Chapter 5 Test

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

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

_____ 1. Which piece of PPE can provide a secondary layer of eye protection in addition to an SCBA facepiece? (183) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. Fusee
B. Neck shroud
C. Protective hood
D. Helmet faceshield

_____ 2. What is a function of station and work uniforms? (184) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2]*

A. Provide respiratory protection
B. Protect wearer from hazardous materials
C. Provide protection against advanced fire behavior
D. Identify wearer as a member of the fire department

_____ 3. While on duty, firefighters should avoid wearing: (184) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2]*

A. high-top shoes.
B. short-sleeved shirts.
C. clothing made from 100 percent cotton.
D. clothing made of non-fire-resistant synthetic materials.

_____ 4. In order to avoid contaminating living quarters, _____ should NOT be worn during emergency operations. (185) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2]*

A. station footwear
B. steel-toed boots
C. cotton underwear
D. synthetic materials

_____ 5. All PPE designed for structural fire fighting must meet the requirements of: (186) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. NFPA 1002.
B. NFPA 1006.
C. NFPA 1971.
D. NFPA 1981.

_____ 6. Which piece of information must be included on the permanent compliance label inside each piece of PPE? (186) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. Firefighter's name
B. Department name
C. Cleaning precautions
D. Wearing instructions

_____ 7. What is structural PPE designed to do? (187) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. Eliminate exposure to hazardous materials
B. Protect from temperatures of up to 1,000°F (540°C)
C. Prevent burns from extreme fire behaviors such as flashover
D. Cover all portions of skin while reaching, bending, or moving

_____ 8. In order to avoid contact burns and heat stress after leaving a heated environment, firefighters should: (187) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2]*

A. thoroughly inspect PPE to check for damage.
B. place contaminated PPE in the cab of the apparatus.
C. follow rehabilitation protocols and allow clothing to cool.
D. make sure that the protective trousers and coat do not overlap.

_____ 9. Which statement regarding the use of fire fighting helmets is accurate? (188) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. Chin straps may be worn open or closed.
B. Ear flaps are optional if wearing a protective hood.
C. Chin strap color and markings indicate a firefighter's rank and unit.
D. Ear flaps must be folded down, even if wearing a protective hood.

_____ 10. During structural fire fighting operations, primary eye protection is provided by: (189) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. safety glasses.
B. the SCBA facepiece.
C. the protective hood.
D. helmet-mounted faceshield.

_____ 11. Which piece of PPE is donned under the helmet and is designed to protect the neck, ears, and face from exposure to heat, embers, and debris? (190) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. SCBA facepiece
B. Thermal barrier
C. Protective hood
D. Moisture barrier

_____ 12. Which statement about structural fire fighting protective coats is accurate? (190) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. The outer shell, moisture barrier, and thermal barrier must always be worn together.
B. At least two of the three coat components must be worn together in order to provide complete protection.
C. The thermal barrier is required during structural operations, but should be removed during rescue or extrication operations.
D. The outer shell must be worn at all times, and the additional layers can be added if the situation requires extra protection.

_____ 13. Which component of the protective coat is designed to make firefighters more visible at night or in low light conditions? (191) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. Collar
B. Wristlets
C. Retroreflective trim
D. Drag Rescue Device

_____ 14. Protective trousers designed for fire fighting are: (192) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. identical to those used in wildland fire fighting and roadway operations.
B. designed to protect firefighters from extreme fire behavior such as flashover and rollover.
C. required to be sent to the manufacturer for specialized cleaning after each use.
D. constructed from the same fabric, moisture barrier, and thermal layering used in protective coats.

_____ 15. When properly worn, fire fighting gloves: (192) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. offer minimal protection against heat and embers.
B. lay flat beneath the wristlets of the protective coat.
C. must completely cover the wristlet of the protective coat.
D. will protect the fire fighter from exposure to hazardous materials.

_____ 16. Fire fighting boots must be: (192) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. low enough to expose to the ankles.
B. high enough to protect the lower leg.
C. made completely of reinforced leather.
D. made completely of high-grade rubber.

_____ 17. Personal alert safety system (PASS) alarms are designed to activate when: (194) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. a firefighter is motionless for more than 30 seconds.
B. firefighters encounter hazardous materials at an incident scene.
C. toxic gases have been detected in the surrounding atmosphere.
D. the amount of air in the SCBA air cylinder drops below 50 percent capacity.

_____ 18. Which situation would require firefighters to wear hearing protection? (195) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. Inspecting ladders
B. Operating power tools
C. Using a fire department radio
D. Attacking an interior structure fire

_____ 19. Which piece of wildland fire fighting PPE is a piece of flame-resistant fabric that attaches to the helmet? (196) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. Fusee
B. Fire shelter
C. Face/neck shroud
D. Chain saw protection

_____ 20. In order to be as visible to motorists as possible during roadway incident operations, firefighters must wear: (196) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3]*

A. high-visibility vests.
B. bright orange helmets.
C. flame-retardant jumpsuits.
D. structural PPE with reflective trim.

_____ 21. Why is it important to ensure that PPE is dry before wearing it into a fire? (197) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2]*

A. Wet clothing can create a tripping hazard.
B. Wet clothing is more likely to snag or tear.
C. Moisture will fuse Velcro® fasteners to one another.
D. Moisture can transfer heat rapidly and result in steam burns.

_____ 22. Which is a safety consideration related to PPE? (197) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2]*

A. Never share PPE with another firefighter.
B. Always wear protective clothing that fits properly.
C. Always wear the protective gloves beneath the coat wristlets.
D. Make sure there is no overlap between the coat and trousers.

_____ 23. PPE must be properly cleaned because chemicals, oils, and petroleum products on the outer shell: (199) *[4.1.1, 4.3.2]*

A. can ignite when exposed to fire.
B. may stain the protective outer layer.
C. will void the manufacturer's warranty.
D. will instantly soak through to the inner layers.

_____ 24. Which statement about inspecting PPE is accurate? (199) *[4.1.2]*

A. PPE must be inspected at the start of every shift and after every use.
B. PPE must be inspected during rehabilitation for incidents lasting more than two hours.
C. Individual firefighters determine their own PPE inspection schedule and guidelines.
D. PPE that is not used in fire fighting incidents or live fire training can be exempt from routine inspections.

_____ 25. What should be done during routine inspections of PPE, such as after use at an incident? (199) *[4.1.2]*

A. Perform a hydrostatic test
B. Perform specialized cleaning
C. Complete a fabric strength test
D. Look for damage like rips or tears

_____ 26. What should you do if you determine that your PPE requires advanced repairs? (199) *[4.1.2]*

A. Throw the PPE away and order a new set
B. Report the needed repairs to your supervisor
C. Continue using the PPE until more can be purchased
D. Repair the PPE yourself and report it to the supervisor

_____ 27. Which type of cleaning can be done at an incident scene by brushing off loose debris and rinsing the PPE? (200) *[4.1.2]*

A. Routine cleaning
B. Contract cleaning
C. Advanced cleaning
D. Specialized cleaning

_____ 28. What should be done if an article of protective clothing is damaged beyond repair? (201) *[4.1.2]*

A. It should be removed from service and destroyed.
B. It should be returned to the manufacturer for repairs.
C. It may be worn until a replacement can be purchased.
D. It may be traded in for a newer model of the same item.

_____ 29. What is an effective way to protect yourself from the health hazards caused by inhaling smoke and other products of combustion? (201) *[4.3.1]*

A. Exercise daily
B. Eat a healthy diet
C. Wear respiratory protection
D. Schedule annual physical exams

_____ 30. What is the primary type of respiratory protection used in the fire service? (202) *[4.3.1]*

A. Air-purifying respirator (APR)
B. Atmosphere-supplying respirator (ASR)
C. Closed-circuit breathing apparatus (CCBA)
D. High-efficiency particulate air filter (HEPA)

_____ 31. Which situation would likely have an oxygen-deficient atmosphere in which respiratory protection would be necessary? (202) *[4.3.1]*

A. Rescue in a sewer
B. Swift water rescue
C. Vehicle extrication
D. High-angle rope rescue

_____ 32. SCBA can help protect from _____, which can be caused by inhaling heated gases. (203) *[4.3.1]*

A. fatigue
B. asphyxiation
C. contact burns
D. low blood sugar

_____ 33. Firefighters should wear SCBA in hazardous atmospheres, because exposure to particulate contaminants such as _____ can cause lung cancer or cardiovascular disease. (203) *[4.3.1]*

A. carbon dioxide
B. oil or fuel residue
C. ammonium chloride
D. vehicle exhaust emissions

_____ 34. Hazardous materials incidents can involve potentially dangerous nonfire gases and vapors, so firefighters must: (206) *[4.3.1]*

A. wear SCBA until air monitoring demonstrates that the atmosphere is safe.
B. leave the scene until air monitoring demonstrates that the atmosphere is safe.
C. take more frequent rehabilitation breaks if not wearing SCBA.
D. spend at least 80 percent of their time at the incident outside of the hot zone.

_____ 35. Airborne pathogens may cause illness through inhalation or: (206) *[4.3.1]*

A. ingestion.
B. absorption.
C. adsorption.
D. direct contact.

_____ 36. Which piece of respiratory equipment provides insufficient protection against airborne pathogens? (206) *[4.3.1]*

A. PAPR
B. SCBA
C. Surgical masks
D. HEPA filter masks

_____ 37. Open-circuit SCBA models: (207) *[4.3.1]*

A. provide pure oxygen to the wearer.
B. provide compressed air to the wearer.
C. are most commonly used in shipboard operations.
D. are most commonly used by industrial fire brigades.

_____ 38. The SCBA backplate and harness assembly: (208) *[4.3.1]*

A. contain the speaking diaphragm.
B. contain the heads up display unit.
C. is only found on certain SCBA models.
D. is used to hold the breathing air cylinder.

_____ 39. Which SCBA component includes a control valve and a high-pressure hose attached to one end? (208) *[4.3.1]*

A. Harness
B. Regulator
C. Facepiece
D. Air cylinder

_____ 40. On an SCBA air cylinder, the pressure gauge is used to: (208) *[4.3.1]*

A. control the flow of air to the regulator.
B. set the working pressure for the cylinder.
C. reset the heads up display when necessary.
D. display the amount of air left in the cylinder.

_____ 41. Which SCBA component controls air flow from the cylinder when the regulator fails? (209) *[4.3.1]*

A. Diaphragm
B. Bypass valve
C. Mainline valve
D. Pressure gauge

_____ 42. If the pressure reading on the remote pressure gauge does not match the reading on the regulator gauge, which reading should be assumed correct? (212) *[4.3.1]*

A. The lowest number reading
B. The highest number reading
C. Neither of the pressure readings
D. An average of the pressure readings

_____ 43. The end-of-service-time indicator (EOSTI): (213) *[4.3.1]*

A. is a gauge on the facepiece that shows the wearer how much breathing air is left in the SCBA cylinder.
B. uses an audible alarm and flashing light or vibration to warn the wearer that the air supply is almost depleted.
C. is a series of lights in the SCBA facepiece that indicate when it is safe to work in the atmosphere without SCBA.
D. is used to assess dangerous conditions in the emergency scene environment and determine the need for SCBA.

_____ 44. Which SCBA component allows the air cylinder to be transfilled from another cylinder in the event of an emergency? (213) *[4.3.1]*

A. Heads up display (HUD)
B. End-of-service-time indicator (EOSTI)
C. Emergency Escape Breathing Support System (EEBSS)
D. Rapid intervention crew universal air coupling (RIC UAC)

_____ 45. What is the function of the heads up display (HUD) on the SCBA facepiece assembly? (214) *[4.3.1]*

A. Shows the location of other team members nearby
B. Allows the wearer to communicate with team members
C. Displays lights that indicate the amount of air left in the SCBA cylinder
D. Helps create an airtight seal between the wearer's face and the SCBA facepiece

_____ 46. Factors that firefighters have the most control over that affect the success of SCBA use include physical condition, agility, and: (215) *[4.3.1]*

A. cylinder size.
B. lung capacity.
C. tasks assigned.
D. experience in similar situations.

_____ 47. How can a firefighter overcome psychological limitations such as fear and claustrophobia while wearing SCBA? (215) *[4.3.1]*

A. Proper fit testing
B. Exercise and a proper diet
C. Regular medical evaluations
D. Repeated training with the SCBA

_____ 48. Which SCBA equipment limitation would MOST directly impact a firefighter's ability to navigate on scene? (215) *[4.3.1]*

A. Limited visibility
B. Decreased mobility
C. Low air cylinder pressure
D. Poor equipment condition

_____ 49. How can a firefighter help ensure that they will not be affected by limitations caused by equipment that is in poor condition? (215) *[4.3.1]*

A. Proper facepiece fit testing
B. Repeated training with the SCBA unit
C. Frequent inspections and maintenance
D. Physical fitness and endurance training

_____ 50. Immediately prior to donning SCBA, firefighters should: (216) *[4.3.1]*

A. record inspections in the SCBA log.
B. perform a hydrostatic test on the cylinder.
C. check to make sure that the bypass valve is disabled.
D. check the cylinder gauge to make sure the cylinder is full.

_____ 51. When donning an unmounted SCBA, the SCBA unit should be: (217) *[4.3.1]*

A. stored in an outside compartment of the apparatus.
B. placed on the ground with all of the straps extended.
C. stored in a specialized compartment inside the apparatus.
D. placed behind the firefighter with all of the straps tightened.

_____ 52. Seat-mounted SCBA: (217) *[4.3.1]*

A. ensures that SCBA are donned properly every time.
B. makes it more difficult for firefighters to check equipment.
C. allow firefighters to don the SCBA while still inside the apparatus.
D. require that firefighters be breathing cylinder air while en route to the incident.

_____ 53. Side-or rear-mounted SCBA: (218) *[4.3.1]*

A. are mounted on the exterior of the apparatus.
B. must be stored inside of a sealed storage box.
C. can be mounted on the inside of the apparatus cab.
D. are more dangerous to don than seat-mounted SCBA.

_____ 54. What is a general guideline for donning an SCBA facepiece? (219) *[4.3.1]*

A. Center the harness at the rear of the head.
B. Connect the regulator to the facepiece prior to donning.
C. Leave a gap between the facepiece and skin to allow fresh air to circulate.
D. Ensure that the protective hood is worn underneath the facepiece straps.

_____ 55. What should be done after doffing SCBA? (220) *[4.3.1]*

A. Close the cylinder valve.
B. Turn on the PASS device.
C. Tighten all the facepiece straps.
D. Connect the regulator to the facepiece.

_____ 56. A daily/weekly inspection of SCBA should include: (220) *[4.5.1]*

A. fit testing.
B. a hydrostatic test.
C. a check of the regulator and facepiece.
D. specialized cleaning by the manufacturer.

_____ 57. After each use, the SCBA facepiece should be: (221) *[4.5.1]*

A. cleaned, dried, and placed out of service.
B. washed with warm water and a mild disinfectant.
C. sanitized using a machine built specifically for facepieces.
D. sent to the manufacturer for a commercial-grade cleaning.

_____ 58. Annual SCBA inspections and maintenance should be performed by: (222) *[4.5.1]*

A. a company officer.
B. all available firefighters.
C. specially trained, factory-qualified technicians.
D. the highest-ranking fire department personnel.

_____ 59. Which type of breathing air source would be found inside a high-rise building? (222) *[4.5.1]*

A. Stationary fill system
B. Auto-cascade fill system
C. High-rise specific cascade system
D. Firefighter Breathing Air Replenishment System

_____ 60. What is a general safety precaution to take when refilling an SCBA cylinder? (222) *[4.3.1, 4.5.1]*

A. Wear full structural fire fighting PPE.
B. Fill the cylinder as quickly as possible.
C. Perform a hydrostatic test on the cylinder.
D. Check the hydrostatic test date of the cylinder.

_____ 61. Which situation would likely be granted an exception to the rule that prohibits filling an unshielded air cylinder while a firefighter is wearing the SCBA? (222) *[4.3.1, 4.5.1]*

A. The SCBA was manufactured within the past five to ten years.
B. A rapid intervention crew (RIC) is rescuing a trapped or incapacitated firefighter.
C. The firefighter filling the empty cylinder is wearing full structural personal protective equipment.
D. A firefighter with a higher rank than the firefighter wearing the SCBA cylinder is available to perform the refill.

_____ 62. Which statement describes the function of an auto-cascade system? (224) *[4.3.1, 4.5.1]*

A. Fill station designed to refill air cylinders during emergency events
B. Completely automated fill station that fills air cylinders to a programmable pressure
C. Equipment that supplies an endless source of breathing air within the upper floors of a structure
D. Equipment specifically designed to fill supplied air respirators (SAR) or a firefighter breathing air replenishment system (FBARS)

_____ 63. What are mobile fill stations designed to do? (224) *[4.3.1, 4.5.1]*

A. Refill air cylinders during emergency incidents
B. Remove the need for SCBA by filtering ambient air
C. Fill air cylinders during incidents at high-rise buildings
D. Pre-fill a large number of SCBA at once in preparation for an incident

_____ 64. How do firefighter breathing air replenishment systems make fire fighting operations in high-rise buildings more efficient? (224) *[4.5.1]*

A. Eliminate the need to use SCBA within the building
B. Require less time to refill air cylinders than other systems
C. Enable firefighters to work for a longer duration while on SCBA
D. Provide an endless supply of breathing air to any floor within the structure

_____ 65. Which statement about replacing SCBA cylinders is MOST accurate? (225) *[4.5.1]*

A. Replacing SCBA cylinders can be accomplished by either one or two people.
B. After replacement, empty SCBA cylinders should be thrown away or recycled.
C. After replacement, empty SCBA cylinders should be stored with the full cylinders.
D. SCBA cylinders may only be replaced if two firefighters are available for the task.

_____ 66. If storing SCBA in seat mounts, be sure to: (225) *[4.5.1]*

A. tighten the SCBA harness straps so that they are ready for donning.
B. bring a back up SCBA in case the first does not function properly.
C. arrange the SCBA so it can be donned without removing your seat belt.
D. open the cylinder and bypass valves before placing the SCBA in the mount.

_____ 67. Which guidelines should be followed when using SCBA? (226) *[4.3.1]*

A. Turn your SCBA off just before exiting the hazardous area.
B. Thermal imagers (TI) should not be used while wearing SCBA.
C. Only enter an IDLH atmosphere in teams of three or more firefighters.
D. Only enter an IDLH atmosphere if you have been certified to wear SCBA and properly fit tested.

_____ 68. In order to stay as safe as possible while wearing SCBA, it is important to: (226) *[4.3.1]*

A. refill the SCBA cylinder once it is below 30% capacity.
B. refill the SCBA cylinder once it is below 50% capacity.
C. leave a space between the SCBA facepiece and your skin.
D. keep SCBA on and activated until you leave the IDLH area.

_____ 69. Situations or events that signal the need for exit are called: (227) *[4.3.1]*

A. exit indicators.
B. withdrawal guidelines.
C. situational exit guidelines.
D. ingress/egress procedures.

_____ 70. Which situation would be classified as an emergency exit indicator that would signal the need to leave the hazardous or contaminated area immediately? (227) *[4.3.1]*

A. SCBA failure
B. Stabilized situation
C. Completed assignment
D. Need to replace an air cylinder

_____ 71. What should you do if you experience symptoms of oxygen deficiency such as light-headedness or loss of coordination? (228) *[4.3.1]*

A. Wait in place until a rescue team can assist you
B. Continue working until your low air alarm goes off
C. Check to make sure your SCBA isn't malfunctioning
D. Report symptoms and immediately evacuate the area

_____ 72. In a situation such as a confined space rescue where a team member must work alone, the second team member should: (228) *[4.3.1]*

A. remain outside the area and monitor the search line.
B. wait at the Incident Command Post until they are needed.
C. rotate time spent in the confined space with the other team member.
D. help another team, but remain in radio contact with their own team member.

_____ 73. How do controlled breathing techniques benefit firefighters? (228) *[4.3.1]*

A. Allows firefighters to increase breathing rate if injury or panic occurs
B. Provides a buffer so that evacuation is not necessary immediately after the low air alarm sounds
C. Slows breathing and extends the time it takes to deplete air in the SCBA cylinder
D. Reduces incident time and cost because SCBA cylinders do not need to be refilled

_____ 74. When exiting an IDLH environment, it is important to: (228) *[4.3.1]*

A. use the same path that you used to enter.
B. turn off SCBA just prior to exiting the environment.
C. use a different path than the one you used to enter.
D. turn on the bypass valve just prior to exiting the environment.