



ESSENTIALS

OF FIRE FIGHTING

EXAM PREP



Firefighter Personal Protective Equipment

Multiple Choice

Write the letter of the best answer on the blank provided.

- _____ 1. Personal protective equipment (PPE) is designed to protect from hazards and: (259-261)
- A. completely prevent injury.
 - B. minimize risk of injury or fatality.
 - C. enable less physically fit firefighters to perform tasks.
 - D. enable firefighters to use the same PPE for differing emergencies.
- _____ 2. Personal protective equipment (PPE) components must be compatible because each type of PPE: (262)
- A. only fits with specific other components.
 - B. must match in order to protect the wearer.
 - C. is only intended to protect from specific hazards.
 - D. works the same way, no matter what the environment.
- _____ 3. Which of the following BEST describes the impact of altering personal protective equipment (PPE)? (262)
- A. May cause confusion at an incident scene
 - B. May cause misidentification with Incident Command
 - C. May void manufacturer's warranty and endanger lives
 - D. May significantly increase heart rate and skin temperature
- _____ 4. What part of structural fire fighting personal protective equipment (PPE) protects the head from impact injuries caused by objects or falls? (264)
- A. Boots
 - B. Helmet
 - C. Protective coat
 - D. Eye protection devices
- _____ 5. What part of structural fire fighting personal protective equipment (PPE) must meet ANSI Standard Z87.1? (265)
- A. Boots
 - B. Helmet
 - C. Protective coat
 - D. Prescription safety glasses

- _____ 6. What part of structural fire fighting personal protective equipment (PPE) provides limited protection from direct flame contact, hot water, and other environmental hazards? (266)
- A. Boots
 - B. Helmet
 - C. Protective coat
 - D. Eye protection devices
- _____ 7. Which of the following design features is required for structural fire fighting protective coats by NFPA® 1971? (267)
- A. Cargo pockets
 - B. Closure system
 - C. SCBA facepiece pockets
 - D. Reinforcement in high compression areas
- _____ 8. Which of the following structural fire fighting personal protective equipment (PPE) components prevents crushing wounds to toes and insteps? (267)
- A. Protective coats
 - B. Protective hoods
 - C. Protective trousers
 - D. Protective footwear
- _____ 9. What part of structural fire fighting personal protective equipment (PPE) assists in attempting to locate trapped, unconscious, or incapacitated firefighters? (270)
- A. PASS device
 - B. Drag rescue device
 - C. Eye protection devices
 - D. Hearing protection devices
- _____ 10. What part of wildland personal protective clothing must close securely around boot tops? (272)
- A. Jackets
 - B. Trousers
 - C. Jumpsuits
 - D. Long-sleeve shirts
- _____ 11. What part of wildland personal protective clothing protects the firefighter from convected and radiant heat? (272)
- A. Fire shelter
 - B. Chain saw protection
 - C. Respiratory protection
 - D. Load-carrying equipment
- _____ 12. Which of the following describes the BEST protection for firefighters during roadway operations? (273)
- A. Be visible to motorists by wearing proximity PPE with reflective vest
 - B. Be visible to motorists by wearing station uniform with reflective vest
 - C. Be visible to motorists and work behind barrier formed by apparatus
 - D. Be visible to motorists and work in front of barrier formed by apparatus

- _____ 13. What part of emergency medical protective clothing is designed to provide impact, penetration, and electrical insulation protection? (274)
- A. Footwear
 - B. Facemask
 - C. Medical helmet
 - D. Eye/face protection device
- _____ 14. What type of special protective clothing must meet the requirements of NFPA® 1994? (276)
- A. CBRN
 - B. Ice rescue
 - C. Technical rescue
 - D. Proximity fire fighting
- _____ 15. Which of the following BEST describes the function of station/work uniforms? (276)
- A. Reflect high levels of radiant heat
 - B. Provide buoyancy and thermal protection
 - C. Identify wearer as member of organization
 - D. Protect against physical, thermal, and liquid hazards
- _____ 16. Station/work uniform shoes/boots are only worn in the station if: (276)
- A. they have not been used in emergency operations.
 - B. they have not been tested during live fire training.
 - C. they are easy to remove and replace with other boots.
 - D. they are easy to maneuver in once at an emergency operation.
- _____ 17. Which of the following BEST describes why personal protective equipment (PPE) must be properly maintained? (277)
- A. It allows firefighters to have pride in their unit.
 - B. It gives firefighters something to do at the beginning of shift.
 - C. Some parts of PPE must be dried periodically to remain effective.
 - D. Some contaminants reduce the effectiveness of retroreflective trim.
- _____ 18. Which of the following BEST describes damage to look for during routine inspection of personal protective clothing? (278)
- A. Confirm SCBA facepiece fits in provided pocket
 - B. Ensure prescription safety glass lenses meet ANSI Z87.1
 - C. Look for thermal damage, including charring and melting
 - D. Check that coat and trouser overlap is a minimum of 2 inches (50 mm)
- _____ 19. What type of NFPA® defined cleaning is required when bodily fluids not removed by other methods of cleaning are present? (279)
- A. Routine cleaning
 - B. Contract cleaning
 - C. Advanced cleaning
 - D. Specialized cleaning

- _____ 20. Which of the following BEST describes a specific safety concern when using personal protective equipment (PPE)? (280)
- A. It can delay awareness of temperature increases.
 - B. It covers all portions of the skin when reaching and moving.
 - C. It can protect against approximately 85 percent of eye hazards.
 - D. It prevents heated or scalding water from reaching ears and neck.
- _____ 21. Which of the following BEST describes the result of prolonged exposure to hot environments while in personal protective equipment (PPE)? (280)
- A. The moisture caused by sweat in protective clothing can create chafing.
 - B. The moisture caused by sweat in protective clothing can cause heat stress or burns.
 - C. The moisture caused by sweat in protective clothing can restrict movement.
 - D. The moisture caused by sweat in protective clothing can cause shrinkage when clothing dries.
- _____ 22. Which of the following is the MOST effective way to protect a firefighter's health when respiratory hazards are present? (281)
- A. Wear appropriate protection
 - B. Ensure the hazard is removed
 - C. Leave the scene until the hazard is gone
 - D. Create a safe zone away from the hazard
- _____ 23. Which of the following respiratory hazards develops from vehicle exhaust emissions, chemical reactions, and combustion? (283)
- A. Gases and vapors
 - B. Oxygen deficiency
 - C. Elevated temperatures
 - D. Particulate contaminants
- _____ 24. Which of the following respiratory hazards is produced by incomplete combustion of nitrogen and carbon containing substances? (285)
- A. Phosgene
 - B. Sulfur dioxide
 - C. Hydrogen cyanide
 - D. Carbon monoxide
- _____ 25. The HEPA filter designations N95, N99, and N100 indicate: (287)
- A. the percentage of APRs the masks will fit.
 - B. the percentage of nitrogen the masks remove.
 - C. the percentage of particles that the masks remove.
 - D. the percentage of non breathable toxins the masks remove.
- _____ 26. Once an SCBA regulator assembly is set in normal position the valves should: (291)
- A. not be changed at all.
 - B. changed as frequently as needed.
 - C. changed only when Incident Command orders.
 - D. not be changed unless emergency bypass is needed.

- _____ 27. What kind of testing is required to ensure a perfect SCBA facepiece seal? (292)
- A. Fit-testing
 - B. Certification testing
 - C. End-of-service testing
 - D. Physical fitness testing
- _____ 28. SCBA cylinder pressure readings are most accurate: (293)
- A. when being actively used.
 - B. when not being actively used.
 - C. at or near the lower range of the gauge.
 - D. at or near the upper range of the gauge.
- _____ 29. What part of SCBA equipment allows cylinders to be transfilled from another cylinder? (293)
- A. Facepiece assembly
 - B. Remote pressure gauge
 - C. End-of-service indicators
 - D. RIC universal air coupling
- _____ 30. The *Code of Federal Regulations* defines the N of particulate filters as: (294)
- A. resistant to oil.
 - B. not resistant to oil.
 - C. resistant to nitrogen based gases.
 - D. not resistant to nitrogen based gases.
- _____ 31. What wearer limitation of respiratory equipment can cause problems such as heart attack or stroke during strenuous activity? (295)
- A. Lack of agility
 - B. Lack of physical condition
 - C. Inadequate pulmonary capacity
 - D. Weakened cardiovascular ability
- _____ 32. What equipment limitation of respiratory equipment can hinder voice communication? (296)
- A. Limited visibility
 - B. Decreased endurance
 - C. Poor condition of apparatus
 - D. Decreased ability to communicate
- _____ 33. Respiratory protective equipment should be stored so it can be: (296)
- A. easily cleaned.
 - B. easily transported.
 - C. quickly and easily donned.
 - D. quickly and easily modified.

- _____ 34. Which of the following NFPA® standards recommends SCBA air cylinders be filled to no less than 90 percent capacity? (297)
- A. 1500
 - B. 1852
 - C. 1975
 - D. 1994
- _____ 35. Which of the following BEST describes the impact of a SCBA's extra weight when exiting an apparatus with it on? (300)
- A. It can be damaged more easily.
 - B. It can make slips and falls more likely.
 - C. It may be exposed to physical hazards.
 - D. It may shift more easily and decrease wearer protection.
- _____ 36. Which piece of protective breathing apparatus has a regulator and hose connection points that need to be inspected weekly for cleanliness and damage? (303)
- A. Hoses
 - B. Facepiece
 - C. PASS device
 - D. Backplate and harness assembly
- _____ 37. Which piece of protective breathing apparatus has all buckles, fasteners, and adjustments inspected weekly to ensure proper operation? (303)
- A. Hoses
 - B. Facepiece
 - C. PASS device
 - D. Backplate and harness assembly
- _____ 38. Which piece of protective breathing apparatus is checked for abrasions, bubbling, cuts, and cracks, as well as heat and chemical-induced damage? (304)
- A. Hoses
 - B. Facepiece
 - C. PASS device
 - D. Backplate and harness assembly
- _____ 39. Which piece of protective breathing apparatus must have pressure readings within manufacturer's recommended limits? (305)
- A. Hoses
 - B. Facepiece
 - C. Pressure indicator gauge
 - D. Backplate and harness assembly
- _____ 40. Dirt and debris can prevent what piece of protective breathing apparatus from fitting securely to a facepiece? (305)
- A. Hoses
 - B. Regulator
 - C. Pressure indicator gauge
 - D. Backplate and harness assembly

- _____ 41. Cleaning individual facepieces after each use prevents: (306)
- A. scratching of the lenses.
 - B. straps from wearing out quickly.
 - C. fogging from occurring during use.
 - D. hydrocarbons from contaminating skin.
- _____ 42. Which of the following BEST describes who must perform annual inspection and maintenance for protective breathing apparatus? (306)
- A. SCBA manufacturers only
 - B. Local technicians with SCBA experience
 - C. Specially trained, factory qualified technicians
 - D. Special experts with training in routine cleaning
- _____ 43. What type of SCBA cylinder has an indefinite service life until it fails hydrostatic testing? (307)
- A. Steel and aluminum
 - B. Fully wrapped Kevlar™
 - C. Fully wrapped fiberglass
 - D. Hoop-wrapped aluminum
- _____ 44. Which of the following BEST describes how breathing quality air is tested for stationary fill stations? (308)
- A. It must be tested by local units.
 - B. It must be tested during high-use times.
 - C. It must be tested by third-party testing facility.
 - D. It must be tested immediately after high-use times.
- _____ 45. What part of the FBARs system contains the connection fittings, control valves, and gauges? (310)
- A. Remote air fill panels
 - B. Emergency air storage
 - C. Low air pressure alarms
 - D. Fire department air connection panel
- _____ 46. What part of the FBARs system contains a certified rupture-proof containment fill station, connection and control valves and gauges? (311)
- A. Remote air fill panels
 - B. Emergency air storage
 - C. Low air pressure alarms
 - D. Fire department air connection panel
- _____ 47. Which of the following BEST describes how to keep full, empty, and damaged SCBA cylinders apart? (311)
- A. All three should be kept in one central location.
 - B. Full and empty should be kept in the same place.
 - C. Each type should be kept separate and clearly marked.
 - D. Damaged and empty should be kept in the same place.

- _____ 48. Which of the following BEST describes the steps to take before removing SCBA in an IDLH atmosphere? (313)
- A. Monitor atmosphere, remove SCBA if it causes fatigue
 - B. Never remove SCBA, IDLH atmosphere is too dangerous
 - C. Visually inspect atmosphere, remove SCBA if it appears to be safe
 - D. Test atmosphere with properly calibrated instruments, remove SCBA if found to be safe
- _____ 49. Which of the following BEST describes when emergency exit procedures are used? (313)
- A. In life threatening situations
 - B. When the situation is stabilized
 - C. If it is necessary to replace air cylinder
 - D. During a change in operational strategy
- _____ 50. Exit indicators are BEST described as: (313)
- A. situations or events that signal need for exit.
 - B. procedures used in life threatening situations.
 - C. safety precautions taken during emergency operations.
 - D. situations or events based on the principles of the buddy system.
- _____ 51. Nonemergency exit techniques are based on: (314)
- A. local SOPs.
 - B. the Incident Command System.
 - C. OSHA requirements and NFPA® 1500.
 - D. the Incident Command System and NFPA® 1500.