**Oil Spill Quiz**

1) Which of the following would oversee the response to an oil spill in the Houston Ship Channel?

1. U.S. Coast Guard
2. Mayor of Houston
3. Governor of Texas
4. Petroleum Institute
5. Merchant Marine
6. The company directly involved in the spill

2) An oil spill in salt water…

1. Usually sinks to the bottom.
2. Usually floats on top of water.
3. Usually spreads out into an oil slick.
4. Usually does not harm any animals.
5. B and C
6. A and C

3) What affects the choice of tools to combat an oil spill?

1. The type and amount of oil spilled.
2. Bird and animal habitats in the area.
3. Distance to the shore.
4. All these are correct.

4) Of all the measures used to clean up oil spills, the one used most often is mechanical containment.

1. True
2. False

5) There is a great deal of variation in the design and construction of booms.

1. True
2. False

6) Booms are most effective in seas with high wave action because they float on the water.

1. True
2. False

7) For smaller spills in slower moving waters, improvised booms can be used and are made from such common materials as wood, plastic pipe, inflated fire hoses, automobile tires, and empty oil drums.

1. True
2. False

8) Which of the following is designed to absorb the oil in a spill?

1. Booms
2. Skimmers
3. Sorbents

9) Which type of sorbent can usually absorb the most oil?

1. Synthetic sorbents
2. Peat moss, straw, hay
3. Clay, sand, vermiculite

10) Which of these would be more often used in assisting recovery of the habitat along the shoreline of a marsh?

1. Mechanical equipment
2. Biological agents
3. Sorbents
4. Chemical dispersants

11) There is some controversy and disagreement among officials and scientists in the use of chemical dispersants to clean up an oil spill.

1. True
2. False

12) Because chemical dispersants can negatively impact the environment, the use of them requires close monitoring and evaluation.

1. True
2. False

**KEY**

1. a
2. e
3. d
4. a
5. a
6. b
7. a
8. c
9. a
10. b
11. a
12. a