

**STUDENT QUIZ- 2026 TRAINING YEAR**  
**DISTANCE LEARNING MODULE**  
**TECHICAL LARGE ANIMAL RESCUE: OPERATIONAL**

**By submitting an answer sheet, you attest that you are submitting the answers yourself.**  
You may refer to any of the training materials to check your answers before submitting them.

**Purpose:** This quiz has been developed to establish that Least Resistance Training Concepts and public agencies that may employ the use of civilian volunteers in addressing large animal incidents have made reasonable efforts to determine the ability of each participant to engage in the activities safely, is aware of the risks, and can be reasonably expected to control the animals. (NRS 41.519)

**Instructions:** Please submit your answers via email. Answer emails should be sent to [megan@whmentors.org?subject=TLAR Quiz Answers](mailto:megan@whmentors.org?subject=TLAR%20Quiz%20Answers). Be sure to include your name (as registered for the course,) name of the quiz, the date you took the quiz, and then note the number of each question for which you provide an answer.

Choose the most appropriate answer from those provided. An answer key with explanations will be provided when all the quiz responses are received.

#### **SECTION I: Receiving a call**

1. When you are requested to respond, the information you will need includes:
  - A. Where (specifically) you are going and best access.
  - B. What kind of call / what equipment would likely be needed.
  - C. Who else is going / what agencies are responding.
  - D. All of these details are important to note and remember.
  
2. It is generally a good idea to don PPE and have your helmet within reach before responding.
  - A. True – You could get distracted upon arrival
  - B. False – You can always don PPE after reaching the scene.

3. When responding you should remain alert for updates via mobile telephone or radio.

- A. True
- B. False

4. When responding to an “urgent” call

- A. It’s OK to speed so long as you are safe
- B. You need to be alert for emergency vehicles responding to the incident.
- C. You are required to obey all traffic laws. (The time to “make up” time is *before* you get into your vehicle.)
- D. Both “B” and “C” are correct.

## SECTION II: Arriving at an incident scene

5. When arriving at a scene, your first action should generally be:

- A. Check for animal or human injuries.
- B. Look for hazards that could be dangerous.
- C. Park in an appropriate safe location and don applicable PPE.
- D. Determine if law enforcement or fire/rescue are responding.

6. If you are the first responder at a scene, your first actions after arriving should be?

- A. Size up the scene, notice any hazards, and report conditions found.
- B. Block the road or entrance to keep spectators away.
- C. Render first aid.
- D. Find useful tasks for bystanders.

7. If an incident is on or near an active roadway or highway:

- A. Verify that law enforcement is responding.
- B. Utilize TIM protocols to the extent that you can.
- C. Operate from a safe position until traffic can be managed.
- D. All of the above answers apply.

8. At highway or roadway incidents, who is legally in charge?

- A. Your team Captain or supervisor
- B. Fire/Rescue
- C. Law Enforcement
- D. NDOT or local Road Department

### SECTION III: Initial operations at a scene

9. Minimizing noises, lights and rapid movements is not as important as rapidly resolving the incident:

- A. True.
- B. False

10. Positioning or repositioning response units at a scene.

- A. This is generally not a factor to be concerned with. You will be told what to do.
- B. You should park as close to the incident as possible.
- C. Units should be parked reasonably close and be positioned so that equipment can be deployed on a side away from active traffic.
- D. Your priority would be to park to block the view of onlookers.

11. If you arrive but have not been given an assignment.

- A. Go out and direct traffic.
- B. See what you think needs to be done and go to work.
- C. Stay in your vehicle until someone comes for you.
- D. Locate the Rescue Group Supervisor and ask for an assignment.

12. More complex incidents will usually include an I.C., an Animal Rescue Group Supervisor, a Logistics unit, and specialty or task teams.

- A. True
- B. False

## SECTION IV: Incident Safety

13. Situational Awareness generally involves:
  - A. Staying attentive to operations and activities taking place (not allowing yourself to get distracted while standing by, waiting to undertake your assignment.)
  - B. Understanding your assignment and how it integrates with overall operations.
  - C. Noticing events or conditions that might impact the Incident Action Plan.
  - D. Situational awareness includes all of the above.
14. Technical rescues involve some degree of risk. The term, “risk versus reward” involves a conscious assessment as to whether the risk of an operation is likely to succeed and that the likely results would justify the risks.
  - A. True
  - B. False
15. If it appears unlikely that an assigned task at an incident cannot be resolved safely, the most practical resolution would likely be:
  - A. Discontinue the rescue attempt.
  - B. Advise your supervisor that the assignment appears unsafe and wait for the Incident Action Plan to be reassessed before continuing.
  - C. Have someone with more experience take over the assignment.
  - D. Fake it as best you can to get results.
16. A large animal in a trapped situation:
  - A. Should be glad to have rescuers working to free it.
  - B. Is not likely to understand that the activities taking place are for its benefit and may exhibit instinctive defensive / survival behaviors.

## SECTION V: General incident scene issues

17. Some incidents could legally be crime scenes.
  - A. True
  - B. False
18. We often record activities via video or still images or operations, however:
  - A. Images should not be shared if there is any indication that an incident is being investigated as a possible crime.
  - B. Photographing and sharing images of injured persons without their permission could be a violation of privacy laws.
  - C. Law enforcement could seize your camera or smart phone as Evidence.
  - D. Any of the above situations could apply depending on circumstances.
19. Free-lancing at incidents is dangerous because:
  - A. Free-lancing is disruptive to coordinated team operations.
  - B. Supervisors need to know where responders are and what they are doing.
  - C. Free-lancing in some situations can run afoul of laws and regulations, and cause law enforcement or fire personnel to have to intervene and/or take action against members.
  - D. All of the above describe issues relating to free-lancing.
20. Everyone operating at an incident scene has a duty:
  - A. To act with due regard for their own safety and the safety of others.
  - B. To understand the Incident Action Plan and their assignments.
  - C. To follow best practices, especially with respect to safety.
  - D. To follow the directives of law enforcement or other officials having authority, even if those directives conflict with the plan.
  - E. All of the above apply to incident scene operations.

## Section VI – Orientation and safety

21. Why do we train on “Best Practices?”

- A. To meet national, state and local criteria in order to be recognized as qualified responders.
- B. To be more likely to produce predictable results at emergencies.
- C. So that all personnel working an incident know how various operations should be conducted and can work safely and seamlessly as a team.
- D. All of the above answers are applicable.

22. Per NRS 41.519 (and similar laws in other states,) each individual working an incident has a duty to engage in activities in which he/she has the knowledge and experience to conduct such activities safely and to follow best practices as much as is practicable.

- A. True
- B. False

23. With respect to subordinates who are being directed at an incident, any responder who is supervising any particular activity has:

- A. No overall responsibility for the safety and performance of others as such responsibility belongs to the I.C. or ARG Supervisor.
- B. No overall responsibility for the safety and performance of others as such responsibility belongs to the Safety Officer.
- C. No overall responsibility for the safety and performance of others as they have a duty to be competent in required skills.
- D. A duty to have reasonable knowledge that the person(s) who are being directed possess the knowledge and skill to conduct such activities safely.

24. Bystanders at the scene:

- A. Should be utilized to the greatest extent possible.
- B. If appropriate, they could be assigned tasks that they could be reasonably expected to undertake safely and correctly.
- C. Bystanders should be removed from the scene as quickly as possible.
- D. Bystanders are generally not an issue at TLAR incidents.

25. Incidents and the media:

At the present time responders can expect that one or more individuals present will be photographing or recording the incident, and that material could end up on social or news media. As a result:

- A. It is important to remain professional during all activities, including interactions with persons recording an event.
- B. If sufficient personnel are present, a qualified responder could be assigned to be a point of contact with spectators, designating safe positions from which to observe, and answer questions.
- C. Law enforcement should be requested if bystanders start to interfere or adversely impact operational safety.
- D. Any of the above answers could be applicable depending on circumstances.

26. When responding to traffic accidents there could be hazardous materials present.

- A. True
- B. False

27. Interoperability means:

- A. All the equipment brought to the scene is operational.
- B. Equipment deployed by and practices utilized by various entities are compatible with each other.
- C. Equipment can be used indoors as well as outside.
- D. Interoperability is not an issue with respect to TLAR responses.

28. Most large animals are reassured when responders arrive to help them.

- A. True
- B. False

29. Donning of basic PPE (e.g., helmet, reflective vest and proper clothing) is:

- A. Mandatory from the point of arrival to the point of release, or until the responder is relieved to leave the immediate work area for rehab or similar purposes.
- B. Scalable, depending on the degree of risk.
- C. Only applicable in certain large animal responses.
- D. Required if directed by the I.C. or Safety Officer.

30. When conducting a water rescue or recovery:

- A. All responders handling the animal being rescued shall wear appropriate PFDs (personal flotation devices.)
- B. All responders in deep water shall wear appropriate PFDs.
- C. All responders in any water shall wear appropriate PFDs.
- D. All personnel at the scene in the water and assisting at the water's edge shall wear appropriate PFDs.

## Section VII. Technical Rescue Equipment

31. The reason for the 5:1 safety factor for animal loads (equipment having load ratings at least 5 times the weight of the animal and equipment being hauled) is:

- A. The rope and hardware being used must be of sufficient strength so as not to become damaged or fail due to the increased drag of friction and/or of the animal and equipment being hauled getting snagged while being hauled up.
- B. Safety factors are just recommendations, not specifically required.
- C. Safety factors can vary based on the type of animals being rescued.
- D. Safety factors only apply to human loads.

32. Webbing is a common material used for anchoring, connecting hardware and similar uses. The proper knot to use that won't slip in order to tie a length of webbing into a loop is:

- A. A bowline.
- B. A fisherman's knot.
- C. A water knot.
- D. A figure-8 knot.

33. A reason that it's important to tie a correct knot for a particular application is:

- A. The correct knot is not likely to slip or fail.
- B. The correct knot can be relatively easily untied when no longer needed.
- C. The correct knot should have a uniform appearance when a system is inspected before use.
- D. All of the above answers apply.

34. Carabiners are used to connect various elements of a haul system together.

Which of the following answers is not true.

- A. Carabiner gates must be secured and checked prior to loading.
- B. Carabiners should not be placed across hard edges.
- C. Carabiners have the same relative strength whether loaded on their longitudinal or cross sectional axis.
- D. Carabiners should be oriented so that the gates don't drag across the ground whenever possible.

35. When using a vehicle as an anchor point.

- A. The hood must be raised and the keys given to the Safety Officer.
- B. No special considerations are warranted so long as the vehicle is turned off and everyone is aware that it is being used as an anchor.
- C. A trailer hitch ball is a suitable anchor.
- D. A lighter weight vehicle (small pickup or sedan) can be used as an anchor if it is parked sideways to the load.

36. Prusiks are small loops of accessory cord that may be used for:

- A. Making handholds along a haul line.
- B. Creating a friction or progress capture device.
- C. Connecting certain hardware to a haul or anchor line.
- D. Prusiks could be used for any of the above purposes.

37. Manual haul systems that utilize pulleys are typically called “Z- Rigs.” Which of the following answers most accurately applies.

- A. Z-Rigs are complicated and not desirable as a first-choice haul system.
- B. When using Z-Rigs, mechanical advantage can be increased in proportion to the number of opposing pulleys in the system.
- C. Z-Rigs reduce the rated capacity of ropes and equipment being used.
- D. Z-Rigs require constant attention once set up.

38. The term “kill zone” is often used. What is it and where is it located?

- A. Any place proximate to the animal being rescued.
- B. A confined space that a rescuer may need to enter.
- C. Dangerous areas around the horse, most notably any place where a horse could strike a rescuer with a front or hind hoof if it flails or reacts.
- D. The area on a highway between rescuers and approaching traffic.

39. When deploying an Air For Paws kit.

- A. Horses most often will require “blow by” oxygen of at least 15 LPM.
- B. The “M6” cylinder in the Air For Paws bag will typically last about 11 minutes or less.
- C. If a cat requires oxygen, it’s best to place the cat in the bag, zip it closed and insert the oxygen hose.
- D. All of the above answers could be applicable depending on the incident.

40. When responding on a hot day to a neonatal foal (typically one still having feathers on the soles of the feet) and the foal's dam is not present or for some reason it cannot nurse, a priority is usually to:

- A. Hydrate the foal to prevent vascular collapse.
- B. Give nothing by mouth if there is any chance that the foal has not received colostrum.
- C. Remove using a blanket or Foal Carry-all and transport immediately to a veterinarian or other qualified neonatal foal care provider.
- D. Both answers B and C are correct.