



San Mateo Consolidated Fire Department Community Emergency Response Team Online CERT Course – Study Guide UNIT 9

Final Exam Unit 9

1. An example of a non-disaster function of CERT: staffing parades, health fairs, festivals, and other special events
2. One of the steps in preparing for a disaster is to develop a disaster supply kit. You should keep separate kits in different locations: home, work, and vehicle.
3. When a disaster occurs, a CERT member's first responsibility is to ensure personal and family safety.
4. Hazardous material spill is not a hazard associated with home fixtures
5. 5 types of disasters: natural, intentional, pandemics, structure fires, and accidental.
6. Before taking action at a disaster scene, you work with the professional responders to get organized. The name of the system used is the Incident Command System (ICS)
7. CERT Assignment Tracking Log contains essential information for tracking the overall disaster situation. (Also, as a CERT member, you should document all your own activities/assignments on a 214 Unit Log form).
8. In the CERT command structure the CERT Leader is established by the first person to arrive on the scene
9. At the end of a deployment, the CERT Team Leader should give documentation to the first professional responders on the scene
10. CERT volunteers should always be assigned to teams of at least three people.
11. If you, as the Team Leader, have to leave the command post, you should designate CERT Team Leader status to someone else in the command post.
12. If someone comes to a disaster scene that you deem unsafe, you should warn her that the situation is unsafe.
13. After a disaster you come across an unresponsive victim you should assess for airway obstruction, excessive bleeding, and low body temperature
14. As you approach this same victim, you hear a faint voice and notice he is bleeding heavily from a thigh wound. You cannot call for help as the cell phone system is down. You should focus immediately on the most critical threat, the heavy bleeding
15. If you notice blood spurting from a wound on the victim's inner thigh, you identify it as arterial bleeding.
16. The first thing you should do to stop the bleeding is to use sterile dressings in your supply kit, apply pressure directly to the wound.

17. Your victim's bleeding has slowed due to direct pressure, but you notice that she is only able to groan, and her fingers are cold. These signs and symptoms indicate that he is suffering from shock due to inadequate blood flow
18. To treat this victim in shock, you should wrap her in something warm.
19. A child is brought into the treatment area. He is blue and not breathing normally. You should assess for airway, bleeding and low body temperature.
20. This victim is wheezing and his lips are blue and he has a red welt on his inner arm. You should suspect that this boy is suffering from anaphylaxis.
21. To sterilize water for medical use, mix in 8 drops of non-perfumed chlorine bleach per gallon of water and wait for 30 minutes
22. Set up the morgue away from the treatment areas
23. The acronym that the medical community uses to remember to look for when conducting a rapid assessment is DCAP-BTLS.
24. A patient has bruising around the eyes and blood in the nose. His hands feel numb and he is unable to move them. You might assume that the survivor has a closed-head, neck or spinal injury
25. Denial is not an example of physiological symptom of trauma.
26. During the heroic phase of crisis following a disaster, survivors attempt to assess the damage and locate other survivors.
27. To stabilize an individual who is in shock and bleeding from his chest, you should address his medical needs.
28. Taking drugs or alcohol is not a step team members should take in the future to personally reduce stress
29. While searching a lightly damaged building, you and your team locate a fire. While conducting your size-up, your least important question to consider is how many people are in the building.
30. Before you use the appropriate type of fire extinguisher for an appropriate sized fire, you should test the extinguisher after pulling the pin.
31. If a fire continues to burn 5 seconds after you start to extinguish it, you should leave immediately.
32. If the fire spreads to other areas by the time the fire department arrives, you should communicate what you know to one of the firefighters.
33. The chief officer asks you and your fellow CERT members to remain outside at a safe distance, you should continue to conduct a size-up from a safe distance outside of the building.
34. A small fire starts to spread through the yard and you notice a nearby shed is posted with an NFPA 704 Diamond featuring the numbers 1, 1, 2. You should leave the area and communicate the information to one of the professional firefighters on the scene if they are accessible.
35. As you begin the CERT size up process, you should first gather facts.
36. A brick building with superficial damage including broken windows and cracked plaster should be classified as light damage.
37. As you enter a building to search, you draw a single slash next to the doorway of the first room you enter. In the left quadrant, you would mark your agency or group ID.
38. While searching, you hear a faint cry from the corner of the room and find a young boy who has glass shards in his leg and is unable to walk. You are searching with only two other CERT volunteers. The recommended way of moving the boy is not a blanket carry.

39. You enter a house where the second floor has collapsed, creating a lean-to void. You should leave the premises immediately and mark the structure as unsound.
40. An electrical plant that powers the city is attacked by a possible terrorist plot. You should initially monitor the situation from a safe place.
41. The day before the explosion of this plant, a black van was noticed. It had been parked there for a week. The sign of terrorist attack is called surveillance.
42. If you are asked why you are not running over to help with the response to this attack, you should note, "You're right. I am a CERT volunteer, but CERT volunteers must not respond to a potential terrorist incident."