Rapid-Fire

Student Edition Test Page

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TEST

Fire Department Incident Safety Officer

.LWho is responsible for planning and safely conducting training activities?

p.248

A.)TO

8.) *ISO*

C.) SOF

*D.) *IIC*

<u>2.</u> In which type of building collapse are victims easily accessible and trapped by surface debris and the threat of secondary collapse is minimal?

p. 221

*A.) Basic

B.) Heavy

C.) Light

D.) Moderate

Who is typically required to investigate apparatus involved inmishaps?

- A.) Electrical engineers
- B.) Apparatus manufacturers
- C.) Department of Public Safety
- *D.) Insurance carriers
- 4. What should the I O focus on when firefighters want reports on the status of an injured firefighter? p.236
 - A.) Status
 - B.) *Prognosis*
 - C.) Efforts attempted
 - *D.) Efforts underway
- 5. Who can be responsible for exposure reports and nuisance

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injuries?
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A.) *ISO*

B.) IC

C.) ASO-RT

*D.)Hso:

<u>6.</u> Who is responsible for answering questions or provide immediate com unications to the drill monitors to the drill coordinators?

p.250

A.) Training monitor

8.)SO

*C.) Drill monitor

D.)ASO

L. Who needs to intervene to make sure instructors are rotating to rehabilitation during live-fire training exercises?

p.259

A.) *TO*

8 .) IC

*C.) SO

D.) /JC

.8.,. Which of the following would NOT usually require an investigation?

p.238

- A.) Close call
- 8 .) Firefighter LODD
- C.) *Injury requiring medical attention*
- *D.) Injury not requiring medical attention

<u>9.</u> **What** is the best place for the ISO to obtain sitstat, command resources and what is being planned at the technical rescueincident?

p.218

- A.) Trench
- B.) *Incident location*
- *C.) Command post
- D.) Dispatch operator

<u>I 0.</u> Who has historically been held responsible for injuries and deaths during live-fire training sessions?

p.254

* A.) IIC and SO

- B.)SO
- C.) 1/C
- D.) *IC*, 1/C, and SO
- IL Which of the following is NOT considered minimum PPE and equipment needed by the first responder to a flooding situation?
- p.224
 - A.) Helmet
 - B.)PFD
 - C.) Rope throw bag
 - *D.) Inflatable raft
- <u>12.</u> Who shuts down the operating equipment at most industrial rescue sites?
- p.223
 - A.) ISO
 - B.) Labor union representative
 - C.) Off-site regional manager
 - *D.) On-site employees
- Il Which is NOT a hazard of a cave-in rescue operation? p.273
 - A.) Secondary collapse
 - B.) Oxygen deficiency
 - *C.) Pinch hazards
 - D.) Poor footing
- 14. Which is NOT correct about no-notice drills? p. 254
 - *A.) Live-fire evolutions require an SO
 - B.) Be practical in the scenarios
 - C.) Don't wait for information "half-life"
 - D.) Prenotify key personnel
- <u>15.</u> In which type of rescue can communication difficulties be experienced?
- p.224
 - A.) Entrapment
 - *B.) Confined space
 - C.) Trench
 - D.) Rope
- <u>16.</u> Which **NFPA** standard requires fire departments to have a behavioral health assistance program?

A.) NFPA 1300

*B.) NFPA 1500

C.) NFPA 1400

D.) NFPA 1600

<u>17</u>. Which is NOT a correct statement about the safety plan that should e in place for no-notice drills?

A .) Preface initial radio dispatching using the phrase, "This is a dri/l.11 ·

B .) Do predictable things ill a predictable way

*C.) Apparatus to the drill should be emergent to practice safe driving practices

D.) Have a signal or phrase that anyone can use to terminate the drill

18. Which is NOT correct about the PIA?

p.233

- A.) If an injury occurred, the PIA should be second to the investigation
- **8.)** Stay away from "yes or 110 ¹¹ questions during inquiry
- *C.) The ISO should have minimal involvement
- D.) The attitude should be of positive reinforcement for safe habits

19. How many of the meetings should the SO attend when the logistical planning begins for a full-scale drill? p. 250

A.) Pre-drill

B.) First and last

*C.) All of them

D.) Evaluation meeting

<u>20.</u> What refers to a gathering during or immediately after the incident and is characterized by an informal, peer-to-peer discussion to share observations?

p.242

- A .) Debriefing
- **B.)** Reenactment
- *C.) Diffusion
- D.) Relieving

21. Who can help the ISO record times of events at the incident?

p.234

A.) ASO

8.)/C

- C.) Staging officer
- *D.) Dispatch
- **22.** Which type of PIA should be used for working incidents that require some information needs to be gathered and a thoughtful, organized approach to capture lessons? p. 234
 - A.) Formal, on-scene PIA
 - B.) Informal, on-scene PIA
 - C.) Formal PIA
 - *D.) Informal incident debriefing PIA
- 23. What philosopher stated, "We are what we repeatedly do."? p.247
 - A.) Plato
 - B.) Archimedes
 - C.) Thales
 - ***D.**) Aristotle
- <u>24.</u> Which NFPA standard should be referenced by the SO for live-fire training events? p.254
 - A.) NFPA 476
 - *B.) NFPA 1403
 - C.) NFPA 1301
 - D.)NFPA 1507
- **25.** Which is NOT a correct statement about no-notice drills? p.253
 - A.) Congratulate before you evaluate
 - *B.) Use a skill set that lzas never been drilled
 - C.) Don't wait for information ¹¹half-life ¹¹
 - **D.)** Have a safety plan in written form
- <u>26.</u> Which error precursor involves distractions and interruptions?

- A.) Individual capabilities
- B.) *Human nature*
- C.) Task demands
- *D.) Work environment
- **27.** What helps with initiating rehab at a technical rescue incident?

p.219

A.) Ask the firefighter

- *B.) Create a schedule
- C.) *Let them work*
- D.) Initiate punishment

28. Who should tour the drill site and evaluate the hazards that are present before a training event?

p.249

- A.)TO
- B.)SE
- *C.) SO
- D.) /IC

29. What part of the predrill preparation is the no-pressure walk-through of a scenario?

p.250

- *A.) Functional drill
- B.) Full-scaledrill
- C.) Classroom training
- **D**.) Table-top drill

<u>30.</u> With which type of building collapse arc masonry materials and heavier wood involved With victims possibly trapped by load-bearing members?

p.221

- A.) Light
- B.) Heavy
- *C.) Moderate
- D.) Basic
- 31. Which is NOT a common injury encountered while packing up to leave an incident?

p.232

- *A.) Electrical shock
- B.) Being struck by an object
- C.) Sprains
- **D.**) Strains

32. Where should a small, but weighted flashlight be placed when landing the medevac helicopter at night?

p.220

- A.) Bottom comer of the landing zone
- **B**.) Top comer of the landing zone
- C.) Side of the landing zone
- *D.) Center of the landing zone

<u>33.</u> Which is NOT an effective interviewing technique when collecting information from witnesses?

- A.) Ask open-ended questions
- **B**.) Avoid leading questions
- C.) Encourage witnesses to give information without prompting
- *D.) Move to the next question when they pause

34. What is the average number of training-related LODDs per year in the past 10 years?

p.247,

- *A.) 10
- **8.)** 12
- C.) 11
- D.) 13

<u>35.</u> How is it best to state recommendations after the accident investigation is complete?

p.240

- A.) Determining disciplinary actions
 - **B.**) Placing blame where it belongs
- *C.) Future accident prevention
- D.) Lodging personal comp/aims

<u>36.</u> Who should the ISO request assistance from for an investigation when significant injuries and death(s) to firefighters occurred?

p.237

- A.)TO
- B.) CFO
- C.) *IC*
- **D*.)*HSO*

37. What is the first step that should be taken when training a new safety officer?

p.249

- A.) Perform coaching activities
- *B.) Train in a classroom setting
- C.) Plan out session
- **D.)** Closely observe experienced mentors

38. What is the overriding goal of the PIA?

- A.) Place blame appropriately
- *B.) Look forward to the future
- C.) Establish a trend
- D.) Look back at the incident

<u>39.</u> . **Which NFPA** standard must the ISO meet the technician-level requirements of to satisfy **OSHA** regulations for confined space,trench,andcave-in rescues?

p.217

- A.) NFPA 1672
- *B.) NFPA1671
- C.) NFPA 1673
- D.) NFPA 1670
- <u>40.</u> **Which** of 'the following should be used tQ.create a reliable escape route during cave-in rescue operations?

p.273

- *A.) Escape ladders
- B.) Natural sloped paths
- C.) Knotted ropes
- D.) Earth steps
- 41. What does **NFPA** 1403 mandate is assigned during live-fire training?

p.248

- A.) RIC
- *B.) *SO*
- C.) Spotter
- D.) Engineer
- What is the number one threat at roadway incidents for firefighters?

p.226

- A.) Release of airbags during extrication
- B.) *Toxic fumes from the interior*
- C.) Explosions in the engine compartment
- *D.) Being struck by traffic
- 43. Who should address post incident responsibilities at a training event?

p.253

- A .)PO
- B.) *IC* .
- *C.) *SO*
- D.) TO
- <u>44.</u> Which may cause night blindness if used during rope rescue operations on a radio tower?

- A.) Glow sticks on t/ze resc uer
- *B.) Spotlight on the rescuer

- C.) Soft headgear worn appropriately
- D.) Headlamp worn low on the neck

45. What is the minimum number of qualified firefighters that should compose the fire control team at a livefire

training event?

p.259

- A.) Four
- ***B.)** *Two*
- C.) One
- D.) *Three*

46. Which is NOT an accurate statement about the on-scene preparation for a PIA?

p.234

- A.) Listen in on t/ze crew's conversations
- B.) Confer wit/z t/ze IC prior to the session
- C.) Document your actions during the incident
- *D.) Keep to yoi, rself w/zile collecting data

47. What should the ISO be focused on at the MVA all other things equal?

p.227

- A.) Fire containment
- B.) Vehicle removal
- *C.) Otlzer traffic
- D.) Rescue operation

48. Which is considered more aligned to an ASE when seen on-scene?

p.241

- A.) Far-away stares
- *B.) Emotional outbursts of anger towards coworkers
- C.) Reserved verbal responses to routine conversations
- **D.)** Lethargy

49. Which causal factor involves the immediate event that caused the accident?

p.239

- * A.) Direct cause
- B.) Root cause
- C.) Reactive cause
- D.) Contributing cause

<u>50.</u> Who is often the person to begin the accident investigation following a close call, firefighter injury, or equipment mishap?

A .) ASO

B.)/C

*C.) *ISO*

D.)TO

<u>51.</u> . What tends to lead to injury once the incident is under control?

p.232

- *A.) Inattentiveness
- B.) Reduction in crew
- C.) Media attention
- D.} Crew irritation

<u>52.</u> What is the maximum instructor to student ratio that **should be allowed for live-fire training events?**

p. 255

A.) 1:6

*B.) 1:5

C.) 1:4

D.) 1:3

il.. What is the minimum level that must be achieved before participating in the live fire instructor credential program?

p.255

- A.) Instructor II and Fire.fighter II
- B.) Instructor II and Fire.fighter 1
- C.) lizstructor 1 and Fire.fighter I
- *D.) Instructor I and Firefighter II

<u>54.</u> What size should the clear zone diameter be when dealing with a medevac helicopter?

p.220

* A.) 100 feet (30 m)

B.}200feet (60m)

C.) 50/eet (15 m)

D.} 150/eet (45 m)

<u>55.</u> What refers to behavior issues that arise in the days **following an ASE?**

p.241

A.)PMS

B.) ORD

*C.)ASD

D.) FAS

• iG..: In which mode has it been determined that victims are deceased?

p.218

- * A.) Recovery
- 8 .) Stabilization
- C.) Exploratory
- D.) Rescue
- <u>57.</u> **What** is often a missecJ step when training new people for a role?

p.249

- A.) Drilling
- 8 .) *Introductory training*
- C.) Coaching
- *D.) Shadowing
- **58.** Which is NOT a correct statement about the ISO 's input during a **PIA?**

p.235

- *A.) Give their personal experience in the rehab sector
- 8 .) Give details surrounding a close call during the incident
- C.) Give the overall picture from a risk management point of view
- **D.)** Give observations of freelancing
- 59. Who is usually the person responsible for delineating the various zone boundaries at the technical rescue incident? p. 219

A.) ISO

B.)ASO-HM

*C.)ASO-RT

D.)/C

<u>60.</u> Who should the ISO confer with to begin stress exposure protocols?

p.241

A.)HSO

*B.) *IC*

C.)TO

D.)ASO

61. Which is NOT a correct statement about rope rescue operations?

- A.) Rescuers will double- and triple-check anchors and rigging
- *B.) Firefighters will always freely admit if they are afraid

to work from heights

- C.) Rapid breathing. wide eyes, and/or uncontrollable shaking are signs the firefighter is becoming stressed by fear
- D.) Fear of falling from heights is the second greatest fear among adults

<u>62.</u> Which is NOT correct and real life training? p. 248

- A.) Train in accordance with SOPs/SOGs, national standards, and best practices
- **B**.) Only train iu environments that can be controlled
- C.) Participant safety trumps performance expectations
- *D.) Only the ISO can stop unsafe acts

<u>63.</u> What can absorb the impact of a secondary crash and would protect rescuers at a MVA?

p.227

- A.) Buffer zone
- B .) Escape zone
- C.) Calming barrier
- *D.) Traffic barrier

<u>64.</u> What brings together the first three accident chain components to create an unsafe condition?

p.237

- A.) *Injury*
- *B.) Event
- C.) Equipment
- **D.)** Human factors

<u>65.</u> What is the first step taken when investigating an injury or mishap?

p.238

- A.) Recommendations
- **B.**) Follow-up analysis
- *C.) Information collection
- **D.)** Analysis and reconstruction

<u>66.</u> Which of the following is the best option when working a MVA?

p.227

- **A.**) Use calming strategies with no traffic barriers
- **B.**) Use traffic barrier with 110 calming strategies
- C.) Use neither traffic barriers nor calming strategies
- *D.) Use traffic barrier with calming strategies

67. What should the ISO do if the firefighter is becoming

distracted by the onlookers and media during a technical rescue incident? p.220

- A.) Move the group back
- 8 .) Build a barrier between them
- *<;;.) Off er concentration reminders :
- D:) Bring in police department backup

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