

Answer:

4.1.6.2. You can identify the 3-digit guide number when using the UN ID number in green bordered pages.

Answer:

4.1.6.3. An entry team must consist of at least: **(1 Mark)**

- a. two trained members in the appropriate level of PPE.
- b. three trained members in the appropriate level of PPE.
- c. two trained members in PPE one level higher than is necessary.
- d. three trained members in PPE one level higher than is necessary.

Answer:

4.1.6.4. Leak control put personnel at great risk because they enter the: **(1 Mark)**

- A. hot zone
- B. cold zone
- C. hazardous materials area
- D. decontamination corridor

Answer:

4.1.7.

4.1.7.1. Which type of breach is caused by corrosive action of an acid on steel? **(1 Mark)**

- a. Puncture
- b. Split or tear
- c. Metal reduction
- d. Runaway cracking

Answer:

4.1.7.2. Which of the following is the area to which information flows and from which orders are issued? **(1 Mark)**

- a. Safety post
- b. Staging area
- c. Incident post
- d. Command post

Answer:



4.1.7.3. Which of the following zones includes the area surrounding an incident that is potentially very dangerous because it presents a threat in the form of a hazardous material or the effects thereof? **(1 Mark)**

- a. Hot
- b. Cold
- c. Warm
- d. Scene-control

Answer:

4.1.7.4. Where should the staging area be located? **(1 Mark)**

- a. Outside of all three hazard zones
- b. At an isolated spot in the cold zone
- c. At a point of egress in the warm zone
- d. At a central location within the hot zone

Answer:

**(Total Marks for Question 4 = 18)**

MARK ALLOCATION GRID (For use by the Assessor only)

QUESTION	MARK	MARKS AWARDED
1.1.1	6	
1.1.2	2	
1.2.1	2	
1.2.2	2	
<b>TOTAL Q1</b>	<b>12</b>	
2.1.1.	2	
2.1.2.	2	
2.1.3.	6	
2.1.4.	4	
2.1.5.	2	
2.1.6.	3	
2.1.7.	5	
2.1.8.	5	
2.1.9.	5	
2.1.10	3	
2.1.11	3	
2.1.12	4	
2.1.13	5	
2.1.14	5	
2.1.15.	5	
2.1.16.	5	
2.1.17	3	
2.1.18	5	
<b>TOTAL Q2</b>	<b>72</b>	
3.1.1.	9	
3.1.2.	9	
3.1.3.	4	
3.1.4.	6	
3.1.5.	6	
3.1.6	4	
<b>TOTAL Q3</b>	<b>18</b>	
4.1.1	2	
4.1.2	2	
4.1.3.	2	
4.1.4.	2	
4.1.5.	2	
4.1.6.	4	
4.1.7.	4	
<b>TOTAL Q4</b>	<b>18</b>	

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>120</b>	
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**ASSESSOR DETAILS**

<b>ASSESSOR NAME &amp; SURNAME</b>	
<b>REGISTRATION NUMBER</b>	
<b>SIGNATURE</b>	
<b>DATE</b>	

**INTERNAL MODERATOR DETAILS**

<b>MODERATOR NAME &amp; SURNAME</b>	
<b>REGISTRATION NUMBER</b>	
<b>SIGNATURE</b>	
<b>DATE</b>	