



To Hell and Back II: Preventing Line of Duty Burn Injuries

Test Questions

1. Incident command should be in operation:
 - a. **At every incident**
 - b. Second alarms
 - c. All structure fires
 - d. Training operations

2. Before an incident occurs that depletes department resources, the following arrangement should be in place:
 - a. Recourse development
 - b. Equipment demand
 - c. **Mutual aid agreement**
 - d. H2O supply plan

3. Fire departments must have a plan in place to upgrade and/or replace and repair bunker gear:
 - a. Annually
 - b. Semi-annually
 - c. As a progressive replacement program within your department
 - d. When damaged
 - e. **According to manufacturer's specifications**

4. The following situation requires use of accountability procedures:
 - a. Operating in the hazard zone
 - b. While in rehab
 - c. **On every incident**
 - d. Only on structure fires

5. In rural water supply operations, sufficient water supply is dictated by:
 - a. The municipality
 - b. **Preplanning and training**
 - c. Water company
 - d. All of the above

6. At what point during an incident should risk outweigh the benefit of personal safety?
 - a. **Never**
 - b. When manpower allows
 - c. When a fire fighter anticipates a positive outcome
 - d. In situations of entrapment



7. Once a member enters the footprint of an incident while active firefighting operations are taking place, they should be in:
 - a. PPE
 - b. Bunker pants, coat, hood, and helmet
 - c. Full PPE and SCBA
 - d. SCBA
8. Wearing proper PPE and SCBA at every incident is the responsibility of:
 - a. Company Officer
 - b. Chief Officer
 - c. Incident commander
 - d. The fire fighter
9. Incident Commander should receive P.A.R. (Personal Accountability Report) when:
 - a. IC calls for on
 - b. Any time conditions change
 - c. When fire fighters are exiting the building
 - d. All of the above
10. Fire fighters should anticipate the need for hand tools in the following situations:
 - a. Always
 - b. In structure fires
 - c. In situations with smoke but no visible fire
 - d. Sparingly to cut costs
11. When is a personal size-up necessary?
 - a. Constantly
 - b. When first arriving on the scene
 - c. After receiving a task
 - d. In changing conditions
12. Define L.C.E.S. relative to wildland firefighting.
 - a. Lookout, Communication, Escape Routes, Safety Zones
 - b. Land, Crews, Equipment, Slope
 - c. Low lying area, Canyon, Egress, Stone
 - d. Land, Communication, Everyone goes home, Safety first
13. What are the three major influences in wildland fires?
 - a. Weather, fuel, topography
 - b. Equipment, water supply, personnel
 - c. Weather, fuel, water supply
 - d. Weather, resources, topography



14. The NFPA 1582 Standard dictates controls for:
- a. Annual medical evaluations
 - b. Smoke jumpers
 - c. Wild land firefighting
 - d. Wild land back burning
15. What is the National Standard for wildland fire fighter respiratory control?
- a. NFPA 1001
 - b. NFPA 221
 - c. NFPA 1910
 - d. There is no standard
16. Which NFPA standard applies to live training evolutions?
- a. 1500
 - b. 1972
 - c. 1403
 - d. 1710