

# PRACTICE EXAM 8: FIREFIGHTER I & II SIMULATION (150 QUESTIONS)

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1. A working incident progresses through multiple operational phases. The correct order of the four standard fireground priorities is?

- A. Property conservation, life safety, fire control, situation analysis
- B. Fire control, property conservation, situation analysis, life safety
- C. Situation analysis, fire control, property conservation, life safety
- D. Life safety, incident stabilization, property conservation, with situational analysis ongoing throughout

2. A vehicle extrication operation must proceed through five standard phases. The correct order is?

- A. Scene size-up and hazard control → vehicle stabilization → gain access → disentanglement → patient removal
- B. Vehicle stabilization → gain access → patient removal → scene size-up → disentanglement
- C. Gain access → vehicle stabilization → scene size-up → disentanglement → patient removal
- D. Patient removal → gain access → disentanglement → scene size-up → vehicle stabilization

3. A mass casualty incident is declared at a multi-vehicle highway collision. Triage tags are placed on each patient. The correct color/priority correspondence under START triage is?

- A. Red = immediate; Yellow = delayed; Green = minor walking wounded; Black = deceased/expectant
- B. Black = immediate; Red = delayed; Green = walking wounded; Yellow = deceased
- C. Yellow = immediate; Red = delayed; Black = walking wounded; Green = deceased
- D. Green = immediate; Yellow = delayed; Red = walking wounded; Black = deceased

4. A first-arriving engine at a working structure fire identifies that the scene includes a civil-unrest condition with hostile bystanders impeding fire department operations. The most appropriate initial action is to?

- A. Force the bystanders to disperse using fire apparatus
- B. Continue operations while ignoring the bystanders
- C. Engage the bystanders in direct conversation to gain cooperation
- D. Withdraw to a safe location, request law enforcement, and re-engage when scene security is established

5. A working swift-water rescue is reported. The first-arriving engine company should establish what specific operational sequence?

- A. Send firefighters into the water to reach the victim
- B. Establish scene control, request water rescue resources, set up shore-based reach-and-throw rescue options
- C. Wait at the apparatus for specialized water rescue teams
- D. Use the apparatus to push debris away from the victim's location

6. A high-angle rescue operation requires the correct sequence of system establishment. The proper order is?

- A. Establish anchors → set up rope system (working + belay) → don harnesses → conduct controlled descent or hoisting
- B. Set up rope system → establish anchors → don harnesses → conduct rescue
- C. Don harnesses → conduct descent → establish anchors → set up rope system
- D. Conduct rescue → set up rope system → establish anchors → don harnesses

7. A working agricultural rescue involves a worker entangled in machinery in a grain silo. The most significant hazards combine?

- A. Mechanical entanglement only

- B. Atmospheric contamination only
- C. Confined-space oxygen deficiency only
- D. Mechanical entanglement, oxygen deficiency, dust explosion potential, and engulfment risk

8. A grain bin entrapment requires which specific rescue equipment and approach?

- A. Grain coffer panels around the victim, atmospheric monitoring, lockout-tagout of equipment, vertical extraction technique
- B. Standard rope rescue equipment as for any vertical rescue
- C. Diving equipment for underwater rescue
- D. Standard structural firefighting equipment without modification

9. A working incident involves an active shooter scenario where fire department resources are requested for victim recovery and fire suppression. The most appropriate operational approach is?

- A. Approach the scene independently to provide rapid fire suppression
- B. Stage at a designated location until law enforcement clears the scene or establishes a warm zone with rescue task force operations
- C. Send unarmed fire department personnel into the hot zone immediately
- D. Refuse to respond until the scene is fully secured

10. A working incident on a roadway has produced multiple casualties. The Incident Command System (ICS) structure should expand to include?

- A. A single overall commander with no formal sections
- B. A medical branch only, since the incident is primarily medical
- C. A unified command with operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration sections as needed
- D. Only the operations section, since the incident has only operational needs

11. A working high-rise fire requires coordinated mutual-aid response. The most important consideration during mutual-aid command transfer is?

- A. The financial impact on the home jurisdiction
- B. A formal, documented transfer of command with situation briefing, including current status, resources, hazards, and continuing operations
- C. The personal credentials of the incoming command officer
- D. The political relationships between the involved agencies

12. A working mass casualty incident has approximately 25 patients across the spectrum of injury severity. The correct triage sequence for transport prioritization is?

- A. Walking wounded first, then most critical patients
- B. Most critical first, regardless of survivability assessment
- C. Alphabetical order of patient names
- D. Red-tagged (immediate) patients first, then yellow-tagged (delayed), then green-tagged (walking wounded)

13. A working civil-unrest incident has produced a working structure fire in an area with active hostility toward responders. The most appropriate fire department response is to?

- A. Apply master streams from a defensive position to suppress the fire
- B. Send aggressive interior attack crews to control the fire quickly
- C. Establish defensive operations with surround-and-drown tactics
- D. Coordinate with law enforcement for scene security, then conduct operations from defensive positions if security permits

14. A working trench rescue requires which specific sequence of operations?

- A. Direct rescuer entry to assess victim

B. Removal of all soil from around the victim

C. Scene size-up → atmospheric monitoring → shoring/panel installation → controlled extraction with continued atmospheric monitoring

D. Atmospheric monitoring → uncontrolled extraction → shoring as needed

15. A working confined-space rescue requires which specific sequence of operations?

A. Direct rescuer entry to assess the victim

B. Atmospheric monitoring after rescuer entry

C. Standard interior firefighting techniques with SCBA

D. Scene size-up → atmospheric monitoring → lockout/tagout → ventilation if appropriate → controlled rescue entry with retrieval system

16. A working incident involves a structure with significant historical or architectural value. The fire department operational approach should?

A. Apply maximum water aggressively to suppress the fire quickly

B. Use only foam application to minimize water damage

C. Apply only defensive operations from outside

D. Apply standard risk-management principles while considering specialized salvage techniques for historic preservation

17. A working incident at a residential structure has resulted in a firefighter casualty. The correct sequence of post-incident actions is?

A. Public media briefing → personal evaluation → documentation

B. Casualty care and transport → personnel accountability → documentation → notification of family/next of kin → support for affected crews

C. Documentation → casualty care → media briefing → family notification

D. Disciplinary review → documentation → casualty care → family notification

18. A working incident requires evacuation of a residential area due to advancing fire conditions. The correct evacuation sequence is?

- A. Notify residents → coordinate with law enforcement → confirm evacuation → document any non-compliant residents → provide reception area
- B. Begin evacuation without notification → document non-compliant residents → coordinate with law enforcement
- C. Wait for individual residents to request evacuation
- D. Coordinate with insurance companies first, then notify residents

19. A working incident at a marina has produced a fire in a boat at dock. The fire is partially involved. The most appropriate first-arrival action is to?

- A. Apply master stream from the shore to the boat
- B. Send firefighters into the water to extinguish from below
- C. Apply standard structural attack from the dock
- D. Establish scene size-up, identify hazards (fuel, electrical, water depth), and apply water from a stable position

20. A working incident involves a structure with a known explosive material storage. The first-arriving engine officer should?

- A. Apply master stream to the storage area immediately
- B. Force entry to the structure for direct attack
- C. Establish a defensive perimeter at substantial distance, coordinate with hazmat and bomb squad
- D. Operate from the standard 100-foot distance with attack lines

21. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence contained a methamphetamine lab. The correct sequence of operations for cause investigation is?

- A. Continue overhaul to find more evidence

- B. Conduct standard cause investigation immediately
- C. Stop operations, secure the area, request law enforcement and hazmat resources, document the discovery, brief the investigator
- D. Remove all suspected lab equipment for laboratory analysis

22. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence contained illegal firearms and ammunition that may have discharged during the fire. The correct sequence is?

- A. Move all firearms to an exterior location for safekeeping
- B. Stop operations in the affected area, secure the location, request law enforcement, document the firearms and ammunition in place
- C. Continue overhaul normally without modification
- D. Photograph the firearms and continue with standard operations

23. A working fire investigation has identified that the property owner has a criminal record for arson. The most appropriate Firefighter II conduct is to?

- A. Document factual observations and refer the property owner to the investigator without engaging in cause discussion
- B. Confront the property owner about the criminal record
- C. Discuss the property owner's history with the responding crews
- D. Make a personal determination that the fire was incendiary

24. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence was recently purchased with a substantial mortgage. The most appropriate Firefighter II conduct is to?

- A. Provide a personal opinion about the financial implications
- B. Discuss the financial implications with the property owner
- C. Document factual observations and report them to the investigator without speculation
- D. Confront the property owner about the recent purchase

25. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence was unoccupied at the time of fire department arrival. The correct sequence of investigator actions is?

- A. Determine the cause based on overhaul observations only
- B. Skip the investigation since no occupants were present
- C. Coordinate with insurance only
- D. Conduct comprehensive examination of the scene, interview occupants when located, examine evidence, develop hypotheses, test hypotheses

26. A working fire investigation identifies that the smoke detector batteries had been removed prior to the fire. The most appropriate Firefighter II report to the investigator is?

- A. A personal opinion about the meaning of the removal
- B. A personal opinion that the removal indicates arson
- C. A factual observation that the detector contained no batteries, with no speculation about intent
- D. A factual observation that the detector contained no batteries, with a personal interpretation noted

27. A working incident at a residential structure has been controlled. The correct sequence of post-control operations is?

- A. Repack apparatus → return to station → file report
- B. Personnel accountability → rehab as needed → overhaul preserving evidence → salvage → investigation support
- C. Salvage → overhaul → accountability → rehab → investigation support
- D. Investigation support → overhaul → salvage → personnel accountability → rehab

28. A working incident requires personnel accountability. The correct sequence for an initial PAR (Personnel Accountability Report) call is?

- A. Command requests PAR → companies report by company designation and position counts → unaccounted personnel trigger immediate MAYDAY procedures

- B. Companies report PAR independently without command request
- C. Command waits for spontaneous PAR reports from companies
- D. PAR is conducted only at the end of the incident

29. A working structure fire crew has been operating for approximately 30 minutes. The crew member shows signs of physical distress and reports chest discomfort. The correct sequence of medical assessment and care is?

- A. Continue operations and assess later
- B. Allow the crew member to rest in place
- C. Move the crew member to a safer position and reassess
- D. Withdraw the crew member to immediate medical assessment, provide emergency medical care as needed, transport for further evaluation, document the incident

30. A working incident has been controlled. The correct sequence of equipment management is?

- A. Skip equipment management to clear the scene quickly
- B. Allow the property owner to direct equipment management
- C. Conduct equipment management only at the station
- D. Account for all equipment used, inspect for damage, restock the apparatus, document any losses, prepare for next response

31. A working incident involves a structure with multiple deceased victims. The correct sequence of operations regarding the deceased is to?

- A. Move the deceased to an exterior staging area before continuing operations
- B. Note the location and condition of each deceased victim, do not disturb the remains, notify command, coordinate with the medical examiner and law enforcement
- C. Continue normal operations without modification for the deceased
- D. Photograph the deceased for the post-incident report

32. A working incident is reported at a residential structure on an extreme weather day with high wind and low humidity. The most operationally critical first-arrival concern is?

- A. The political implications of the weather conditions
- B. The risk of rapid fire spread due to wind, with possible ventilation-induced conditions and extended fire growth
- C. The standard residential firefighting hazards without modification
- D. The risk of firefighter exposure to cold weather conditions

33. A working incident involves a structure with significant snow and ice accumulation. The most operationally critical hazard is?

- A. The risk of falls on icy surfaces, frostbite, ladder placement difficulty, and weighted structural components
- B. The risk of standard fire department operations being unaffected
- C. The risk of equipment freezing in the apparatus
- D. The risk of public bystanders interfering with operations

34. A working structure fire involves a residence located on a steep hillside with limited apparatus access. The most appropriate operational approach is?

- A. Position the apparatus at the bottom of the hill, deploy hose stretches uphill, identify alternative water supplies, and adjust tactics for the access challenge
- B. Refuse to operate due to access limitations
- C. Force the apparatus onto the steep hillside regardless of safety
- D. Apply master streams from a distant safe location

35. A working structure fire occurs during a power outage. The most operationally critical concern is?

- A. The political implications of the power outage

- B. The financial implications of the power outage for the utility company
- C. The historical pattern of power outage incidents in the jurisdiction
- D. The reduced effectiveness of building fire protection (sprinklers, fire pumps, alarm systems) without power, and the safety considerations for occupants without lighting

36. A working structure fire occurs during a freeze-warning event with sub-freezing temperatures. The most operationally critical concern is?

- A. The political implications of the freezing temperatures
- B. The financial implications of freeze damage to the structure
- C. The historical pattern of freeze-related incidents in the jurisdiction
- D. The risk of freezing hoses, frozen hydrants, ice formation on equipment, and crew cold injury

37. A working structure fire occurs in a residence with multiple companion animals (dogs, cats). The correct sequence of operations regarding the animals is?

- A. Ignore the animals during operations
- B. Search for and remove animals when conditions permit, document their location and disposition, coordinate with animal control if needed
- C. Move all animals to an exterior location immediately as the first priority
- D. Apply specialized PPE for animal handling before all other operations

38. A working incident at a residence involves a violent occupant who is interfering with operations. The correct sequence of fire department action is?

- A. Continue operations and ignore the violent occupant
- B. Engage the violent occupant in conversation to defuse the situation
- C. Withdraw to a safe location, coordinate with law enforcement, document the interaction, re-engage when scene security is established
- D. Confront the violent occupant directly to gain compliance

39. A working incident involves a residence in an isolated rural area with no hydrant supply. The correct sequence of water supply establishment is?

- A. Operate from tank water only for the duration of the incident
- B. Wait for a fire engine with sufficient tank capacity
- C. Apply foam to compensate for the limited water supply
- D. Establish tanker shuttle operations with portable tank, identify static water sources for drafting, plan extended operations

40. A working fire investigation has been initiated. The correct sequence of scientific method application is?

- A. Define the problem → collect data → analyze data → develop hypothesis → test hypothesis → select final hypothesis
- B. Develop hypothesis first → collect data to support → select final hypothesis
- C. Define the problem → develop hypothesis → select final hypothesis → collect data
- D. Collect data → select final hypothesis → develop hypothesis → analyze data

41. A working fire investigation has identified that the fire's cause is undetermined despite thorough examination. The most appropriate final determination is?

- A. Force a determination of accidental cause to close the investigation
- B. Conclude "undetermined" if the evidence does not support a specific cause hypothesis
- C. Conclude "incendiary" by default for undetermined cases
- D. Refuse to complete the investigation pending additional resources

42. A working incident requires the establishment of a media briefing area at the scene. The correct location of the media area is?

- A. Adjacent to the involved structure for media access

- B. At the incident command post for direct access to command
- C. At a designated location distant from operations, accessible without interfering with operations, with media liaison/PIO assignment
- D. At the apparatus parking area for vehicle access

43. A working incident involves a residential structure with significant religious or cultural significance to the occupants. The most appropriate operational approach is to?

- A. Apply standard firefighting techniques without modification
- B. Apply standard firefighting techniques while accommodating reasonable cultural/religious considerations during salvage and post-incident operations
- C. Refuse to operate until cultural concerns are resolved
- D. Apply only defensive operations to avoid cultural conflicts

44. A working incident at a residential structure has produced a working fire that has been controlled. The correct sequence of property owner communication is?

- A. Immediate detailed discussion of the cause and origin
- B. Provide a detailed financial assessment of the damage
- C. Make commitments about insurance settlement timelines
- D. Direct the property owner to a safe location, provide brief information about the operations conducted, refer official questions to the investigator, connect with available resources

45. A working fire investigation has identified that a fire occurred during construction work on a residence. The most likely contributing factors include?

- A. The political implications of the construction work
- B. The financial impact on the property owner
- C. Possible heat-source proximity (welding, cutting torches), combustible materials, lack of permanent fire-protection systems, and possible electrical modifications
- D. The historical significance of the construction company

46. A working incident at a community emergency shelter involves a working fire. The most operationally critical concern is?

- A. The financial impact on the community
- B. The political implications of the shelter incident
- C. The historical pattern of shelter fires
- D. The high occupancy of vulnerable populations, the dependency of occupants on the shelter, and the disruption of community emergency services

47. A working incident at a school facility during school hours involves a working fire. The correct sequence of operations is?

- A. Conduct standard residential firefighting
- B. Coordinate with school administration for evacuation status, conduct simultaneous evacuation accountability and suppression, prioritize life safety in high-occupancy areas
- C. Wait for school to be dismissed before any operations
- D. Apply master streams from the exterior only

48. A working incident involves a daycare facility during operating hours. The most operationally critical first-arrival concern is?

- A. The financial implications for the daycare business
- B. The political implications of the daycare incident
- C. The accountability and evacuation of young children, with special attention to specific age groups and special-needs children
- D. The historical pattern of daycare fires

49. A working incident involves a hospital with patients who cannot self-evacuate. The most operationally critical concern is?

- A. The financial implications for the hospital

B. Coordinated evacuation or defend-in-place strategy with hospital staff, with focus on patients in critical care areas

C. The political implications of the hospital incident

D. The historical pattern of hospital fires

50. A working incident involves a nursing home with significant numbers of residents requiring assistance. The most operationally critical concern is?

A. The political implications of the nursing home incident

B. The financial implications for the facility

C. The historical pattern of nursing home fires

D. Coordinated evacuation or defend-in-place strategy with facility staff, with focus on residents requiring assistance

51. A working incident at a correctional facility involves a working fire. The correct operational approach is?

A. Coordinate with correctional staff for security, conduct operations only in areas cleared for entry, maintain security awareness throughout

B. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques without modification

C. Refuse to operate until inmate movement is resolved

D. Apply master streams from the exterior only

52. A working incident at a religious assembly with a large congregation involves a working fire. The most operationally critical concern is?

A. Coordinated evacuation of the congregation, with priority for elderly and disabled attendees

B. The financial implications for the religious organization

- C. The political implications of the religious incident
- D. The historical pattern of religious assembly fires

53. A working incident involves a museum or library with significant cultural assets. The correct operational approach is to?

- A. Apply maximum water aggressively without modification
- B. Refuse to operate to avoid water damage
- C. Apply standard risk-management principles, prioritize life safety, then consider specialized salvage techniques for cultural assets
- D. Apply only foam application to all surfaces

54. A working incident involves a private aircraft that has crashed and is partially involved in fire. The correct first-arrival approach is to?

- A. Establish scene size-up, identify hazards (fuel, ejection seats, weapons systems on military aircraft, composite materials), coordinate with aviation specialists, position attack lines for fuel-fire suppression
- B. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques
- C. Apply master streams from the exterior immediately
- D. Refuse to operate due to aviation hazards

55. A working incident involves a railway accident with hazardous materials. The correct first-arrival approach is to?

- A. Establish substantial isolation distance, identify the materials via placards and shipping papers, coordinate with railway hazmat resources, await hazmat team for tactical approach
- B. Approach the railway cars to identify the materials directly

- C. Apply master streams to all railway cars from a distance
- D. Apply foam application to all visible fluid spills

56. A working incident involves a pipeline rupture with flammable gas release. The most appropriate first-arrival action is to?

- A. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques
- B. Send firefighters into the pipeline area to assess
- C. Apply water to the pipeline to cool it during operations
- D. Establish substantial isolation distance, coordinate with the pipeline company for shutoff, position protective lines to address ignition or exposure, await specialized hazmat resources

57. A working incident involves a large outdoor wildland fire approaching residential structures. The correct operational sequence is?

- A. Pre-incident hazard reduction → resource staging → triage of structures (defendable vs not defendable) → preparation of defendable structures → defensive operations during fire passage → post-passage assessment and overhaul
- B. Aggressive interior attack on the approaching fire
- C. Refuse to operate due to wildland hazards
- D. Apply only structural firefighting techniques

58. A working incident involves a wind turbine fire at a renewable energy facility. The most appropriate operational approach is?

- A. Send firefighters up the tower to attempt suppression

- B. Apply master streams from below the turbine
- C. Establish substantial isolation distance, coordinate with the wind farm operator for shutdown, allow the fire to burn out if access is impossible, conduct fire watch after burnout
- D. Apply foam application to the turbine blades

59. A working incident involves an underground or subway fire. The most operationally critical concern is?

- A. The political implications of the underground fire
- B. The financial implications for the transit authority
- C. The historical pattern of underground fires
- D. The combination of confined space, complex ventilation, transportation hazards, large numbers of evacuees, and difficult access for fire department operations

60. A working incident at a hazmat facility has produced a release of toxic gas. The correct sequence of fire department operations is?

- A. Apply master streams to disperse the gas immediately
- B. Send firefighters into the release area to identify the gas
- C. Establish isolation distance and protective action distance per ERG, identify the gas via placards/SDS/shipping papers, coordinate with hazmat resources, conduct only defensive operations until hazmat team arrives
- D. Apply foam application to the release area

61. A working incident at a transportation accident has produced multiple casualties with possible spinal injuries. The correct extrication approach is to?

- A. Stabilize the vehicle, apply cervical spine precautions to each patient, use rapid-extrication techniques only when the scene becomes unsafe
- B. Remove all patients immediately without spinal precautions
- C. Wait for EMS to handle all patient movement
- D. Apply standard structural firefighting techniques to the vehicle

62. A working incident has produced a large number of evacuees who require shelter. The correct fire department coordination is to?

- A. Provide shelter at the fire station for all evacuees
- B. Direct evacuees to find their own accommodations
- C. Refuse to coordinate evacuation shelter
- D. Coordinate with local emergency management, American Red Cross, or local shelter agencies for evacuation reception center setup

63. A working incident has been controlled after multiple hours of operation. Crew members show signs of significant fatigue. The correct sequence of crew management is?

- A. Continue operations until shift change
- B. Allow crews to rest at the apparatus while overhaul continues
- C. Rotate fatigued crews to rehab for assessment, hydration, food, and rest, replace with fresh crews for continued operations
- D. Push crews through fatigue with caffeine and food

64. A working incident at a multi-story residential structure has produced multiple casualties. The correct triage and transport prioritization is?

- A. Transport critical patients first, regardless of survivability
- B. Transport patients in order of discovery

C. Transport in alphabetical order by patient name

D. Triage all patients using START (or equivalent), prioritize immediate (red) patients for transport, coordinate with EMS for transport coordination

65. A working incident has involved a working structure fire with multiple firefighter MAYDAY transmissions. The correct command response is?

A. Continue all operations and address MAYDAYs in order received

B. Activate RIC for each MAYDAY, request additional alarm resources, maintain situational awareness, coordinate the rescue operations

C. Withdraw all personnel from the structure immediately

D. Skip the MAYDAY procedures since multiple are occurring

66. A working structure fire has been controlled. Investigation has identified evidence of a possible homicide that preceded the fire. The correct fire department conduct is to?

A. Continue normal overhaul to find more evidence

B. Make a personal determination about the homicide

C. Discuss the suspected homicide with the media

D. Stop operations in the affected area, secure the location, notify command and law enforcement, document the observations factually

67. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence had recent renovation work that may have created code violations. The most appropriate investigator action is to?

A. Conclude the cause as code-violation-related without further examination

B. Skip the investigation since the renovations are unrelated

C. Examine the renovation work for possible contribution to the fire cause and code violations, coordinate with the building department for follow-up enforcement

D. Issue citations for the code violations during the fire investigation

68. A working incident involves an active firework display that has malfunctioned and ignited combustible materials. The most appropriate first-arrival approach is to?

A. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques

B. Establish substantial isolation distance, identify unfired devices that may still ignite, coordinate with the firework operator for safe handling, apply protective lines to exposures

C. Send firefighters directly to the firework launch site for inspection

D. Apply master streams to the entire firework display area

69. A working incident involves a residential structure with a possible methamphetamine lab. The most operationally critical concern is?

A. The hazardous chemicals present, possible booby traps, contaminated atmosphere, and unstable precursors and waste

B. The political implications of identifying a meth lab

C. The historical pattern of meth lab fires in the jurisdiction

D. The financial implications for the property owner

70. A working incident involves a vehicle that has crashed into a building. The most operationally critical concern is?

A. The combination of vehicle hazards (fuel, electrical, airbags), structural compromise of the building, and possible patients in both the vehicle and the building

B. The political implications of the crash

C. The financial implications for the involved parties

D. The historical pattern of vehicle-into-building incidents

71. A working incident at a residential structure has been controlled. The correct sequence of overhaul operations is?

- A. Begin overhaul throughout the structure simultaneously
- B. Conduct PAR, assess crew condition, plan overhaul priorities (preserving evidence in area of origin), conduct overhaul with thermal imaging support, address hidden fire as identified, complete with final scene check
- C. Conduct overhaul only in the area of origin
- D. Skip overhaul to clear the scene quickly

72. A working incident at a high-rise office building has produced significant smoke distribution through HVAC systems. The correct sequence of operations is?

- A. Coordinate with building HVAC controls to isolate the fire floor's HVAC, conduct evacuation of upper floors via the protected stairwell, apply standpipe operations from the floor below the fire
- B. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques
- C. Apply master streams from the exterior
- D. Refuse to operate due to high-rise complexity

73. A working incident requires the establishment of a Rescue Task Force in coordination with law enforcement during an active shooter scenario. The correct operational structure is?

- A. Establish a unified command with law enforcement, designate the Rescue Task Force composition (typically including fire/EMS with police protection), operate in the warm zone for victim extraction
- B. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques
- C. Operate independently of law enforcement
- D. Refuse to enter any area near the active shooter scene

74. A working incident has produced multiple cascading effects (initial fire spreading to other structures, multiple casualties, infrastructure damage). The correct command structure is?

- A. Maintain a single overall commander
- B. Expand to incident command with operations, planning, logistics, and finance/admin sections; establish unified command if multiple agencies are involved; consider Area Command for multiple incidents
- C. Apply standard incident command for a single incident
- D. Refuse to expand command structure regardless of incident complexity

75. A working incident has been controlled after extended operations. The correct sequence of demobilization is?

- A. Apparatus and crew leave the scene immediately
- B. Verify all personnel accounted for, restock equipment, document the incident, coordinate with other agencies, transfer responsibility for the scene to the appropriate authority, return to service
- C. Allow each company to demobilize independently
- D. Skip demobilization to clear the scene quickly

76. A working fire investigation requires the establishment of a fire investigation team. The correct team composition typically includes?

- A. Fire personnel only without law enforcement involvement
- B. Insurance representatives only
- C. The property owner directing the investigation
- D. The fire investigator, possibly fire department fire investigators, law enforcement for criminal cases, electrical inspectors as needed, and ATF for federal cases

77. A working fire investigation has identified that the fire was likely accidental but the property owner is requesting that it be classified as incendiary for insurance purposes. The correct investigator response is to?

- A. Comply with the property owner's request
- B. Document the evidence and conclude the cause based on the scientific method, not on property owner preference
- C. Refer the property owner to the insurance company
- D. Issue a citation to the property owner for fraudulent request

78. A working fire investigation has identified that the fire occurred during a power surge from the utility grid. The most likely cause determination involves?

- A. The political implications of the power surge
- B. Electrical equipment damaged by the surge, possibly with associated ignition of combustibles
- C. The financial impact on the utility company
- D. The historical pattern of power surges in the area

79. A working fire investigation has identified that the fire occurred during a lightning storm. The most likely cause determination involves?

- A. The political implications of the weather conditions
- B. The financial impact of the storm
- C. Lightning strike to the structure, possibly with electrical damage and resulting ignition
- D. The historical pattern of lightning strikes in the area

80. A working fire investigation has been initiated. The Firefighter II is asked by the investigator about specific observations during the initial size-up. The most appropriate response is to?

- A. Provide a personal opinion about the meaning of the observations
- B. Decline to provide observations pending personal counsel
- C. Provide observations only in writing for legal protection
- D. Provide accurate, factual observations of conditions, location of fire, presence of any occupants, and any indicators noticed on arrival

81. A working incident at a residential structure has been controlled. The correct sequence of post-incident records is?

- A. Document the incident in the records management system, include the report content, ensure chain-of-custody documentation for any evidence, brief command on findings
- B. Skip documentation to clear the scene quickly
- C. Document only the personal observations of the Firefighter II
- D. Allow the property owner to direct the documentation

82. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence had recent appliance installations. The most appropriate investigator action is to?

- A. Conclude the cause as appliance-installation-related without further examination
- B. Skip the investigation since the appliance is unrelated
- C. Examine the appliance installation for proper procedures, electrical connections, and possible contribution to the fire
- D. Issue a citation for improper appliance installation

83. A working incident has produced multiple firefighter exposures to a possible biohazard (blood, body fluids). The correct sequence of exposure management is?

- A. Continue operations and address exposure later
- B. Allow each firefighter to manage their own exposure
- C. Document each exposure, provide immediate first-aid as needed, coordinate with the local hospital for evaluation, follow up with the department's exposure control program
- D. Refuse to operate due to biohazard risk

84. A working incident at a residence has produced a flash fire that injured a firefighter. The correct sequence of injury management is?

- A. Continue operations and address the injury later
- B. Withdraw the injured firefighter to medical care, conduct PAR for the remaining crew, assess the conditions that caused the flash fire, modify tactics as appropriate, document the incident for departmental safety analysis
- C. Apply standard firefighting techniques without modification
- D. Refuse to operate due to the injury

85. A working incident has produced a possible chemical exposure to firefighting personnel. The correct sequence is?

- A. Continue operations and address exposure later
- B. Allow each firefighter to assess their own exposure
- C. Coordinate with hazmat resources to identify the chemical, conduct decontamination as needed, provide medical evaluation, document exposures for follow-up
- D. Refuse to operate due to chemical exposure risk

86. A working incident at a residential structure has been controlled. A firefighter is asked about the cause of the fire by a member of the public at the scene. The most appropriate response is?

- A. Refer the question to the fire investigator and command, do not provide personal opinions about the cause
- B. Provide a personal opinion about the cause to satisfy the public's curiosity
- C. Discuss the suspected cause with the public to provide community education
- D. Provide a detailed financial assessment of the damage

87. A working incident at a residential structure has been controlled. A firefighter is asked about the cause of the fire by a news reporter at the scene. The most appropriate response is?

- A. Provide a personal opinion about the cause to the reporter
- B. Refer the reporter to the Public Information Officer or designated spokesperson, do not provide personal opinions
- C. Discuss the suspected cause publicly to provide community awareness
- D. Provide a detailed assessment of the damage and likely settlement

88. A working fire investigation has been initiated. The correct chain of custody documentation includes?

- A. Each transfer of evidence from collection through laboratory analysis and any proceedings, with date, time, person involved, and condition noted
- B. Only the initial collection of evidence
- C. Only the laboratory analysis of evidence
- D. Only the trial presentation of evidence

89. A working incident at a commercial occupancy has been controlled. The most appropriate sequence of business owner communication is?

- A. Immediate detailed discussion of the cause and origin

B. A detailed financial assessment of the damage

C. Direct the business owner to a safe location, provide brief information about the operations conducted, refer official questions to the investigator, connect with available resources, brief on next steps including business interruption considerations

D. Make commitments about insurance settlement timelines

90. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence is part of an active criminal investigation. The correct fire department conduct is to?

A. Continue normal operations without modification

B. Conduct fire investigation independent of law enforcement

C. Refuse to coordinate with law enforcement

D. Coordinate operations with law enforcement, preserve evidence per their direction, document the operations for the investigation

91. A working incident at a residence has produced suspicion of child abuse based on observations during fire operations. The correct firefighter response is to?

A. Continue normal operations and discuss the suspicions with the crew

B. Confront the property owner about the suspected abuse

C. Document the observations factually, report through the appropriate chain (department procedures and applicable mandatory reporter requirements)

D. Discuss the suspicions with the media

92. A working incident at a residence has produced suspicion of elder abuse based on observations during fire operations. The correct firefighter response is to?

A. Continue normal operations and discuss the suspicions with the crew

- B. Document the observations factually, report through the appropriate chain (department procedures and applicable mandatory reporter requirements for adult protective services)
- C. Confront the property owner about the suspected abuse
- D. Discuss the suspicions with the media

93. A working incident at a residence has produced a domestic violence situation, with the victim still on scene. The correct firefighter response is to?

- A. Coordinate with law enforcement for victim safety, provide medical care as needed, connect the victim with appropriate resources, document the situation factually
- B. Continue normal operations and ignore the domestic violence situation
- C. Confront the suspected aggressor directly
- D. Discuss the situation with the media

94. A working incident has been controlled. The Firefighter II is asked by command to conduct a post-incident review with the crew. The correct sequence is?

- A. Lecture the crew without allowing questions
- B. Refuse the assignment because post-incident review is the chief officer's responsibility
- C. Provide only positive feedback to avoid criticism
- D. Facilitate active discussion of the operations, identify learning points and lessons learned, encourage participation from all crew members, document outcomes for departmental follow-up

95. A working incident has been controlled. The correct sequence of equipment decontamination is?

- A. Skip decontamination to clear the scene quickly
- B. Allow each firefighter to decontaminate independently

- C. Conduct gross decontamination on scene before doffing PPE, transport contaminated PPE in sealed bags, conduct advanced decontamination at the station, document decontamination activities
- D. Conduct decontamination only if obvious contamination is present

96. A working incident has resulted in firefighter cancer surveillance program participation. The correct firefighter conduct is to?

- A. Refuse to participate in the program
- B. Participate selectively based on personal interest
- C. Participate in the program as required, follow the recommended medical evaluations and exposure documentation
- D. Discuss the program details with the media

97. A working incident has produced firefighter exposure to combustion products. The correct exposure reduction sequence is?

- A. Apply standard firefighting techniques without modification
- B. Apply SCBA discipline during all operations including overhaul, conduct gross decontamination on scene, shower immediately after return, document exposures for the cancer surveillance program
- C. Apply SCBA only during initial attack
- D. Refuse to operate due to exposure risk

98. A working incident has produced firefighter behavioral health concerns following a particularly traumatic incident. The correct support sequence is?

- A. Allow the firefighter to handle the situation independently
- B. Provide immediate critical incident stress management, refer to employee assistance program or behavioral health resources, follow up with the firefighter over time

- C. Refuse to discuss the situation
- D. Apply formal disciplinary action for showing weakness

99. A working incident has produced peer support needs among the crew. The correct support approach is?

- A. Refuse to discuss peer support
- B. Allow the crew to handle the situation independently
- C. Coordinate with peer support program (where available), provide initial peer-level support, refer to formal resources as needed
- D. Apply formal disciplinary action for showing weakness

100. A working fire investigation has identified evidence that suggests a possible criminal act by the property owner. The correct sequence of fire department conduct is?

- A. Confront the property owner with the evidence
- B. Document the observations factually, secure the evidence in place, coordinate with the fire investigator and law enforcement, continue assigned duties without engaging the property owner about cause
- C. Discuss the suspicions with the responding crews
- D. Make a personal determination about the criminal act

101. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence had a recent insurance policy increase. The most appropriate Firefighter II conduct is to?

- A. Confront the property owner about the policy increase
- B. Provide factual observations to the investigator without speculation

- C. Make a personal determination about the cause based on the policy
- D. Discuss the policy details with the media

102. A working incident has been controlled. The correct sequence of equipment return to service is?

- A. Skip equipment management to clear the scene quickly
- B. Allow each firefighter to manage their own equipment
- C. Apply equipment to the next response without inspection
- D. Inspect equipment for damage, decontaminate as appropriate, restock to standard inventory, document any damage or losses, prepare for next response

103. A working incident has produced apparatus damage during operations. The correct sequence of apparatus management is?

- A. Continue using the apparatus without modification
- B. Allow each firefighter to assess apparatus damage independently
- C. Skip apparatus assessment to clear the scene quickly
- D. Conduct post-incident inspection, document any damage with photos, coordinate with apparatus maintenance for repairs, place out of service if safety-critical damage is identified

104. A working fire investigation has been initiated. The investigator's primary tool for cause-and-origin determination is?

- A. Personal experience and intuition
- B. The financial impact of the fire
- C. The scientific method, including evidence-based hypothesis development and testing
- D. The political implications of the cause determination

105. A working fire investigation has produced an incendiary cause determination. The correct fire department response is to?

- A. Conclude the investigation and clear the scene
- B. Coordinate with law enforcement for criminal investigation, preserve evidence per investigator direction, support law enforcement procedures
- C. Confront the suspected perpetrator
- D. Discuss the determination with the media

106. A working incident at a residential structure has been controlled. The correct sequence of crew accountability is?

- A. Skip accountability to clear the scene quickly
- B. Allow each crew member to manage their own accountability
- C. Conduct accountability only at the start of the incident
- D. Confirm all crew members accounted for at PAR call, verify positions and assignments, address any unaccounted personnel immediately with MAYDAY procedures

107. A working incident has produced an unexpected outcome (such as a structural collapse during operations). The correct command response is?

- A. Conduct immediate PAR, assess for casualties, modify tactics based on the new conditions, request additional resources as needed, brief command on the new situation
- B. Continue operations without modification
- C. Refuse to acknowledge the unexpected outcome
- D. Apply standard procedures without adapting to the situation

108. A working incident at a residence has produced witness reports of unusual behavior by the property owner before the fire. The most appropriate Firefighter II conduct is to?

- A. Confront the property owner about the witness reports
- B. Document the witness reports factually, refer the reports to the investigator, do not engage in cause discussion with the witnesses
- C. Discuss the witness reports publicly
- D. Make a personal determination about the cause based on the witness reports

109. A working fire investigation has been initiated. The investigator is asked by the property owner about the timeline of the investigation. The most appropriate response is?

- A. Refuse to discuss the timeline
- B. Provide a guaranteed timeline of completion
- C. Provide a general overview of the investigation process and the expected timeline, refer specific questions to the appropriate authority
- D. Discuss the cause determination immediately

110. A working incident at a residence has produced multiple deaths. The correct fire department coordination with the medical examiner is?

- A. Continue normal operations without coordination
- B. Move all deceased to an exterior staging area before continuing operations
- C. Refuse to coordinate with the medical examiner
- D. Coordinate with the medical examiner for victim identification and disposition, preserve evidence in place, support the investigation

111. A working fire investigation has been initiated. The Firefighter II is asked by the investigator about specific items in the area of origin. The most appropriate response is?

- A. Provide a personal opinion about the meaning of the items
- B. Provide accurate, factual observations of items, their location, and conditions during operations
- C. Decline to provide observations pending personal counsel
- D. Discuss the items publicly to provide community education

112. A working incident has produced apparatus and equipment that requires advanced decontamination. The correct sequence is?

- A. Apply standard cleaning procedures to all equipment
- B. Apply specialized decontamination only to obvious contamination
- C. Use the equipment without decontamination if it appears clean
- D. Apply gross decontamination on scene, transport contaminated equipment in sealed bags, conduct advanced decontamination at the station with appropriate cleaning products and procedures

113. A working incident has produced firefighter exposure to a known carcinogen. The correct documentation sequence is?

- A. Document the exposure in the firefighter's personal record, report to the department's exposure control program, document the cancer surveillance program contact, follow up with medical evaluations as recommended
- B. Ignore the exposure since it is part of the job
- C. Document the exposure only if symptoms appear
- D. Discuss the exposure publicly to provide community awareness

114. A working incident has produced firefighter exposure to bloodborne pathogens. The correct response sequence is?

- A. Continue operations and address exposure later

- B. Allow the firefighter to handle the exposure independently
- C. Provide immediate first-aid as needed, coordinate medical evaluation, document the exposure per the department's bloodborne pathogens program, follow up with monitoring as required
- D. Refuse to operate due to bloodborne pathogen risk

115. A working incident at a residence has been controlled. The Firefighter II is asked by command to write a post-incident report. The correct report content includes?

- A. Personal opinions about the cause of the fire
- B. The estimated dollar value of damage at the scene
- C. Conditions on arrival, operations conducted, observations during operations, unusual findings, and any specific personnel actions during the incident
- D. Personal evaluations of crew members' performance

116. A working incident has produced significant smoke distribution beyond the immediate fire area. The correct fire department coordination is?

- A. Coordinate with the affected residents/businesses for safety information, recommend HVAC adjustments to limit smoke spread, document the smoke distribution for the post-incident report
- B. Refuse to coordinate with affected parties
- C. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques without modification
- D. Apply only defensive operations to avoid affecting other properties

117. A working incident has produced apparatus that has been involved in a minor collision while responding. The correct sequence of apparatus management is?

- A. Apply the apparatus to the response without modification

- B. Document the collision, assess apparatus safety, place out of service if needed, coordinate with apparatus maintenance, document the incident
- C. Continue using the apparatus and address the collision later
- D. Refuse to use the apparatus regardless of damage

118. A working incident has produced a personal injury to a firefighter during operations. The correct sequence of injury management is?

- A. Provide immediate medical care, document the injury, coordinate transportation for evaluation as needed, complete required department injury reports, follow up with workers' compensation procedures
- B. Continue operations and address the injury later
- C. Allow the firefighter to manage the injury independently
- D. Refuse to operate due to the injury

119. A working incident at a residence has produced significant water damage. The correct salvage approach is?

- A. Apply maximum water aggressively without modification
- B. Refuse to operate to avoid water damage
- C. Cover items with salvage covers, direct water out of the structure with chutes, remove water with pumps if needed, prioritize the protection of irreplaceable items
- D. Allow the property owner to direct salvage operations

120. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence had recent electrical work performed without proper permits. The most appropriate investigator action is to?

- A. Conclude the cause as electrical-work-related without further examination

- B. Examine the electrical work for quality, possible code violations, and contribution to the fire, coordinate with the building department for follow-up enforcement
- C. Skip the investigation since the electrical work is unrelated
- D. Issue a citation for the unpermitted work

121. A working incident at a residence has produced a possible carbon monoxide exposure to occupants. The correct fire department response is?

- A. Allow the occupants to handle the exposure independently
- B. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques without modification
- C. Apply master streams to the residence to displace the carbon monoxide
- D. Conduct atmospheric monitoring to confirm CO concentration, coordinate with EMS for occupant evaluation, identify and isolate the CO source, ventilate the structure, document the incident

122. A working incident at a commercial occupancy has produced a working fire with significant smoke production. The correct sequence of operations is?

- A. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques without modification
- B. Apply master streams from the exterior only
- C. Coordinate with the building's HVAC controls to isolate smoke spread, conduct attack from the appropriate position, support sprinkler operations through the FDC, conduct primary search as conditions permit, conduct ventilation in coordination with attack
- D. Refuse to operate due to commercial occupancy complexity

123. A working incident at a residential structure has produced a working fire with a potentially trapped occupant on the second floor. The correct first-arrival sequence is?

- A. Skip primary search to focus on suppression

- B. Apply master streams from the exterior to suppress the fire first
- C. Continue operations without considering the trapped occupant
- D. Establish water supply, position attack line for fire control on the involved floor, simultaneously conduct primary search of the second floor (or VES of the occupant's likely location), coordinate ventilation, request additional resources

124. A working incident at a residential structure has produced a working basement fire with the first floor uninvolved. The correct attack sequence is?

- A. Position attack line for basement fire attack, with consideration of basement attack approach (interior stairway descent, exterior basement window, or coordinated transitional attack from exterior basement window), conduct simultaneous primary search of the first floor and above, ventilate per the attack approach
- B. Apply master streams from the exterior only
- C. Force entry to the basement and apply aggressive interior attack immediately
- D. Refuse to operate due to basement complexity

125. A working incident at a residential structure has produced a working attic fire. The correct attack sequence is?

- A. Apply master streams from the exterior to the entire structure
- B. Apply aggressive interior attack to the attic from the floor below
- C. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques without modification
- D. Position attack line for attic fire attack (typically from the floor below or via roof opening), with consideration of structural compromise from the fire, conduct simultaneous primary search of the floors below, ventilate per the attack approach

126. A working incident has produced an incident-specific operational priority change. The correct command response is?

- A. Continue operations without modification
- B. Refuse to acknowledge the priority change
- C. Reassess the situation, communicate the priority change to all crews, modify tactics based on the new priorities, document the change for the post-incident report
- D. Apply standard procedures without adapting to the situation

127. A working incident has produced a situation where the standard operating procedures do not apply. The correct firefighter response is to?

- A. Apply established operational principles (risk management, accountability, communications), use sound judgment based on training, communicate with command, document the situation for the post-incident report
- B. Refuse to operate due to procedural ambiguity
- C. Apply standard procedures regardless of applicability
- D. Allow the property owner to direct operations

128. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence had a possible insurance fraud history. The most appropriate Firefighter II conduct is to?

- A. Confront the property owner about the fraud history
- B. Document factual observations and refer the property owner to the investigator without engaging in cause discussion
- C. Discuss the fraud history with the responding crews
- D. Make a personal determination about the cause based on the fraud history

129. A working incident has produced an unusual structural collapse pattern that may have legal implications. The correct sequence of operations is?

- A. Continue normal operations without modification
- B. Refuse to operate due to legal implications
- C. Document the collapse pattern factually, preserve evidence as appropriate, coordinate with the investigator and any required regulatory authorities (OSHA for collapse, building department for code issues)
- D. Apply maximum water to suppress the collapse area immediately

130. A working incident at a residence has produced an unusual fire pattern. The most appropriate Firefighter II conduct is to?

- A. Document the fire pattern factually, preserve evidence as appropriate, notify the investigator, do not engage in personal interpretation
- B. Provide a personal opinion about the meaning of the pattern
- C. Confront the property owner about the unusual pattern
- D. Discuss the pattern publicly to provide community education

131. A working incident has produced witness reports that conflict with the firefighter's observations. The correct response is to?

- A. Document both the firefighter's observations and the witness reports factually, refer all reports to the investigator, do not engage in resolving conflicts
- B. Reject the witness reports as unreliable
- C. Modify the firefighter's observations to match the witness reports
- D. Discuss the conflicts with the witnesses to resolve them

132. A working fire investigation has identified that the cause is electrical, with the specific fault in the building's wiring. The most appropriate investigator response is to?

- A. Issue a citation to the property owner for the electrical fault

- B. Coordinate with the building department for code review and enforcement of any code violations, with the electrical inspector as needed
- C. Refuse to investigate further pending additional resources
- D. Conclude the investigation without code review

133. A working incident has produced multiple types of evidence (physical, photographic, witness statements). The correct sequence of evidence handling is?

- A. Move all evidence to a single location for examination
- B. Apply standard procedures to all evidence types
- C. Skip evidence handling to clear the scene quickly
- D. Handle each evidence type per its specific requirements (physical evidence preserved in place or with chain of custody, photographic evidence documented with metadata, witness statements collected with appropriate procedures)

134. A working incident at a residence has produced suspicions of insurance fraud based on observations during the fire. The correct response is to?

- A. Confront the property owner about the suspected fraud
- B. Document the observations factually, refer the observations to the investigator and (if appropriate) the insurance company's special investigations unit, do not engage in cause discussion
- C. Discuss the suspicions with the responding crews
- D. Make a personal determination about the fraud

135. A working incident has produced the need for additional resources beyond the initial response. The correct command response is to?

- A. Request additional resources based on personal preference

- B. Continue operations with the initial response only
- C. Request additional resources based on assessed needs (additional alarms, mutual aid, specialty teams), brief incoming resources on the situation, integrate them into the operational structure
- D. Refuse to request additional resources

136. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence had multiple cats and dogs at the time of the fire. The most appropriate investigator approach to the animals as part of the investigation is to?

- A. Confront the property owner about the animals
- B. Discuss the animals publicly to provide community education
- C. Make a personal determination about the animals' role
- D. Document the location and condition of the animals factually, coordinate with animal control for animal disposition, consider the animals' behavior or location as potential investigative information

137. A working incident has produced a need for unified command across multiple agencies. The correct unified command structure is?

- A. A single overall commander from the most senior agency
- B. A separate command for each agency, operating independently
- C. Representatives from each agency forming the unified command, with shared decision-making and a single operational structure
- D. The first-arriving agency assumes complete command of all agencies

138. A working incident has produced an operational pause due to a safety concern. The correct command response is to?

- A. Continue operations without addressing the safety concern

- B. Pause operations, conduct PAR, assess the safety concern, modify tactics or withdraw as appropriate, communicate the situation to all crews and command, document the pause for the post-incident report
- C. Refuse to acknowledge the safety concern
- D. Apply standard procedures without adapting to the situation

139. A working fire investigation has been initiated. The investigator is examining the scene for evidence of the fire's origin. The correct examination sequence is?

- A. Examine the area of least fire involvement first, then progress through areas of increasing involvement, eventually reaching the area of origin, documenting findings throughout
- B. Examine the area of greatest fire involvement first, then progress through areas of lesser involvement
- C. Examine the entire scene simultaneously
- D. Skip the examination to conclude the investigation quickly

140. A working fire investigation has identified that the area of origin contains the remains of a charging electronic device (laptop, phone, etc.). The most likely cause determination involves?

- A. The political implications of the charging device
- B. The financial impact of the device replacement
- C. Lithium-ion battery failure or thermal runaway in the device, with possible ignition of nearby combustibles
- D. The historical pattern of charging device fires in the area

141. A working incident has produced an unusual outcome that may require department review. The correct sequence is?

- A. Document the incident factually, conduct internal review per department procedures, identify lessons learned, modify procedures as appropriate, document outcomes for departmental records

- B. Refuse to discuss the incident with the department
- C. Apply standard procedures without modification
- D. Continue operations without internal review

142. A working incident has produced apparatus that has been damaged in the incident itself (not just during response). The correct sequence is?

- A. Continue using the apparatus without modification
- B. Document the damage, place the apparatus out of service if safety-critical, coordinate with apparatus maintenance for repairs, document the incident for departmental records
- C. Allow each firefighter to assess the damage independently
- D. Refuse to use the apparatus regardless of damage

143. A working incident has produced equipment that has been damaged in the incident. The correct sequence is?

- A. Allow each firefighter to assess the equipment independently
- B. Continue using the equipment without modification
- C. Document the damage, place the equipment out of service if safety-critical, coordinate with equipment maintenance for repairs or replacement, document the incident for departmental records
- D. Refuse to use the equipment regardless of damage

144. A working fire investigation has identified that the residence had multiple potential ignition sources (open flame, electrical, mechanical). The correct investigator approach is to?

- A. Examine each potential ignition source, assess each for contribution to the fire, develop hypotheses for each, test the hypotheses with available evidence, select the most-supported hypothesis as the cause determination

- B. Conclude the cause as the most obvious ignition source
- C. Skip the investigation since multiple sources are possible
- D. Apply standard procedures without modification

145. A working incident has produced firefighter injuries during operations. The correct sequence of return-to-duty is?

- A. Provide immediate medical care, coordinate medical evaluation and treatment, follow return-to-duty procedures (medical clearance), document the injury and return-to-duty status, support the firefighter throughout the process
- B. Allow each firefighter to handle their own return-to-duty
- C. Apply standard return-to-duty procedures without modification
- D. Refuse to return the firefighter to duty regardless of medical clearance

146. A working incident has produced a situation where the standard equipment is inadequate for the conditions. The correct command response is to?

- A. Continue operations with the inadequate equipment
- B. Request specialized equipment as appropriate, identify alternative tactical approaches, communicate the situation to command, modify the operational plan
- C. Refuse to operate due to equipment limitations
- D. Apply standard procedures without adapting to the situation

147. A working incident has produced a situation where the personnel resources are inadequate for the operational needs. The correct command response is to?

- A. Continue operations with the limited resources

- B. Refuse to operate due to resource limitations
- C. Request additional resources (additional alarms, mutual aid), modify the operational plan to match available resources, prioritize the most critical tactical objectives
- D. Apply standard procedures without modification

148. A working incident has produced a structure with significant pre-existing damage (prior fire damage, structural compromise). The correct first-arrival approach is to?

- A. Identify the pre-existing damage, assess structural integrity, adjust tactics for the compromised structure (typically more conservative), conduct operations with consideration of the existing conditions
- B. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques without modification
- C. Refuse to operate due to pre-existing damage
- D. Apply maximum water aggressively to suppress quickly

149. A working incident has produced an unusual fire spread pattern that suggests possible structural compromise. The correct first-arrival approach is to?

- A. Identify the unusual spread pattern, assess for structural compromise, adjust tactics accordingly (potentially defensive), document the observations for the investigator, communicate the situation to command
- B. Apply standard residential firefighting techniques without modification
- C. Refuse to operate due to unusual spread patterns
- D. Apply maximum water aggressively to suppress the unusual spread

150. A working incident has been controlled. The correct sequence of final scene clearance is?

- A. Apparatus and crew leave the scene immediately
- B. Allow the property owner to direct scene clearance

C. Confirm PAR with all personnel accounted for, complete overhaul and salvage, conduct final scene walk-through with the property owner (briefing on safety hazards and damage), transfer responsibility for the scene to the appropriate authority, document the incident for departmental records

D. Skip scene clearance to clear the scene quickly

## **PRACTICE EXAM 8 – ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS**

**1. D** — Life safety, incident stabilization, property conservation, with situational analysis ongoing throughout. The four standard fireground priorities apply throughout every incident, with situational analysis continuous rather than a one-time event. The fixed order of priorities is non-negotiable doctrine.

**2. A** — Scene size-up and hazard control → vehicle stabilization → gain access → disentanglement → patient removal. The five-phase extrication sequence is mandated for safe and effective operations. Skipping or reordering phases creates additional patient and rescuer risk.

**3. A** — Red = immediate; Yellow = delayed; Green = minor walking wounded; Black = deceased/expectant. The START triage color-priority correspondence is the standard prehospital triage system used in most jurisdictions. Memorizing the correspondence is essential for mass casualty operations.

**4. D** — Withdraw to a safe location, request law enforcement, and re-engage when scene security is established. Civil-unrest conditions require law enforcement support before fire department operations can safely proceed. Personnel safety takes precedence over property conservation.

**5. B** — Establish scene control, request water rescue resources, set up shore-based reach-and-throw rescue options. Swift-water rescue requires shore-based reach-and-throw before any water entry; specialized rescue resources handle in-water operations. Unprepared entry creates additional victims.

**6. A** — Establish anchors → set up rope system (working + belay) → don harnesses → conduct controlled descent or hoisting. High-angle rescue follows the standard sequence of anchors first, then rope system, then personnel preparation, then operation. Skipping or reordering steps creates unacceptable risk.

**7. D** — Mechanical entanglement, oxygen deficiency, dust explosion potential, and engulfment risk. Grain silo rescue combines multiple hazards uniquely; each must be addressed in the rescue plan. Standard rescue equipment alone is inadequate.

**8. A** — Grain coffer panels around the victim, atmospheric monitoring, lockout-tagout of equipment, vertical extraction technique. Grain bin entrapment requires coffer panels (sheet metal walls placed around the victim), atmospheric monitoring, lockout-tagout, and vertical extraction. Standard rope rescue equipment is inadequate alone.

**9. B** — Stage at a designated location until law enforcement clears the scene or establishes a warm zone with rescue task force operations. Active shooter response requires law enforcement scene control before

fire/EMS commit; warm zone operations occur only with police protection in coordinated rescue task forces.

**10. C** — Unified command with operations, planning, logistics, and finance/administration sections as needed. MCI command structure expands to incorporate the necessary general staff sections and unifies multi-agency operations under shared command.

**11. B** — A formal, documented transfer of command with situation briefing, including current status, resources, hazards, and continuing operations. Mutual-aid command transfer requires formal documentation and complete situation briefing to maintain operational continuity. Informal transfers create communication failures.

**12. D** — Red-tagged (immediate) patients first, then yellow-tagged (delayed), then green-tagged (walking wounded). Transport prioritization follows START tag color, with red (immediate) patients receiving transport priority. Survivability assessment is built into the triage tagging.

**13. D** — Coordinate with law enforcement for scene security, then conduct operations from defensive positions if security permits. Civil unrest conditions require law enforcement security before fire department commitment. Defensive operations from secured positions are the operational baseline.

**14. C** — Scene size-up → atmospheric monitoring → shoring/panel installation → controlled extraction with continued atmospheric monitoring. Trench rescue requires the standard sequence; secondary collapse and atmospheric hazards drive each step. Direct entry without shoring kills rescuers.

**15. D** — Scene size-up → atmospheric monitoring → lockout/tagout → ventilation if appropriate → controlled rescue entry with retrieval system. Permit-required confined space rescue under OSHA 1910.146 requires this sequence. Direct entry without atmospheric verification creates additional victims.

**16. D** — Apply standard risk-management principles while considering specialized salvage techniques for historic preservation. Historic structures receive standard risk management, with specialized salvage to preserve cultural assets. Aggressive water, foam-only, or defensive-only approaches do not balance the considerations.

**17. B** — Casualty care and transport → personnel accountability → documentation → notification of family/next of kin → support for affected crews. The post-casualty sequence prioritizes immediate care and accountability, followed by documentation, family notification, and crew support.

**18. A** — Notify residents → coordinate with law enforcement → confirm evacuation → document any non-compliant residents → provide reception area. Evacuation operations follow this sequence to ensure resident safety and operational coordination. Skipping steps creates incomplete evacuation.

**19. D** — Establish scene size-up, identify hazards (fuel, electrical, water depth), and apply water from a stable position. Marina boat fires combine multiple hazards (fuel, electrical, water access) requiring careful size-up and stable-position water application. Master streams from shore or underwater approaches are not the standard.

- 20. C** — Establish a defensive perimeter at substantial distance, coordinate with hazmat and bomb squad. Explosive material storage incidents require substantial distance and specialized resources. Standard offensive operations are unacceptably dangerous.
- 21. C** — Stop operations, secure the area, request law enforcement and hazmat resources, document the discovery, brief the investigator. Meth lab discovery during fire operations requires immediate cessation, securing, specialized resources, and documentation. Continuing overhaul or standard investigation creates personnel exposure.
- 22. B** — Stop operations in the affected area, secure the location, request law enforcement, document the firearms and ammunition in place. Illegal firearms and ammunition that may have discharged during a fire require law enforcement coordination and in-place documentation. Moving or normal-operations approaches compromise safety and evidence.
- 23. A** — Document factual observations and refer the property owner to the investigator without engaging in cause discussion. The Firefighter II documents factual observations and refers official questions to the investigator. Confrontation, public discussion, and personal determinations are not appropriate.
- 24. C** — Document factual observations and report them to the investigator without speculation. Recent purchase with substantial mortgage is observed factually and reported to the investigator without speculation. Personal opinions, owner confrontation, and direct discussion are not appropriate.
- 25. D** — Conduct comprehensive examination of the scene, interview occupants when located, examine evidence, develop hypotheses, test hypotheses. Unoccupied residences at fire arrival warrant comprehensive investigation following the scientific method. Overhaul-only, skipping investigation, or insurance-coordination-only approaches are inadequate.
- 26. D** — A factual observation that the detector contained no batteries, with a personal interpretation noted. The Firefighter II reports the factual observation of removed batteries with a notation of personal interpretation flagged for the investigator's consideration. The investigator determines the meaning of the observation.
- 27. B** — Personnel accountability → rehab as needed → overhaul preserving evidence → salvage → investigation support. Post-control operations follow this sequence to ensure crew safety, evidence preservation, and complete operations. Reordering or skipping phases compromises the post-incident process.
- 28. A** — Command requests PAR → companies report by company designation and position counts → unaccounted personnel trigger immediate MAYDAY procedures. PAR call procedures follow this sequence to ensure accountability. Independent reports, spontaneous calls, or end-only PAR fail the accountability standard.
- 29. D** — Withdraw the crew member to immediate medical assessment, provide emergency medical care as needed, transport for further evaluation, document the incident. Chest discomfort during operations may indicate a cardiovascular event (the leading cause of LODD); immediate withdrawal and medical evaluation are essential.

- 30. D** — Account for all equipment used, inspect for damage, restock the apparatus, document any losses, prepare for next response. Equipment management ensures operational readiness for subsequent responses. Skipping, owner-direction, or station-only approaches fail this readiness requirement.
- 31. B** — Note the location and condition of each deceased victim, do not disturb the remains, notify command, coordinate with the medical examiner and law enforcement. Deceased victims at fire scenes are documented in place and coordinated with the medical examiner. Moving remains or photography without coordination compromises the investigation.
- 32. B** — The risk of rapid fire spread due to wind, with possible ventilation-induced conditions and extended fire growth. High-wind and low-humidity conditions create rapid fire spread, ventilation-induced conditions, and extended growth potential. Operational tactics must account for these conditions.
- 33. A** — The risk of falls on icy surfaces, frostbite, ladder placement difficulty, and weighted structural components. Snow and ice produce multiple hazards: falls on slippery surfaces, frostbite from extended exposure, complicated ladder placement, and snow-loaded structural components.
- 34. A** — Position the apparatus at the bottom of the hill, deploy hose stretches uphill, identify alternative water supplies, and adjust tactics for the access challenge. Steep hillside access requires adaptive positioning and supply approaches. Forced apparatus placement on unstable hillsides creates additional hazards.
- 35. D** — The reduced effectiveness of building fire protection (sprinklers, fire pumps, alarm systems) without power, and the safety considerations for occupants without lighting. Power outages reduce fire protection effectiveness and create occupant safety challenges. The operational impact drives tactical considerations.
- 36. D** — The risk of freezing hoses, frozen hydrants, ice formation on equipment, and crew cold injury. Sub-freezing operations face multiple cold-weather hazards affecting equipment and personnel. Operational tactics must account for cold-weather operations.
- 37. B** — Search for and remove animals when conditions permit, document their location and disposition, coordinate with animal control if needed. Companion animals are addressed when conditions permit, with documentation and animal control coordination. Ignoring or making animal removal the first priority is not appropriate.
- 38. C** — Withdraw to a safe location, coordinate with law enforcement, document the interaction, re-engage when scene security is established. Violent occupants require law enforcement coordination for personnel safety. Continuing operations or direct confrontation is not appropriate.
- 39. D** — Establish tanker shuttle operations with portable tank, identify static water sources for drafting, plan extended operations. Rural areas without hydrants require tanker shuttle operations or drafting from static sources. Tank-water-only or foam-substitution are inadequate.

- 40. A** — Define the problem → collect data → analyze data → develop hypothesis → test hypothesis → select final hypothesis. NFPA 921 scientific method follows this sequence for fire investigation. Hypothesis-first or skipping testing produces unreliable determinations.
- 41. B** — Conclude "undetermined" if the evidence does not support a specific cause hypothesis. NFPA 921 requires the investigator to conclude "undetermined" when evidence does not support a specific cause. Forced determinations or default classifications violate the scientific method.
- 42. C** — A designated location distant from operations, accessible without interfering with operations, with media liaison/PIO assignment. Media briefing areas are designated distant from operations to maintain operational integrity. Direct media access to structures, command, or apparatus areas is not appropriate.
- 43. B** — Apply standard firefighting techniques while accommodating reasonable cultural/religious considerations during salvage and post-incident operations. Cultural and religious considerations are accommodated during salvage and post-incident operations while standard firefighting techniques apply. Refusal or modification of basic firefighting is not appropriate.
- 44. D** — Direct the property owner to a safe location, provide brief information about the operations conducted, refer official questions to the investigator, connect with available resources. Post-fire property owner communication is brief, safe-location based, refers to investigators, and connects resources. Detailed cause/insurance/commitment discussions are not appropriate.
- 45. C** — Possible heat-source proximity (welding, cutting torches), combustible materials, lack of permanent fire-protection systems, and possible electrical modifications. Construction site fires have specific causal factors including heat sources, combustibles, lack of protection, and modifications.
- 46. D** — The high occupancy of vulnerable populations, the dependency of occupants on the shelter, and the disruption of community emergency services. Community emergency shelter fires affect vulnerable populations dependent on the shelter and disrupt emergency services. The operational priority is life safety with continued community service consideration.
- 47. B** — Coordinate with school administration for evacuation status, conduct simultaneous evacuation accountability and suppression, prioritize life safety in high-occupancy areas. School fires during operating hours require coordination with administration, simultaneous evacuation and suppression, and high-occupancy life safety priority.
- 48. C** — The accountability and evacuation of young children, with special attention to specific age groups and special-needs children. Daycare fires require accountability and evacuation of young children with special-needs considerations. Financial, political, and historical concerns are not first-arrival priorities.
- 49. B** — Coordinated evacuation or defend-in-place strategy with hospital staff, with focus on patients in critical care areas. Hospital fires require coordinated evacuation or defend-in-place strategy due to patient mobility limitations. Critical care areas receive priority due to patient dependence.

**50. D** — Coordinated evacuation or defend-in-place strategy with facility staff, with focus on residents requiring assistance. Nursing home fires require coordinated evacuation or defend-in-place strategy with attention to residents needing assistance. The combination of mobility limitations and large populations drives the operational priority.

**51. A** — Coordinate with correctional staff for security, conduct operations only in areas cleared for entry, maintain security awareness throughout. Correctional facility fires require security coordination, area-cleared operations, and continuous security awareness. Standard residential techniques without modification are not appropriate.

**52. A** — Coordinated evacuation of the congregation, with priority for elderly and disabled attendees. Religious assembly fires with large congregations require coordinated evacuation with priority for vulnerable attendees. Financial, political, and historical concerns are not first-arrival priorities.

**53. C** — Apply standard risk-management principles, prioritize life safety, then consider specialized salvage techniques for cultural assets. Museums and libraries with cultural assets receive standard risk management with specialized salvage. Aggressive water, refusal, or foam-only approaches do not balance the considerations.

**54. A** — Establish scene size-up, identify hazards (fuel, ejection seats, weapons systems on military aircraft, composite materials), coordinate with aviation specialists, position attack lines for fuel-fire suppression. Aircraft fires require specialized hazard identification and aviation specialist coordination. Standard residential techniques are inadequate.

**55. A** — Establish substantial isolation distance, identify the materials via placards and shipping papers, coordinate with railway hazmat resources, await hazmat team for tactical approach. Railway hazmat incidents require isolation, identification, coordination, and specialized resources before tactical commitment. Direct approach, master streams, or foam-only are not appropriate.

**56. D** — Establish substantial isolation distance, coordinate with the pipeline company for shutoff, position protective lines to address ignition or exposure, await specialized hazmat resources. Pipeline ruptures with flammable gas release require isolation, utility coordination, protective lines, and specialized resources. Standard residential techniques are inadequate.

**57. A** — Pre-incident hazard reduction → resource staging → triage of structures (defendable vs not defendable) → preparation of defendable structures → defensive operations during fire passage → post-passage assessment and overhaul. Wildland-urban interface operations follow this sequence to maximize structure protection within safety constraints.

**58. C** — Establish substantial isolation distance, coordinate with the wind farm operator for shutdown, allow the fire to burn out if access is impossible, conduct fire watch after burnout. Wind turbine fires are addressed by isolation, shutdown coordination, burnout if access impossible, and fire watch. Direct tower climbing, master streams, or foam application are not appropriate.

**59. D** — The combination of confined space, complex ventilation, transportation hazards, large numbers of evacuees, and difficult access for fire department operations. Underground/subway fires combine multiple operational challenges driving complex tactics.

**60. C** — Establish isolation distance and protective action distance per ERG, identify the gas via placards/SDS/shipping papers, coordinate with hazmat resources, conduct only defensive operations until hazmat team arrives. Toxic gas releases require isolation, identification, coordination, and defensive operations until hazmat resources arrive. Direct intervention is not appropriate.

**61. A** — Stabilize the vehicle, apply cervical spine precautions to each patient, use rapid-extrication techniques only when the scene becomes unsafe. Transportation accidents with possible spinal injuries require stabilization, cervical spine precautions, and selective rapid extrication. Standard immediate removal, EMS-only handling, and structural techniques are not appropriate.

**62. D** — Coordinate with local emergency management, American Red Cross, or local shelter agencies for evacuation reception center setup. Mass evacuations require coordination with established shelter agencies. Fire station shelter, self-direction, and refusal are not appropriate.

**63. C** — Rotate fatigued crews to rehab for assessment, hydration, food, and rest, replace with fresh crews for continued operations. Extended operations with crew fatigue require rotation to rehab and replacement with fresh crews. Continued operations or in-place rest do not meet rehab standards.

**64. D** — Triage all patients using START (or equivalent), prioritize immediate (red) patients for transport, coordinate with EMS for transport coordination. Mass casualty transport follows START priority and EMS coordination. Discovery order, alphabetical order, or arbitrary criticality are not appropriate.

**65. B** — Activate RIC for each MAYDAY, request additional alarm resources, maintain situational awareness, coordinate the rescue operations. Multiple MAYDAY responses require RIC activation for each, additional resources, situational awareness, and rescue coordination. Sequential processing or complete withdrawal is not appropriate.

**66. D** — Stop operations in the affected area, secure the location, notify command and law enforcement, document the observations factually. Suspected homicide preceding fire requires immediate stoppage, securing, law enforcement coordination, and factual documentation. Continuing operations or personal determinations are not appropriate.

**67. C** — Examine the renovation work for possible contribution to the fire cause and code violations, coordinate with the building department for follow-up enforcement. Recent renovations with possible code violations are examined for cause contribution and code coordination. Default conclusions, skipping investigation, and direct citations are not appropriate.

**68. B** — Establish substantial isolation distance, identify unfired devices that may still ignite, coordinate with the firework operator for safe handling, apply protective lines to exposures. Firework display malfunctions require isolation, unfired device identification, operator coordination, and exposure protection. Standard residential techniques or direct approach are not appropriate.

**69. A** — The hazardous chemicals present, possible booby traps, contaminated atmosphere, and unstable precursors and waste. Methamphetamine production sites combine chemical hazards, booby traps, contamination, and unstable materials in addition to fire hazards.

**70. A** — The combination of vehicle hazards (fuel, electrical, airbags), structural compromise of the building, and possible patients in both the vehicle and the building. Vehicle-into-building incidents combine vehicle hazards, structural compromise, and dual-location patients.

**71. B** — Conduct PAR, assess crew condition, plan overhaul priorities (preserving evidence in area of origin), conduct overhaul with thermal imaging support, address hidden fire as identified, complete with final scene check. Overhaul operations follow this systematic sequence to balance fire confirmation with evidence preservation.

**72. A** — Coordinate with building HVAC controls to isolate the fire floor's HVAC, conduct evacuation of upper floors via the protected stairwell, apply standpipe operations from the floor below the fire. High-rise smoke through HVAC requires HVAC isolation, stairwell evacuation, and standpipe operations from the floor below.

**73. A** — Establish a unified command with law enforcement, designate the Rescue Task Force composition (typically including fire/EMS with police protection), operate in the warm zone for victim extraction. Rescue Task Force operations during active shooter scenarios use unified command, defined composition, and warm zone operations.

**74. B** — Expand to incident command with operations, planning, logistics, and finance/admin sections; establish unified command if multiple agencies are involved; consider Area Command for multiple incidents. Cascading effects require command structure expansion to manage operational complexity.

**75. B** — Verify all personnel accounted for, restock equipment, document the incident, coordinate with other agencies, transfer responsibility for the scene to the appropriate authority, return to service. Demobilization follows this sequence to ensure organized return to service and proper scene transfer.

**76. D** — The fire investigator, possibly fire department fire investigators, law enforcement for criminal cases, electrical inspectors as needed, and ATF for federal cases. Fire investigation teams typically include the investigator, possibly fire department investigators, law enforcement, electrical inspectors, and federal agencies for jurisdiction-specific cases.

**77. B** — Document the evidence and conclude the cause based on the scientific method, not on property owner preference. Cause determination is evidence-based via scientific method, not property owner preference. Compliance, referrals to insurance, or citations for fraud are not appropriate.

**78. B** — Electrical equipment damaged by the surge, possibly with associated ignition of combustibles. Power surge fires typically involve electrical equipment damage with possible ignition of combustibles. The investigator examines the affected equipment.

- 79. C** — Lightning strike to the structure, possibly with electrical damage and resulting ignition. Lightning storm fires typically involve direct lightning strikes to the structure with electrical damage and ignition. The investigator examines for strike points and electrical damage.
- 80. D** — Provide accurate, factual observations of conditions, location of fire, presence of any occupants, and any indicators noticed on arrival. Investigator interviews capture firefighter observations as factual contributions. Personal interpretation, refused responses, and written-only responses do not effectively serve the investigation.
- 81. A** — Document the incident in the records management system, include the report content, ensure chain-of-custody documentation for any evidence, brief command on findings. Post-incident records follow this comprehensive sequence to support investigation, departmental records, and any legal proceedings.
- 82. C** — Examine the appliance installation for proper procedures, electrical connections, and possible contribution to the fire. Recent appliance installations are examined for procedures, connections, and fire contribution. Default conclusions, skipping investigation, and citations are not appropriate.
- 83. C** — Document each exposure, provide immediate first-aid as needed, coordinate with the local hospital for evaluation, follow up with the department's exposure control program. Biohazard exposures require documentation, first-aid, hospital evaluation, and program follow-up.
- 84. B** — Withdraw the injured firefighter to medical care, conduct PAR for the remaining crew, assess the conditions that caused the flash fire, modify tactics as appropriate, document the incident for departmental safety analysis. Flash fire injuries require comprehensive response addressing the injured firefighter, crew safety, condition assessment, and departmental safety analysis.
- 85. C** — Coordinate with hazmat resources to identify the chemical, conduct decontamination as needed, provide medical evaluation, document exposures for follow-up. Chemical exposures require hazmat coordination, decontamination, medical evaluation, and documentation. Continued operations, self-management, or refusal are not appropriate.
- 86. A** — Refer the question to the fire investigator and command, do not provide personal opinions about the cause. Public cause inquiries are referred to investigators and command. Personal opinions, community education discussions, and financial assessments are not appropriate.
- 87. B** — Refer the reporter to the Public Information Officer or designated spokesperson, do not provide personal opinions. Media cause inquiries are referred to the PIO or designated spokesperson. Personal opinions and direct discussions are not appropriate.
- 88. A** — Each transfer of evidence from collection through laboratory analysis and any proceedings, with date, time, person involved, and condition noted. Chain of custody documentation covers all transfers with complete metadata. Limited documentation (collection-only, analysis-only, trial-only) is inadequate.
- 89. C** — Direct the business owner to a safe location, provide brief information about the operations conducted, refer official questions to the investigator, connect with available resources, brief on next steps

including business interruption considerations. Commercial property owner communication addresses safety, brief operations, referrals, resources, and business interruption considerations.

**90. D** — Coordinate operations with law enforcement, preserve evidence per their direction, document the operations for the investigation. Active criminal investigation scenes require law enforcement coordination, evidence preservation per their direction, and operational documentation. Independent operations or refused coordination are not appropriate.

**91. C** — Document the observations factually, report through the appropriate chain (department procedures and applicable mandatory reporter requirements). Child abuse suspicions are documented factually and reported through appropriate chains including mandatory reporter requirements. Crew discussion, confrontation, and media discussion are not appropriate.

**92. B** — Document the observations factually, report through the appropriate chain (department procedures and applicable mandatory reporter requirements for adult protective services). Elder abuse suspicions are documented factually and reported through appropriate chains including adult protective services requirements. Crew discussion, confrontation, and media discussion are not appropriate.

**93. A** — Coordinate with law enforcement for victim safety, provide medical care as needed, connect the victim with appropriate resources, document the situation factually. Domestic violence at fire scenes requires law enforcement coordination, medical care, resource connection, and factual documentation. Ignoring, confrontation, and media discussion are not appropriate.

**94. D** — Facilitate active discussion of the operations, identify learning points and lessons learned, encourage participation from all crew members, document outcomes for departmental follow-up. Post-incident review combines active facilitation, learning identification, participation, and documentation. Lectures, refusal, and uniformly positive feedback do not develop learning.

**95. C** — Conduct gross decontamination on scene before doffing PPE, transport contaminated PPE in sealed bags, conduct advanced decontamination at the station, document decontamination activities. Equipment decontamination follows this sequence to limit contaminant transfer and ensure proper cleaning.

**96. C** — Participate in the program as required, follow the recommended medical evaluations and exposure documentation. Cancer surveillance programs require firefighter participation per departmental requirements. Refusal, selective participation, and media discussion are not appropriate.

**97. B** — Apply SCBA discipline during all operations including overhaul, conduct gross decontamination on scene, shower immediately after return, document exposures for the cancer surveillance program. Combustion product exposure reduction combines SCBA discipline, gross decon, prompt shower, and documentation.

**98. B** — Provide immediate critical incident stress management, refer to employee assistance program or behavioral health resources, follow up with the firefighter over time. Behavioral health concerns following traumatic incidents require immediate CISM, EAP/behavioral health referral, and continued follow-up. Independent management, refusal to discuss, and disciplinary action are not appropriate.

**99. C** — Coordinate with peer support program (where available), provide initial peer-level support, refer to formal resources as needed. Peer support needs are addressed through peer support programs, initial support, and formal resource referrals. Refusal, independent handling, and disciplinary action are not appropriate.

**100. B** — Document the observations factually, secure the evidence in place, coordinate with the fire investigator and law enforcement, continue assigned duties without engaging the property owner about cause. Suspected criminal acts by the property owner require documentation, evidence security, investigator/law enforcement coordination, and continued duties without owner engagement.

**101. B** — Provide factual observations to the investigator without speculation. Recent insurance policy changes are observed factually and reported to the investigator without speculation. Confrontation, personal determinations, and media discussion are not appropriate.

**102. D** — Inspect equipment for damage, decontaminate as appropriate, restock to standard inventory, document any damage or losses, prepare for next response. Equipment return to service follows this sequence to ensure operational readiness for subsequent responses.

**103. D** — Conduct post-incident inspection, document any damage with photos, coordinate with apparatus maintenance for repairs, place out of service if safety-critical damage is identified. Apparatus damage during operations requires inspection, documentation, maintenance coordination, and out-of-service determination for safety-critical issues.

**104. C** — The scientific method, including evidence-based hypothesis development and testing. NFPA 921 establishes the scientific method as the investigator's primary tool. Personal experience, financial implications, and political considerations are not the methodology.

**105. B** — Coordinate with law enforcement for criminal investigation, preserve evidence per investigator direction, support law enforcement procedures. Incendiary cause determination requires law enforcement coordination, evidence preservation, and support for criminal investigation procedures.

**106. D** — Confirm all crew members accounted for at PAR call, verify positions and assignments, address any unaccounted personnel immediately with MAYDAY procedures. Crew accountability follows this sequence to ensure all personnel are accounted for and that unaccounted personnel trigger immediate response.

**107. A** — Conduct immediate PAR, assess for casualties, modify tactics based on the new conditions, request additional resources as needed, brief command on the new situation. Unexpected outcomes require immediate PAR, casualty assessment, tactical modification, resource requests, and command briefing.

**108. B** — Document the witness reports factually, refer the reports to the investigator, do not engage in cause discussion with the witnesses. Witness reports of unusual behavior are documented factually and referred to the investigator. Confrontation, public discussion, and personal determinations are not appropriate.

**109. C** — Provide a general overview of the investigation process and the expected timeline, refer specific questions to the appropriate authority. Property owner timeline inquiries receive a general overview with specific questions referred to the appropriate authority. Refusal, guarantees, and immediate determinations are not appropriate.

**110. D** — Coordinate with the medical examiner for victim identification and disposition, preserve evidence in place, support the investigation. Multiple deaths at fire scenes require medical examiner coordination, evidence preservation, and investigation support. Standard operations, moving remains, and refused coordination are not appropriate.

**111. B** — Provide accurate, factual observations of items, their location, and conditions during operations. Investigator interviews about specific items capture firefighter observations as factual contributions. Personal opinions, refused responses, and public discussions are not appropriate.

**112. D** — Apply gross decontamination on scene, transport contaminated equipment in sealed bags, conduct advanced decontamination at the station with appropriate cleaning products and procedures. Advanced decontamination follows the field-to-station sequence with appropriate products and procedures.

**113. A** — Document the exposure in the firefighter's personal record, report to the department's exposure control program, document the cancer surveillance program contact, follow up with medical evaluations as recommended. Carcinogen exposure documentation follows the personal record, exposure control program, surveillance program, and medical evaluation sequence.

**114. C** — Provide immediate first-aid as needed, coordinate medical evaluation, document the exposure per the department's bloodborne pathogens program, follow up with monitoring as required. Bloodborne pathogen exposures follow this sequence per OSHA 1910.1030 and departmental programs.

**115. C** — Conditions on arrival, operations conducted, observations during operations, unusual findings, and any specific personnel actions during the incident. Post-incident reports include factual conditions, operations, observations, findings, and personnel actions. Personal opinions, damage estimates, and crew evaluations are not appropriate.

**116. A** — Coordinate with the affected residents/businesses for safety information, recommend HVAC adjustments to limit smoke spread, document the smoke distribution for the post-incident report. Smoke distribution beyond the fire area requires resident/business coordination, HVAC recommendations, and documentation.

**117. B** — Document the collision, assess apparatus safety, place out of service if needed, coordinate with apparatus maintenance, document the incident. Minor collision during response requires documentation, safety assessment, out-of-service determination as needed, maintenance coordination, and incident documentation.

**118. A** — Provide immediate medical care, document the injury, coordinate transportation for evaluation as needed, complete required department injury reports, follow up with workers' compensation

procedures. Personal injury during operations follows this sequence for medical care, documentation, transportation, reporting, and workers' compensation.

**119. C** — Cover items with salvage covers, direct water out of the structure with chutes, remove water with pumps if needed, prioritize the protection of irreplaceable items. Water damage salvage combines covers, chutes, pumps, and priority for irreplaceable items.

**120. B** — Examine the electrical work for quality, possible code violations, and contribution to the fire, coordinate with the building department for follow-up enforcement. Unpermitted electrical work is examined for quality, code violations, and fire contribution with building department coordination. Default conclusions, skipping investigation, and direct citations are not appropriate.

**121. D** — Conduct atmospheric monitoring to confirm CO concentration, coordinate with EMS for occupant evaluation, identify and isolate the CO source, ventilate the structure, document the incident. CO exposure incidents follow this comprehensive sequence for monitoring, EMS coordination, source isolation, ventilation, and documentation.

**122. C** — Coordinate with the building's HVAC controls to isolate smoke spread, conduct attack from the appropriate position, support sprinkler operations through the FDC, conduct primary search as conditions permit, conduct ventilation in coordination with attack. Commercial occupancy fires require comprehensive HVAC, attack, sprinkler support, search, and coordinated ventilation.

**123. D** — Establish water supply, position attack line for fire control on the involved floor, simultaneously conduct primary search of the second floor (or VES of the occupant's likely location), coordinate ventilation, request additional resources. Trapped occupant scenarios require simultaneous water supply, attack, search, ventilation, and resource requests.

**124. A** — Position attack line for basement fire attack, with consideration of basement attack approach (interior stairway descent, exterior basement window, or coordinated transitional attack from exterior basement window), conduct simultaneous primary search of the first floor and above, ventilate per the attack approach. Basement fires require careful attack approach selection with simultaneous search and coordinated ventilation.

**125. D** — Position attack line for attic fire attack (typically from the floor below or via roof opening), with consideration of structural compromise from the fire, conduct simultaneous primary search of the floors below, ventilate per the attack approach. Attic fires require attack from below, structural compromise consideration, simultaneous search of floors below, and coordinated ventilation.

**126. C** — Reassess the situation, communicate the priority change to all crews, modify tactics based on the new priorities, document the change for the post-incident report. Operational priority changes require reassessment, communication, tactical modification, and documentation.

**127. A** — Apply established operational principles (risk management, accountability, communications), use sound judgment based on training, communicate with command, document the situation for the post-incident report. Non-standard situations are addressed through established principles, sound judgment, command communication, and documentation.

**128. B** — Document factual observations and refer the property owner to the investigator without engaging in cause discussion. Insurance fraud history is documented factually and referred to the investigator. Confrontation, public discussion, and personal determinations are not appropriate.

**129. C** — Document the collapse pattern factually, preserve evidence as appropriate, coordinate with the investigator and any required regulatory authorities (OSHA for collapse, building department for code issues). Unusual structural collapse patterns require factual documentation, evidence preservation, investigator coordination, and regulatory authority coordination.

**130. A** — Document the fire pattern factually, preserve evidence as appropriate, notify the investigator, do not engage in personal interpretation. Unusual fire patterns are documented factually, preserved, reported to the investigator, without personal interpretation.

**131. A** — Document both the firefighter's observations and the witness reports factually, refer all reports to the investigator, do not engage in resolving conflicts. Witness-firefighter observation conflicts are documented factually and referred to the investigator without firefighter-led resolution.

**132. B** — Coordinate with the building department for code review and enforcement of any code violations, with the electrical inspector as needed. Electrical fire causes with building wiring faults require building department coordination, code review, and electrical inspector involvement.

**133. D** — Handle each evidence type per its specific requirements (physical evidence preserved in place or with chain of custody, photographic evidence documented with metadata, witness statements collected with appropriate procedures). Multiple evidence types are handled per their specific requirements rather than uniform procedures.

**134. B** — Document the observations factually, refer the observations to the investigator and (if appropriate) the insurance company's special investigations unit, do not engage in cause discussion. Insurance fraud suspicions are documented factually and referred to the investigator and insurance SIU. Confrontation, crew discussion, and personal determinations are not appropriate.

**135. C** — Request additional resources based on assessed needs (additional alarms, mutual aid, specialty teams), brief incoming resources on the situation, integrate them into the operational structure. Additional resource requests follow assessed needs with briefing and integration of incoming resources.

**136. D** — Document the location and condition of the animals factually, coordinate with animal control for animal disposition, consider the animals' behavior or location as potential investigative information. Animals at fire scenes are documented factually, coordinated with animal control, and considered for investigative information.

**137. C** — Representatives from each agency forming the unified command, with shared decision-making and a single operational structure. Unified command consists of agency representatives with shared decision-making and a single operational structure.

**138. B** — Pause operations, conduct PAR, assess the safety concern, modify tactics or withdraw as appropriate, communicate the situation to all crews and command, document the pause for the post-

incident report. Operational safety pauses require comprehensive PAR, assessment, tactical modification, communication, and documentation.

**139. A** — Examine the area of least fire involvement first, then progress through areas of increasing involvement, eventually reaching the area of origin, documenting findings throughout. NFPA 921 systematic examination proceeds from least to greatest involvement, reaching the area of origin with documentation throughout.

**140. C** — Lithium-ion battery failure or thermal runaway in the device, with possible ignition of nearby combustibles. Charging electronic device remains in the area of origin typically indicate lithium-ion battery failure or thermal runaway with possible ignition of combustibles.

**141. A** — Document the incident factually, conduct internal review per department procedures, identify lessons learned, modify procedures as appropriate, document outcomes for departmental records. Unusual outcomes requiring department review follow this comprehensive sequence for learning and procedural improvement.

**142. B** — Document the damage, place the apparatus out of service if safety-critical, coordinate with apparatus maintenance for repairs, document the incident for departmental records. Apparatus damaged in the incident itself requires documentation, out-of-service determination, maintenance coordination, and incident documentation.

**143. C** — Document the damage, place the equipment out of service if safety-critical, coordinate with equipment maintenance for repairs or replacement, document the incident for departmental records. Equipment damaged in the incident requires documentation, out-of-service determination, maintenance coordination, and incident documentation.

**144. A** — Examine each potential ignition source, assess each for contribution to the fire, develop hypotheses for each, test the hypotheses with available evidence, select the most-supported hypothesis as the cause determination. Multiple potential ignition sources require examination, hypothesis development, testing, and selection per the scientific method.

**145. A** — Provide immediate medical care, coordinate medical evaluation and treatment, follow return-to-duty procedures (medical clearance), document the injury and return-to-duty status, support the firefighter throughout the process. Firefighter injury return-to-duty follows this comprehensive sequence for medical care, treatment, clearance, documentation, and support.

**146. B** — Request specialized equipment as appropriate, identify alternative tactical approaches, communicate the situation to command, modify the operational plan. Inadequate equipment for conditions requires resource requests, alternative approaches, command communication, and operational plan modification.

**147. C** — Request additional resources (additional alarms, mutual aid), modify the operational plan to match available resources, prioritize the most critical tactical objectives. Inadequate personnel resources require resource requests, operational plan modification, and tactical prioritization.

**148. A** — Identify the pre-existing damage, assess structural integrity, adjust tactics for the compromised structure (typically more conservative), conduct operations with consideration of the existing conditions. Pre-existing structural damage requires identification, assessment, tactical adjustment, and consideration during operations.

**149. A** — Identify the unusual spread pattern, assess for structural compromise, adjust tactics accordingly (potentially defensive), document the observations for the investigator, communicate the situation to command. Unusual fire spread patterns require identification, structural assessment, tactical adjustment, documentation, and command communication.

**150. C** — Confirm PAR with all personnel accounted for, complete overhaul and salvage, conduct final scene walk-through with the property owner (briefing on safety hazards and damage), transfer responsibility for the scene to the appropriate authority, document the incident for departmental records. Final scene clearance follows this comprehensive sequence to ensure proper closure of operations.