



WRITTEN QUIZ
Procedures Handbook 4300

INDICATIONS OF POTENTIAL BUILDING
COLLAPSE

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

	<u>POINTS</u>
1. In steel construction, failure begins to occur around _____.	<u>10</u>
2. Sagging _____ and _____ are a general indicator of potential building collapse.	<u>10</u>
3. Continued or heavy fire, smoke showing through walls, and cracking noises are indicators of _____ collapse.	<u>10</u>
4. The _____ has the responsibility to ensure the on scene and additional responders are made aware of the life hazard.	<u>10</u>
5. Exposed reinforcing bar in concrete columns indicates possible column _____.	<u>10</u>
6. In unreinforced masonry buildings, _____ that are exposed or pulled back into the building may indicate potential collapse.	<u>10</u>
7. Distorted walls and full height _____ may indicate wall failure.	<u>10</u>
8. Any observed or potential structure collapse shall be communicated to the _____.	<u>10</u>
9. In steel construction, look for _____ or _____ connection between beams and columns	<u>10</u>
10. _____, _____, and _____, noises may give an indication of immediate collapse.	<u>10</u>
	POINTS POSSIBLE: <u>100</u>
	POINTS DEDUCTED: _____
	FINAL SCORE: _____



	KEY	<u>POINTS</u>
1.	In unprotected steel construction, failure begins to occur around 1000° F (538° C) . REF. TLP, pg. 3, sect. I, B.2.a.(2)	<u>10</u>
2.	Sagging FLOORS and ROOFS are a general indicator of potential building collapse. REF. TLP, pg. 2, sect. I, A.1.	<u>10</u>
3.	Continued or heavy fire, smoke showing through walls, and cracking noises are indicators of POTENTIAL collapse. REF. TLP, pg. 2, sect. I, A.1. – 11.	<u>10</u>
4.	The INCIDENT COMMANDER has the responsibility to ensure the on scene and additional responders are made aware of the life hazard. REF. TLP, pg. 7, sect. IV, C.1.	<u>10</u>
5.	Exposed reinforcing bar in concrete columns indicates possible column FAILURE . REF. TLP, pg. 3, sect. I, B.1.b.(3)	<u>10</u>
6.	In unreinforced masonry buildings, RAFTER TIE PLATES that are exposed or pulled back into the building may indicate potential collapse. REF. TLP, pg. 3, sect. I, B.1.a.(1) & (2)	<u>10</u>
7.	Distorted walls and full height CRACKS may indicate wall failure. REF. TLP, pg. 3, sect. I, B.1.a.(3) & (4)	<u>10</u>
8.	Any observed or potential structure collapse shall be communicated to the INCIDENT COMMANDER . REF. TLP, pg. 6, sect. III, A.7.a. & b.	<u>10</u>
9.	In steel construction look for BROKEN or DAMAGED connection between beams and columns. REF. TLP, pg. 6, sect. IV, A	<u>10</u>
10.	CREAKING, GROANING , and CRACKING , noises may give an indication of immediate collapse. REF. TLP, pg. 2, sect. I, A.11.	<u>10</u>

POINTS POSSIBLE: 100

POINTS DEDUCTED: _____

FINAL SCORE: _____