

PRACTICE EXAM 19: FIREFIGHTER I & II SIMULATION (150 QUESTIONS)

1. If a firefighter is operating in an IDLH atmosphere and their SCBA low-air alarm activates, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue operations until the cylinder is completely empty for maximum work
- B. Notify the partner and command, then immediately begin retreat to a safe atmosphere
- C. Remove the SCBA face piece briefly to extend operational time on the cylinder
- D. Remain in position and wait for relief crew to arrive at the location

2. When a structure shows multiple signs of impending collapse during operations, the appropriate command response is?

- A. Continue interior attack to minimize property damage and content loss
- B. Reduce crew operations but maintain interior presence for fire control
- C. Withdraw all personnel to outside the collapse zone and transition to defensive operations
- D. Send additional crews to support the operation with more personnel

3. In a situation where dispatch information conflicts with the on-scene officer's observations, the appropriate action is?

- A. Follow dispatch information without further verification of the situation

- B. Ignore dispatch information and proceed based on observations alone
- C. Continue operations while waiting for additional dispatch updates to arrive
- D. Communicate the discrepancy to dispatch and verify the information before committing resources

4. If a firefighter experiences chest pain and shortness of breath during fire-attack operations, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue operations and report symptoms at the next operational break
- B. Take a brief rest at the apparatus and continue with reduced activity
- C. Communicate symptoms to the partner only and continue with the assignment
- D. Withdraw to rehab, communicate to command, and request EMS evaluation immediately

5. When a firefighter observes that a fellow crew member is exhibiting signs of behavioral distress after a traumatic incident, the appropriate action is?

- A. Avoid mentioning the incident to give the firefighter space to process
- B. Express concern, offer peer support, and connect them with behavioral health resources
- C. Wait until the firefighter brings it up themselves before any action
- D. Report the firefighter to command for immediate disciplinary evaluation

6. If a firefighter is conducting decontamination after a working fire, the appropriate approach is?

- A. Remove PPE first, then shower at the apparatus location without further steps
- B. Gross decontamination on-scene, formal decon at station, shower and clean uniform

- C. Remove PPE and proceed directly to station without any on-scene decontamination
- D. Skip decontamination if the PPE appears visually clean from outside

7. When two firefighters are operating in an IDLH atmosphere, the two-in/two-out rule requires?

- A. A backup team inside the structure positioned with the attack crew always
- B. Only one firefighter outside as a backup for the interior crew
- C. The interior crew to maintain visual contact with each other at all times
- D. A backup team of at least two firefighters outside ready to rescue interior personnel

8. If a firefighter's PASS device activates during operations, the appropriate response from nearby crew members is?

- A. Continue operations until the originating firefighter resets the device
- B. Wait for the firefighter to communicate via radio first before responding
- C. Investigate immediately, assess the firefighter's condition, and initiate rescue if needed
- D. Continue operations and address the activation after the fire is extinguished

9. When a fire department arrives at a residential structure fire with reports of trapped occupants, the appropriate initial priority is?

- A. Establish water supply before any other operations begin on the scene
- B. Begin overhaul to ensure complete extinguishment of fire conditions
- C. Coordinate rescue operations with fire attack to support survivable conditions

D. Conduct pre-incident documentation activities before operations are initiated

10. If a company officer at a fire scene observes that a crew is not properly using SCBA during overhaul, the appropriate action is?

A. Immediately instruct the crew to properly don and use SCBA per department procedures

B. Document the observation in the post-incident report for later review and action

C. Continue operations and discuss SCBA use at the next training session held

D. Allow the crew discretion based on their assessment of current conditions

11. When dispatch provides initial information that includes a working fire with potential entrapment, the first-arriving company should?

A. Wait for additional information before committing to operational actions at the scene

B. Proceed with size-up but defer commitment until additional units arrive on-scene

C. Conduct size-up and proceed based only on visual observations from arrival

D. Provide arrival report, conduct size-up, and initiate operations consistent with conditions

12. If a firefighter is conducting primary search in a smoke-filled room and encounters an unconscious civilian, the appropriate action is?

A. Continue the search and return to the civilian after additional rooms are checked

B. Communicate the find, attempt rapid removal, and coordinate with crew for support

C. Conduct detailed medical assessment in place before moving the patient anywhere

D. Wait for EMS to arrive before any patient contact or movement is attempted

13. When a firefighter is operating a hose line and the line goes limp suddenly, the appropriate action requires?

- A. Continued operation as the line will repressurize after a brief period of monitoring
- B. Replacement of the entire line immediately without further investigation of cause
- C. Communication to the pump operator and crew, with investigation of the cause first
- D. Removal of the line from service permanently and a switch to a different attack line

14. If a firefighter encounters a closed door during interior operations with audible fire sounds beyond, the appropriate action is?

- A. Open the door without preparation and assess the conditions directly inside
- B. Force the door open quickly and advance the line directly into the room
- C. Bypass the door and continue to another room for the primary search activity
- D. Feel the door for heat, prepare the attack line, and coordinate door control before opening

15. When operations involve a basement fire with reports of trapped occupants, the most appropriate operational consideration is?

- A. Conduct only defensive operations from the exterior with no interior access
- B. Send crews into the basement with no backup or support resources nearby
- C. Recognize elevated risk from compromised flooring above and coordinate operations accordingly
- D. Wait for the fire to self-extinguish before any interior operations are conducted

16. If a firefighter on a primary search becomes disoriented and lost, the appropriate self-rescue action is?

- A. Continue searching for the exit independently without communication to others
- B. Remove the SCBA face piece to call for help with a louder unmuffled voice
- C. Stop, communicate MAYDAY, follow hose/rope reference back to entry, activate PASS as needed
- D. Conserve air by reducing breathing rate and continue searching for the exit alone

17. When a firefighter operates in a high-rise standpipe operation, the typical attack-line nozzle pressure target should account for?

- A. Elevation pressure loss of approximately 0.434 psi per foot of elevation above the pump
- B. No additional pressure considerations because the building fire pump compensates fully
- C. Only the friction loss within the standpipe itself and the attack line at the floor
- D. A maximum elevation of three stories above the discharge level of the pumper

18. If a firefighter conducts size-up of a strip mall fire and observes smoke from multiple unit eaves, the most likely scenario is?

- A. Each unit has an independent fire that ignited at approximately the same time
- B. The smoke is from outside the structure and entering through eave vents
- C. The attic space is a continuous flow path with fire spreading laterally above units
- D. The smoke is from a single unit only with no fire involvement in adjacent units

19. When a pump operator at a fire is supplying multiple discharge lines and observes pressure drop on the master gauge, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue operations and monitor the situation as it develops further
- B. Investigate the supply side first (hydrant flow, line obstruction) before adjusting pressures
- C. Increase discharge pressure to all lines to compensate for the loss
- D. Shut down one of the attack lines immediately without further investigation

20. If a firefighter's gloves become saturated with water during operations, the operational consideration is?

- A. Saturated gloves conduct heat to the skin, reducing thermal protection and increasing burn risk
- B. Saturated gloves provide improved thermal protection through evaporative cooling effects
- C. Saturated gloves do not affect thermal protection in any operationally meaningful way
- D. Saturated gloves should be removed immediately during interior structural operations

21. When a firefighter encounters an unconscious civilian wearing heavy clothing during search, the appropriate immediate concern is?

- A. The civilian's preferred clothing style is operationally irrelevant to the rescue
- B. The heavy clothing provides additional thermal protection from the fire conditions
- C. The heavy clothing should be removed for the rescue process before movement
- D. The immediate concern is rapid removal from the IDLH atmosphere to safety

22. If a firefighter is operating in a structure where the smoke layer is rapidly descending toward the floor, the most appropriate immediate action is?

- A. Continue operations as normal with no change in tactics from current activity
- B. Recognize potential pre-flashover and prepare for withdrawal or attack-line readiness
- C. Remove SCBA face piece briefly to better assess the conditions visually
- D. Apply water to the smoke layer to attempt to cool it without other action

23. When dispatch reports a structure fire with reported entrapment, the on-scene officer arrival report should include?

- A. Personal commentary about the response time and approach to the scene
- B. Location, structure type, conditions observed, action being taken, and resource needs
- C. The dispatch information verbatim without additional observations from the scene
- D. Detailed analysis of the likely cause of the fire as observed from outside

24. If a firefighter conducting overhaul observes elevated CO readings on atmospheric monitoring, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue operations because CO is normal during overhaul activities of this type
- B. Remove the monitor for recalibration and continue operations without monitoring
- C. Maintain SCBA discipline, continue ventilation, and recheck monitoring before PPE removal
- D. Apply water to reduce CO levels and continue operations without further changes

25. When a firefighter is operating a 1¾-inch attack line with a 100 psi combination nozzle on a 150-foot stretch flowing 150 gpm, the typical pump discharge pressure is approximately?

- A. 100 psi pump discharge with no additional loss compensation needed
- B. 125 psi pump discharge accounting for elevation but not friction loss
- C. 150 psi pump discharge (100 psi nozzle + approximately 50 psi friction loss)
- D. 200 psi pump discharge accounting for higher friction and elevation losses

26. If a firefighter is operating in a smoke-filled structure and observes wave-like patterns in the smoke layer with increasing turbulence, the most likely interpretation is?

- A. The smoke patterns suggest active fire dynamics with possible pre-flashover or rollover conditions
- B. The smoke is stable and the fire is in a steady-state combustion configuration
- C. The fire has been extinguished and the smoke is residual from prior combustion
- D. The smoke is from outside the structure entering through compromised openings

27. When operating a hose line in a structure, if the nozzle operator becomes incapacitated, the appropriate action by the backup firefighter is?

- A. Take the nozzle and continue solo operation for the duration of the attack
- B. Wait for command to arrive on scene before any further action is taken
- C. Shut down the line and exit immediately leaving the partner in place
- D. Take control of the nozzle, communicate MAYDAY, and assess the firefighter for rescue

28. If a firefighter encounters a victim trapped under debris during search, the appropriate immediate action is?

- A. Wait for technical rescue specialists to arrive before any patient contact is made
- B. Move the patient immediately regardless of injury risk from the debris removal
- C. Communicate the find, request technical rescue, and begin extrication with patient monitoring
- D. Continue the search and return later for the victim when conditions allow access

29. When a fire alarm system control panel shows multiple trouble conditions dating from before the fire, the operational implication is?

- A. The pre-existing trouble conditions may have compromised system function during the fire
- B. The trouble conditions were caused by the fire and reflect fire damage to the system
- C. The system was operating normally throughout the fire incident timeline as designed
- D. The trouble conditions are unrelated to operations and require no further consideration

30. If a firefighter discovers fire extending into a wall void during interior operations, the most appropriate action is?

- A. Continue with primary attack and address the void after extinguishment is complete
- B. Notify command, open the wall to address extension, and apply water to the void fire
- C. Ignore the wall void and exit the structure for defensive operations from outside
- D. Apply water to the exterior of the wall hoping that water will reach the void fire

31. When a firefighter's SCBA face piece seal is compromised during operations, the appropriate immediate action is?

- A. Continue operations and tolerate the air leak through the compromised seal area
- B. Adjust the straps to attempt a better seal while continuing operations with the partner
- C. Notify the partner and continue operations with the partner aware of the seal issue
- D. Notify the partner and command, then retreat immediately to a safe atmosphere

32. If a hydrant supplying an attack operation produces only 200 gpm at 20 psi residual when the pump requires 500 gpm, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue operations as supplied and reduce expectations of the attack capability
- B. Increase pump discharge pressure to compensate for the limited supply available
- C. Reduce attack flow to match available supply without further coordination with command
- D. Communicate supply limitation to command, establish supplemental supply, and reduce flow

33. When a firefighter is operating in an attic with a known truss-constructed roof, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. Recognize the heightened collapse risk from lightweight truss and limit operations accordingly
- B. Operate normally because all attic spaces are functionally the same for tactical purposes
- C. Position personnel directly on the truss assemblies for the best operational positioning
- D. Apply additional weight to test the truss strength before crews commit to operations

34. If a firefighter observes that a sprinkler head has activated and is providing apparent fire control, the appropriate action is?

- A. Shut down the sprinkler system immediately to reduce water damage to the property
- B. Disregard the sprinkler activation and conduct independent operations without coordination
- C. Add additional fire attack alongside the sprinkler operation for combined suppression
- D. Allow the sprinkler to continue, supplement with attack as needed, and shut down after control

35. When a firefighter is operating in a structure with unprotected lightweight wood truss roof construction, the operational consideration is?

- A. The construction is identical to heavy timber and similar tactics apply for safety
- B. The construction provides extended fire resistance compared to other types of framing
- C. The construction is irrelevant to operations and tactical decisions on the fireground
- D. The construction is vulnerable to rapid failure, requiring caution and limited roof time

36. If a firefighter is conducting a ladder rescue from a second-story window with the ladder placed at the correct 75-degree angle, the climber should?

- A. Maintain three points of contact at all times and climb at a controlled steady pace
- B. Climb rapidly without three-point contact to maximize the operational speed of rescue
- C. Climb without using the rungs and instead use the beams for grip and footing
- D. Climb facing away from the ladder to improve visibility of the rescue scene below

37. When a truck company conducts vertical ventilation on a residential roof, the cut location should?

- A. Be directly over a structural member for support during the operational activity
- B. Be located over the fire to release heat and smoke, between structural members
- C. Be in the least-involved area of the roof to preserve structural integrity for crews
- D. Be in the corners of the roof for ease of access and stability of operations

38. If a firefighter operating a smooth-bore handline observes the stream breaking up significantly over distance, the most likely cause is?

- A. The fire is too small for the stream and is no longer requiring full water flow
- B. The nozzle may be damaged or obstructed, or the pressure is incorrect for operation
- C. The hose is too long and the friction loss is exceeding the operational parameters
- D. The stream is operating correctly and the breakup is the expected normal pattern

39. When a firefighter conducts forcible entry on a residential inward-opening door with a deadbolt, the appropriate tool combination is?

- A. The irons (Halligan and flat-head axe) for prying and striking the door and lock
- B. A chain saw for cutting the door directly to gain immediate entry to the room
- C. A water-cooled rotary saw to cut the locking mechanism from the door frame
- D. A pike pole for prying the door open by leverage from the door frame side

40. If a firefighter is establishing a hose line for a residential structure fire, the appropriate initial size for a typical room-and-contents fire is?

- A. 1¾-inch attack line for the typical 150-gpm flow capability and maneuverability

- B. 5-inch supply hose used as an attack line for the maximum water flow capability
- C. ¾-inch garden hose for the minimum operational impact on the structure
- D. 4-inch supply hose connected directly to the attack nozzle for maximum flow

41. When a pump operator is drafting from a static water source and the lift exceeds approximately 20 feet, the operational concern is?

- A. Drafting is unaffected by lift over any practical distance from the static source
- B. Higher lift improves drafting efficiency through the increased pressure differential
- C. The pump cannot draft from any lift greater than ten feet under any operational conditions
- D. The lift approaches the practical maximum, with priming loss risk and sputtering operation

42. If a firefighter encounters a victim trapped in a vehicle with a hybrid/EV powertrain, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The vehicle is no different from a conventional vehicle for extrication purposes
- B. The vehicle should be approached with the engine running to maintain electrical control
- C. High-voltage system presents shock/arcing hazards, requiring battery isolation and component avoidance
- D. The vehicle should be flooded with water immediately to disable the battery system

43. When operating in a confined-space rescue scenario, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The space is safe to enter without atmospheric monitoring or special procedures
- B. Atmospheric monitoring, retrieval systems, ventilation, and entry/attendant per OSHA 1910.146

- C. Standard fire-attack PPE is sufficient for the confined-space rescue operation safety
- D. The rescuer can enter alone without backup if the victim is visible from outside

44. If a firefighter is conducting a search in a residential structure and finds a bedroom with the door closed, the appropriate action is?

- A. Approach with awareness that the closed door may protect occupants; check the door for heat
- B. Force the door open quickly without assessment of the heat or fire conditions beyond
- C. Bypass the door and search elsewhere in the structure for victims first
- D. Apply water to the door before opening to suppress any fire on the other side

45. When operating a hose line in a residential basement fire, the operational consideration is?

- A. The basement is no different from upper floors for tactical and safety purposes
- B. The basement should be ventilated by opening windows from the inside of the basement
- C. The basement should be approached without water supply for initial reconnaissance
- D. The basement presents elevated risk from compromised flooring above and difficult egress

46. If a firefighter observes a teammate exhibiting signs of severe heat exhaustion during fireground operations, the appropriate action is?

- A. Remove the firefighter to rehab, initiate cooling, hydration, and EMS evaluation
- B. Allow the firefighter to continue and rest at the next operational break period
- C. Apply water to the firefighter's SCBA mask for cooling during continued operations

D. Have the firefighter return to operations after a 5-minute rest at the apparatus

47. When a firefighter is operating in a smoke-filled hallway and visibility approaches zero, the appropriate orientation method is?

- A. Maintain physical reference to the hose line or wall and communicate position to crew
- B. Continue without orientation reference and rely on memorized layout of the structure
- C. Remove the SCBA face piece to improve visibility through reduced fogging on the lens
- D. Use only the thermal imaging camera without other reference points or contact

48. If a firefighter is operating in a residence where natural gas can be smelled with no visible fire, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue interior operations to find the gas source and address it from the inside
- B. Use radio to call for additional resources from inside the gas-infiltrated structure
- C. Use a flashlight to find the leak source by checking gas fixtures and connections
- D. Withdraw personnel, request utility shutoff, establish monitoring, prevent ignition sources

49. When a firefighter is operating in a structure and observes that the door they entered through is closing behind them due to airflow changes, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The closing door is irrelevant to operations and requires no special attention
- B. The closing door may indicate ventilation pattern changes and affects egress and rescue access
- C. The door should be locked open from inside the structure for ongoing operations
- D. The door closing indicates that the fire is extinguished and ventilation is complete

50. If a firefighter observes a fellow crew member acting confused, disoriented, or showing impaired judgment during operations, the appropriate action is?

- A. Communicate the observation, remove the firefighter to a safe atmosphere, and request medical evaluation
- B. Allow the firefighter to continue and reassess later when the operations have progressed further
- C. Trust the firefighter's judgment as the operator on the assignment and continue operations
- D. Document the observation only in the post-incident report for departmental records

51. When a firefighter is operating at a hazmat incident with unknown material, the appropriate initial posture is?

- A. Aggressive offensive operations to contain the material as quickly as possible from the source
- B. Defensive operations with isolation, identification, and resource staging pending identification
- C. Direct contact with the material to identify it by visual and physical inspection
- D. Continued normal operations because hazmat incidents do not affect operational tempo

52. If a firefighter is operating an attack line and the partner becomes incapacitated, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue solo operation indefinitely until the fire is extinguished or relief arrives
- B. Drop the line and tend to the partner without coordination with crew or command
- C. Wait for command to direct action while the partner remains in the IDLH atmosphere
- D. Communicate the situation, manage the line as conditions require, and assist the partner

53. When a firefighter is conducting fire investigation post-extinguishment and finds evidence consistent with the area of origin, the appropriate action is?

- A. Document the evidence in place, preserve the area, and report to the qualified investigator
- B. Collect the evidence and store at the apparatus for transfer to the investigator later
- C. Discard the evidence to maintain the integrity of the scene for the investigator's arrival
- D. Move the evidence to the area of origin if it appears to have been displaced by fire

54. If a firefighter encounters a victim trapped in a vehicle with airbags that have not deployed, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. Forcefully press on the airbags to deploy them and eliminate the deployment risk first
- B. Disconnect the battery and wait the required time before extrication operations near airbags
- C. Operate without consideration of airbag deployment risk during the extrication activities
- D. Cut the airbag wiring to disable the airbag system before any further extrication operations

55. When a firefighter is operating in a residence where a smoke detector shows no power indicator and no batteries installed, the operational implication is?

- A. The detector was non-functional during the fire, eliminating early warning for occupants
- B. The detector was operating normally throughout the fire incident with internal backup power
- C. The detector is unrelated to fire investigation and operational considerations on the scene
- D. The detector was tampered with by the fire department during overhaul operations after the fire

56. If a firefighter encounters a fire involving cooking oils on a residential stove, the appropriate extinguishing approach is?

- A. Class K wet chemical extinguisher or smothering with a tight-fitting lid for incipient fires
- B. Plain water from the hose line directly into the burning oil on the residential stove
- C. Air-pressurized water (APW) extinguisher applied directly to the burning cooking oil
- D. Standard ABC dry chemical extinguisher applied directly to the burning cooking oil

57. When a firefighter is operating a master stream from a deck gun on the apparatus, the operational consideration is?

- A. The deck gun is portable for relocation during operation across the fireground area
- B. The deck gun requires a single dedicated operator at all times during the operation
- C. The deck gun should be operated only with the apparatus moving on the fireground
- D. The deck gun is mounted for stable operation and should not be moved during operation

58. If a firefighter is operating in a smoke-filled structure and the thermal imaging camera shows a bright white area in the ceiling, the most likely interpretation is?

- A. The ceiling is cold relative to the surrounding structure based on the TIC reading
- B. The TIC is malfunctioning and producing inaccurate thermal signature readings throughout
- C. The ceiling is at normal temperature without elevation from any heat source above
- D. The area indicates high heat, potentially from fire above the ceiling or active combustion

59. When a firefighter is operating in a multi-family residential structure with a known fire on one floor, the appropriate consideration for the floors above is?

- A. Floors above are unaffected by the fire and require no operational consideration at all
- B. Floors above should be ignored during the operations on the fire-affected floor below
- C. Floors above may be exposed to fire spread, smoke migration, and evacuation needs
- D. Floors above are the property owner's responsibility and not the fire department's concern

60. If a firefighter observes a teammate's PASS device pre-alarm activating during operations, the appropriate action is?

- A. Verify the teammate's condition, confirm the cause, and ensure motion continues or device resets
- B. Continue operations without acknowledgment of the pre-alarm activation by the device
- C. Wait for the device to enter full alarm before responding to the situation actively
- D. Remove the teammate's PASS device to silence the pre-alarm during the operation

61. When a firefighter is conducting a primary search in a structure and locates a viable victim, the appropriate priority is?

- A. Continue the search and return to the victim after additional rooms are checked first
- B. Conduct a detailed medical assessment in place before any movement is attempted
- C. Communicate the find, rapidly remove the victim to safety, continue search if possible
- D. Wait for EMS arrival before patient contact or any rescue movement is initiated

62. If a firefighter is operating in a structure where the floor feels unusually warm through the boots, the operational consideration is?

- A. The warmth is normal for the operational situation and requires no further attention
- B. The warmth may indicate fire below (basement or lower floor) with floor compromise risk
- C. The boots are defective and should be replaced at the earliest opportunity for safety
- D. The structure is unaffected by the warmth and operations can continue without adjustment

63. When a firefighter encounters a power line down at a vehicle incident, the appropriate action is?

- A. Approach the power line to assess its condition and the severity of the electrical hazard
- B. Establish isolation distance, request utility company response, treat all wires as energized
- C. Cut the power line with available tools to eliminate the electrical hazard from the scene
- D. Move the power line away from the vehicle to allow access to the trapped occupants inside

64. If a firefighter observes that a sprinkler head has activated but appears to be in an area not involved in the fire, the most likely cause is?

- A. The sprinkler is malfunctioning and providing water flow without an actual fire condition
- B. The fire has been extinguished and the sprinkler is providing residual cooling to the area
- C. The heat has spread (convection or HVAC airflow) to activate the head, indicating heat movement
- D. The sprinkler system is leaking and the activation is unrelated to the fire condition

65. When a firefighter operates a hose line in a residential structure and the line passes through a door that the truck company subsequently closes, the operational consideration is?

- A. The closed door is irrelevant to the operation and requires no further attention
- B. The closed door pinches the line and compromises egress; the door should be controlled
- C. The line should be cut at the door to allow the door to fully close behind the operation
- D. The closed door provides additional protection for the attack crew during the operation

66. If a firefighter encounters a victim under heavy debris that cannot be moved by hand, the appropriate immediate action is?

- A. Wait for the victim to free themselves from the debris before any further action is taken
- B. Communicate, request technical rescue support, and stabilize the patient during extrication
- C. Apply force to free the patient regardless of the injury risk from the debris being moved
- D. Move on to other operations and address the victim's situation later when time allows

67. When a firefighter is operating in a structure with reports of multiple fatalities, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. Personal emotional response should not be considered during the operational activities
- B. The firefighter should withdraw immediately to avoid additional emotional exposure on scene
- C. Continue operations professionally and access behavioral health resources after the incident
- D. Personal cameras should be used to document the conditions for the post-incident report

68. If a firefighter is conducting a search and encounters a door with smoke pulsing from underneath, the appropriate immediate consideration is?

- A. Open the door normally without any special preparation for the conditions beyond

- B. Recognize backdraft conditions; coordinate ventilation, prepare attack line, consider door control
- C. Force the door open quickly without coordination to access the room behind it
- D. Bypass the door entirely and continue the search activities in other rooms first

69. When a firefighter operates a 2½-inch attack line for an interior commercial fire, the typical flow capability is?

- A. 100 gpm flow capability for the standard 2½-inch attack line operation
- B. 150 gpm flow capability for the standard 2½-inch attack line operation
- C. 200 gpm flow capability for the standard 2½-inch attack line operation
- D. 250 gpm flow capability for the standard 2½-inch attack line operation

70. If a firefighter operating a hydraulic extrication tool experiences reduced effectiveness, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue operating with reduced effectiveness until the tool fails completely or improves
- B. Check hydraulic fluid level, inspect for leaks, and verify proper pump operation
- C. Apply more pressure to the tool to overcome the reduced effectiveness from the issue
- D. Replace the tool with a non-hydraulic alternative for the remainder of the operation

71. When a firefighter encounters a residential propane tank with active venting from the pressure relief valve, the appropriate action is?

- A. Approach the tank and shut off the valve to stop the venting from continuing further
- B. Establish substantial isolation distance, request hazmat resources, apply protective water

- C. Apply water directly to the venting valve to extinguish the flame coming from the tank
- D. Apply foam to the entire tank to suppress the propane release from the relief valve

72. If a firefighter is operating in a residential structure and observes a fire pattern that radiates outward from a specific floor location, the most likely interpretation is?

- A. The pattern is from cleaning activities performed by the occupants before the fire occurred
- B. The pattern is from water damage caused by the suppression activities at the location
- C. The pattern is irrelevant to the investigation and requires no further consideration for cause
- D. The pattern is consistent with the fire's origin at that specific location with radiating char

73. When a firefighter conducts a roof ventilation operation and encounters multiple layers of roofing material, the operational consideration is?

- A. Multiple layers add weight and complicate cutting; tool selection and alternative ventilation needed
- B. Multiple layers improve roof stability and reduce the collapse risk during operations
- C. Multiple layers are unrelated to ventilation operations and require no operational consideration
- D. Multiple layers indicate the roof is new and provides additional fire resistance for crews

74. If a firefighter is operating in a residential structure and the smoke layer descends to within 3 feet of the floor, the appropriate operational consideration is?

- A. Continue operations as the smoke layer is stable at the current height in the structure
- B. Increase pump pressure to compensate for the descending smoke layer in the structure
- C. The smoke layer is normal at this level for residential structure fires of this type

D. The descending smoke indicates fire growth toward flashover; consider withdrawal or water application

75. When a firefighter operates a master stream from a portable monitor for a defensive operation, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The portable monitor can be operated without securing during the defensive operation
- B. The portable monitor is for offensive interior operations and not for defensive use
- C. The portable monitor should be secured against the nozzle reaction force to prevent movement
- D. The portable monitor should be operated only with the apparatus running and engaged

76. If a firefighter encounters a CO detector chirping in a residence where the family is unconscious, the appropriate action is?

- A. Evacuate the occupants, ventilate the structure, conduct monitoring, provide oxygen as needed
- B. Reset the CO detector and continue investigating the source of the carbon monoxide
- C. Continue interior operations and address the unconscious occupants after the source is found
- D. Treat as a smoke detector activation and conduct routine fire investigation operations only

77. When a firefighter encounters a fire involving a vehicle in a residential garage, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The vehicle fire is unrelated to the residence and operations can proceed independently
- B. The garage is unaffected by the vehicle fire and requires no operational consideration
- C. The vehicle fire can spread to the residence; coordinate with residential fire operations

D. The vehicle should not be addressed because it will burn out without intervention

78. If a firefighter observes that the smoke from a structure is moving in pulses with audible 'huffing' sounds, the appropriate action is?

- A. Open all available openings to ventilate the structure for the smoke removal needs
- B. Continue interior operations to address the fire conditions producing the smoke patterns
- C. Recognize potential backdraft conditions and coordinate ventilation with attack before opening
- D. Apply water to the smoke to cool it and reduce the pressure of the smoke release

79. When a firefighter is operating a hose line in a residential structure and the line passes through multiple doorways and corners, the appropriate operational consideration is?

- A. Manage the line at corners with personnel or by establishing appropriate flake at the corners
- B. Pull the line forcefully through corners to maintain the operational tempo of the attack
- C. Cut the line at corners to make advance easier through the multiple doorways of the structure
- D. Disregard the line management and continue advance without coordination at the corners

80. If a firefighter is operating in a residential structure with a known unprotected open stairway, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The stairway is the safest route through the structure during fire operations of all types
- B. The stairway can serve as a vertical flow path for fire; coordinate operations on different floors
- C. The stairway provides fire-resistance protection for the upper floors of the residential structure
- D. The stairway is irrelevant to operations because the fire department uses portable ladders

81. When a firefighter is using a thermal imaging camera and observes high thermal signature on a section of wall, the appropriate action is?

- A. Approach with caution and consider opening the wall for inspection and possible suppression
- B. Disregard the TIC reading because thermal cameras can produce false readings on walls
- C. Open all walls in the structure to ensure no hidden fire is missed during the operation
- D. Apply water to the exterior of the wall hoping to cool the area indicated by the camera

82. If a firefighter conducts a forcible entry on a commercial roll-up door, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The door can be forced with hand tools easily without special preparation for the activity
- B. The door is unrelated to operations and the alternative entry points should be used
- C. The door's mechanism complicates forcing, often requiring cutting tools or alternative entry
- D. The door should not be addressed because rolling doors cannot be forced by fire crews

83. When a firefighter is operating a hose line and approaches the seat of a fire, the appropriate stream selection is?

- A. Wide fog for stream protection of the crew during the approach to the seat of the fire
- B. Straight stream or smooth-bore for direct application to the fuel at the seat of the fire
- C. Wide fog for maximum dispersion across the room and fire area for full coverage
- D. No water application until the fire has been fully exposed and confirmed by the crew

84. If a firefighter is conducting overhaul in a residence and observes that ash and small embers continue to glow when disturbed, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The fire is not fully extinguished; continued water application and possibly fire-watch needed
- B. The fire is fully extinguished and the glowing embers will burn out without further action
- C. The glowing embers are decorative and have no operational significance for the overhaul
- D. The glowing embers are not a concern for the overhaul activities being conducted on scene

85. When a firefighter is operating in a residential structure with a balloon-frame construction, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The construction is no different from platform-frame and standard tactics apply directly
- B. The construction provides excellent fire resistance and supports interior operations safely
- C. The construction is found only in modern homes built with standardized framing methods
- D. The construction provides continuous vertical voids allowing rapid fire spread from basement to attic

86. If a firefighter is operating in a residence with an active sprinkler system providing apparent fire control, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. Shut down the sprinkler system immediately to reduce water damage to the property
- B. Conduct independent fire attack without coordination with the sprinkler system operation
- C. Discontinue all operations because the sprinkler is providing complete fire control alone
- D. Allow sprinkler to continue, supplement attack as needed, shut down after full control

87. When a firefighter is operating in a residential structure and encounters elderly occupants who cannot self-evacuate, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue fire attack and address evacuation after the fire is brought under control later
- B. Wait for EMS to arrive on scene before any rescue or evacuation efforts are initiated
- C. Assign personnel to assist evacuation, coordinate with attack, and request EMS support
- D. Direct the occupants to evacuate independently using whatever path they can manage

88. If a firefighter is operating a smooth-bore handline and the stream loses reach over time with no pressure change, the most likely cause is?

- A. The nozzle is operating normally and the reach is the expected pattern for the operation
- B. The smooth-bore tip may be partially obstructed reducing the effective tip diameter
- C. The fire is too small and the stream characteristics are simply matching the conditions
- D. The pump is malfunctioning despite the gauge readings showing normal operating pressure

89. When a firefighter encounters a victim in cardiac arrest during fire operations, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue fire operations without addressing the patient until the fire is fully extinguished
- B. Remove the patient to a safe atmosphere, initiate CPR, and request EMS support immediately
- C. Apply water to the patient to cool them and continue with the fire suppression operations
- D. Wait for the fire to be extinguished before any patient contact or medical assessment

90. If a firefighter is conducting overhaul and finds evidence of a possibly incendiary fire, the appropriate action is?

- A. Preserve the area, document the observations, and report to the investigator and command
- B. Collect the evidence personally and store it at the apparatus for transfer to the investigator
- C. Disregard the observations because the firefighter is not qualified to determine the cause
- D. Remove the evidence to the apparatus to preserve it from further damage during overhaul

91. When a firefighter encounters a structure with energized electrical wires touching the building, the appropriate action is?

- A. Approach the wires to assess the condition of the electrical service entrance to the building
- B. Apply water to the wires to attempt to ground them and eliminate the electrical hazard
- C. Establish isolation distance, request utility shutoff, treat all wires as energized until confirmed
- D. Cut the wires with available tools to eliminate the hazard before continuing operations

92. If a firefighter is operating a 1¾-inch attack line and the nozzle reaction force becomes difficult to manage, the most likely cause is?

- A. The flow is too low for the operational needs and is reducing the reaction force significantly
- B. The nozzle is malfunctioning and is no longer providing the proper stream characteristics
- C. The nozzle is operating at higher-than-design pressure (excessive pump discharge pressure)
- D. The hose is too long for the operational distance and is increasing the friction losses

93. When a firefighter encounters a propane tank involved in fire with the tank's pressure relief valve actively venting, the appropriate operational consideration is?

- A. Apply water directly to the venting valve to extinguish the flame coming from the tank
- B. Shut off the venting valve to stop the propane release from the tank during the fire
- C. The tank is safe to approach because the relief valve is functioning as designed for safety
- D. Actively venting tank requires isolation distance, cooling water if safe, BLEVE recognition

94. If a firefighter operates in a residence and finds occupants who refuse to evacuate, the appropriate action is?

- A. Forcibly remove the occupants regardless of their stated preference about the evacuation
- B. Disregard the occupants and continue with operations as if the structure were unoccupied
- C. Continue operations without addressing the situation and report to command at the next break
- D. Explain the danger, request command and law enforcement support, continue evacuation efforts

95. When a firefighter is conducting a search and the rope or hose line reference is no longer accessible, the appropriate action is?

- A. Stop, communicate, and consider retreat to a known reference using systematic search techniques
- B. Continue searching in random direction without reference points to maintain the search momentum
- C. Remove the SCBA face piece to call for help with louder voice for crew to hear
- D. Increase walking speed to find the exit as quickly as possible by physical movement

96. If a firefighter observes a structure with a partial collapse that has already occurred, the appropriate operational consideration is?

- A. Operations can continue without modification because the collapse has already occurred
- B. Collapse zone must be respected, defensive operations conducted, additional collapse risk evaluated
- C. The collapse is complete and risk is over for the remainder of the operation on scene
- D. The collapse is irrelevant to operations because the affected portion has already failed

97. When a firefighter encounters a hazardous materials placard with a number 3 displayed in a red diamond, the indicated hazard category is?

- A. Toxic gases requiring isolation distance and specialized PPE for first responder approach
- B. Flammable liquids requiring isolation distance and specialized PPE for first responder approach
- C. Oxidizers requiring isolation distance and specialized PPE for first responder approach
- D. Corrosive materials requiring isolation distance and specialized PPE for first responder approach

98. If a firefighter is operating a hose line and the water suddenly stops flowing, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue advance assuming water will return when the issue is resolved by the operator
- B. Cut the hose at the nozzle to access the cause of the water flow stoppage in the line
- C. Increase pump pressure to overcome the obstruction causing the water flow stoppage
- D. Stop advance, communicate to crew and pump operator, retreat to safety, investigate the cause

99. When a firefighter encounters a residential fire involving a Christmas tree with electrical lights, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The tree may have been the ignition source from faulty lights, dry conditions, or heat sources
- B. The tree is unrelated to the fire because Christmas trees do not commonly cause fires
- C. The tree is decorative and irrelevant to the investigation of the cause of the fire
- D. The lights are not capable of igniting the tree under any operational scenario observed

100. If a firefighter encounters a fire alarm system that activated before fire department arrival, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The system provided early warning supporting evacuation; status should be documented for investigator
- B. The system is unrelated to the investigation and operational considerations on scene
- C. The system should be reset immediately to silence the alarm during fire operations
- D. The system was non-functional because it activated before the fire department arrived

101. When a firefighter is operating in a residential structure with a fire that has been burning for an extended period before fire department arrival, the operational consideration is?

- A. The fire is the same as any other fire and standard tactical decisions apply without change
- B. The extended burn time is irrelevant to the tactical decisions being made on the scene
- C. The structure is safe to operate in because it has not yet collapsed during the burn time
- D. The extended burn may have compromised structural elements; assessment should inform tactics

102. If a firefighter observes that a fire alarm system shows a 'trouble' indication during operations, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The trouble indication is normal during fire operations and requires no further attention
- B. The trouble indication is from the fire and reflects active fire damage to the alarm system
- C. The trouble may have existed before the fire and could have compromised function; document it
- D. The trouble indication is irrelevant to the operational considerations on the scene during fire

103. When a firefighter is operating a portable monitor (ground monitor) in a defensive operation, the appropriate placement consideration is?

- A. Place the monitor in any convenient location available on the fireground for the operation
- B. Place outside collapse zone, on stable ground, secured against reaction, with unobstructed stream path
- C. Place the monitor inside the structure for the most direct attack on the fire from inside
- D. Place the monitor directly under the fire for the most direct application of water on the fire

104. If a firefighter observes that a fire pattern radiates outward from a specific corner of a residence, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The pattern is from cleaning activities performed in the corner before the fire occurred there
- B. The pattern is irrelevant to operations and requires no further investigation by the crew
- C. The pattern is consistent with a possible ignition source at that corner; preserve for investigator
- D. The pattern is from water damage produced during the suppression activities at the corner

105. When a firefighter encounters a residence with multiple smoke detectors that all show no power and no batteries, the operational implication is?

- A. The detectors were operating throughout the fire and provided the expected warning to occupants
- B. The detectors are unrelated to operations and the fire investigation considerations on scene
- C. The detectors were recently installed and have not yet been activated for the residential service
- D. The detectors were non-functional during the fire, eliminating the warning function for occupants

106. If a firefighter is operating in a structure with a fire pump but the pump shows no operation indicators, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The pump is operating normally and the lack of indicators is consistent with the design system
- B. The pump is unrelated to operations and the standpipe pressure is independent of the pump
- C. The fire pump may be inoperable; the standpipe/sprinkler system pressure may be inadequate
- D. The pump is decorative for the building and not actually connected to the fire protection system

107. When a firefighter is operating a high-rise hose pack on the 14th floor of a high-rise, the appropriate setup is?

- A. Connect the hose directly to the apparatus pump at street level for upper-floor delivery
- B. Connect to the standpipe outlet on the floor below the fire, hose pack for stairway transport
- C. Connect to the apparatus through the elevator shaft for direct water delivery to upper floors
- D. Connect to a hydrant on the 14th floor for the most direct water delivery to the attack crew

108. If a firefighter encounters a structure with a continuous open vertical pipe chase from basement to attic, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The pipe chase is irrelevant to fire spread because pipes do not carry combustible material
- B. The pipe chase can serve as a vertical flow path for fire spread; rapid spread risk between floors
- C. The pipe chase improves fire resistance because it provides additional ventilation to the structure
- D. The pipe chase should be ignored because it does not contain combustible material directly

109. When a firefighter observes the truck company chief deploying ground ladders to multiple windows of an involved structure, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The ladders are decorative and provide visual confirmation of the operations underway
- B. The ladders are for the truck crew to climb for the various roof and exterior operations
- C. The ladders are for ventilation operations and the truck crew operations at the windows
- D. The ladders provide multiple egress paths for occupants and firefighters during the operation

110. If a firefighter is operating a hose line and the pump operator reports difficulty maintaining pressure, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The line operator should ignore the pump issue and continue with the current attack tempo
- B. The line should be cut to reduce demand on the pump and allow it to maintain pressure
- C. The pump is malfunctioning permanently and operations should be discontinued immediately
- D. The pump may have supply-side limitation; be prepared to reduce flow or retreat if needed

111. When a firefighter encounters a residential fire with the residence's central air conditioning unit running, the appropriate operational consideration is?

- A. The AC unit is irrelevant to operations and requires no further consideration during the fire
- B. The AC unit improves fire conditions by providing additional ventilation throughout the residence
- C. The AC unit may circulate smoke and combustion products; system should be shut down
- D. The AC unit should be left running to support the ventilation operations during the fire

112. If a firefighter is conducting a search and finds a victim near a window, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The victim should not be moved from the location near the window for any reason
- B. The victim should be moved to the center of the room before any rescue activities are conducted
- C. The victim was seeking escape; window may serve as egress with ladder placement and is investigatively relevant
- D. The window is unrelated to the rescue and the victim's location near it is coincidental

113. When a firefighter operates a hose line near electrical equipment in a residence, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. Coordinate with utility for de-energization or confirm equipment is de-energized before water application
- B. Apply water directly to energized equipment to extinguish the electrical fire on the equipment
- C. The electrical equipment is irrelevant to operations and water application near it is safe
- D. Apply water to ground around the equipment to redirect the electrical current away from the area

114. If a firefighter encounters a residential basement with significant water on the floor, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The water may be from suppression operations, fire-damaged plumbing, or pre-existing condition
- B. The water is from outside the structure and is unrelated to the fire incident or operations
- C. The water is normal for residential basements and requires no further consideration during overhaul
- D. The water is unrelated to operations and the salvage activities should focus on other areas

115. When a firefighter encounters a residential structure with the residence's electrical service entrance damaged by fire, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The damaged service is safe to approach because the fire damage has eliminated the electrical hazard
- B. The damaged service is unrelated to operations and requires no further consideration on scene
- C. The damaged service is repaired and operational by the time the fire department arrives on scene
- D. The damaged service may present electrical hazard; utility contact for service isolation needed

116. If a firefighter is operating in a structure where the ceiling is showing signs of sagging and cracking, the appropriate action is?

- A. Recognize potential ceiling failure from fire damage; be prepared for collapse and consider withdrawal
- B. The ceiling is normal and the sagging is a feature of the residential construction style
- C. The ceiling should be ignored because the sagging does not affect fire operations directly
- D. The ceiling should be supported with additional weight to prevent further damage during operations

117. When a firefighter operates in a residence with reported children inside, the appropriate search consideration is?

- A. Children may hide in unusual locations (closets, under beds, in cabinets) during fire conditions
- B. Children are unlikely to be in the structure because they typically evacuate before fire department arrival
- C. Children will self-evacuate without assistance because they understand the danger of fire conditions
- D. Children should be expected at the front door waiting for the fire department to arrive on scene

118. If a firefighter is operating in a residential structure and observes the door knob is hot to the touch through gloves, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The door is normal and the heat is from the ambient temperature in the structure during operations
- B. The door should be opened normally because the heat does not indicate any operational concern at all
- C. The hot knob indicates significant fire beyond; approach with caution, attack line ready, door control
- D. The door knob heat is irrelevant because gloves provide protection from any thermal exposure observed

119. When a firefighter operates a hose line and the line begins burning from the exterior due to heat exposure, the appropriate action is?

- A. Continue operations without modification because the line will continue to function until failure
- B. Cut the line at the burn location and continue with the remaining length of operational line
- C. Add additional line to the burn location to extend the operational reach of the attack line
- D. Apply water to the line to cool it, communicate to crew and pump operator, consider relocating

120. If a firefighter is operating in a structure with a fire in a closet, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The closet fire is no different from any other fire and standard tactical decisions apply directly
- B. The closet's enclosed configuration limits ventilation; rapid growth possible when door is opened
- C. The closet fire should not be addressed because closet fires typically self-extinguish from oxygen limitation
- D. The closet should be opened without preparation because the contents are minimal and easily controlled

121. When a firefighter observes that the smoke from a structure is descending rapidly with thick black turbulent characteristics, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The conditions indicate significant fire growth; evaluate continued interior operations carefully
- B. The conditions are normal for a structure fire and require no further operational consideration
- C. The conditions are improving and the fire is showing signs of reduced intensity during attack
- D. The conditions indicate the fire is extinguished and the smoke is residual from prior combustion

122. If a firefighter is operating in a residence and finds the clothes dryer running with significant lint accumulation, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The dryer is normal and the lint accumulation is expected for residential dryer operation patterns
- B. The lint-accumulated dryer is a potential fire cause; preserve for investigator examination
- C. The dryer is decorative and the lint accumulation is unrelated to the fire under investigation
- D. The dryer is unrelated to the fire because dryers do not commonly cause residential fires of this type

123. When a firefighter encounters a victim in a residence who is conscious but unable to evacuate due to mobility limitations, the appropriate action is?

- A. Direct the victim to evacuate independently using whatever path they can manage on their own
- B. Provide rapid rescue assistance, coordinate with crew for transport, prioritize victim's removal
- C. Wait for EMS to arrive on scene before any rescue or evacuation efforts for the mobility-limited victim
- D. Continue other operations because the victim is conscious and can wait for the fire to be extinguished

124. If a firefighter is operating in a structure with reported pets inside, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. Pets are not part of operations and require no consideration during fire department response
- B. Pets should be ignored during operations because they are not part of the life-safety mission
- C. Pets may be present; rescue is a consideration after civilian life safety; typically in lower areas
- D. Pets will self-evacuate because animals have a natural ability to escape from fire conditions

125. When a firefighter encounters a structure with a known fire in an electrical panel, the appropriate immediate action is?

- A. Coordinate with utility for de-energization, isolate the panel, apply suppression after isolation
- B. Apply water directly to the energized panel to extinguish the fire as quickly as possible during attack
- C. Continue operations without electrical isolation because the panel fire will burn out on its own without intervention
- D. Ignore the panel fire because it is contained to the panel and will not spread to surrounding areas

126. If a firefighter is operating in a residence with a basement fire and observes the floor above shows char on the underside and warmth on the surface, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The floor may be approaching failure from fire below; collapse risk for crews above; evaluate operations
- B. The floor is normal because residential floors typically show warmth during structure fire operations
- C. The floor is decorative because residential floors are not part of the structural support system at all
- D. The floor should be flooded with water to cool it and prevent further damage from the basement fire below

127. When a firefighter is operating in a residential structure and the smoke conditions begin to clear rapidly, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The fire has been extinguished because smoke clearing indicates the end of combustion in the structure
- B. The smoke clearing is from outside the structure entering and dispersing the interior smoke conditions
- C. The clearing may reflect successful ventilation or fire-knockdown; reassess conditions and adjust tactics
- D. The clearing is irrelevant to operations because smoke conditions in residential fires change frequently

128. If a firefighter encounters a victim trapped in machinery (industrial entrapment), the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The machinery should be operated to free the victim by reversing the direction of the machine
- B. Lockout/tagout procedures should be applied; technical rescue resources coordinated for extrication

- C. The victim should be pulled forcefully from the machinery regardless of the injury risk from movement
- D. The victim should remain in place indefinitely until the machinery is repaired by the operator

129. When a firefighter is conducting fire investigation and finds the residence's interior temperature is significantly elevated compared to outside, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The temperature is irrelevant to the investigation and requires no special consideration during overhaul
- B. Elevated temperature reflects residual heat and combustion products; SCBA and monitoring may be needed
- C. The temperature is normal and the difference from outside is expected during a residential fire investigation
- D. The temperature indicates the fire is still actively burning despite the apparent control of the fire

130. If a firefighter encounters a residential fire with reports of medical equipment (oxygen tanks, ventilators) inside, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The medical equipment is unrelated to operations and requires no further consideration during attack
- B. The medical equipment improves the residence's safety profile because it includes emergency oxygen
- C. Oxygen-enriched atmospheres intensify fire; tanks present BLEVE risk; consider these hazards in operations
- D. The medical equipment should be removed without preparation to clear the area for fire operations

131. When a firefighter is operating in a high-rise during a working fire, the appropriate consideration for elevators is?

- A. Elevators in firefighter service (Phase II) where available; standard elevators not used by occupants
- B. All elevators should be operated normally throughout the fire incident for occupant evacuation
- C. Elevators are irrelevant to operations because fire department personnel use the stairs for high-rise operations
- D. Elevators should be locked out completely to prevent any use during the fire incident

132. If a firefighter encounters a residence with a known gas line leak after a structural fire, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. Continue normal operations because the gas line leak does not affect post-fire investigation activities
- B. Apply water to the gas line to suppress any gas release from the leak in the residential service
- C. The gas line should be ignored because the fire has been extinguished and operations are complete
- D. Gas leak must be coordinated with utility for shutoff; isolate area and conduct atmospheric monitoring

133. When a firefighter is operating in a structure with a stove burner indicating active operation during the fire, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The stove burner is irrelevant because residential stove burners are not part of the fire investigation
- B. The stove burner is decorative because residential stove burners are not actually functional during a fire
- C. The burner may have been ignition source or contributed to the fire; preserve for investigator
- D. The stove burner is normal and the active operation during the fire is unrelated to the cause

134. If a firefighter encounters a structure with the smoke from openings traveling significantly upward and outward, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The smoke is from outside the structure and is unrelated to the fire conditions inside the structure
- B. High-pressure smoke release indicates significant fire intensity; active fire with high heat-release rates
- C. The smoke is normal and the upward and outward travel reflects typical residential fire smoke patterns
- D. The fire is extinguished and the smoke is residual from the prior combustion before suppression

135. When a firefighter encounters a residential fire involving a child's bedroom, the appropriate operational and emotional considerations are?

- A. Operations conducted professionally; awareness of rescue potential and emotional impact; behavioral resources after
- B. The crew should disregard the emotional impact and continue operations without further consideration
- C. The crew should withdraw from operations because of the emotional impact on the firefighters
- D. The crew should treat the room as identical to any other room and apply standard tactical decisions

136. If a firefighter encounters a residence with a portable generator running inside an enclosed garage, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The generator is providing safe power and the enclosed location does not affect the safety of operation
- B. Generator produces CO accumulation in enclosed space; evacuate, monitor, shut down and relocate
- C. The generator should continue operating because it is providing power to the residential structure
- D. The generator is irrelevant to operations because portable generators are not part of fire department concerns

137. When a firefighter is operating in a residence with a known fire spread into an attic, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The attic fire should be ignored because attic fires self-extinguish from oxygen limitation in the space
- B. The attic fire is unrelated to the residence below because attic spaces are isolated from living areas
- C. The attic fire is the same as any other fire and standard tactical decisions apply without consideration
- D. Attic fire requires aggressive operations including possible vertical ventilation and structural recognition

138. If a firefighter operates a hose line in a residence and the pump operator reports a sudden pressure drop, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The fire is extinguished because the pressure drop indicates the end of the operational need for water
- B. The line should be cut to address the pressure drop and restore the operational tempo of the attack
- C. The drop may indicate burst line, hydrant issue, or cavitation; be prepared to maintain or reduce flow
- D. The pressure drop is normal during operations and requires no further coordination with the operator

139. When a firefighter encounters a residence with a known interior fire on a floor with cathedral ceilings, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The cathedral ceilings are unrelated to operations and require no special consideration during the fire
- B. Cathedral ceilings create elevated smoke and heat accumulation; tactics account for height and volume
- C. The cathedral ceilings provide additional protection for the crew during the fire operations conducted
- D. The cathedral ceilings are decorative only and have no operational impact on the fire department response

140. If a firefighter is operating a 2½-inch attack line at the fire-floor of a high-rise via standpipe, the typical operating pressure target is?

- A. 50 psi at the nozzle for all 2½-inch attack lines used in standpipe operations on the fire floor
- B. 75 psi at the nozzle for all 2½-inch attack lines used in standpipe operations on the fire floor
- C. 100 psi at the nozzle for smooth-bore handlines used in standpipe operations on the fire floor
- D. Pressure depends on nozzle type: combination ~100 psi, smooth-bore ~50 psi at the nozzle

141. When a firefighter encounters a residential fire involving a fireplace with active flame in the firebox, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. Fireplace may have been ignition source (creosote, embers escaping, chimney issues); inspect surrounding areas
- B. The fireplace is decorative because residential fireplaces are not actually used for the heat they produce
- C. The fireplace is unrelated to the fire because residential fireplaces do not typically cause structure fires
- D. The fireplace should not be addressed because fireplaces are designed to contain fire safely during use

142. If a firefighter is conducting a primary search and encounters a closed exterior door (window) that they had previously left open, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. Continue operations without addressing the closed door because it does not affect the search activities
- B. Cut a hole in the door to provide additional egress beyond the standard openings of the structure
- C. Open the door without consideration of why it closed during the operations on the scene

D. The closed door may have been closed by wind, fire pressure, or another firefighter; reopen if appropriate

143. When a firefighter is operating in a residence with a known fire spread along the structure's exterior siding, the appropriate consideration is?

A. The exterior fire is unrelated to interior operations and the interior crews can continue normally

B. The exterior fire spreads only on the exterior because the exterior siding is not connected to the interior

C. Exterior fire may indicate outside ignition or interior fire venting through wall; coordinate operations

D. The exterior fire is decorative because the exterior siding fire patterns are unrelated to the cause

144. If a firefighter encounters a structure with reports of explosive material storage, the appropriate consideration is?

A. Continue normal operations because explosive material storage is regulated and inherently safe in normal conditions

B. Apply additional water to suppress any potential ignition of the explosive material storage during the fire

C. Withdraw to safe distance, establish isolation, coordinate hazmat and law enforcement, avoid water application

D. Apply water directly to the storage area to suppress any fire that might ignite the explosive material

145. When a firefighter is operating in a residence with active sprinkler operation that is gradually controlling the fire, the appropriate sprinkler-shutdown consideration is?

A. Shut down the sprinkler at first sign of operation to minimize the water damage to the property

- B. The sprinkler should continue indefinitely throughout the fire incident regardless of fire control status
- C. The sprinkler is unrelated to fire control because residential sprinklers are not effective at fire control
- D. Shut down only after fire control achieved and no fire remains, with attack line in position for rekindle

146. If a firefighter is operating in a structure with a reported chemical spill in a non-emergency context, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The spill may have evolved; be prepared with appropriate PPE and atmospheric monitoring on scene
- B. The spill is unrelated to fire operations and the firefighter should focus on the fire conditions only
- C. The spill should be cleaned up immediately by fire personnel using standard PPE and cleaning materials
- D. The spill should be ignored because chemical spills do not typically cause fires or operational concerns

147. When a firefighter encounters a residence with a known fire involving a kitchen appliance, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. Appliance may have been ignition source (electrical, food, operator error); preserve electrical connections for investigator
- B. The appliance is unrelated to the fire because kitchen appliances do not typically cause residential structure fires
- C. The appliance should be removed and discarded because the fire damage makes it irreparable for future use
- D. The appliance is decorative because kitchen appliances are not part of the residential fire investigation process

148. If a firefighter is operating in a residence with multiple aerosol cans visible in the area of involvement, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The cans are decorative because aerosol cans are not typically involved in residential structure fires of any type
- B. The cans are unrelated to operations because aerosol cans do not affect fire operations in residential settings
- C. Aerosol cans heated during fire can rupture and project caps and contents; consider this hazard in tactics
- D. The cans should be moved to a safer location during the fire operations to prevent any potential rupture

149. When a firefighter encounters a structure with a known fire in a commercial occupancy with significant ordinary combustibles loading, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The commercial fire is the same as residential and standard residential tactical decisions apply directly
- B. The commercial fire is smaller than residential because commercial occupancies have more fire protection
- C. Commercial fire may require higher flow (2½-inch or master streams) for the larger fuel load and volumes
- D. The commercial fire requires the same tactics as residential because commercial structures are not different

150. If a firefighter is operating in a structure and the smoke layer begins to show distinct color and pressure changes, the appropriate consideration is?

- A. The changes are normal and the smoke layer characteristics in residential fires often vary during operations

- B. The changes are irrelevant to operations because smoke layer characteristics do not affect tactical decisions
- C. The changes indicate the fire is extinguished because smoke characteristic changes indicate the end of combustion
- D. The changes may reflect transitions in fire behavior; reassess conditions and adjust tactics accordingly

PRACTICE EXAM 19 – ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

1. B — Notify the partner and command, then immediately begin retreat to a safe atmosphere. The one-third reserve is the safety margin designed for evacuation, not for continued work. Continued operation past the low-air alarm risks running out of air before reaching a safe atmosphere.
2. C — Withdraw all personnel to outside the collapse zone and transition to defensive operations. The risk management principle prohibits significant firefighter risk for structures showing imminent collapse, especially when civilian life safety has been addressed. Defensive operations preserve fire control while protecting personnel.
3. D — Communicate the discrepancy to dispatch and verify the information before committing resources. Address verification prevents wrong-location responses that compromise the actual incident's outcome. Resource commitment based on incorrect information delays actual response and risks miscommunication.
4. D — Withdraw to rehab, communicate to command, and request EMS evaluation immediately. Chest pain and shortness of breath in a firefighter on the fireground are potential cardiac symptoms — the leading cause of LODD. Immediate medical evaluation is essential rather than delayed reporting.
5. B — Express concern, offer peer support, and connect them with behavioral health resources. The fire service behavioral health model uses peer support as an accessible entry point with professional resources for ongoing care. Addressing concerns early supports the affected firefighter and the crew.
6. B — Gross decontamination on-scene, formal decon at station, shower and clean uniform. The multi-stage approach addresses immediate contamination reduction at the incident, more thorough decon back at the station, and personal cleansing to minimize residual exposure across the carcinogen pathways.
7. D — A backup team of at least two firefighters outside ready to rescue interior personnel. The OSHA rule recognizes the inherent risk of IDLH atmosphere operations and ensures backup capability for rescue when interior personnel become incapacitated.
8. C — Investigate immediately, assess the firefighter's condition, and initiate rescue if needed. PASS activation may indicate an incapacitated firefighter requiring immediate intervention. The time-criticality of firefighter rescue requires prompt response rather than delayed action.

- 9. C** — Coordinate rescue operations with fire attack to support survivable conditions. The dual priorities of life safety and fire control are interdependent — fire attack supports survivable conditions while rescue operations remove victims. Both must proceed together.
- 10. A** — Immediately instruct the crew to properly don and use SCBA per department procedures. Overhaul atmospheres contain elevated carbon monoxide and combustion products requiring continued SCBA use. The officer's role includes ensuring crew safety compliance in real time.
- 11. D** — Provide arrival report, conduct size-up, and initiate operations consistent with conditions. The first-arriving company sets the operational foundation by communicating observations, assessing the situation, and initiating appropriate operations that incoming units can support.
- 12. B** — Communicate the find, attempt rapid removal, and coordinate with crew for support. The survivability window is limited; rapid removal maximizes the chance of viable outcome. Coordination ensures the operation does not compromise the searcher's safety or the search continuity.
- 13. C** — Communication to the pump operator and crew, with investigation of the cause first. Sudden loss of pressure has multiple possible causes (burst line, supply issue, valve issue); investigation before continuing prevents committing crews based on incorrect assumptions.
- 14. D** — Feel the door for heat, prepare the attack line, and coordinate door control before opening. The door assessment identifies fire conditions beyond, while line readiness and door control prepare the crew for a potential ventilation-induced fire growth event when the door opens.
- 15. C** — Recognize elevated risk from compromised flooring above and coordinate operations accordingly. Basement fires create floor collapse hazards for crews working on the floor above; coordination ensures that rescue and attack operations account for the structural risk.
- 16. C** — Stop, communicate MAYDAY, follow hose/rope reference back to entry, activate PASS as needed. The structured self-rescue sequence uses the reference for known-path egress while alerting the crew and RIC to the situation, supporting both self-rescue and external rescue support.
- 17. A** — Elevation pressure loss of approximately 0.434 psi per foot of elevation above the pump. The hydraulic principle reflects the weight of the water column; the pump must overcome this loss to maintain operating pressure at upper floors.
- 18. C** — The attic space is a continuous flow path with fire spreading laterally above units. Strip mall attics typically lack effective firewalls; smoke from multiple eaves indicates the fire has spread throughout the attic above the involved and uninvolved units.
- 19. B** — Investigate the supply side first (hydrant flow, line obstruction) before adjusting pressures. Pump discharge drop without throttle change usually reflects a supply-side issue rather than a discharge-side issue; investigation prevents inappropriate compensation that masks the actual problem.

- 20. A** — Saturated gloves conduct heat to the skin, reducing thermal protection and increasing burn risk. The water bridges the thermal protection layers, conducting heat directly to the hand. Saturated gloves are a recognized burn-injury risk during interior operations.
- 21. D** — The immediate concern is rapid removal from the IDLH atmosphere to safety. The clothing is a secondary concern; the primary life-safety imperative is removing the victim from the toxic atmosphere where each additional second of exposure reduces survival probability.
- 22. B** — Recognize potential pre-flashover and prepare for withdrawal or attack-line readiness. A descending smoke layer indicates accumulating heat and combustion products approaching flashover conditions. The crew must be prepared for rapid deterioration or coordinated tactical response.
- 23. B** — Location, structure type, conditions observed, action being taken, and resource needs. The standard arrival report communicates the operational situation to incoming units, command, and dispatch, supporting coordinated response.
- 24. C** — Maintain SCBA discipline, continue ventilation, and recheck monitoring before PPE removal. Elevated CO during overhaul requires continued respiratory protection and ventilation, with re-monitoring to confirm safe atmosphere before relaxing PPE requirements.
- 25. C** — 150 psi pump discharge (100 psi nozzle + approximately 50 psi friction loss). The pump must provide nozzle pressure plus friction loss; the FL coefficient for 1¾-inch hose flowing 150 gpm produces approximately 50 psi loss over 150 feet ($FL \approx 15.5 \times 1.5^2 \times 1.5 \approx 52$ psi rounded).
- 26. A** — The smoke patterns suggest active fire dynamics with possible pre-flashover or rollover conditions. Wave-like turbulent smoke layers reflect active combustion in the upper gas layer; the conditions warn of imminent flashover or rollover requiring tactical adjustment.
- 27. D** — Take control of the nozzle, communicate MAYDAY, and assess the firefighter for rescue. The backup firefighter must address the incapacitated partner while maintaining line control to support the operation or facilitate the rescue, with crew support summoned through MAYDAY.
- 28. C** — Communicate the find, request technical rescue, and begin extrication with patient monitoring. Heavy debris extrication requires technical rescue capabilities; the crew can begin patient stabilization and extrication preparation while technical resources are coordinated.
- 29. A** — The pre-existing trouble conditions may have compromised system function during the fire. Pre-fire troubles indicate the alarm system was not fully operational; the system may not have provided full warning to occupants, potentially affecting evacuation timelines.
- 30. B** — Notify command, open the wall to address extension, and apply water to the void fire. Fire extension into void spaces requires direct access for suppression; ignoring extension risks fire growth and structural compromise. The command notification ensures coordination.

- 31. D** — Notify the partner and command, then retreat immediately to a safe atmosphere. A compromised face piece seal allows contaminated atmosphere into the respiratory zone, creating immediate toxicity risk. Withdrawal addresses the protection failure before resuming operations.
- 32. D** — Communicate supply limitation to command, establish supplemental supply, and reduce flow. The supply-demand mismatch requires both immediate flow reduction to match supply and supplemental supply establishment to support continued attack capability.
- 33. A** — Recognize the heightened collapse risk from lightweight truss and limit operations accordingly. Truss roof construction loses structural capacity rapidly under fire exposure due to the high surface-to-mass ratio; operations should be limited in time and personnel to manage the collapse risk.
- 34. D** — Allow the sprinkler to continue, supplement with attack as needed, and shut down after control. Active sprinklers provide fire control; premature shutdown can allow fire to redevelop. Coordination with attack operations is the standard fire-service approach.
- 35. D** — The construction is vulnerable to rapid failure, requiring caution and limited roof time. Lightweight wood truss roofs can fail catastrophically within minutes of fire exposure; operations on or below the roof require careful time management and structural assessment.
- 36. A** — Maintain three points of contact at all times and climb at a controlled steady pace. The three-point principle preserves stability if any single contact fails. Controlled pace allows assessment and management of any unexpected conditions during the climb.
- 37. B** — Be located over the fire to release heat and smoke, between structural members. The cut over the fire provides direct release of heat and smoke from the involved area; cutting between members preserves the structural support while allowing the ventilation effect.
- 38. B** — The nozzle may be damaged or obstructed, or the pressure is incorrect for operation. Stream breakup over distance with consistent pump pressure points to nozzle-side issues (damage, debris, or incorrect operating pressure) rather than supply-side issues.
- 39. A** — The irons (Halligan and flat-head axe) for prying and striking the door and lock. The irons combination is the standard tool set for residential door forcing, providing prying leverage from the Halligan combined with striking force from the axe.
- 40. A** — 1¾-inch attack line for the typical 150-gpm flow capability and maneuverability. The 1¾-inch line balances flow capability with maneuverability for typical residential room-and-contents fires; the flow rate supports control of typical residential fire loads.
- 41. D** — The lift approaches the practical maximum, with priming loss risk and sputtering operation. Atmospheric pressure limits practical drafting lift to approximately 20-22 feet at sea level; beyond this lift, the priming system struggles to maintain continuous water column.

- 42. C** — High-voltage system presents shock/arcing hazards, requiring battery isolation and component avoidance. Hybrid and EV vehicles use 300-800V DC systems that present unique extrication hazards; the high-voltage service disconnect must be isolated before extrication near power components.
- 43. B** — Atmospheric monitoring, retrieval systems, ventilation, and entry/attendant per OSHA 1910.146. Permit-required confined spaces present multiple hazards requiring specific procedural compliance; the OSHA standard establishes the minimum operational requirements.
- 44. A** — Approach with awareness that the closed door may protect occupants; check the door for heat. The closed door has likely protected occupants from the hallway fire — a key reason for the "close before you doze" safety principle. Heat check informs the appropriate entry approach.
- 45. D** — The basement presents elevated risk from compromised flooring above and difficult egress. Basement fires create floor collapse hazards above, with limited egress (typically only the stairway) and accumulating heat and smoke from fire rising through openings.
- 46. A** — Remove the firefighter to rehab, initiate cooling, hydration, and EMS evaluation. Heat exhaustion requires immediate intervention with cooling, hydration, and medical assessment to prevent progression to heat stroke, which is a life-threatening emergency.
- 47. A** — Maintain physical reference to the hose line or wall and communicate position to crew. Zero visibility requires reference-based orientation; the hose line provides a direct path back to entry, while crew communication supports rescue if needed.
- 48. D** — Withdraw personnel, request utility shutoff, establish monitoring, prevent ignition sources. Natural gas in a structure presents ignition risk that could result in catastrophic explosion; the priority is personnel safety, utility coordination, and atmospheric management.
- 49. B** — The closing door may indicate ventilation pattern changes and affects egress and rescue access. Doors can serve as flow path control; an unexpectedly closed door changes the ventilation dynamic and may compromise crew egress in an emergency.
- 50. A** — Communicate the observation, remove the firefighter to a safe atmosphere, and request medical evaluation. Cognitive impairment signs may indicate medical emergency (cardiovascular event, heat illness, toxic exposure) requiring immediate intervention and medical assessment.
- 51. B** — Defensive operations with isolation, identification, and resource staging pending identification. Unknown hazardous materials require the precautionary approach of defensive operations until the material is identified and the appropriate response strategy determined.
- 52. D** — Communicate the situation, manage the line as conditions require, and assist the partner. The line operator must balance line control with partner assistance; communication supports crew response, line management protects from condition deterioration, and partner assistance addresses the immediate medical need.

- 53. A** — Document the evidence in place, preserve the area, and report to the qualified investigator. The Firefighter II's role is fact-witness contribution to the qualified investigator (NFPA 1033), not independent evidence collection or cause determination.
- 54. B** — Disconnect the battery and wait the required time before extrication operations near airbags. Undeployed airbags retain stored energy and can deploy during extrication; battery disconnection removes the trigger circuit, with a brief wait for any capacitor charge to dissipate.
- 55. A** — The detector was non-functional during the fire, eliminating early warning for occupants. Without power source, the detector could not provide alarm function; this affects the fire-discovery timeline and the survival window for any occupants.
- 56. A** — Class K wet chemical extinguisher or smothering with a tight-fitting lid for incipient fires. Class K wet chemical saponifies cooking oils to suppress the fire; for very small incipient fires, a tight lid can smother. Plain water on burning oil creates a steam explosion hazard.
- 57. D** — The deck gun is mounted for stable operation and should not be moved during operation. The high flow rates produce significant nozzle reaction force; the mounted position provides the stability needed for sustained safe operation.
- 58. D** — The area indicates high heat, potentially from fire above the ceiling or active combustion. TIC bright-white signatures indicate high thermal contrast; in a ceiling area, this commonly reflects fire above the ceiling in the attic or hidden void space.
- 59. C** — Floors above may be exposed to fire spread, smoke migration, and evacuation needs. Multi-family structures have multiple occupancies that may be affected by smoke, heat, and fire spread from the involved unit; coordinated operations address all affected areas.
- 60. A** — Verify the teammate's condition, confirm the cause, and ensure motion continues or device resets. The pre-alarm is the warning before full alarm; addressing it prevents the full alarm while confirming the teammate is functioning normally.
- 61. C** — Communicate the find, rapidly remove the victim to safety, continue search if possible. Locating a viable victim triggers immediate rescue with crew coordination; the search may continue after victim removal if conditions and crew resources allow.
- 62. B** — The warmth may indicate fire below (basement or lower floor) with floor compromise risk. Unusual floor warmth is a tactile warning of fire below; the crew should evaluate the floor's structural integrity and consider operational adjustment for collapse risk.
- 63. B** — Establish isolation distance, request utility company response, treat all wires as energized. Downed power lines retain electrical hazard until confirmed de-energized by the utility company; the isolation distance prevents accidental contact and step-potential exposure.

- 64. C** — The heat has spread (convection or HVAC airflow) to activate the head, indicating heat movement. Sprinkler head activation indicates the head reached its activation temperature; if not at the fire location, the heat is migrating through the structure, providing tactical intelligence.
- 65. B** — The closed door pinches the line and compromises egress; the door should be controlled. Door closure on the attack line restricts water flow, damages the hose, and impedes crew egress; door control ensures the line remains clear and the path is open.
- 66. B** — Communicate, request technical rescue support, and stabilize the patient during extrication. Heavy debris extrication exceeds the capability of standard fire-attack crews; technical rescue provides the specialized equipment and procedures, while patient stabilization addresses the medical need.
- 67. C** — Continue operations professionally and access behavioral health resources after the incident. The fire-service mission requires professional execution under difficult conditions; behavioral health support addresses the cumulative emotional impact through structured peer and professional resources.
- 68. B** — Recognize backdraft conditions; coordinate ventilation, prepare attack line, consider door control. Pulsing smoke from underneath a door indicates the fire is alternately consuming oxygen and pausing — a classic backdraft warning sign requiring deliberate ventilation coordination.
- 69. D** — 250 gpm flow capability for the standard 2½-inch attack line operation. The 2½-inch line is sized for higher-volume flow appropriate for commercial occupancies, larger compartments, and higher fuel loads, with the typical operational flow of 250 gpm.
- 70. B** — Check hydraulic fluid level, inspect for leaks, and verify proper pump operation. Reduced hydraulic tool effectiveness indicates an issue in the hydraulic system; systematic diagnosis identifies the cause (fluid level, leaks, or pump malfunction) for corrective action.
- 71. B** — Establish substantial isolation distance, request hazmat resources, apply protective water. Active relief valve venting is a controlled release that should not be interrupted; the protective water cools the tank, while isolation distance protects personnel from potential escalation.
- 72. D** — The pattern is consistent with the fire's origin at that specific location with radiating char. Radiating char patterns identify the point of origin; the fire grew outward from that location, with the visible damage pattern reflecting the fire's progression.
- 73. A** — Multiple layers add weight and complicate cutting; tool selection and alternative ventilation needed. Layered roofing materials (re-roofing applications) increase the structural load and require additional cutting time; the operational impact may warrant alternative ventilation strategies.
- 74. D** — The descending smoke indicates fire growth toward flashover; consider withdrawal or water application. A smoke layer descending to within 3 feet of the floor is a recognized flashover warning sign; the crew must respond with tactical adjustment or withdrawal.

- 75. C** — The portable monitor should be secured against the nozzle reaction force to prevent movement. Unsecured monitors can move uncontrollably under nozzle reaction, with the moving stream creating personnel hazard and operational complications.
- 76. A** — Evacuate the occupants, ventilate the structure, conduct monitoring, provide oxygen as needed. Unconscious occupants with a CO alarm indicate CO toxicity; rapid evacuation to fresh air, ventilation of the source environment, atmospheric monitoring, and oxygen therapy support occupant recovery.
- 77. C** — The vehicle fire can spread to the residence; coordinate with residential fire operations. Garage-vehicle fires commonly spread to the residence through the shared wall, attic, and through products of combustion entering the residence — requiring integrated operations.
- 78. C** — Recognize potential backdraft conditions and coordinate ventilation with attack before opening. Pulsing smoke with "huffing" sounds is a classic backdraft warning sign; coordinated ventilation and attack prevent the explosive deflagration that uncoordinated opening could trigger.
- 79. A** — Manage the line at corners with personnel or by establishing appropriate flake at the corners. Hose lines catch on corners, restricting advance; deliberate management at corners — with crew positioning or flaked hose — maintains operational tempo.
- 80. B** — The stairway can serve as a vertical flow path for fire; coordinate operations on different floors. Open stairways are continuous vertical openings that move heat, smoke, and fire upward by convection; multi-floor operations must account for this spread path.
- 81. A** — Approach with caution and consider opening the wall for inspection and possible suppression. TIC thermal signatures on walls commonly indicate void-space fire; opening the wall provides direct access for inspection and suppression of hidden fire.
- 82. C** — The door's mechanism complicates forcing, often requiring cutting tools or alternative entry. Commercial roll-up doors have multiple locking points, heavy materials, and roll mechanisms that resist standard forcing tools; alternative entry through pedestrian doors is often more efficient.
- 83. B** — Straight stream or smooth-bore for direct application to the fuel at the seat of the fire. Direct attack on the seat requires a coherent stream with concentrated water momentum to reach the fuel and cool it below ignition temperature.
- 84. A** — The fire is not fully extinguished; continued water application and possibly fire-watch needed. Glowing embers indicate ongoing combustion; continued application of water and possibly extended fire-watch are needed to ensure complete extinguishment.
- 85. D** — The construction provides continuous vertical voids allowing rapid fire spread from basement to attic. Balloon-frame construction uses continuous wall studs from foundation to roof, creating vertical voids that allow fire to spread rapidly through the wall structure.

- 86. D** — Allow sprinkler to continue, supplement attack as needed, shut down after full control. The sprinkler is providing active control; shutting it down prematurely risks fire redevelopment. Coordination with attack ensures effective combined operation.
- 87. C** — Assign personnel to assist evacuation, coordinate with attack, and request EMS support. Elderly occupants who cannot self-evacuate require dedicated personnel assistance; the operation integrates with fire attack and EMS support for comprehensive response.
- 88. B** — The smooth-bore tip may be partially obstructed reducing the effective tip diameter. Stream reach degradation with consistent pump pressure points to tip-side obstruction (debris, hose lining failure, or foreign material) reducing the effective stream characteristics.
- 89. B** — Remove the patient to a safe atmosphere, initiate CPR, and request EMS support immediately. Cardiac arrest in a victim requires immediate CPR and EMS response; removal from the IDLH atmosphere precedes resuscitation efforts to support patient survival.
- 90. A** — Preserve the area, document the observations, and report to the investigator and command. Possible incendiary indicators are investigative findings, not Firefighter II determinations; the role is to preserve evidence for the qualified investigator and report findings to command.
- 91. C** — Establish isolation distance, request utility shutoff, treat all wires as energized until confirmed. Energized wires touching a structure create electrocution and fire risk; the utility company must isolate the service before personnel can safely approach the affected area.
- 92. C** — The nozzle is operating at higher-than-design pressure (excessive pump discharge pressure). Excessive nozzle pressure produces higher reaction force; the pump operator should reduce discharge to the design pressure for the line and nozzle configuration.
- 93. D** — Actively venting tank requires isolation distance, cooling water if safe, BLEVE recognition. Propane tank fires can escalate to BLEVE (boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion) when the tank's internal pressure exceeds the tank's structural capacity; protective water cools the tank surface.
- 94. D** — Explain the danger, request command and law enforcement support, continue evacuation efforts. Adult occupants generally have the right to refuse evacuation, but the fire service has the obligation to inform and request support; law enforcement can assist with refusal management.
- 95. A** — Stop, communicate, and consider retreat to a known reference using systematic search techniques. Lost reference during search requires deliberate response: stop further advance, communicate to crew, and use systematic techniques (such as wall search) to re-establish orientation.
- 96. B** — Collapse zone must be respected, defensive operations conducted, additional collapse risk evaluated. Initial collapse does not eliminate the risk of additional collapse; the operation continues to evaluate the structure while maintaining personnel safety distance.

97. B — Flammable liquids requiring isolation distance and specialized PPE for first responder approach. The hazard class 3 (red diamond placard) indicates flammable liquids; the ERG provides specific response information based on the identification.

98. D — Stop advance, communicate to crew and pump operator, retreat to safety, investigate the cause. Sudden water loss compromises the crew's ability to defend their position; retreat to a position of safety while the cause is investigated prevents being caught in the IDLH atmosphere without water.

99. A — The tree may have been the ignition source from faulty lights, dry conditions, or heat sources. Christmas trees are a recognized residential fire cause; common ignition sources include faulty/overloaded lighting, candles too close, and dry tree conditions.

100. A — The system provided early warning supporting evacuation; status should be documented for investigator. Pre-arrival activation indicates the system performed its detection function; the operational status is investigative information for the fire incident timeline.

101. D — The extended burn may have compromised structural elements; assessment should inform tactics. Extended pre-arrival fire duration increases the cumulative thermal exposure to structural elements; tactical decisions must account for the elevated collapse risk.

102. C — The trouble may have existed before the fire and could have compromised function; document it. Pre-existing fire alarm troubles indicate the system was not fully operational; documentation supports the investigation of fire detection and alarm-system performance.

103. B — Place outside collapse zone, on stable ground, secured against reaction, with unobstructed stream path. The portable monitor must be positioned for safety (outside collapse zone), stability (firm ground, secured), and effectiveness (clear stream path to the target).

104. C — The pattern is consistent with a possible ignition source at that corner; preserve for investigator. Radiating fire patterns identify potential points of origin; the area should be preserved for the qualified investigator to examine and determine cause.

105. D — The detectors were non-functional during the fire, eliminating the warning function for occupants. Without power source and batteries, smoke detectors cannot operate; the resulting lack of early warning may have allowed the fire to grow before discovery.

106. C — The fire pump may be inoperable; the standpipe/sprinkler system pressure may be inadequate. Without operation indicators, the fire pump may not be providing the expected pressure boost; the operator must compensate by ensuring adequate FDC supply pressure.

107. B — Connect to the standpipe outlet on the floor below the fire, hose pack for stairway transport. Standard high-rise operations connect on the floor below the fire to allow attack staging in a protected area, with the high-rise pack configured for stairway transport.

108. B — The pipe chase can serve as a vertical flow path for fire spread; rapid spread risk between floors. Continuous vertical pipe chases provide an unobstructed path for fire to spread between floors via convection, with the chase functioning similarly to a chimney.

109. D — The ladders provide multiple egress paths for occupants and firefighters during the operation. Multiple ground ladders to windows serve both rescue and crew egress purposes, providing redundant escape paths if the primary egress (entry door) becomes blocked.

110. D — The pump may have supply-side limitation; be prepared to reduce flow or retreat if needed. Pump pressure difficulty often originates with supply limitations; the attack crew must be prepared to adjust based on the pump operator's water-supply status.

111. C — The AC unit may circulate smoke and combustion products; system should be shut down. HVAC operation during a fire moves smoke and combustion products throughout the structure, spreading fire products to uninvolved areas and complicating the operational situation.

112. C — The victim was seeking escape; window may serve as egress with ladder placement and is investigatively relevant. Victims often move toward windows during fire conditions seeking escape or fresh air; the location is operationally relevant for rescue and investigatively relevant for understanding the incident.

113. A — Coordinate with utility for de-energization or confirm equipment is de-energized before water application. Water on energized equipment creates electrical conduction through the stream to the operator; electrical isolation precedes water application near electrical equipment.

114. A — The water may be from suppression operations, fire-damaged plumbing, or pre-existing condition. Basement water has multiple possible sources; salvage operations address the water removal and protect contents regardless of source.

115. D — The damaged service may present electrical hazard; utility contact for service isolation needed. Damaged electrical service equipment may have energized conductors exposed; the utility company must isolate the service before personnel can safely work near the damaged area.

116. A — Recognize potential ceiling failure from fire damage; be prepared for collapse and consider withdrawal. Ceiling sagging and cracking are pre-collapse warning signs; the crew must be prepared for potential failure and may need to withdraw or operate at reduced exposure.

117. A — Children may hide in unusual locations (closets, under beds, in cabinets) during fire conditions. Children commonly seek small enclosed hiding places during fire conditions; search techniques must account for these typical hiding locations.

118. C — The hot knob indicates significant fire beyond; approach with caution, attack line ready, door control. Door knob heat is a recognized indicator of fire on the opposite side; the crew should prepare for the conditions before opening, with door control and attack line readiness.

119. D — Apply water to the line to cool it, communicate to crew and pump operator, consider relocating. Hose exposed to heat can fail; cooling water on the line slows heat transfer, while relocation or repositioning addresses the underlying exposure.

120. B — The closet's enclosed configuration limits ventilation; rapid growth possible when door is opened. Closet fires often become ventilation-limited due to the enclosed space; opening the door can introduce oxygen and produce rapid fire growth requiring attack-line readiness.

121. A — The conditions indicate significant fire growth; evaluate continued interior operations carefully. Rapidly descending thick black turbulent smoke reflects active, intense fire growth; the crew must evaluate whether interior operations remain safe under the deteriorating conditions.

122. B — The lint-accumulated dryer is a potential fire cause; preserve for investigator examination. Clothes dryers with lint accumulation are a recognized residential fire cause; the area should be preserved for the qualified investigator to determine the specific cause.

123. B — Provide rapid rescue assistance, coordinate with crew for transport, prioritize victim's removal. Mobility-limited conscious victims require assistance for evacuation; the operation integrates with crew resources and EMS to support the patient's safe removal.

124. C — Pets may be present; rescue is a consideration after civilian life safety; typically in lower areas. Pet rescue is a secondary priority after civilian life safety has been addressed; common pet hiding locations include under beds and in corners.

125. A — Coordinate with utility for de-energization, isolate the panel, apply suppression after isolation. Energized electrical panel fires require electrical isolation before water application; suppression after isolation prevents electrical conduction through the stream.

126. A — The floor may be approaching failure from fire below; collapse risk for crews above; evaluate operations. Char on the underside and warmth on the surface indicate significant heat transfer through the floor; collapse risk requires immediate evaluation of crew positions above.

127. C — The clearing may reflect successful ventilation or fire-knockdown; reassess conditions and adjust tactics. Rapid smoke clearing indicates a change in conditions — possibly ventilation effectiveness or fire knockdown; the crew should reassess and adjust tactics accordingly.

128. B — Lockout/tagout procedures should be applied; technical rescue resources coordinated for extrication. Industrial entrapment requires electrical and mechanical isolation of the machinery to prevent additional injury; technical rescue provides the specialized capability for safe extrication.

129. B — Elevated temperature reflects residual heat and combustion products; SCBA and monitoring may be needed. Post-fire elevated temperatures combined with combustion products require continued respiratory protection and atmospheric monitoring during the investigation activities.

130. C — Oxygen-enriched atmospheres intensify fire; tanks present BLEVE risk; consider these hazards in operations. Medical oxygen creates oxygen-enriched local atmospheres that support more intense fire behavior; oxygen tanks present BLEVE risk requiring tactical consideration.

131. A — Elevators in firefighter service (Phase II) where available; standard elevators not used by occupants. High-rise elevators in Phase II firefighter service are operated by authorized fire personnel only; standard elevator operation by occupants creates entrapment risk during fires.

132. D — Gas leak must be coordinated with utility for shutoff; isolate area and conduct atmospheric monitoring. Post-fire gas leaks create ignition risk and toxicity hazards; utility shutoff eliminates the source, while isolation and monitoring protect personnel from atmospheric hazards.

133. C — The burner may have been ignition source or contributed to the fire; preserve for investigator. Active stove burner during a fire suggests potential cooking-related ignition; the area should be preserved for the qualified investigator to determine the specific cause.

134. B — High-pressure smoke release indicates significant fire intensity; active fire with high heat-release rates. Pressurized smoke release from openings reflects internal pressure from active intense combustion; the smoke characteristics provide tactical intelligence about fire intensity.

135. A — Operations conducted professionally; awareness of rescue potential and emotional impact; behavioral resources after. Child-occupancy incidents present heightened rescue priority and elevated emotional impact; the operational and emotional aspects are addressed through professional execution and post-incident support.

136. B — Generator produces CO accumulation in enclosed space; evacuate, monitor, shut down and relocate. Portable generators in enclosed spaces produce dangerous CO concentrations; immediate evacuation, atmospheric monitoring, and source elimination address the toxicity hazard.

137. D — Attic fire requires aggressive operations including possible vertical ventilation and structural recognition. Attic fires require active suppression with consideration of vertical ventilation for heat release and recognition of structural compromise from fire damage to roof framing.

138. C — The drop may indicate burst line, hydrant issue, or cavitation; be prepared to maintain or reduce flow. Sudden pressure drop has multiple possible causes; the attack crew must be prepared for water flow changes and possible retreat while the pump operator addresses the issue.

139. B — Cathedral ceilings create elevated smoke and heat accumulation; tactics account for height and volume. Cathedral ceilings produce larger compartment volumes with smoke and heat collecting at the apex; tactical decisions must account for the elevated heat and the volume of fire products.

140. D — Pressure depends on nozzle type: combination ~100 psi, smooth-bore ~50 psi at the nozzle. The operating pressure differs by nozzle type; the standpipe operation must deliver appropriate pressure for the specific nozzle being used.

141. A — Fireplace may have been ignition source (creosote, embers escaping, chimney issues); inspect surrounding areas. Active fireplace fire suggests possible cause through chimney creosote ignition, escaped embers, or improperly maintained chimney; surrounding areas may show fire extension.

142. D — The closed door may have been closed by wind, fire pressure, or another firefighter; reopen if appropriate. Unexpectedly closed doors during operations affect ventilation and egress; the cause should be considered and the door reopened if needed for operational flow.

143. C — Exterior fire may indicate outside ignition or interior fire venting through wall; coordinate operations. Exterior siding fire patterns have multiple possible origins; coordinated internal and external operations address both the visible exterior fire and potential interior involvement.

144. C — Withdraw to safe distance, establish isolation, coordinate hazmat and law enforcement, avoid water application. Explosive material storage creates catastrophic hazard; personnel safety is the immediate priority, with hazmat and law enforcement coordination for specialized response.

145. D — Shut down only after fire control achieved and no fire remains, with attack line in position for rekindle. Sprinkler shutdown is the controlled transition after fire control; premature shutdown risks fire redevelopment, while uncoordinated shutdown leaves no backup if rekindle occurs.

146. A — The spill may have evolved; be prepared with appropriate PPE and atmospheric monitoring on scene. Reported chemical spills can develop into emergencies (ignition, exposure, atmospheric hazards); fire-service response must be prepared with appropriate PPE and monitoring.

147. A — Appliance may have been ignition source (electrical, food, operator error); preserve electrical connections for investigator. Kitchen appliances are a common fire cause; preservation of the appliance and its electrical connections supports the qualified investigator's cause determination.

148. C — Aerosol cans heated during fire can rupture and project caps and contents; consider this hazard in tactics. Aerosol cans in fire conditions produce internal pressure from the heated contents; rupture creates projectile hazard with the burst cap and contents ejected from the can.

149. C — Commercial fire may require higher flow (2½-inch or master streams) for the larger fuel load and volumes. Commercial occupancies typically have larger compartments and higher fuel loads than residential; higher flow rates are needed to match the fire's heat-release rate.

150. D — The changes may reflect transitions in fire behavior; reassess conditions and adjust tactics accordingly. Smoke characteristic changes reflect changes in the fire dynamics (fuel involvement, ventilation status, fire stage); continuous tactical reassessment supports appropriate response.