PRACTICE EXAM 14: FIREFIGHTER I & II SIMULATION (150 QUESTIONS)

SCENARIO A: RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FIRE — TWO-STORY SINGLE-FAMILY HOME (Q1–Q25)

You are riding the right-front officer's seat on Engine 24. At 0247 hours, your station is dispatched to a reported residential structure fire at 1842 Maple Avenue in a suburban neighborhood. The caller reports flames visible from the second floor and possibly trapped occupants. Two engines, one truck, one rescue, and one chief are dispatched.

1. During the response, what is the most critical action for the engine company officer to take while en route?

A. Plan personal tactics in detail without communicating to the crew

B. Conduct individual personnel briefings

C. Refuse to discuss the response with the crew

D. Conduct a tactical pre-arrival briefing with the crew based on dispatch information, address familiarization, and pre-incident plan if available

2. Engine 24 is the first arriving unit, 4 minutes after dispatch. Smoke is visible from the second-floor windows. The most critical action upon arrival is to?

A. Initiate immediate aggressive interior attack

B. Wait for additional units

C. Conduct a 360-degree size-up while transmitting the initial size-up report to dispatch and incoming units

D. Begin overhaul operations immediately

3. During the 360-degree size-up, the officer observes flames showing from a 2nd-floor bedroom window on the alpha side, heavy smoke from the bravo and charlie sides, and a delta side garage door open with one civilian vehicle inside. The size-up report should include?

A. Personal opinions about the cause

B. Conditions on arrival, occupancy type, dimensions of involvement, exposures, water supply status, and the strategic mode chosen

C. Detailed financial assessment of the property

D. Predictions about insurance settlements

4. A panicked neighbor approaches and states that an elderly female occupant and a young child live in the home and may be inside. The most appropriate immediate action is to?

A. Detain the neighbor for questioning by the investigator

B. Acknowledge the information, communicate it to incoming units and command, and incorporate it into the tactical decision

C. Send the neighbor inside to confirm the occupants' location

D. Refuse to act on the unverified neighbor report

5. The Engine 24 crew confirms that this is a working fire with reported trapped occupants. The strategic decision at this stage should be?

A. Defensive operations from outside only

B. Offensive operations with simultaneous fire attack and primary search, with appropriate water supply and resources requested

C. Investigation-only mode pending fire investigator arrival

D. No operations until full ICS structure is established

6. Engine 24 has a 750-gallon water tank. The hydrant is 250 feet from the engine. The most appropriate water supply action is to?

A. Operate from tank water only

B. Wait for Engine 18 to arrive for water supply

C. Refuse to establish water supply

D. Establish a forward lay (or have a crew member wrap the hydrant) and supplement with the second-arriving engine for sustained supply

7. The crew prepares to advance the initial attack line. The most appropriate attack line for this two-story residential fire is?

A. A 2½-inch handline with smooth-bore tip

B. A 1¾-inch attack line with combination nozzle flowing approximately 150 gpm

C. A booster line for the upstairs fire

D. A master stream from the apparatus

8. As the attack line is being deployed, the truck company arrives. The most critical truck-company assignment in coordination with the engine is?

A. Begin overhaul operations

B. Stage for later assignment

C. Conduct primary search, establish ventilation in coordination with attack, and place ground ladders for egress

D. Stand by for investigation support

9. The attack crew is preparing to enter through the front door (alpha side) to advance to the 2nd-floor stairway. Before entering, the door should be?

A. Forced open and immediately entered

B. Kicked open at full speed

C. Removed entirely from the frame

D. Controlled (with personnel positioned out of the doorway), opened, and any flow-path implications assessed before commitment

10. As the crew advances up the stairway with the charged hose line, conditions deteriorate quickly with thick black smoke banking down. The crew leader should?

A. Continue advancing without modification

B. Withdraw all personnel from the structure immediately

C. Apply master streams from the exterior

D. Pause to assess conditions, apply water through the smoke if appropriate, communicate conditions to command, and continue or withdraw based on the assessment

11. The crew reaches the second-floor hallway and observes the fire fully involving one bedroom. Heat from the room is extreme. The most appropriate attack approach is?

A. Spray water directly into the room with no consideration of stream pattern

B. Apply a wide fog pattern from the doorway only

C. Apply a straight or solid stream pattern from the hallway into the upper layer to cool the gases, then transition to direct attack on the fire as conditions permit

D. Withdraw all personnel and apply master streams from outside

12. Simultaneously, the truck company conducts primary search of the involved floor. Search should proceed?

A. Throughout the entire structure simultaneously

B. Only in the area of fire involvement

C. Starting in the area closest to the fire (areas of greatest occupant risk), then progressing through the floor systematically using a right-hand or left-hand search pattern

D. Only in the area furthest from the fire

13. The truck crew locates an unconscious elderly female in the bedroom directly across the hall from the fire room. The most appropriate immediate action is?

A. Communicate the find via radio, conduct rapid victim removal, and continue search for any remaining occupants

B. Stop all operations until EMS arrives

C. Wait for command authorization before removing the victim

D. Conduct a detailed medical assessment in place before moving the victim

14. The victim is removed to the front yard and EMS care begins. The truck crew continues search. They locate a small child in a bedroom closet at the rear of the house, also unresponsive. The most appropriate action is?

A. Notify command but continue searching first

B. Wait to transport both victims together

C. Apply CPR immediately to the child before removal

D. Communicate the find, conduct rapid victim removal, transfer the child to EMS care, then continue and complete primary search

15. As the second victim is being moved out, the attack crew has knocked down the bulk of the fire in the bedroom. The next operational priority for the attack crew is?

A. Conduct secondary search of the room of origin and adjacent rooms, address hidden fire, ensure full extinguishment

B. Withdraw from the structure immediately

C. Begin overhaul of the entire structure

D. Begin investigation activities

16. Truck company personnel inform command that primary search is complete with two victims removed. Command requests a personnel accountability report (PAR). The appropriate PAR response is?

A. Each crew reports by company designation with all personnel positions and counts confirmed accounted for

B. Companies report PAR independently without command direction

C. PAR is conducted only at the end of the incident

D. Companies skip PAR if operations are progressing

17. With the fire under control, ventilation has been coordinated through the bedroom window. As overhaul begins, the company officer should ensure?

A. All personnel remove SCBA to conserve air

B. All personnel remove PPE for comfort

C. All personnel maintain SCBA discipline during overhaul due to elevated carbon monoxide and combustion product levels

D. Personnel rotate out without SCBA

18. During overhaul, the company officer notices that the bedroom of origin contains the remains of what appears to be a halogen lamp adjacent to fabric materials, with significant burn patterns radiating outward. The appropriate Firefighter II action is?

A. Move the lamp to an exterior location for the investigator

B. Make a personal determination that the lamp caused the fire

C. Note the location and condition of the lamp factually, preserve in place, and notify the investigator

D. Begin discussing the suspected cause with the responding crew

19. The fire investigator arrives and begins the scene examination. The investigator asks the Firefighter II about specific observations made during operations. The most appropriate response is?

A. Decline to provide observations pending personal counsel

B. Provide a personal opinion about the meaning of the observations

C. Discuss the observations publicly to provide community education

D. Provide accurate, factual observations of conditions on arrival, fire location, presence of occupants, and any indicators noted

20. The investigator asks the Firefighter II about the location of the halogen lamp during overhaul. The most appropriate response is?

A. Refuse to discuss without consulting an attorney

B. Provide a personal opinion about whether the lamp caused the fire

C. Decline to provide any information about overhaul findings

D. Provide accurate, factual observations of the lamp's location and condition, and any other notable items observed

21. With the fire controlled and investigation underway, the elderly female victim is transported to the hospital in critical condition; the child is transported in serious condition. Command instructs Engine 24's crew to take rehab. Per NFPA 1584, rehab includes?

A. Quick water break with no formal assessment

B. Assessment of vital signs, rehydration, food, rest, and medical monitoring with documentation

C. Caffeine-based stimulants to maintain crew capability

D. Rapid return to operations without rest

22. During rehab, one crew member reports mild chest discomfort and shortness of breath. The most appropriate immediate action is?

A. Allow the crew member to continue resting and reassess later

B. Allow the crew member to return to operations after a few more minutes

C. Withdraw the crew member to immediate medical assessment, provide oxygen as appropriate, prepare for EMS transport if indicated, and document the incident

D. Provide caffeine to the crew member to restore energy

23. Following the fire being declared under control, command transitions to property conservation and overhaul operations. Salvage operations should focus on?

A. Removing all damaged contents from the structure

B. Covering undamaged contents with salvage covers, directing water out with chutes, and protecting items from further damage

C. Bagging all contents for disposal

D. Allowing the property owner to direct all operations

24. A neighbor offers food and water to the firefighters during operations. The most appropriate response is?

A. Decline politely with thanks and direct them to a designated reception area if available

B. Accept the offer immediately and consume the food during operations

C. Distribute the food to all crews regardless of rehab status

D. Politely decline at this stage, as crew rehab is coordinated through command and the established rehab area, with appreciation expressed for the neighbor's kindness

25. The property owner, a relative of the elderly victim, arrives at the scene approximately 30 minutes after fire department arrival. They are emotional and asking many questions. The most appropriate Firefighter II conduct is?

A. Listen empathetically, provide accurate information about the operations conducted, refer official questions to the investigator and command, and connect the relative with available resources including hospital information and any local family-support services

B. Provide a detailed financial assessment of the damage

C. Make commitments about insurance settlement timelines

D. Refuse to engage with the relative until the investigation is complete

SCENARIO B: COMMERCIAL STRIP MALL FIRE (Q26–Q50)

At 1418 hours, your engine is dispatched to a reported commercial structure fire at the Westgate Plaza strip mall. The plaza contains six attached single-story commercial units sharing a common roof structure and continuous attic space above suspended ceilings. The fire is reportedly in Unit 3, a small restaurant.

26. As you respond, the dispatcher reports that the restaurant manager called 911 stating the fire started in the kitchen and the staff has evacuated. The most critical pre-arrival consideration for this strip mall configuration is?

A. The political implications of the strip mall ownership

B. The financial impact on the property owner

C. The historical pattern of strip mall fires in the area

D. The risk of fire extension through the common attic to adjacent units, requiring early aggressive exposure protection

27. Engine 24 arrives first, 5 minutes after dispatch. Heavy smoke is showing from the front of Unit 3, with light smoke beginning to show at the eaves of Units 2 and 4 (the adjacent units). The initial size-up report should describe?

A. Personal opinions about the cause

B. Predictions about cost of damage

C. The strip mall configuration, the unit of origin, the smoke conditions at adjacent units, the exposure risk to attached units, and the strategic mode chosen

D. Detailed weather forecasts

28. Based on the smoke beginning to show at the adjacent units' eaves, what does this most likely indicate?

A. The fire is fully contained in Unit 3

B. Fire and smoke spread is occurring through the common attic space, with imminent involvement of adjacent units

C. Normal smoke exhaust from the ventilation system

D. The fire has self-extinguished

29. Command requests a working fire response upgrade. The additional resources requested should include?

A. Single additional engine only

B. Truck companies only

C. Investigation resources only

D. Additional engines, an additional truck company, an additional chief officer, and consideration of mutual aid for an extended operation

30. The first attack assignment is to advance a line into Unit 3 to contain the kitchen fire. The most appropriate attack line is?

A. A 1¾-inch attack line with combination nozzle flowing approximately 150 gpm for the initial commercial kitchen attack

B. A booster line for the small kitchen

C. A 4-inch supply line directly into the kitchen

D. A master stream from outside

31. Simultaneously, a second crew is assigned to expose Unit 2 and Unit 4 (the adjacent units) for fire extension. Their initial action should be?

A. Wait for fire to fully involve the adjacent units

B. Force entry through the front doors and apply attack lines immediately

C. Apply master streams to the adjacent units' exteriors

D. Force entry, pull ceiling tiles to check for attic involvement, and stretch attack lines into the adjacent units for active exposure protection

32. The attack crew in Unit 3 reports heavy fire showing through the suspended ceiling, with fire visible in the attic space above. The most appropriate response is?

A. Continue interior attack without modification

B. Withdraw all personnel and apply master streams to the entire strip mall

C. Begin overhaul operations

D. Communicate the attic involvement to command, request additional resources, and apply water through the ceiling opening into the attic while preparing for possible defensive transition

33. Pulling ceiling tiles in Unit 2, the second crew confirms attic involvement extending into Unit 2's portion of the common attic. Their tactical response should be?

A. Withdraw from Unit 2 immediately

B. Apply attack lines into the attic space through the ceiling, conduct active exposure protection, and request additional ventilation support

C. Apply master streams to the exterior

D. Skip Unit 2 and focus on Unit 4

34. The truck company is assigned ventilation. For this single-story commercial strip mall with attic involvement, the appropriate ventilation approach is?

A. Vertical ventilation of the involved units' roofs to release heat and gases from the attic space, coordinated with the interior attack

B. Horizontal ventilation through the front display windows only

C. No ventilation due to commercial occupancy complexity

D. Mechanical PPV ventilation through the front doors only

35. As truck personnel reach the roof, they identify that the roof construction uses lightweight wood trusses with metal connector plates. This indicates?

A. Standard heavy timber construction

B. Standard concrete construction

C. Standard structural steel construction

D. Lightweight wood truss construction with rapid potential for collapse under fire conditions, warranting time-limited roof operations and aggressive collapse-zone awareness

36. Truck personnel complete the vertical ventilation opening over Unit 3. The opening size and placement should be?

A. An appropriately sized cut (typically 4×4 feet or as conditions dictate) positioned over the fire area, allowing for heat and smoke release into the atmosphere

B. A small 1×1 foot opening only

C. A massive opening covering the entire roof

D. No opening; ventilation should be from the doors only

37. Fire conditions continue to deteriorate, with active fire visible in the attics of Units 2, 3, and 4. Command must decide whether to maintain offensive or transition to defensive operations. The most appropriate decision factor is?

A. Personal preferences of the responding crews

B. Risk-management analysis: the structure is occupied for civilian life safety (no — building is evacuated), the structure is salvageable (questionable given attic involvement), and the operation can be conducted with acceptable firefighter risk

C. Political pressures from the property owner

D. Financial considerations only

38. Given the deteriorating conditions and rapidly spreading attic fire, command decides to transition from offensive to defensive operations. The transition sequence should be?

A. Continue interior attack regardless of conditions

B. Wait until the roof collapses before transitioning

C. Communicate the transition to all interior crews, withdraw all personnel from inside the structure, conduct PAR, establish a collapse zone, and reposition for exterior master-stream operations

D. Send additional crews inside to suppress the fire faster

39. During the transition, all crews are accounted for at PAR. Exterior master streams are positioned to attack the fire from defensive positions. The minimum collapse zone for a single-story commercial structure with lightweight construction is approximately?

A. 20 feet from the structure

B. 50 feet from the structure

C. 75 feet from the structure

D. 1.5 times the height of the involved structure (with adjustments for wind, lean direction, and construction type)

40. The exterior master streams effectively knock down the bulk of the fire after approximately 20 minutes of defensive operations. The roof of Unit 3 collapses approximately during operations, but no personnel are affected because of proper collapse-zone discipline. With the fire essentially controlled, the next operational concern is?

A. Begin investigation immediately

B. Allow units to leave the scene

C. Initiate property owner walkthrough immediately

D. Address remaining hot spots through coordinated exterior streams and selected exterior overhaul, with consideration of partial-collapse hazards before any interior re-entry

41. Investigation will be required given the extent of the damage. The fire began in the kitchen of Unit 3 (the restaurant). The most likely cause categories for restaurant kitchen fires include?

A. Lightning strikes

B. Sabotage

C. Cooking equipment, particularly grease fires, deep-fryer malfunctions, and combustibles too close to cooking surfaces

D. Plumbing failures

42. The investigator examines the kitchen and identifies a deep-fryer with damage consistent with a grease fire that spread upward. The wet-chemical extinguishing system above the fryer should have activated automatically. The investigator's likely line of inquiry includes?

A. Maintenance and inspection records of the wet-chemical suppression system, the kitchen exhaust system cleaning records, and the operating procedures at the time of the fire

B. Personal opinions about the staff

C. Discussion of the fire with the media

D. Confrontation with the restaurant owner

43. A Firefighter II from the suppression crew identifies that the wet-chemical extinguishing system's discharge nozzles appeared to be obstructed with cooking grease buildup during overhaul. The appropriate action is?

A. Move the discharge nozzles to an exterior location

B. Make a personal determination that the obstruction caused the system failure

C. Document the observation factually, preserve in place, and report to the investigator

D. Begin discussing the suspected cause with the responding crew

44. The restaurant owner arrives and is distraught about the loss. They ask the Firefighter II about the cause of the fire. The most appropriate response is?

A. Provide a detailed financial assessment of the damage and likely settlement

B. Refer the question to the fire investigator and command, do not provide personal opinions about the cause

C. Make commitments about insurance settlement timelines

D. Discuss the suspected cause with the owner to provide closure

45. The owner asks if the fire could have been prevented by better kitchen maintenance. The most appropriate Firefighter II response is?

A. Refer such cause questions to the investigator, who will share findings appropriately, and provide general fire-safety education only at the appropriate time

B. Provide a personal opinion that better maintenance would have prevented the fire

C. Confront the owner about the maintenance practices

D. Discuss the maintenance practices in detail with the owner

46. The adjacent unit business owners arrive seeking information about their losses. The most appropriate Firefighter II conduct is?

A. Provide a personal opinion about the extent of damage in their units

B. Refuse to engage with the owners

C. Make commitments about insurance and rebuilding timelines

D. Listen empathetically, provide brief information about operations conducted, refer official questions to the investigator and command, and connect the owners with available resources

47. Following extensive operations, all crews complete operations and proceed to demobilization. The post-incident sequence includes?

A. Skip demobilization to clear the scene quickly

B. Verify all personnel accounted for, restock equipment, document the incident comprehensively, coordinate with mutual-aid agencies for return to home jurisdictions, and transfer scene responsibility to the appropriate authority before returning to service

C. Allow each company to demobilize independently without coordination

D. Apparatus and crews leave the scene immediately upon completion

48. The Firefighter II is asked by command to prepare a post-incident report. The report content should include?

A. Personal opinions about the cause and crew performance

B. Conditions on arrival, operations conducted by your crew, observations during operations including any unusual findings, personnel actions, and any specific noteworthy events

C. Estimated dollar damage and likely insurance settlement

D. Personal evaluations of crew members

49. Post-incident, command schedules a debriefing for the major operation. The Firefighter II's role in the debriefing is to?

A. Lecture the crew about deficiencies

B. Refuse to participate as it is the chief's responsibility

C. Provide only positive feedback to avoid criticism

D. Participate actively, share observations and experiences from the operation, identify learning points, and contribute to lessons-learned documentation for departmental improvement

50. Three days after the incident, one of the firefighters from the operation reports continued chest discomfort during physical exertion. The most appropriate response is?

A. Allow the firefighter to continue working through the discomfort

B. Provide rest only for the remainder of the shift

C. Coordinate immediate medical evaluation, follow return-to-duty procedures including medical clearance, document the situation, follow up with workers' compensation procedures, and support the firefighter throughout the process

D. Apply formal disciplinary action for showing weakness

SCENARIO C: HIGH-RISE OFFICE FIRE — 14th FLOOR (Q51–Q75)

At 0916 hours, your engine company is dispatched as part of a high-rise fire response to a reported working fire on the 14th floor of the Pinnacle Tower, a 22-story Class A office building in the downtown business district. The building has automatic sprinklers, Class III standpipes, two protected exit stairways, three sets of elevators (with one designated as a fire service elevator), and an active alarm system. The building is fully occupied with approximately 2,500 workers.

51. As you respond, the dispatcher reports that the building's fire alarm system has activated, and the building's fire safety director is on scene at the lobby. The most critical pre-arrival consideration is?

A. The political implications of the high-rise fire

B. The financial implications for the building owner

C. The complexity of high-rise operations: vertical fire spread potential, occupant evacuation considerations, standpipe-supplied operations, and extended-duration operations requirements

D. The historical pattern of high-rise fires

52. Engine 24 arrives first at the building. The crew enters the lobby. The fire safety director reports that the alarm panel shows activation on the 14th floor, with one sprinkler head activated on that floor. The initial command actions should include?

A. Send all personnel directly to the 14th floor for attack

B. Initiate immediate full building evacuation

C. Establish defensive operations from outside

D. Establish a command post in the lobby, conduct lobby control, coordinate with the fire safety director, and prepare to deploy crews to the appropriate staging floor

53. Per high-rise operational doctrine, attack and rehab staging should be established on what floor?

A. The 14th floor (the fire floor itself)

B. The lobby

C. The floor immediately below the fire (the 13th floor)

D. The 22nd floor (the roof level)

54. Lobby control coordinates with the fire safety director to determine the status of building systems. The most important systems to confirm are?

A. The sprinkler system status (one head activated, system functioning), the standpipe system status (charged and ready for use), the HVAC system status (and ability to isolate the fire floor), the elevator status (with one designated as fire service), and the alarm system status

B. The financial accounting systems

C. The building's parking management system

D. The building's email systems

55. The 14th floor is a typical office floor with cubicle workstations, conference rooms, and offices around the perimeter. The fire is reportedly in an office on the alpha side. Crews are assigned to the staging floor (13th) to prepare for attack. The appropriate ascending method for the initial attack crew is?

A. The non-fire-service elevator

B. The fire service elevator stopping at the fire floor

C. Walk up all 14 floors

D. The protected stair adjacent to the standpipe, with the fire service elevator used only to staging floor (the 13th) for personnel and equipment, ascending one or two floors at a time and confirming clearance before opening doors

56. The attack crew reaches the 13th floor staging area. They are equipped with high-rise hose packs containing approximately 150 feet of attack hose, nozzle, and fittings. The standpipe outlet on the 13th floor is connected. The pre-attack sequence on the staging floor includes?

A. Immediate ascent to the 14th floor for attack

B. Personal equipment checks only

C. Connect the high-rise pack to the standpipe outlet, charge and bleed the line for proper pressure verification, don SCBA, conduct radio check with command, and prepare to ascend to the fire floor

D. Quick rest before attack

57. The attack crew advances up the stairway to the 14th floor with the charged line. Before opening the door from the stairway to the 14th floor, the crew should?

A. Open the door immediately

B. Verify the door is closed during ascent, conduct a controlled door operation with personnel positioned out of the doorway, assess conditions visually if possible, and have water charged and ready before entry

C. Force the door at high speed

D. Wait for command authorization before opening

58. The 14th floor reveals heavy smoke conditions with limited visibility. The fire is located in an office approximately 50 feet from the stairway entrance. The crew should?

A. Advance the line systematically toward the fire location, conduct primary search en route if conditions permit, maintain accountability with command, and apply water from the appropriate position as the fire is reached

B. Withdraw immediately due to smoke

C. Apply water immediately from the stairway entrance

D. Conduct overhaul operations before fire attack

59. During the advance, a panicked worker emerges from the smoke. The worker reports that several people are still in the conference room near the fire. The most appropriate immediate action is?

A. Communicate the information to command and to incoming search crews, redirect the worker to the stairway for evacuation, and continue the attack while a coordinated search response is established

B. Redirect the entire crew to the conference room

C. Withdraw the attack to focus exclusively on the conference room

D. Send the worker back to the conference room to assist others

60. Command assigns Truck 5 to conduct primary search of the 14th floor in coordination with the attack. Truck 5 should?

A. Begin search in random locations

B. Search only the area furthest from the fire

C. Conduct systematic search starting from the area of greatest occupant risk (the conference room reported by the evacuee), then progress through the floor using a systematic search pattern, coordinating with the attack crew for safety

D. Wait for the fire to be controlled before starting search

61. Above the fire floor, occupants are in various states of evacuation. Command assigns Engine 30 to assist evacuation. The most appropriate evacuation approach for a high-rise of this configuration is?

A. Full simultaneous evacuation of all floors via the elevators

B. No evacuation; defend in place for all occupants

C. Coordinated phased evacuation, prioritizing the fire floor and the floor immediately above, using the protected stairways, with assistance for occupants requiring help, while defending other floors in place

D. Random uncoordinated evacuation

62. The attack crew reaches the fire room. Fire is fully involving the office and beginning to extend to the cubicle workstations outside the office. The appropriate attack approach is?

A. Apply a straight or solid stream from the doorway into the office to attack the seat of the fire, then transition to direct attack and extension control as the fire is reduced, working in coordination with truck-company ventilation

B. Apply only a wide fog pattern from a distance

C. Withdraw and apply exterior master streams (the building has limited ladder access at this height)

D. Skip attack and proceed directly to overhaul

63. As the attack progresses, smoke conditions in adjacent areas continue to worsen because the building's HVAC system is moving smoke through the floor. Command should coordinate with the fire safety director to?

A. Disable the entire HVAC system

B. Increase HVAC operation throughout the building

C. Apply master streams to the HVAC equipment

D. Isolate the 14th floor's HVAC zone, with the system in a smoke-management mode if available, and coordinate with the building engineer for the appropriate fire-mode settings

64. Truck 5 locates four people in the conference room, all conscious but disoriented from smoke exposure. The truck crew should?

A. Wait for the fire to be controlled before removing the occupants

B. Apply emergency medical care in the conference room before moving

C. Conduct rapid victim removal via the protected stairway, deliver to EMS care on the staging floor or in the lobby, and continue search for any additional occupants

D. Tell the occupants to evacuate on their own through the smoke

65. With the fire under attack and search progressing, command requests a PAR for all operating crews. The PAR should be conducted?

A. Throughout the operation at scheduled intervals (typically every 15-20 minutes for high-rise operations) and at significant event triggers, with each company reporting all personnel accounted for

B. Only at the end of the incident

C. Only once at the start of the incident

D. Only when the chief specifically requests one

66. The attack crew has effectively knocked down the bulk of the fire in the office. As they prepare to address extension into the cubicles, their air supply has been heavily consumed. The appropriate action is?

A. Communicate the air supply status to command, request relief crew from staging, complete the current task safely while air supply permits, and prepare for handoff to the relief crew

B. Continue operations until SCBA alarms activate

C. Disconnect from the SCBA to continue working

D. Withdraw all personnel from the building immediately

67. Relief crew Engine 30 advances to the 14th floor and assumes attack operations. Engine 24's original attack crew descends to the staging floor (13th) for rehab. Rehab on the staging floor should provide?

A. A quick rest with no formal assessment

B. Caffeine-based stimulants to maintain capability

C. Rapid return to operations without formal rest

D. Assessment of vital signs, SCBA cylinder replacement, rehydration, food, rest, and medical monitoring per NFPA 1584 standards

68. The fire is brought under control after approximately 35 minutes of operations. Command transitions operations to overhaul and salvage. Overhaul on the 14th floor should focus on?

A. Skipping overhaul entirely

B. Quick visual inspection only

C. Allowing the building owner to direct overhaul activities

D. Systematic checking for hidden fire, ensuring complete extinguishment, addressing any concealed spaces (above ceilings, behind walls), preserving evidence in the area of origin, and supporting the investigation

69. During overhaul, a Firefighter II identifies that the fire's apparent area of origin includes the remains of an extension cord, multiple electronic devices, and a power strip. The appropriate action is?

A. Move the items to an exterior location for the investigator

B. Make a personal determination that an electrical fault caused the fire

C. Note the location and condition of the items factually, preserve in place, and notify the investigator

D. Begin discussing the suspected cause with the responding crew

70. The fire investigator examines the scene and identifies that the cause appears to be an overloaded power strip with multiple high-wattage devices connected, with arcing visible on the strip. The investigator may follow up by?

A. Issuing immediate citations to the office occupant

B. Examining the office for any unauthorized electrical modifications, the building's electrical capacity, and the office occupant's electrical usage practices, with possible coordination with building management for code review

C. Conducting media interviews about the cause

D. Discussing the case publicly to provide education

71. Salvage operations include addressing water damage from sprinkler discharge and firefighting operations. The water has spread to the floor below (the 13th floor) through penetrations and floor drains. Salvage actions should include?

A. Skipping salvage to clear the scene quickly

B. Coordinating with the building's maintenance staff for water extraction, covering critical equipment with salvage covers, redirecting water flow away from sensitive areas (server rooms, electrical equipment), and documenting the salvage activities

C. Allowing the water damage to dry naturally

D. Applying more water to wash the affected areas

72. The building safety director coordinates with command for re-occupancy decisions. The 14th floor cannot be re-occupied until clearance from the appropriate authorities. The fire department's role in this clearance is?

A. Provide observations about the fire damage and operational hazards, support the investigation, and confirm that immediate fire department operations are complete, while the building department, electrical inspector, and other AHJs conduct their assessments before re-occupancy

B. Make the re-occupancy decision unilaterally

C. Require the building to remain vacant indefinitely

D. Allow immediate re-occupancy without coordination

73. As operations wind down, the fire safety director reports that two building occupants from upper floors have reported respiratory symptoms during evacuation. The most appropriate response is?

A. Refer the occupants to their personal physicians

B. Ignore the reports as part of normal evacuation

C. Coordinate with EMS for evaluation of the occupants, ensure they receive appropriate medical care, document the evaluations, and follow up as needed

D. Apply formal disciplinary action to the building for the incident

74. Following the operation, command schedules a post-incident analysis (PIA) for the major operation. The Firefighter II's contribution to the PIA should include?

A. Factual observations of operations from their position, identification of any safety concerns observed, suggestions for procedural improvements based on the experience, and any lessons-learned applicable to future operations

B. Personal criticism of crew members

C. Refusal to participate

D. Only positive comments about the operation

75. One week after the incident, one of the search crew members reports nightmares and difficulty sleeping. The most appropriate response is?

A. Refer the firefighter to CISM resources, EAP, or peer-support program (where available), provide initial peer-level support, follow up with the firefighter over time, and document the support provided per departmental procedures

B. Apply formal disciplinary action for showing weakness

C. Allow the firefighter to handle the situation independently

D. Refuse to discuss the topic with the firefighter

SCENARIO D: HIGHWAY MCI WITH TANKER HAZMAT (Q76–Q100)

At 1542 hours, your engine company is dispatched to a multi-vehicle highway collision on Interstate 75 northbound, mile marker 184. Initial dispatch reports a tanker truck and multiple passenger vehicles involved, with possible fire and possible hazardous materials release. Multiple injuries are reported. The dispatch escalates the response level for a working highway incident with potential hazmat.

76. As you respond, the dispatcher relays that 911 callers report a "tanker overturned, fluid leaking, fire in two cars, multiple people injured." The most critical pre-arrival considerations are?

A. The political implications of the highway incident

B. The combination of vehicle hazards, potential hazardous material involvement, multiple casualties, traffic safety on a major interstate, and the requirement for coordinated multi-agency response (fire, EMS, hazmat, law enforcement, DOT)

C. The financial impact on the trucking company

D. The historical pattern of highway incidents in the corridor

77. Engine 24 arrives first at the scene, approximately 8 minutes after dispatch. The view shows a fuel-tanker truck overturned across both northbound lanes, with a visible fluid spill flowing across the highway and into the median. Two passenger vehicles are involved in fires with multiple visible victims. Traffic is backed up for over a mile behind the scene. The initial size-up should describe?

A. Predictions about cleanup costs

B. The vehicles involved, the apparent hazmat involvement (tanker placards, visible fluid), the casualty distribution and severity if visible, the traffic safety considerations, and the strategic mode chosen including isolation and identification before tactical commitment

C. Personal opinions about the driver behavior

D. Political implications of the incident

78. The tanker carries placards visible from the approach: red diamond with the number "1203" and the word "GASOLINE". The placard indicates?

A. The tanker contains gasoline (DOT/UN identification number 1203), a Class 3 flammable liquid

B. The tanker contains compressed gas

C. The tanker contains corrosive material

D. The tanker contains radioactive material

79. Based on the gasoline tanker identification, the initial isolation distance per the ERG for a spill of flammable liquid (gasoline) is approximately?

A. 25 feet

B. 150 feet (small spill) to 300 feet (large spill) initially, with adjustment based on conditions, and downwind protective action distances as conditions warrant

C. 1 mile in all directions

D. No isolation required for gasoline

80. Command establishes a hot zone around the tanker and a warm zone for staging. Personnel operating in the hot zone require?

A. Standard firefighting PPE only

B. Structural firefighting PPE with SCBA at minimum for the gasoline vapor and possible ignition hazards, with hazmat-level PPE as the operation extends, and isolation discipline from the spill

C. Wildland PPE only

D. No specific PPE requirements

81. Triage of casualties begins immediately. The visible casualties include: a driver of the tanker (conscious, complaining of back pain), a young female from the first car (severe burns, semi-conscious), a male from the second car (entrapped, conscious, with severe leg injury), two passengers from a third vehicle (one walking wounded, one with possible neck injury), and one bystander (anxious but uninjured). The triage system used should be?

A. Random transport order

B. Alphabetical order

C. Discovery order

D. START triage (or equivalent), with each patient assigned a triage tag based on their respiratory, perfusion, and mental status, with priority for transport based on severity

82. Applying START triage:

- The young female with severe burns and semi-conscious mental status would receive what tag?

A. Black (deceased/expectant)

B. Green (walking wounded, minor)

C. Red (immediate, requires immediate intervention)

D. Yellow (delayed, can wait for transport)

83. The male entrapped with severe leg injury would receive what tag?

A. Red (immediate; entrapped with severe injury requires immediate intervention)

B. Black (deceased/expectant)

C. Green (walking wounded)

D. Yellow (delayed)

84. The walking wounded passenger from the third vehicle would receive what tag?

A. Black (deceased/expectant)

B. Green (walking wounded; ambulatory and conscious without immediate life threats)

C. Red (immediate)

D. Yellow (delayed)

85. Simultaneously with triage, exposure protection is critical. The gasoline spill is flowing toward the involved vehicles with active fires. The most appropriate immediate action is?

A. Allow the fire to burn out naturally

B. Apply foam to the entire highway preventively

C. Apply water from a distance to displace the gasoline away from the vehicles

D. Apply Class B foam blanket to the gasoline spill to suppress vapors, position protective lines for the vehicles on fire, and request additional foam supply for sustained vapor suppression — with strict attention to ignition control around the spill area

86. A second engine arrives with additional foam capability. The most appropriate Class B foam application for this gasoline spill is?

A. Apply AFFF (Aqueous Film-Forming Foam) at 3 percent concentration to the spill, using gentle application techniques to allow the foam to form a film over the gasoline surface, maintaining the foam blanket continuously until the spill is mitigated

B. Apply Class A foam at 1 percent

C. Apply water without foam to dilute the gasoline

D. Apply wet-chemical foam

87. With the spill being controlled by foam application, vehicle extrication can begin on the entrapped male. The extrication phases proceed as?

A. Scene size-up and hazard control → vehicle stabilization → gain access → disentanglement → patient removal, with EMS providing continuous medical care throughout

B. Direct patient removal without extrication

C. Full vehicle extraction before patient removal

D. Skip phases to clear the scene quickly

88. Vehicle stabilization for the involved passenger vehicles uses what tools and techniques?

A. Manual lifting only

B. Hydraulic spreading tools only

C. Cribbing under the apparatus

D. Step chocks, cribbing, and stabilization struts to prevent vehicle movement during extrication, with attention to airbag deployment hazards, fuel system hazards, and battery isolation as appropriate

89. During disentanglement of the entrapped male, the crew identifies that the vehicle's intrusion into the passenger compartment is severe, with the steering column displaced into the patient. The most appropriate disentanglement approach is?

A. Apply maximum force to remove the steering column quickly

B. Wait for EMS to handle the disentanglement

C. Use hydraulic spreading and cutting tools to systematically relieve the intrusion, providing space for safe patient removal while maintaining cervical spine precautions and providing continuous medical care, with coordination between extrication and EMS personnel

D. Conduct rapid extrication without disentanglement

90. EMS reports that the entrapped male has signs of crush syndrome from the prolonged entrapment. The most appropriate coordinated response is?

A. Apply only cold compresses

B. Continue extrication slowly to allow crush syndrome to develop naturally

C. Stop the extrication and refuse to remove the patient

D. Coordinate with EMS for pre-extrication medical interventions appropriate for crush injury, including IV fluid resuscitation and other ALS interventions before disentanglement, with the extrication paced to support medical management

91. A medical helicopter has been requested for the most critical patients. The helicopter landing zone (LZ) should be established at?

A. A suitable location (typically 100×100 feet) free of obstructions (power lines, trees, debris), with appropriate ground markings or strobes, coordinated with the helicopter crew via radio, located within reasonable distance from the patient pickup area

B. Directly on the highway adjacent to the wreckage

C. The shoulder of the road

D. The freeway median without preparation

92. With the most critical patients prepared for transport, command coordinates EMS transport assignments. The transport order should be?

A. Random order

B. Red-tagged (immediate) patients first by ground or air transport, then yellow-tagged (delayed), then green-tagged (walking wounded), with coordination of transport destinations based on patient needs and hospital capabilities

C. Walking wounded first

D. Black-tagged patients first

93. The hazmat team arrives and assumes hazmat operations from the suppression crews. The hazmat team's primary tasks include?

A. Conducting only documentation

B. Identifying the specific product (verifying gasoline through the shipping papers and tanker labels), establishing the appropriate isolation distances, monitoring atmospheric conditions for vapor concentrations, planning the spill containment and recovery, and coordinating with environmental agencies for cleanup

C. Conducting medical care

D. Conducting fire suppression only

94. During hazmat operations, atmospheric monitoring shows gasoline vapor concentrations in the warm zone approaching the LEL (lower explosive limit). The most appropriate action is?

A. Continue operations without modification

B. Apply master streams to disperse the vapors

C. Withdraw all personnel from the scene immediately and indefinitely

D. Withdraw personnel from the affected area to a safer position, expand the hot zone boundary, increase foam application to suppress vapors, and continue monitoring until concentrations decrease below action levels

95. The atmospheric conditions improve after additional foam application and natural ventilation. Operations resume systematically. Throughout the operation, traffic management is critical. The traffic safety considerations include?

A. Coordination with state police and DOT for traffic control, establishment of a buffer zone between operations and remaining traffic, use of high-visibility equipment and PPE, positioning of apparatus to provide protection to the work area, and clear escape routes for personnel

B. Apparatus parking on the affected lanes only

C. No specific traffic management considerations

D. Allowing traffic to flow normally past the operation

96. Several hours into the operation, the casualty management is complete, the spill is contained, and the vehicles are stabilized. The cleanup phase begins with the spill recovery contractor. The fire department's role in the cleanup phase is?

A. Conducting the cleanup directly

B. Leaving the scene immediately

C. Supporting the cleanup with continued vapor suppression, atmospheric monitoring, fire watch, and operational continuity until the scene can be transferred to the appropriate cleanup authority and the highway can be safely reopened

D. Refusing to participate in the cleanup

97. During the extended operation, multiple crew rotations through rehab have occurred. The crew rehab logs should document?

A. Personal opinions about crew performance

B. Financial impact of crew rotation

C. Each rotation through rehab, including assessment, vital signs, hydration, food provided, rest duration, and medical clearance for return to operations, per NFPA 1584 standards

D. Personal evaluations of crew members

98. Following the operation, the post-incident analysis includes coordination with all involved agencies. The fire department's contribution to the multi-agency analysis should include?

A. Operational observations and lessons learned from the suppression and rescue operations

B. Coordination experiences with the other agencies

C. Suggestions for procedural improvements in multi-agency response

D. All of the above operational observations, coordination experiences, and procedural improvements, with documentation for departmental records and contribution to regional emergency-response capability

99. Three weeks after the operation, the firefighter who participated in the patient extrication from the burning vehicle reports difficulty sleeping and intrusive memories of the operation. The most appropriate response is?

A. Apply formal disciplinary action for showing weakness

B. Coordinate with CISM resources, EAP, or peer-support program, provide initial peer-level support, follow up with the firefighter over time, and document the support per departmental procedures

C. Allow the firefighter to handle the situation independently

D. Refuse to discuss the topic

100. Six months after the operation, a firefighter from the operation is diagnosed with a respiratory condition related to the gasoline vapor exposure. The most appropriate response is?

A. Refuse to acknowledge the connection to the operation

B. Document the diagnosis with the department's exposure control program, support workers' compensation procedures, coordinate with the cancer/exposure surveillance program as applicable, support the firefighter throughout treatment, and review the operation for any procedural improvements

C. Apply disciplinary action for the diagnosis

D. Move forward without any follow-up

SCENARIO E: GARDEN APARTMENT FIRE WITH MAYDAY (Q101–Q125)

At 2304 hours, your engine company is dispatched to a reported working fire at the Riverview Garden Apartments. The complex consists of three identical three-story garden apartment buildings, each with twelve units (four per floor) and a common attic. The fire is reported in the middle building, Unit 2B (second floor). Multiple callers report occupants may be trapped.

101. During the response, the most critical pre-arrival considerations include?

A. The financial implications of the apartment fire

B. The political considerations

C. The combination of multi-unit involvement risk, occupant evacuation considerations, common attic spread potential, MAYDAY response readiness given the larger structure, and standpipe absence (typical for garden apartments)

D. The historical pattern of apartment fires

102. Engine 24 arrives first, 6 minutes after dispatch. The view shows heavy fire from a second-floor window on the alpha side of the middle building, with smoke from the third-floor windows and from the attic vents. Multiple occupants are visible in the courtyard. The initial size-up report should include?

A. Personal predictions about the cause

B. The structure type (multi-family residential), the dimension and location of involvement, the smoke conditions at adjacent units and at the attic, exposure concerns to adjacent buildings, the strategic mode chosen, and the assistance needed including additional alarms for the multi-unit operation

C. Personal opinions about the occupants

D. Detailed weather forecasts

103. Occupants in the courtyard report that two children may still be in Unit 3A (the unit directly above the fire) and that an elderly resident lives in Unit 1A (below the fire). Command must balance attack with rescue. The most appropriate initial deployment is?

A. Simultaneous attack on the second-floor fire, primary search of Unit 3A (the unit above the fire, with reported trapped children), assessment of Unit 1A (below the fire), and exposure protection for adjacent units and the common attic — with the additional alarm requested for the multi-task operation

B. Sequential single-task operations

C. Defensive operations only

D. Investigation-mode only

104. The attack crew advances a 1¾-inch attack line up the alpha-side exterior stairway to the second-floor balcony. The fire is fully involving Unit 2B. The attack approach is?

A. Skip attack and conduct overhaul

B. Apply wide fog from the balcony only

C. Withdraw and apply exterior streams

D. Force entry to Unit 2B, apply straight or solid stream pattern into the fire compartment from the doorway to cool the gases, then transition to direct attack on the seat of the fire, coordinating with truck-company ventilation

105. Simultaneously, Truck 5 assigns one crew to primary search of Unit 3A (above the fire) and another crew to ladder operations for ventilation. The Unit 3A search crew enters via the third-floor exterior stairway. Their search priorities are?

A. The bedrooms (most likely location for sleeping children) using systematic search pattern, with continuous radio communication regarding conditions and any victims found

B. The living room only

C. The kitchen only

D. The bathroom only

106. While Unit 3A is being searched, Truck 5's ladder crew positions a ladder for ventilation of Unit 2B's involved window. As the ladder is being raised, the searcher in Unit 3A radios: "TRUCK 5 SEARCH TO COMMAND: WE FOUND TWO CHILDREN, BOTH UNRESPONSIVE, BEGINNING VICTIM REMOVAL." The appropriate command response is?

A. Acknowledge the find, coordinate with EMS for incoming victim care at the ground level, communicate to all crews that two pediatric victims will require emergency medical care, and continue tactical operations

B. Halt all operations

C. Send all crews to assist with the victim removal

D. Withdraw all personnel from the structure

107. The two pediatric victims are removed to the ground and transferred to EMS. Both are in critical condition. ALS care is provided immediately. Now, the search of Unit 1A (below the fire) is in progress. The crew searching Unit 1A locates the elderly resident in the bedroom; the resident is conscious but disoriented and has difficulty walking. The most appropriate action is?

A. Apply medical care in the bedroom before moving the resident

B. Wait for the fire above to be controlled before moving the resident

C. Tell the resident to walk out independently

D. Assist the resident to the exit using physical support or carry techniques as needed, deliver to EMS care, and continue assessment for any additional occupants

108. As operations progress, the attack crew in Unit 2B reports heavy fire conditions and rapid deterioration. The crew leader transmits: "ATTACK TO COMMAND: WE HAVE A FLASHOVER CONDITION DEVELOPING, REQUEST IMMEDIATE BACKUP." Approximately 30 seconds later, the radio transmits: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY. ATTACK CREW TRAPPED IN UNIT 2B. PARTIAL CEILING COLLAPSE, FIREFIGHTER BROWN IS INJURED, REQUEST RIC." Command's immediate response sequence should be?

A. Continue all other operations without modification

B. Withdraw all personnel from the building immediately

C. Acknowledge the MAYDAY, activate the RIC team, request additional alarm resources, maintain communication with the trapped crew, coordinate suppression to support the rescue, and conduct a PAR for all other operating crews

D. Switch to defensive operations immediately

109. The RIC team is staged for immediate deployment. The RIC team's primary equipment includes?

A. RIT (rapid intervention team) air supply, search rope, thermal imaging camera, forcible-entry tools, and rescue equipment appropriate for the situation

B. Master streams

C. Salvage covers

D. Investigation equipment

110. The RIC team enters Unit 2B via a secondary route to avoid the flow path of the fire. Their progression should be?

A. Apply water to suppress the fire while advancing

B. Systematic search using the search rope and TIC, calling out and listening for the trapped firefighter's PASS device activation, with continuous radio communication to command

C. Conducting rapid victim removal without locating the firefighter

D. Skipping search to focus on suppression

111. The RIC locates the trapped firefighter (Brown) in a hallway, pinned under fallen ceiling material. Brown is conscious but in significant pain, with possible leg injury. Brown's SCBA is functional, with approximately 800 psi remaining (the low-air alarm is activating). The most appropriate immediate action is?

A. Wait for additional personnel to handle the extrication

B. Communicate the find, conduct rapid removal of the debris (or buddy-breathing if necessary), connect Brown to the RIC's RIT air supply, and prepare for rapid extraction

C. Apply medical care in place before extracting

D. Move Brown without addressing the air supply concern

112. Brown is extracted from Unit 2B and transferred to EMS care on the ground level. Brown has a possible femur fracture and requires immediate transport. ALS care is provided immediately, including stabilization of the suspected fracture. The RIC team's work continues with?

A. Demobilization

B. Standing down to monitor radio

C. Returning to overhaul activities

D. Continued monitoring of conditions, readiness for any additional MAYDAY, support of continued operations, and assessment of any RIC-team personnel for stress or injury

113. Following the MAYDAY, command transitions tactical operations. The fire in Unit 2B is still significant and the structure is becoming progressively unstable. The most appropriate operational transition is?

A. Continue interior operations without modification

B. Send additional crews into the unstable structure

C. Withdraw all interior personnel, conduct PAR for all crews, establish a collapse zone, and transition to defensive operations from exterior positions for the involved building

D. Allow the fire to burn out without intervention

114. The defensive operations involve exterior streams applied to the involved building from the side away from the personnel rescue and adjacent buildings. The exposure buildings on either side are unaffected by the immediate fire but are at risk if the involved building collapses or fire extends. Exposure protection should include?

A. Apply water from a stable, safe position to the exposure structures' walls and roofs to prevent ignition, with attention to the spread of heat and embers across to the adjacent buildings

B. Withdraw from the area completely

C. Apply foam only

D. Apply water inside the exposure structures

115. As the defensive operations continue, the structure of the involved building partially collapses (the second floor falls into the first floor). All personnel are accounted for at the ongoing PAR. The collapse zone discipline has protected all personnel. The next operational consideration is?

A. Begin investigation immediately within the collapsed structure

B. Continue defensive operations to control the fire, assess for any concealed personnel (per PAR confirmation), conduct continued PAR throughout operations, and prepare for technical-rescue operations if any occupants might be trapped in the rubble (per the search status)

C. Allow the fire to burn out

D. Move all crews away from the scene

116. The fire is brought under control after extensive defensive operations. The status of all crews has been confirmed; no further personnel are missing. The two pediatric victims have been transported to the hospital in critical condition; the elderly resident is in serious but stable condition; Firefighter Brown is being treated for a fractured femur and smoke inhalation. The next operational phase is?

A. Allow units to leave the scene immediately

B. Skip the post-incident phase

C. Address remaining fire activity, transition to controlled overhaul of accessible areas, support technical-rescue assessment of the collapsed structure for evidence and any concealed victims, support investigation, and begin demobilization planning

D. Restart aggressive interior operations

117. The investigation begins with the fire investigator. The Firefighter II is asked by the investigator about specific observations during the initial attack. The most appropriate response is?

A. Provide a personal opinion about the meaning of the observations

B. Decline to provide observations pending personal counsel

C. Discuss the observations publicly

D. Provide accurate, factual observations of conditions on arrival, fire location, sources of ignition or accelerant indicators noted, and any unusual findings during operations

118. Technical-rescue specialists assess the collapsed structure for any concealed victims. The fire department supports this assessment by?

A. Withdrawing all personnel

B. Applying master streams to the collapsed area

C. Maintaining safety perimeter around the collapse area, providing tools and equipment as needed, coordinating with the technical-rescue team for any specialized firefighting support, and supporting the investigation throughout

D. Conducting the technical rescue independently

119. A search of the collapsed second floor identifies no concealed victims; the structure remains a stabilization concern. The OSHA standards governing post-collapse operations and the safety considerations for rescuers in unstable structures include?

A. 29 CFR 1926 (construction safety) for collapse operations, with engineering assessment of the structure required before any personnel entry into the collapse area, and shoring/stabilization as needed

B. No standards apply to post-collapse operations

C. Only NFPA 1500 applies

D. Only state-specific standards apply

120. As the operation progresses through demobilization, the involved personnel (including the MAYDAY participants) need formal CISM intervention. The CISM process includes?

A. Initial defusing immediately after the operation, more formal debriefing within 24-72 hours, individual peer support as requested, follow-up over time with the firefighters, referral to EAP or behavioral health resources as needed, and documentation of the support provided

B. Single brief discussion only

C. No formal intervention

D. Lecture-style debriefing only

121. Documentation of the MAYDAY incident is required for departmental records and post-incident analysis. The documentation should include?

A. Personal opinions about the responsible parties

B. Financial assessments only

C. Personal evaluations of crew performance

D. Factual chronology of events leading to and through the MAYDAY, including conditions on arrival, the development of the MAYDAY situation, the RIC response, the rescue operation, the outcomes for all personnel, and lessons learned for future incidents

122. The Firefighter II's role in the post-incident analysis (PIA) for this MAYDAY incident is?

A. Refuse to participate due to personal involvement

B. Participate actively, share factual observations and experiences, contribute to lessons-learned documentation, identify procedural improvements based on the experience, and support a learning environment without blame

C. Lecture other crews about deficiencies

D. Avoid the topic due to emotional content

123. Three months after the incident, the family of one of the pediatric victims (who survived) reaches out to the fire department to express gratitude. The most appropriate response is?

A. Acknowledge the family's gratitude appropriately, refer ongoing interactions to the appropriate department contact (typically the chief or PIO), maintain professional conduct, and document the contact per departmental procedures

B. Distribute the family's contact information to all involved personnel for direct interaction

C. Discuss the case in detail with the family

D. Refuse to engage with the family

124. One year after the incident, the department conducts an annual review of the incident as a training case study. The Firefighter II's role in the case study is?

A. Refuse to discuss the incident due to personal involvement

B. Present opinion-based commentary

C. Contribute to the case study with factual operational details, share learning points from personal experience, support the educational value of the incident for future firefighters, and contribute to departmental procedural improvements

D. Confront other personnel about their performance

125. Two years after the incident, Firefighter Brown (who was injured) has returned to full duty. The department's recognition of the incident and Brown's return includes?

A. Appropriate departmental recognition (commendation, ceremony) for the personnel involved in the operation, acknowledgment of Brown's return to duty, support for ongoing wellness, and integration of lessons learned into ongoing training

B. No specific recognition

C. Public criticism of the operation

D. Withdrawal of recognition due to the difficulty of the operation

SCENARIO F: WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE (WUI) THREAT (Q126–Q150)

At 1432 hours, your engine company is dispatched to a wildland-urban interface (WUI) incident. A fast-moving wildland fire is approaching the Pine Ridge subdivision, a residential development of approximately 80 single-family homes in a heavily wooded area. State and federal wildland resources are already engaged with the main fire. Local fire departments are being deployed for structure-protection operations.

126. As you respond, the dispatcher reports current fire conditions: the fire is approximately 2 miles from the subdivision, moving at approximately 1 mile per hour with winds gusting 25-35 mph from the southwest. The most critical pre-arrival considerations are?

A. The political implications of the wildland fire

B. The combined operational challenges of structure protection in WUI: pre-fire-passage preparation, defensible structures identification, defensive operations during passage, post-passage assessment, the specific PPE requirements for wildland operations (NFPA 1977), the integration with wildland resources, and the safety considerations of WUI operations

C. The financial impact on property owners

D. The historical pattern of WUI fires in the region

127. Engine 24 arrives at the subdivision's entry road, where a unified incident command post has been established with state wildland forces. Local resources are being assigned to specific areas of the subdivision for structure protection. The unified command structure for WUI operations includes?

A. Joint command between fire department incident command and wildland incident command, with shared decision-making, coordination of resources, communication protocols, and operational priorities

B. Single command from the local fire department only

C. No formal command structure

D. Separate independent operations

128. Engine 24 is assigned to a specific area of the subdivision (Bear Trail block) with five homes. The pre-fire-passage assessment of the homes for defensibility includes?

A. Personal preferences of the homeowners

B. Personal opinions about the value of each property

C. The political implications of structure selection

D. Defensible space around each home (typical recommendation is 30 feet of cleared zone), construction features (combustible roofing, eaves, decks, gutters), access for fire apparatus, water supply (hydrants, swimming pools, ponds), and the position of the home relative to the predicted fire path

129. Based on the assessment, Engine 24's crew identifies three of the five homes as "defendable" (good defensible space, non-combustible roofing, access for apparatus, water supply available) and two as "not defendable" (combustible vegetation up to the structures, combustible siding and roofing, limited access). The most appropriate decision for the "not defendable" homes is?

A. Communicate the assessment to command, do not commit personnel or apparatus to indefensible structures, focus resources on the defendable homes, and document the assessment

B. Force operations at the indefensible homes despite the risk

C. Apply minimal effort to all homes equally

D. Apply foam to all homes regardless of defensibility

130. Pre-passage preparation of the defendable homes includes?

A. Clearing combustible materials from around the structures (firewood, lawn furniture, vegetation), wetting down the structures and immediate surroundings with foam or water, closing all openings (windows, vents), positioning apparatus for protection and escape, identifying water supplies, and coordinating with adjacent crews

B. Minimal preparation only

C. Full evacuation of the area only

D. No pre-passage preparation

131. The wildland PPE used for WUI operations is governed by NFPA 1977. This PPE is?

A. Identical to structural firefighting PPE

B. Heavier than structural firefighting PPE

C. Not subject to any specific NFPA standard

D. Lighter than structural firefighting PPE, designed for extended-duration wildland operations, with breathability and reduced thermal stress, but with reduced thermal protection compared to structural PPE

132. The fire approaches the subdivision approximately 90 minutes after Engine 24's arrival. As the fire passes, the operational approach is?

A. Defensive operations from positions of safety, applying water and foam to the structures and immediate surroundings as the fire passes, monitoring for ignition of the structures, with continuous awareness of escape routes and crew safety

B. Aggressive interior attack on the structures

C. Withdraw from the area completely

D. Apply master streams to the entire subdivision

133. During fire passage, ember showers ignite multiple spot fires in the subdivision. The most appropriate response is?

A. Aggressive interior attack on each spot fire

B. Coordinated patrol and rapid suppression of spot fires before they grow, prioritizing those threatening structures and those that could grow rapidly, using the appropriate attack lines and foam application

C. Withdraw from the area

D. Apply master streams to all spot fires

134. One of the previously identified "not defendable" homes has ignited. Despite the assessment, the homeowners arrive and beg the crew to save the home. The most appropriate response is?

A. Force operations to save the home despite the indefensibility

B. Acknowledge the homeowners' distress, explain the safety reasons for the decision, redirect resources to defendable structures where firefighter safety can be maintained, and document the homeowner contact

C. Allow the crew to attempt operations against orders

D. Ignore the homeowners completely

135. A homeowner in the subdivision approaches the crew with a small dog and several family photographs that they refuse to leave behind. The most appropriate response is?

A. Refuse to engage with the homeowner

B. Force the homeowner to evacuate immediately

C. Coordinate with law enforcement for evacuation support, transport the homeowner and their irreplaceable items to the reception center, ensure the dog is handled appropriately, and document the interaction

D. Allow the homeowner to remain in the area

136. During the operations, a crew member becomes concerned about the heat and exhaustion from the extended wildland operations. NFPA 1584 standards for WUI rehab include?

A. No specific rehab requirements

B. Frequent rehab cycles given the extended-duration and high-heat nature of WUI operations, with assessment, hydration, food, rest, and medical monitoring, with rotation of crews through rehab to maintain operational continuity

C. Continuous operations without rehab

D. Brief rest only

137. The fire passes through the subdivision over approximately 2 hours. The post-passage assessment of Engine 24's assigned block shows: three defendable homes saved without significant damage, two indefensible homes lost, no firefighter injuries, no civilian injuries. The post-passage operations include?

A. Comprehensive overhaul of the entire block, addressing any remaining fire activity, addressing structural concerns from the burned indefensible homes, coordinating with utility companies for power and gas isolation, documenting the operations, and beginning recovery support for the affected homeowners

B. Allow crews to leave the scene immediately

C. Restart aggressive interior operations on the saved homes

D. Skip post-passage operations

138. During post-passage operations, hot spots and re-ignition risks continue. The appropriate operational approach is?

A. Allow the area to burn out naturally

B. Apply maximum water aggressively to all areas

C. Conduct systematic patrol and address hot spots before they grow, coordinate with wildland resources for the broader area, maintain fire watch for re-ignition risks, and continue operations until the area is fully secured

D. Withdraw from the area completely

139. The two homeowners whose homes were lost return to the subdivision. The Firefighter II's interaction with them should include?

A. Provide detailed financial assessments of the losses

B. Make commitments about insurance and rebuilding timelines

C. Listen empathetically to their distress, provide accurate information about the operations conducted and the assessment that led to the operational decisions, refer official questions to the investigator and

command, and connect them with available recovery resources (American Red Cross, local emergency management, FEMA if applicable)

D. Refuse to engage with the homeowners

140. Investigation of the lost homes is required to confirm the cause (wildland fire passage vs. any other cause). The Firefighter II's role in the investigation support is?

A. Conduct the investigation independently

B. Provide factual observations of the fire passage and the conditions of the homes during operations, support the investigator with information about the operational sequence, and document any unusual observations

C. Make personal determinations about the cause

D. Discuss the investigation with the media

141. Following the WUI incident, the multi-agency post-incident analysis includes wildland resources, structural fire departments, law enforcement, and emergency management. The Firefighter II's contribution to the multi-agency analysis is?

A. Personal opinions about other agencies' performance

B. Factual observations of the structure-protection operations, coordination experiences with other agencies, suggestions for improvement in multi-agency response, and contribution to regional emergency-response capability

C. Refusal to participate in multi-agency analysis

D. Lecture-style criticism of other agencies

142. Two weeks after the WUI incident, one of the firefighters from the operation reports persistent respiratory symptoms (cough, chest tightness) and reduced exercise tolerance. The most appropriate response is?

A. Apply formal disciplinary action for showing weakness

B. Allow the firefighter to handle the situation independently

C. Coordinate immediate medical evaluation focused on the wildland-fire smoke and particulate exposure, document the exposure for the department's exposure control program and any applicable surveillance program, support workers' compensation procedures if applicable, follow up over time, and review the operation for any procedural improvements

D. Refuse to acknowledge the connection to the operation

143. The community impact of the WUI incident is significant. The fire department's role in community recovery is?

A. Support community recovery through public education about WUI preparedness and defensible space, participate in community meetings about lessons learned, provide accurate information about the operations conducted, support the recovery of the affected homeowners, and contribute to the long-term WUI preparedness of the community

B. Avoid community engagement

C. Confront the community about its WUI preparedness

D. Charge the community for the operations conducted

144. Pre-incident WUI planning is critical for future events. The fire department's pre-incident WUI planning includes?

A. Personal opinions about the community's preparedness

B. Defensible space education and outreach to the community, pre-incident hazard reduction (where appropriate), pre-incident planning of the subdivision, identification of resource needs for WUI incidents, training of personnel in WUI operations, coordination with state and federal wildland resources, and integration of WUI considerations into the department's overall planning

C. Refusal to engage in WUI planning

D. Pre-incident planning of only the most accessible homes

145. The Firefighter II's role in WUI public education includes?

A. Lecture-style presentations only

B. Refusal to engage in public education

C. Participation in community programs to provide accurate WUI information, demonstrate defensible space concepts, distribute educational materials, provide one-on-one consultations to interested homeowners, and contribute to the community's WUI preparedness

D. Discussion of specific homes' deficiencies with the media

146. The acronym "Ready, Set, Go!" used in WUI evacuation programs refers to?

A. A three-phase evacuation approach: Ready (advance preparation including defensible space, evacuation planning), Set (heightened awareness when fire conditions develop), Go (evacuation initiated for safety)

B. A single-step evacuation

C. A waiting period before evacuation

D. A delay tactic in evacuation

147. Six months after the WUI incident, the department conducts an annual review of the incident as a training case study. The case study should include?

A. Personal opinions about responsible parties

B. Lecture-style content only

C. Factual chronology of the operations, decisions made and their rationale, outcomes for all involved parties (homeowners saved, lost; firefighter status; community impact), lessons learned, procedural improvements implemented, and integration with departmental training

D. Avoidance of the case due to the difficulty of the operation

148. The community establishes a permanent WUI preparedness program in response to the incident. The fire department's ongoing role in this program is?

A. Refusal to support the program

B. Limited involvement only

C. Distance from the community due to political considerations

D. Active participation in the program (public education, pre-incident planning, training of community members in defensible space, coordination with other agencies, contribution to the community's resilience), with the goal of reducing future WUI losses

149. A year after the WUI incident, the homeowners of the lost homes have rebuilt with WUI-appropriate construction (non-combustible roofing, defensible space, ember-resistant features). The fire department's role in this rebuilding has been?

A. Imposing requirements on the homeowners

B. Coordinated involvement in the rebuilding process, providing WUI guidance, supporting code compliance, contributing expertise to the community's WUI preparedness, and recognizing the homeowners' commitment to WUI resilience

C. Distance from the rebuilding process

D. Confrontation with the homeowners

150. Two years after the WUI incident, the community is recognized for its WUI preparedness program, with the original incident as a turning point in community awareness. The fire department's reflection on the incident, lessons learned, and ongoing programs has contributed to a stronger community. The Firefighter II's role in this ongoing community-protection mission includes?

A. Personal recognition only

B. Discussion of the original incident in detail with the media

C. Avoidance of WUI topics due to the difficulty of the original incident

D. Continued commitment to WUI preparedness, ongoing public education, continued training and operational readiness, coordination with the community on WUI matters, and contribution to the long-term resilience of the community against future WUI events

PRACTICE EXAM 14 — ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

SCENARIO A: RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE FIRE (Q1–Q25)

1. D — A tactical pre-arrival briefing using dispatch information, address familiarization, and any pre-incident plan. Pre-arrival briefings prepare the crew with shared situational awareness before arrival, supporting faster and safer deployment. Personal planning without communication undermines crew effectiveness.

2. C — A 360-degree size-up with initial size-up report transmission. The 360-degree walk-around identifies conditions on all sides before tactical commitment; the initial size-up report communicates findings to incoming units and command. Immediate aggressive attack without size-up risks missing critical conditions.

3. C — Conditions on arrival, occupancy type, dimensions of involvement, exposures, water supply status, and the strategic mode chosen. A standard size-up report provides the operational picture for command and incoming units, supporting coordinated decision-making.

4. B — Acknowledge the information, communicate to incoming units and command, and incorporate it into the tactical decision. Civilian information about possible occupants is critical intelligence that drives the search tactical priority and resource commitment.

5. B — Offensive operations with simultaneous fire attack and primary search, with appropriate water supply and resources. The standard residential working-fire response coordinates attack with primary search; defensive-only or investigation-only modes do not address the reported trapped occupants.

6. D — Forward lay (or wrap the hydrant) and supplement with the second-arriving engine. Standard water-supply doctrine establishes hydrant connection early in the operation rather than depending exclusively on tank water; the 750-gallon tank provides bridging time but not sustained supply.

7. B — A 1¾-inch attack line with combination nozzle flowing approximately 150 gpm. Standard residential interior attack uses the 1¾-inch line as the workhorse — sufficient flow for typical residential fire load with manageable advance characteristics.

8. C — Primary search, ventilation in coordination with attack, and ground ladders for egress. Standard truck-company assignments at residential fires combine search, ventilation, and laddering to support attack and life safety.

9. D — Controlled door operation with flow-path assessment before commitment. Modern fire behavior research emphasizes door control: opening a door creates a flow path that can rapidly worsen conditions, requiring assessment and water readiness before commitment.

10. D — Pause to assess, apply water through the smoke if appropriate, communicate, and continue or withdraw based on assessment. Rapidly deteriorating smoke conditions require active reassessment rather than continued advance or complete withdrawal; cooling the upper layer improves conditions.

11. C — Straight or solid stream pattern into the upper layer, transitioning to direct attack as conditions permit. Modern fire attack uses straight/solid streams to cool the upper layer and reduce fire intensity, then transitions to direct attack on the seat — combining transitional and direct techniques.

12. C — Starting in the area closest to the fire and progressing systematically using a right- or left-hand pattern. Search prioritizes areas of greatest occupant risk; the systematic pattern ensures comprehensive coverage and accountability of the search area.

13. A — Communicate the find via radio, conduct rapid victim removal, and continue search for any remaining occupants. Search continues after victim removal because additional occupants may be present; communication coordinates EMS preparation for victim care.

14. D — Communicate, conduct rapid removal, transfer to EMS, then continue and complete primary search. Multiple victims at the same incident require rapid removal of each followed by completion of the search; CPR in place during fire conditions is not the standard approach.

15. A — Conduct secondary search of the room of origin and adjacent rooms, address hidden fire, ensure full extinguishment. After knocking down the main body of fire, secondary search and complete extinguishment address remaining concerns; withdrawal or investigation is premature.

16. A — Each crew reports by company designation with all personnel positions and counts confirmed accounted for. Standard PAR procedure requires company-by-company reporting of personnel; independent or end-only PAR fails the accountability standard.

17. C — Maintain SCBA discipline during overhaul due to elevated CO and combustion product levels. Overhaul atmospheres contain hazardous combustion products including carbon monoxide and carcinogens; SCBA discipline reduces occupational cancer risk.

18. C — Note the location and condition factually, preserve in place, and notify the investigator. The Firefighter II documents factual observations and preserves evidence for the investigator; personal determinations and movement of evidence are not appropriate.

19. D — Provide accurate, factual observations of conditions on arrival, fire location, presence of occupants, and any indicators noted. Investigator interviews capture firefighter observations as factual contributions; personal opinions, refusals, and public discussions are not appropriate.

20. D — Provide accurate, factual observations of the lamp's location and condition, and any other notable items observed. Specific item observations are factual contributions to the investigation; personal cause determinations are not the Firefighter II's role.

21. B — Assessment of vital signs, rehydration, food, rest, and medical monitoring with documentation. NFPA 1584 establishes the comprehensive rehab process; quick breaks, stimulants, or rapid return without assessment do not meet the standard.

22. C — Withdraw the crew member to immediate medical assessment, provide oxygen as appropriate, prepare for EMS transport, and document. Chest discomfort during operations may indicate

cardiovascular events (the leading cause of firefighter LODD); immediate withdrawal and evaluation are essential.

23. B — Covering undamaged contents with salvage covers, directing water out with chutes, and protecting items from further damage. Salvage operations protect property from secondary damage during and after fire suppression; removal or disposal of contents is not the standard approach.

24. D — Politely decline at this stage, as crew rehab is coordinated through command and the established rehab area, with appreciation expressed for the neighbor's kindness. Crew nutrition and rehydration are managed through formal rehab; declining politely respects both the offer and the operational structure.

25. A — Listen empathetically, provide accurate information about operations conducted, refer official questions to the investigator and command, and connect with available resources. Emotional family communication is handled with empathy, accurate information, appropriate referrals, and resource connection.

SCENARIO B: COMMERCIAL STRIP MALL FIRE (Q26–Q50)

26. D — The risk of fire extension through the common attic, requiring early aggressive exposure protection. Strip mall configurations with shared attic spaces drive the principal operational concern: fire spreads laterally through the attic faster than between separated structures.

27. C — The strip mall configuration, unit of origin, smoke conditions at adjacent units, exposure risk, and strategic mode. Initial size-up reports capture the operational picture specific to the structure type; predictions and personal opinions are not appropriate content.

28. B — Fire and smoke spread is occurring through the common attic space, with imminent involvement of adjacent units. Smoke at adjacent units' eaves indicates active attic fire spread; the operational response must address the extension risk immediately.

29. D — Additional engines, an additional truck company, an additional chief officer, and consideration of mutual aid. Strip mall fires with attic extension require expanded resources including multiple suppression companies, additional truck-company support, and command structure for extended operations.

30. A — A 1¾-inch attack line with combination nozzle flowing approximately 150 gpm. Standard commercial kitchen attack uses the 1¾-inch line; booster lines are inadequate, supply lines are not attack lines, and master streams are premature.

31. D — Force entry, pull ceiling tiles to check for attic involvement, and stretch attack lines into the adjacent units for active exposure protection. Active exposure protection in attached units requires entry, ceiling examination, and pre-positioned attack lines to address attic spread.

32. D — Communicate the attic involvement, request additional resources, apply water through the ceiling opening, and prepare for possible defensive transition. Confirmed attic involvement requires command communication, resource expansion, water application, and tactical reassessment.

33. B — Apply attack lines into the attic space through the ceiling, conduct active exposure protection, and request additional ventilation support. Confirmed extension into the exposure unit requires active suppression and ventilation coordination in that unit.

34. A — Vertical ventilation of the involved units' roofs to release heat and gases from the attic, coordinated with interior attack. Vertical ventilation over attic-involved fires releases heat and smoke directly from the seat of the fire, supporting interior attack.

35. D — Lightweight wood truss construction with rapid potential for collapse under fire conditions. Metal connector plates ("gang nails" or "truss plates") characterize lightweight wood truss systems; these collapse rapidly under fire and require time-limited roof operations.

36. A — An appropriately sized cut (typically 4×4 feet or as conditions dictate) positioned over the fire area. Standard vertical ventilation openings provide adequate heat/smoke release without compromising structural integrity beyond what conditions require.

37. B — Risk-management analysis applied to civilian life safety, structure salvageability, and acceptable firefighter risk. The standard risk-management decision framework determines offensive vs. defensive operations; personal preferences and political pressures are not appropriate decision factors.

38. C — Communicate the transition, withdraw all interior personnel, conduct PAR, establish a collapse zone, and reposition. The defensive transition sequence ensures all personnel are accounted for and safely repositioned before exterior operations begin.

39. D — 1.5 times the height of the involved structure, with adjustments for wind, lean direction, and construction type. The standard collapse zone is 1.5 times the structure height; rigid 20-50 ft distances are inadequate for structures with collapse potential.

40. D — Address remaining hot spots through coordinated exterior streams and selected exterior overhaul, with consideration of partial-collapse hazards before any interior re-entry. Post-collapse operations require careful approach with attention to structural hazards before any interior commitment.

41. C — Cooking equipment, particularly grease fires, deep-fryer malfunctions, and combustibles too close to cooking surfaces. Restaurant kitchen fires most commonly involve cooking equipment failures and ignition of nearby combustibles; lightning, sabotage, and plumbing are not common causes.

42. A — Maintenance and inspection records of the wet-chemical suppression system, kitchen exhaust system cleaning records, and operating procedures. Investigation of restaurant kitchen fires examines whether the fixed suppression system functioned and whether maintenance records support proper operation.

43. C — Document the observation factually, preserve in place, and report to the investigator. Suppression-system observations during overhaul are documented and reported; personal determinations and relocation of evidence are not appropriate.

44. B — Refer the question to the fire investigator and command, do not provide personal opinions about the cause. Owner cause inquiries are referred to investigators and command; personal opinions and commitments are not appropriate.

45. A — Refer cause questions to the investigator, who will share findings appropriately, and provide general fire-safety education only at the appropriate time. The investigator manages cause communications; the Firefighter II's role in education is general and timing-appropriate, not specific to the active case.

46. D — Listen empathetically, provide brief information about operations, refer official questions to the investigator and command, and connect with available resources. Adjacent business owner communication follows the standard empathy/referral/resource model.

47. B — Verify all personnel accounted for, restock equipment, document the incident, coordinate with mutual-aid agencies, and transfer scene responsibility. Demobilization follows the standard comprehensive sequence ensuring proper scene closure and return to service.

48. B — Conditions on arrival, operations conducted, observations during operations including unusual findings, personnel actions, and noteworthy events. Post-incident reports include factual operational content; personal opinions, damage estimates, and crew evaluations are not appropriate.

49. D — Participate actively, share observations and experiences, identify learning points, and contribute to lessons-learned documentation. Debriefings develop departmental learning through active participation; lectures, refusals, and uniformly positive feedback do not develop learning.

50. C — Coordinate immediate medical evaluation, follow return-to-duty procedures, document, follow up with workers' compensation, and support the firefighter throughout. Delayed-onset cardiovascular or post-exposure symptoms require comprehensive medical evaluation and procedural follow-through.

SCENARIO C: HIGH-RISE OFFICE FIRE (Q51–Q75)

51. C — The complexity of high-rise operations: vertical spread, evacuation, standpipe operations, and extended-duration requirements. High-rise operations combine multiple operational challenges driving the pre-arrival mental model.

52. D — Establish a command post in the lobby, conduct lobby control, coordinate with the fire safety director, and prepare to deploy crews to the staging floor. The standard high-rise initial command structure establishes lobby control before personnel are committed upstairs.

53. C — The floor immediately below the fire (the 13th floor). Standard high-rise doctrine places attack and rehab staging on the floor immediately below the fire — accessible via the protected stairway, away from the active fire flow path, and prepared for rapid attack.

54. A — Sprinkler, standpipe, HVAC, elevator, and alarm system status. Building system status is critical to high-rise operations; the fire safety director provides the operational picture for the building's life-safety systems.

55. D — The protected stair adjacent to the standpipe, with the fire service elevator used only to staging floor for personnel and equipment, ascending one or two floors at a time and confirming clearance. Standard high-rise ascending technique uses the protected stair with controlled elevator operation to staging only.

56. C — Connect the high-rise pack to the standpipe outlet, charge and bleed the line, don SCBA, conduct radio check, and prepare to ascend. The pre-attack sequence on the staging floor verifies the attack line is functional before personnel commit to the fire floor.

57. B — Verify the door is closed during ascent, conduct controlled door operation with personnel positioned out of the doorway, assess conditions visually if possible, and have water charged and ready before entry. Door control on the fire floor follows the same principles as residential door control with greater stakes given the high-rise environment.

58. A — Advance the line systematically toward the fire location, conduct primary search en route if conditions permit, maintain accountability, and apply water as the fire is reached. Systematic advance through the floor balances fire attack with search, maintaining accountability throughout.

59. A — Communicate to command and incoming search crews, redirect the worker to the stairway, and continue attack while coordinated search responds. Spontaneous information from evacuees is critical intelligence that drives coordinated tactical response.

60. C — Conduct systematic search starting from the area of greatest occupant risk (conference room), progressing through the floor systematically, coordinating with the attack crew for safety. Search prioritization follows the highest occupant risk; the conference room report drives the immediate search focus.

61. C — Coordinated phased evacuation prioritizing the fire floor and the floor immediately above, using the protected stairways, with assistance for occupants requiring help, while defending other floors in place. Standard high-rise evacuation strategy combines phased evacuation of the most at-risk floors with defend-in-place for other floors.

62. A — Apply straight or solid stream from the doorway to attack the seat, then transition to direct attack and extension control, working in coordination with truck-company ventilation. Standard high-rise fire attack uses transitional/direct stream patterns coordinated with ventilation.

63. D — Isolate the 14th floor's HVAC zone, with the system in smoke-management mode if available, and coordinate with the building engineer for fire-mode settings. HVAC coordination uses the building's smoke-management capabilities rather than disabling or applying water to systems.

64. C — Conduct rapid victim removal via the protected stairway, deliver to EMS care, and continue search. Victims found in search are rapidly removed via protected egress to EMS; remaining search continues for additional occupants.

65. A — Throughout the operation at scheduled intervals (typically every 15-20 minutes for high-rise operations) and at significant event triggers. High-rise operations require frequent PAR cycles given the complexity, extended duration, and elevated risk environment.

66. A — Communicate air supply status to command, request relief crew from staging, complete current task safely while air permits, and prepare for handoff. SCBA management at elevated locations requires planning ahead for relief; working until the alarm activates is unsafe.

67. D — Assessment of vital signs, SCBA cylinder replacement, rehydration, food, rest, and medical monitoring per NFPA 1584. Standard rehab content applies during high-rise operations with the additional logistical consideration of SCBA cylinder replacement at the staging floor.

68. D — Systematic checking for hidden fire, complete extinguishment, addressing concealed spaces, preserving evidence in the area of origin, and supporting the investigation. High-rise overhaul follows standard principles with attention to building-specific concealed spaces.

69. C — Note the location and condition factually, preserve in place, and notify the investigator. Electronic equipment observations are documented and preserved for investigator examination.

70. B — Examining the office for any unauthorized electrical modifications, the building's electrical capacity, and the office occupant's electrical usage practices, with coordination with building management. Electrical-fire investigation in commercial occupancies examines modifications, capacity, and usage practices.

71. B — Coordinating with the building's maintenance staff for water extraction, covering critical equipment with salvage covers, redirecting water flow away from sensitive areas, and documenting. Building salvage operations coordinate with maintenance staff and protect critical equipment from cascading water damage.

72. A — Provide observations about fire damage and operational hazards, support the investigation, and confirm fire department operations are complete, while building department and electrical inspector conduct their assessments before re-occupancy. The fire department supports re-occupancy coordination but does not make the unilateral decision.

73. C — Coordinate with EMS for evaluation of the occupants, ensure they receive appropriate medical care, document, and follow up. Occupant medical concerns during evacuation receive EMS coordination and documentation.

74. A — Factual observations of operations from their position, identification of safety concerns observed, suggestions for procedural improvements, and lessons-learned applicable to future operations. Firefighter PIA contribution focuses on operational observations and improvements rather than personal opinions.

75. A — Refer to CISM resources, EAP, or peer-support, provide initial peer-level support, follow up over time, and document. Behavioral health symptoms following challenging operations follow the standard CISM/EAP/peer-support pathway.

SCENARIO D: HIGHWAY MCI WITH TANKER HAZMAT (Q76–Q100)

76. B — The combination of vehicle hazards, hazmat involvement, multiple casualties, traffic safety, and the requirement for coordinated multi-agency response. Highway tanker MCI incidents combine multiple operational categories driving the integrated response approach.

77. B — The vehicles involved, the apparent hazmat involvement, the casualty distribution, the traffic safety considerations, and the strategic mode chosen including isolation and identification before tactical commitment. Highway MCI size-up follows the standard categories with emphasis on hazmat and traffic.

78. A — The tanker contains gasoline (DOT/UN identification number 1203), a Class 3 flammable liquid. UN 1203 is the standard four-digit identifier for gasoline; the red diamond placard indicates Class 3 flammable liquids.

79. B — 150 feet (small spill) to 300 feet (large spill) initially, with adjustment based on conditions and downwind protective action distances. ERG distances for gasoline spills are flow-rate dependent and require adjustment for ignition risk and downwind exposure.

80. B — Structural firefighting PPE with SCBA at minimum, with hazmat-level PPE as the operation extends, and isolation discipline from the spill. Hot zone PPE provides minimum protection against gasoline vapors and ignition; specialized hazmat PPE may be required for extended exposure.

81. D — START triage (or equivalent), with each patient assigned a triage tag based on respiratory, perfusion, and mental status. Standard MCI triage uses START principles for rapid prioritization; random, alphabetical, or discovery order do not maximize survival.

82. C — Red (immediate, requires immediate intervention). Severe burns with altered mental status indicate immediate-priority status requiring immediate intervention and rapid transport.

83. A — Red (immediate; entrapped with severe injury requires immediate intervention). Entrapment with severe injury is immediate-priority due to the time-sensitive nature of the extrication and injury.

84. B — Green (walking wounded; ambulatory and conscious without immediate life threats). Walking wounded patients receive green triage tags; they can wait for transport and are not the immediate priority.

85. D — Apply Class B foam blanket to the gasoline spill, position protective lines for the vehicles on fire, and request additional foam supply. Vapor suppression through foam application is the primary tactic; protective lines address the fire-on-vehicles risk simultaneously.

86. A — Apply AFFF at 3 percent concentration, using gentle application techniques to allow the foam to form a film over the gasoline surface, maintaining the foam blanket continuously. Standard 3% AFFF application for hydrocarbon fuels uses gentle techniques to preserve the film and maintain vapor suppression.

87. B — Scene size-up and hazard control → vehicle stabilization → gain access → disentanglement → patient removal, with EMS providing continuous medical care throughout. The five-phase extrication sequence is mandated for safe and effective operations.

88. D — Step chocks, cribbing, and stabilization struts to prevent vehicle movement, with attention to airbag deployment hazards, fuel system hazards, and battery isolation. Standard vehicle stabilization combines multiple tools and hazard considerations.

89. C — Use hydraulic spreading and cutting tools to systematically relieve the intrusion, providing space for safe patient removal while maintaining cervical spine precautions and providing continuous medical care. Disentanglement is systematic relief of intrusion coordinated with medical care.

90. D — Coordinate with EMS for pre-extrication medical interventions appropriate for crush injury, including IV fluid resuscitation, before disentanglement, with extrication paced to support medical management. Crush syndrome requires pre-removal interventions to prevent reperfusion-induced cardiac arrest.

91. A — A suitable location (typically 100×100 feet) free of obstructions, with appropriate ground markings, coordinated with the helicopter crew via radio. Helicopter LZ establishment follows standard aviation requirements for safe operations.

92. B — Red-tagged patients first, then yellow-tagged, then green-tagged, with coordination of transport destinations based on patient needs and hospital capabilities. Transport prioritization follows START triage tag color with hospital destination coordination.

93. B — Identifying the specific product, establishing isolation distances, monitoring atmospheric conditions, planning containment and recovery, and coordinating with environmental agencies. Hazmat team operations follow systematic identification, monitoring, and coordination.

94. D — Withdraw personnel to a safer position, expand the hot zone, increase foam application, and continue monitoring until concentrations decrease. Approaching LEL requires defensive repositioning, expanded isolation, and continued vapor suppression.

95. A — Coordination with state police and DOT for traffic control, buffer zone establishment, high-visibility equipment and PPE, apparatus protection positioning, and clear escape routes. Highway operations safety requires multi-agency traffic coordination and dedicated buffer zones.

96. C — Supporting the cleanup with continued vapor suppression, atmospheric monitoring, fire watch, and operational continuity until scene transfer and highway reopening. Fire department cleanup support continues until transfer to the appropriate cleanup authority.

97. C — Each rotation through rehab, including assessment, vital signs, hydration, food, rest duration, and medical clearance per NFPA 1584. Rehab documentation captures the comprehensive process for each rotation as required by standard.

98. D — All of operational observations, coordination experiences, and procedural improvements, with documentation for departmental records and contribution to regional emergency-response capability. Comprehensive multi-agency analysis contribution covers all relevant categories.

99. B — Coordinate with CISM, EAP, or peer-support, provide initial peer-level support, follow up over time, and document. Behavioral health follow-up after traumatic operations follows the standard support pathway.

100. B — Document the diagnosis with the exposure control program, support workers' compensation, coordinate with surveillance programs, support the firefighter, and review the operation for improvements. Occupational illness response includes documentation, compensation support, surveillance, firefighter support, and operational review.

SCENARIO E: GARDEN APARTMENT FIRE WITH MAYDAY (Q101–Q125)

101. C — The combination of multi-unit involvement risk, occupant evacuation, common attic spread potential, MAYDAY response readiness, and standpipe absence typical for garden apartments. Garden apartments combine multiple operational considerations not present in single-family residential.

102. B — The structure type, dimension and location of involvement, smoke conditions at adjacent units and attic, exposure concerns, strategic mode, and additional alarms needed. Multi-unit residential size-up addresses the unique considerations for the structure type.

103. A — Simultaneous attack on the second-floor fire, primary search of Unit 3A, assessment of Unit 1A, and exposure protection for adjacent units and common attic, with additional alarm requested. Multi-task operations require simultaneous deployment with appropriate resource expansion.

104. D — Force entry to Unit 2B, apply straight/solid stream into the fire compartment from the doorway, then transition to direct attack on the seat, coordinating with ventilation. Standard residential attack approach applies; balcony fog application alone is inadequate.

105. A — The bedrooms (most likely location for sleeping children) using systematic search pattern, with continuous radio communication. Search prioritization addresses the most likely victim location based on the reported information.

106. A — Acknowledge the find, coordinate with EMS for victim care, communicate to all crews, and continue tactical operations. Critical victim finds receive command coordination and EMS preparation while operations continue.

107. D — Assist the resident to the exit using physical support or carry techniques, deliver to EMS care, and continue assessment. Mobility-limited victims receive physical assistance for evacuation; continued assessment addresses any additional occupants.

108. C — Acknowledge the MAYDAY, activate the RIC team, request additional alarm resources, maintain communication, coordinate suppression to support rescue, and conduct PAR. Standard MAYDAY response combines RIC activation, resource expansion, communication, and accountability.

109. A — RIT air supply, search rope, thermal imaging camera, forcible-entry tools, and rescue equipment. Standard RIC equipment supports search, communication, breathing assistance, and physical rescue.

110. B — Systematic search using search rope and TIC, calling out and listening for PASS device activation, with continuous radio communication. RIC search uses systematic techniques with multiple sensory inputs to locate the trapped firefighter.

111. B — Communicate the find, conduct rapid removal of debris (or buddy-breathing if necessary), connect Brown to the RIC's RIT air supply, and prepare for rapid extraction. Trapped firefighter rescue addresses breathing supply, physical extraction, and rapid removal.

112. D — Continued monitoring of conditions, readiness for additional MAYDAY, support of continued operations, and assessment of RIC-team personnel for stress or injury. Post-rescue RIC continues operational readiness and personnel monitoring.

113. C — Withdraw all interior personnel, conduct PAR, establish a collapse zone, and transition to defensive operations. Standard defensive transition sequence applies after MAYDAY with deteriorating structural conditions.

114. B — Apply water from a stable, safe position to exposure structures' walls and roofs to prevent ignition, with attention to heat and ember spread. Exposure protection during defensive operations addresses adjacent structure risk.

115. B — Continue defensive operations, assess for any concealed personnel, conduct continued PAR, and prepare for technical-rescue operations if any occupants might be trapped in the rubble. Post-collapse operations require continued PAR and technical-rescue readiness.

116. C — Address remaining fire activity, transition to controlled overhaul, support technical-rescue assessment, support investigation, and begin demobilization planning. Post-fire-control operations combine remaining suppression with overhaul, technical rescue, and investigation support.

117. D — Provide accurate, factual observations of conditions, fire location, ignition or accelerant indicators, and unusual findings. Investigator interviews receive factual observation contributions from the operation.

118. C — Maintaining safety perimeter, providing tools and equipment, coordinating with the technical-rescue team for specialized firefighting support, and supporting the investigation. Fire department support of technical rescue maintains safety perimeter and provides specialized capabilities.

119. A — 29 CFR 1926 (construction safety) for collapse operations, with engineering assessment required before personnel entry and shoring/stabilization as needed. OSHA construction safety standards apply to collapse operations including structural assessment.

120. A — Initial defusing immediately after the operation, formal debriefing within 24-72 hours, individual peer support, follow-up over time, EAP/behavioral health referral as needed, and

documentation. Standard CISM process includes immediate defusing, formal debriefing, individual support, and follow-up.

121. D — Factual chronology of events leading to and through the MAYDAY, including conditions, RIC response, rescue operation, outcomes, and lessons learned. MAYDAY documentation provides comprehensive factual chronology for departmental records and PIA.

122. B — Participate actively, share factual observations and experiences, contribute to lessons-learned documentation, identify procedural improvements, and support a learning environment without blame. PIA participation focuses on factual contribution and learning environment.

123. A — Acknowledge the family's gratitude appropriately, refer ongoing interactions to the appropriate department contact, maintain professional conduct, and document. Family communication after the fact follows professional conduct and appropriate referrals.

124. C — Contribute factual operational details, share learning points from personal experience, support the educational value of the incident, and contribute to procedural improvements. Annual review participation provides factual contribution to ongoing training.

125. A — Appropriate departmental recognition for personnel involved, acknowledgment of Brown's return to duty, support for ongoing wellness, and integration of lessons learned into training. Recognition combines commendation, support, and learning integration.

SCENARIO F: WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE (Q126–Q150)

126. B — The combined operational challenges of structure protection in WUI: pre-fire-passage preparation, defensible structures identification, defensive operations during passage, post-passage assessment, specific PPE per NFPA 1977, integration with wildland resources, and safety considerations. WUI operations combine multiple specialized considerations beyond standard structural firefighting.

127. A — Joint command between fire department incident command and wildland incident command, with shared decision-making, coordination of resources, communication protocols, and operational priorities. Unified command structures integrate multiple agencies under shared decision-making.

128. D — Defensible space around each home (typical 30 feet), construction features (combustible roofing, eaves, decks, gutters), access for apparatus, water supply, and position relative to predicted fire path. Pre-fire-passage assessment evaluates structural defensibility through specific criteria.

129. A — Communicate the assessment to command, do not commit personnel or apparatus to indefensible structures, focus resources on defendable homes, and document. Indefensible structures do not justify firefighter risk; resources concentrate on defendable structures.

130. A — Clearing combustibles from around structures, wetting down structures and surroundings, closing openings, positioning apparatus, identifying water supplies, and coordinating with adjacent crews. Pre-passage preparation maximizes structure survival and operational safety.

131. D — Lighter than structural firefighting PPE, designed for extended-duration wildland operations, with breathability and reduced thermal stress, but with reduced thermal protection. NFPA 1977 wildland PPE addresses the specific operational profile of wildland firefighting.

132. A — Defensive operations from positions of safety, applying water and foam to structures and immediate surroundings, monitoring for ignition, with continuous awareness of escape routes and crew safety. Fire-passage operations maintain defensive posture from safe positions with attention to escape readiness.

133. B — Coordinated patrol and rapid suppression of spot fires before they grow, prioritizing those threatening structures and those that could grow rapidly. Spot fire response requires rapid suppression before growth using foam application.

134. B — Acknowledge the homeowners' distress, explain the safety reasons, redirect resources to defendable structures, and document. Homeowner emotional appeals do not override firefighter safety; explanation and redirection are appropriate.

135. C — Coordinate with law enforcement for evacuation support, transport the homeowner and irreplaceable items to the reception center, ensure the dog is handled appropriately, and document. Evacuation support during operations coordinates with law enforcement and addresses both human and animal needs.

136. B — Frequent rehab cycles given the extended-duration and high-heat nature of WUI operations, with assessment, hydration, food, rest, and medical monitoring, with crew rotation. WUI rehab applies NFPA 1584 with attention to extended-duration considerations.

137. A — Comprehensive overhaul of the block, addressing remaining fire, structural concerns from burned homes, utility company coordination, documentation, and recovery support for affected homeowners. Post-passage operations address multiple concurrent operational concerns.

138. C — Conduct systematic patrol and address hot spots before they grow, coordinate with wildland resources, maintain fire watch for re-ignition, and continue operations until area is secured. Post-passage hot spot patrol prevents re-ignition through systematic suppression.

139. C — Listen empathetically, provide accurate information about operations and assessment decisions, refer official questions to investigator and command, and connect with recovery resources. Affected homeowner communication combines empathy, factual information, referrals, and resource connection.

140. B — Provide factual observations of fire passage and home conditions, support the investigator with operational sequence information, and document unusual observations. Investigation support provides factual operational contribution.

141. B — Factual observations of structure-protection operations, coordination experiences with other agencies, suggestions for multi-agency response improvement, and contribution to regional capability. Multi-agency PIA contribution covers operational observations, coordination, and improvements.

142. C — Coordinate immediate medical evaluation focused on smoke and particulate exposure, document for exposure control and surveillance programs, support workers' compensation, follow up, and review operation for improvements. Respiratory symptoms after wildland operations require comprehensive evaluation, documentation, and follow-through.

143. A — Support community recovery through public education, community meetings about lessons learned, accurate information about operations, support for affected homeowners, and contribution to long-term WUI preparedness. Community recovery support extends fire department engagement beyond immediate operations.

144. B — Defensible space education and outreach, pre-incident hazard reduction, pre-incident planning of subdivisions, resource needs identification, WUI training, coordination with wildland resources, and integration into department planning. Pre-incident WUI planning addresses multiple preparedness elements.

145. C — Participation in community programs to provide accurate WUI information, demonstrate defensible space, distribute educational materials, provide consultations, and contribute to community WUI preparedness. WUI public education uses multiple delivery methods.

146. A — A three-phase evacuation approach: Ready (advance preparation), Set (heightened awareness), Go (evacuation initiated). The "Ready, Set, Go!" program is a national WUI evacuation framework promoting phased homeowner preparedness.

147. C — Factual chronology of operations, decisions and rationale, outcomes for all parties, lessons learned, procedural improvements implemented, and integration with departmental training. Case study content addresses comprehensive operational learning.

148. D — Active participation in the program (public education, pre-incident planning, training, coordination with other agencies, contribution to community resilience), with the goal of reducing future WUI losses. Permanent community programs benefit from sustained fire department engagement.

149. B — Coordinated involvement in the rebuilding process, providing WUI guidance, supporting code compliance, contributing expertise, and recognizing homeowners' commitment to WUI resilience. Rebuilding involvement supports long-term community resilience.

150. D — Continued commitment to WUI preparedness, ongoing public education, continued training and operational readiness, community coordination, and contribution to long-term community resilience against future WUI events. Sustained fire department commitment to WUI preparedness extends beyond individual incidents.