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 firefighter

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