

Chapter 15 Test

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Write the correct letter on the blank before each question.

- _____ 1. Overhaul operations include: (740) [4.3.10, 4.3.13]
- A. searching for hidden fires.
 - B. setting up scene security devices.
 - C. performing equipment inspections.
 - D. searching for and rescuing victims.
- _____ 2. Which tools are used to open walls and floors during overhaul? (740) [4.3.10, 4.3.13]
- A. Axes
 - B. Pike poles
 - C. Bale hooks
 - D. Plaster hooks
- _____ 3. During overhaul, prying tools can be used to: (740) [4.3.10, 4.3.13]
- A. move loosely piled materials.
 - B. install temporary window coverings.
 - C. carry debris or smoldering materials.
 - D. remove baseboards and window frames.
- _____ 4. Which hazard are firefighters likely to encounter during overhaul? (741) [4.3.10, 4.3.13]
- A. Spalling
 - B. Flashover
 - C. Toxic gases
 - D. Severe burns

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- _____ 5. Which safety measure should be in place during overhaul? (741)
[4.3.10, 4.3.13]
- A. Hearing protection to prevent hearing loss
 - B. Gloves to protect from cuts and thermal burns
 - C. A hazardous materials response team standing by
 - D. Law enforcement personnel providing security protection
- _____ 6. In order to remain safe during overhaul, firefighters should always wear SCBA when necessary and: (742) *[4.3.13]*
- A. work in teams of four or more.
 - B. have a charged hoseline on standby.
 - C. carry a thermal imager and a power saw.
 - D. carry as few tools as possible in order to reduce exhaustion.
- _____ 7. The structural integrity of a building is most affected by the intensity of the fire and: (742) *[4.3.10]*
- A. the ambient weather conditions.
 - B. the amount of water used for extinguishment.
 - C. whether an accelerant was used to start the fire.
 - D. the number of personnel operating on upper floors of the building.
- _____ 8. Spalled concrete is an indicator of: (742) *[4.3.10]*
- A. arson.
 - B. an accidental fire.
 - C. possible loss of structural integrity.
 - D. the need for additional engine companies.
- _____ 9. Rippled wallpaper and peeling paint are possible indicators of: (743)
[4.3.10, 4.3.13]
- A. arson.
 - B. a fire hidden behind a wall.
 - C. impending structural collapse.
 - D. immediate threat of flashover.

- _____ 10. When using a thermal imager to look for hidden fires, the thermal imager may not provide quality images: (743) [4.3.10, 4.3.13]
- A. of spaces concealed behind walls.
 - B. when a fire is in the incipient stage.
 - C. of items behind reflective metal or glass.
 - D. when room temperatures reach 100°F (38°C).
- _____ 11. When opening a ceiling to check for fire extension,: (745) [4.3.10, 4.3.13]
- A. do not stand directly below the area being opened.
 - B. it will be necessary to use power tools rather than hand tools.
 - C. at least four firefighters are needed to perform the duty effectively.
 - D. work directly below the area being pulled in order to be the most efficient.
- _____ 12. When a large smoldering item, such as a mattress, is encountered during overhaul, it is often most effective to extinguish it by: (745) [4.3.13]
- A. using Class B foam.
 - B. taking it outside the structure to extinguish.
 - C. applying water to it using a straight stream.
 - D. leaving it in place and covering it to smother the oxygen.
- _____ 13. Why is gross decontamination after overhaul important? (746) [4.3.13]
- A. Contaminants on PPE can alter the fit of the garments.
 - B. Failure to perform decontamination may void PPE warranties.
 - C. Dirty PPE makes firefighters appear unprofessional to the public.
 - D. Contaminated PPE can lead to carcinogens being absorbed through the skin.
- _____ 14. A recommended procedure regarding decontamination is to: (746) [4.3.13]
- A. decontaminate equipment at least once per shift.
 - B. leave contaminated equipment at the scene for disposal.
 - C. bag contaminated equipment for travel back to the station.
 - D. place contaminated equipment in the cab of the apparatus for travel back to the station.

- _____ 15. The purpose of salvage operations is to: (746) [4.3.14]
- A. determine how and why the fire started.
 - B. locate and extinguish fires hidden in concealed void spaces.
 - C. remove harmful contaminants and toxic gases from the atmosphere.
 - D. reduce further damage to the building and its contents from water, smoke, and heat.
- _____ 16. Protecting property requires firefighters to: (746) [4.3.14]
- A. begin loss control after the fire has been extinguished.
 - B. stop fire suppression efforts until the area has been secured.
 - C. use good loss control techniques throughout the incident.
 - D. prioritize property conservation over incident stabilization and life safety.
- _____ 17. Salvage covers are designed to protect: (747) [4.3.14]
- A. the building from trespassers.
 - B. firefighters from contaminants.
 - C. tools and equipment that are not in use.
 - D. unaffected furniture and areas of the building.
- _____ 18. Which type of salvage cover is lightweight and practical for indoor or outdoor use, but is prone to melting when used to cover hot objects? (747) [4.3.14]
- A. Vinyl
 - B. Metal
 - C. Canvas
 - D. Cotton duck
- _____ 19. For what purpose are wooden wedges designed to be used during salvage operations? (747) [4.3.14]
- A. Stop water runoff
 - B. Force entry through doors
 - C. Stop the flow of water from a damaged hoseline
 - D. Stop the flow of water from an activated sprinkler

- _____ 20. During salvage operations, a dewatering device would be used to: (749) [4.3.14]
- A. remove water from a basement.
 - B. remove water from rugs and furniture.
 - C. reduce the amount of water discharged by the hoseline.
 - D. stop water that is flowing from an activated sprinkler.
- _____ 21. Rolled salvage covers: (750) [4.3.14]
- A. can easily be spread by one person.
 - B. require more than one person to spread.
 - C. are much more difficult to spread than folded covers.
 - D. can become damaged more easily than folded covers.
- _____ 22. The balloon throw is used when: (750) [4.3.14]
- A. covering items in a small space.
 - B. covering items outside on a windy day.
 - C. one firefighter is deploying a large salvage cover.
 - D. two firefighters are deploying a large salvage cover.
- _____ 23. When do salvage operations take place? (750) [4.3.14]
- A. Throughout the duration of the incident
 - B. Only after the fire has been extinguished
 - C. After the fire investigation has been finished
 - D. After extinguishment, but before the fire investigation
- _____ 24. When fire suppression and salvage are performed simultaneously, opening and closing doors to carry building contents outside: (752) [4.3.14]
- A. may interfere with the flow path.
 - B. should have no effect on fire growth.
 - C. wastes time and effort, so doors should be propped open.
 - D. should be done after conclusion of all other salvage operations.

- _____ 25. How should furniture be grouped during salvage? (752) [4.3.14]
- A. Stack all items at the same height so that the salvage cover is evenly spread
 - B. Items should be carried outside and placed in a secure, out of the way location.
 - C. Items should be carried outside and stacked in an easily accessible location.
 - D. A high piece of furniture should support the salvage cover in a way that allows water to run off and not collect in pools.
- _____ 26. What challenge may firefighters face when performing salvage in a commercial occupancy? (753) [4.3.14]
- A. It can be difficult to cover large displays and stocks.
 - B. Valuable merchandise may be damaged by covering it.
 - C. The rooms are likely to be small and hard to maneuver.
 - D. Property owners are often on site and can be a distraction.
- _____ 27. What are chutes designed to do? (753) [4.3.14]
- A. Act as a basin for storing water runoff
 - B. Drain water runoff out a window or door
 - C. Carry salvage tools from the apparatus to the structure
 - D. Cover doors and windows after openings have been made
- _____ 28. In order to protect the structure from damage due to weather and trespassers, firefighters should: (755) [4.3.14]
- A. replace all doors and windows after overhaul is complete.
 - B. contract with a third-party company to protect the structure.
 - C. cover door and window openings with plywood or plastic sheeting.
 - D. advise the owner that it is his or her responsibility to secure the premises.

- _____ 29. Which statement describes inspection of salvage covers? (755)
[4.5.1]
- A. Salvage covers should be inspected for damage after they are dry.
 - B. Salvage covers do not require inspection since they are disposable.
 - C. Salvage covers must be sent back to the manufacturer periodically for inspection.
 - D. Salvage covers must be cleaned using a special solution and then dried completely before they can be inspected.
- _____ 30. Whose responsibility is it to protect fire cause evidence? (756)
[4.3.8, 4.3.13, 4.3.14]
- A. Fire Fighter I
 - B. Fire Inspector
 - C. Specialized law enforcement personnel
 - D. All fire department personnel on scene
- _____ 31. The general location where the fire began is known as the: (756)
[4.3.8, 4.3.13]
- A. focus point.
 - B. origin point.
 - C. area of origin.
 - D. area of cause.
- _____ 32. Which is true when preserving the fire scene? (756) *[4.3.8, 4.3.14]*
- A. Control of evidence must be maintained as part of the chain of custody.
 - B. Evidence should be moved to a central location as quickly as possible to facilitate efficient investigation.
 - C. A Fire Fighter I is qualified to preserve evidence and to determine the cause of the fire in arson incidents.
 - D. Once the fire has been extinguished, firefighters must leave the scene so that fire investigators can preserve evidence.
- _____ 33. What is the most obvious indicator that a location is the area of origin? (758) *[4.3.8, 4.3.13]*
- A. The location has the most damage
 - B. The location is furthest from the exit
 - C. It is the highest point adjacent to the damage
 - D. It is the location with the least amount of damage

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- _____ 34. For a fire scene to be secure, it needs to have: (758) [4.3.8, 4.3.14]
- A. perimeter markings at least every ten feet.
 - B. a specialized team of law enforcement personnel assigned to protect it.
 - C. perimeters that are marked differently for each varying level of access.
 - D. a recognizable perimeter with someone assigned to maintain the perimeter.
- _____ 35. Which is an example of a security measure that can be put in place to protect evidence at the fire scene before suppression even begins? (759) [4.3.8, 4.3.14]
- A. Placing a lockable trailer on site for evidence collection
 - B. Restricting access to unauthorized personnel and bystanders
 - C. Collecting and bagging up smaller pieces of potential evidence
 - D. Deploying salvage covers over openings of unaffected locations
- _____ 36. Where should the perimeter be around an incident involving an explosion? (759) [4.3.8, 4.3.14]
- A. 1.5 feet (450 mm) past the farthest piece of evidence
 - B. 1.5 times the distance from the farthest piece of debris
 - C. 2.5 times the size of the structure affected by the blast
 - D. 2.5 feet (750 mm) past the structure affected by the blast
- _____ 37. When establishing a perimeter, firefighters must remember that: (759) [4.3.8, 4.3.14]
- A. the perimeter should start small and then be enlarged as needed.
 - B. it is more important to focus on fire suppression than it is to put up scene boundaries.
 - C. the perimeter cannot be established until uniformed law enforcement personnel are on scene.
 - D. it is easier to start with a larger perimeter and downsize it later than to start small and enlarge it later.
- _____ 38. Once the area of origin of a fire has been determined, the next step in the process is to: (760) [4.3.8, 4.3.13]
- A. contact the fire investigator.
 - B. set up perimeter boundaries.
 - C. determine the cause of the fire.
 - D. establish the evidentiary chain of custody.

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- _____ 39. Which condition should be noted because it may be a potential sign of arson? (760-761) [4.3.8, 4.3.13]
- A. There are many bystanders at the scene.
 - B. The fire occurs in the middle of the night.
 - C. It is cold outside, and the furnace is operating.
 - D. There is a car blocking access to the fire hydrant.
- _____ 40. Firefighters should take note of _____, because it may indicate that the fire was intentionally set. (761) [4.3.8, 4.3.13]
- A. temperature
 - B. locked doors
 - C. wind direction
 - D. plastic containers
- _____ 41. Unusual glass or metal fragments at a fire scene may indicate: (762) [4.3.8, 4.3.13]
- A. potential structural collapse.
 - B. that the fire was accidental.
 - C. that an accelerant liquid was used.
 - D. the presence of an incendiary device.
- _____ 42. Which is a sign that an accelerant may have been used to start the fire? (762) [4.3.8, 4.3.13]
- A. High heat intensity
 - B. Lack of fire patterns on the floor
 - C. Fire that reaches the decay stage quickly
 - D. Lack of personal possessions in the structure
- _____ 43. Which statement describes the protection of evidence at a fire scene? (763) [4.3.8, 4.3.14]
- A. Evidence must not be disturbed unless absolutely necessary for extinguishment of the fire.
 - B. Evidence like footprints and tire marks are too difficult to collect and protect, so they can be ignored.
 - C. The only type of evidence that firefighters must keep in place are items that indicate signs of arson.
 - D. Charred documents should be removed from containers where they are found and bagged as evidence.

- _____ 44. If you handle, move, or gather evidence, you: (763) [4.3.8, 4.3.14]
- A. may be found guilty of a crime.
 - B. become part of the chain of custody.
 - C. must immediately take it to the fire investigator.
 - D. will be responsible for filling out evidence reports about it.