

State of Florida Department of Health
Public Safety Telecommunicator
WORKSHEET 1

The below worksheet is based off the DOH study guide dated 07/01/2017. This worksheet should be used as a guide to help learn the material within it in preparation for the state exam. This worksheet does not cover all elements of **Chapter 10**. When preparing for the state exam, the state study guide is the primary resource.

Chapter 10: Understand the basic principles of fire services and dispatch processes

1. List and define ten (10) commonly used terms in fire service not including any of the incident command system (ICS) terms.

2. List and define five (5) commonly used terms in the Incident Command System.

3. List five (5) main functions of firefighters.

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4. List six (6) examples of transportation fire/accidents.

5. List and define five (5) types of fire apparatus.

6. List four (4) events which are considered non-emergency in the fire service.

7. What are some additional precautions to be taken by field units during a Haz-Mat incident?

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8. List five (5) facilities where hazardous material can be stored or used.

9. What is CHEMTREC?

10. List five (5) ways PST's can contribute to firefighter safety.

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WORKSHEET 1 – Answer Key

The below worksheet answer key is based off the DOH study guide dated 07/01/2017. This worksheet does not cover all elements of **Chapter 10**.

Chapter 10: Understand the basic principles of fire services and dispatch processes

1. List and define ten (10) commonly used terms in fire service not including any of the incident command system (ICS) terms. (10.01)

Acknowledged/Received: Acknowledging that units have received the incident. – **Clear/Available:** Units have completed the assignment and are available for the next incident. – **On Scene/Arrival:** Units have arrived on the scene of an incident. – **Scene Safety:** Weapons, number of people involved, environmental concerns, etc. – **Situational Awareness:** Being aware of one's surroundings, potential exposures, scene safety, and the well-being of the team. – **Primary Search:** A rapid search to locate victims before or during the fire suppression operation. – **Secondary Search:** A slow thorough search to ensure no occupants were overlooked during the prior search. – **All Clear:** There are no additional occupants or victims. – **Water on the Fire:** Spraying water to suppress an active fire. – **Under Control:** A status called by incident command when the situation is no longer escalating. – **Fire out:** Active flames have been extinguished; flare-ups are still possible. – **Extrication:** An incident in which a trapped victim must be removed from a vehicle or other type of machinery. – **Bunker Gear:** The protective clothing worn by firefighters for interior structural firefighting. – **Staging:** A location away from the scene where units await for their assigned position. – **Personal Alert Safety System (PASS):** An audible alarm which notifies other firefighters when a team member becomes motionless. – **Arson:** The act of maliciously setting fires or causing an explosion. – **Mayday:** Internationally recognized distress signal. – **Emergency/Priority Traffic:** An urgent message which takes precedence over routine radio traffic. – **Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA):** A device which allows firefighters to breathe fresh oxygen while in a hazardous environment. – **Fire Chain of Command:** Chief, Deputy or Assistant Chief, District Chief, Battalion Chief, Captain; Lieutenant; Driver/Engineer; Firefighter – **Alarm Levels:** A response matrix which determines the number and type of units that will respond. – **Automatic Aid:** A pre-determined agreement between multiple agencies to provide: mutual assistance for fires and other large-scale emergencies. – **Mutual Aid Assistance:** Assistance between multiple agencies upon request.

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2. List and define five (5) commonly used terms in the Incident Command System. (10.01)

Incident Command System (ICS) Terms:

Personnel Accountability Report (PAR): Roll call of all units assigned to an incident, usually done with incident command. – **Alpha:** Front side of a structure as established by incident command. – **Bravo:** Left side of a structure as established by incident command. – **Charlie:** Right side of a structure as established by incident command. – **Delta:** Rear side of a structure as established by incident command. – **Exposures:** Property or structures in close enough proximity that can be damaged by smoke, heat, flames. – **Command:** The position of authority on a scene. Command is responsible for all decision-making. It is the only position which must always be staffed. - **Incident Command (IC) Time / Benchmark:** The incident time will be initiated by the PST and the incident commander will respond with a status update. Status updates are provided every ten to twenty minutes, or as defined by the agency. – **Scene Size-Up:** Initial observations and evaluations from the first responding units.

3. List five (5) main functions of firefighters. (10.02)

Fight Fires – Supplement EMS Personnel – Respond to Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Incidents – Extricate – Provide Mutual Aid – Respond to Requests for Assistance – Provide Public Education and Community Relations – Conduct Fire Inspections – Maintain Fire Hydrants

4. List six (6) examples of transportation fire/accidents. (10.03)

Mass Transportation – Vehicle – Train – Planes – Boats – RV

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5. List and define five (5) types of fire apparatus. (10.04)

Engine: Basic fire apparatus that has a self-contained pump used for water pumping water through hoses to extinguish the fire – **Tankers:** A mobile water source – **Quint/Aerial:** A combination of an engine and a ladder truck **Platforms/Ladders:** Apparatus that is able to reach fires or situations in multiple story buildings when they are unable to be reached by the ground crews – **Air Truck:** A truck which provides additional air supplies to the firefighters on scene – **Fire Boat:** A boat used for fighting fires on waterways or for providing water rescues – **Aerial Firefighting:** Helicopters or planes used to drop water or fire retardant in large quantities – **Aircraft Rescue Firefighting Vehicle (ARFF):** A specialty vehicle used exclusively for aircraft firefighting – **Brush Truck:** Four-wheel drive vehicle that is capable of responding to off-road incidents – **Foam Truck:** Trucks which carry large amounts of foam to fight fires accelerated by airplane fuel – **Rescue:** A unit used to respond and/or transport for medical emergencies

6. List four (4) events which are considered non-emergency in the fire service. (10.05)

Public Assist – Public Education – Animal Rescue – Pre-fire Planning

7. What are some additional precautions to be taken by field units during a Haz-Mat incident? (10.07)

Establish a perimeter for an evacuation zone or safe zone – Isolate the area without entering it; keep people away from the scene and ensure people are upwind and out of low-lying areas – Avoid contact with the product – Avoid secondary contamination resulting from contact with persons who have not been properly decontaminated – Establish decontamination areas/tents – Evacuate, if necessary

8. List five (5) facilities where hazardous material can be stored or used. (10.08)

Gas Stations – Power Plant – Water Treatment Plant – Industrial Complexes
Nuclear Plants – Hospitals – Janitorial Closets – Personal Homes – Airports –
Warehouses/Storage Units

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9. What is CHEMTREC? (10.09)

CHEMTREC is a 24/7/365 emergency call center that provides immediate information and assistance to anyone involved in a chemical or hazardous material incident around the globe. Information is used to aid responders in a safe containment and cleanup of hazardous materials.

10. List five (5) ways PST's can contribute to firefighter safety. (10.10)

Obtaining and relaying pertinent information in a timely manner –contact –,
Rebroadcasting pertinent information during crisis calls – Maintaining radio
Entering correct CAD notes – Dispatching additional resources – Anticipating
responder needs – Fulfilling requests – Providing regular updates – Being
aware of weapons on scene – Conducting PAR checks as requested by
command – Follow incident command procedures – Following up on
firefighters who do not answer the radio or key the mic without verbally
transmitting – Utilizing resources to find units who do not respond the radio
(cell phone, GPS/AVL, alert tones, dispatch of units to last known location
etc.)