

Final Exam Answers ► ICS I-100

Score out of possible 30

1. The ability to communicate at an incident is critical. In ICS, an essential method for ensuring effective communication is to: **1 point**
 - A. Forward all status changes through the Communications Unit.
 - B. Use common terminology and clear text**
 - C. Use the 10-code for all communications with the division
 - D. Pass on essential information only
2. Carrying out tactical fieldwork is a function of which section? **1 point**
 - A. Operations Section**
 - B. Planning Section
 - C. Logistics Section
 - D. Finance/Administration Section
3. In a fully activated ICS organization, the Helispot Manager will report to **1 point**
 - A. Air Support Group Supervisor
 - B. Facilities Unit Leader
 - C. Helibase Manager**
 - D. Ground Support Unit Leader
4. The Public Information Officer is responsible for **1 point**
 - A. Writing the IAP and sharing it with the media
 - B. Advising the IC on issues related to information sharing and media relations**
 - C. Ensuring that all communication devices (radios, cell phone, pagers) are working properly
 - D. Briefing incoming agencies about the incident
5. Which of the following factors are used to determine where a facility should be located? **1 point**
 - A. Environmental and cultural impact
 - B. Proximity to the incident or event
 - C. Proximity to hospitals
 - D. A and B**
6. The Incident Commander is responsible for **1 point**
 - A. Overall management of the entire event
 - B. Developing incident objectives
 - C. Planning strategies and implementing tactics
 - D. All of the above**

7. ICS is a component of NIMS. What is NIMS? **1 point**
- A. The Nationwide Incident Management Sequence
 - B. The Nationally Instigated Management Series
 - C. The National Institute for Materials Science
 - D. **The National Incident Management System**
8. Which ICS Section manages the Base? **1 point**
- A. Operations Section
 - B. Planning Section
 - C. **Logistics Section**
 - D. Structural Protection
9. ICS organizational resources include **1 point**
- A. **Section, Division, Group, Branch, Task Force, Strike Team, Single Resources**
 - B. Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration
 - C. Incident Command Post, Base, Camps, Staging Area, Helibase, Helispots
 - D. All of the above
10. The first step to take when arriving at an incident is to **1 point**
- A. Meet with the Finance Section Chief
 - B. **Check in**
 - C. Contact the Planning Section Chief
 - D. Obtain an IAP
11. A Task Force is made up of the following type resources **1 point**
- A. **A combination of resources**
 - B. The same type and kind of resources
 - C. Tactical and strategic resources
 - D. Mobilized resources
12. When entering the time on incident forms, you should **1 point**
- A. **Use 24-hour military time**
 - B. Use standard time (a.m. and p.m.)
 - C. Only fill out date; time is unnecessary
 - D. Use standard time from your home unit
13. Within ICS, the span of control for any supervisor at an incident should range from **1 point**
- A. One to three subordinates
 - B. One to ten subordinates
 - C. **Three to seven subordinates**
 - D. There is no specified span of control

14. Which of the following type incidents/events requires a written Incident Action Plan (IAP) as mandated by Federal Code (29, CFR, 1910,120)? **1 point**
- A. Natural disasters
 - B. **Hazardous materials incidents**
 - C. Search and rescue missions
 - D. Biological outbreaks
15. Which of following refers to the process in which incident command responsibility is passed from one individual to another? **1 point**
- A. **Transfer of Command**
 - B. Changing of the Guard
 - C. Exchange of Command
 - D. Passing the Baton
16. Which of the following tasks should you complete as part of the demobilization process? **1 point**
- A. Complete all work assignments
 - B. Brief replacements, subordinates, and supervisor
 - C. Return any incident-issued equipment or other nonexpendable supplies
 - D. **All of the above**
17. Setting up food services is a function of which section? **1 point**
- A. Operations Section
 - B. Planning Section
 - C. **Logistics Section**
 - D. Finance/Administrative Section
18. Which incident facility is used to house out-of-service resources? **1 point**
- A. Staging Area(s)
 - B. ICP
 - C. **Base**
 - D. Helispot
19. When at an incident, all supervisors must maintain a daily _____, containing the names of assigned personnel and operational shift activities. **1 point**
- A. ICS-213, General Message Form
 - B. **ICS-214, Unit Log**
 - C. ICS-207, Organizational Chart
 - D. ICS-219, Resource Status Card

20. Management by objectives is an important feature of ICS. Which of the following procedures is associated with management by objectives? **1 point**
- A. Designating a deputy
 - B. Establishing length of the operational period
 - C. **Documenting results to measure performance**
 - D. Determining a name for the incident
21. What should you do if you observe a sexual harassment situation at an incident? **1 point**
- A. Avoid getting involved
 - B. **Report all problems to your supervisor**
 - C. Step in solve the problem yourself
 - D. Go directly to the agency representative or line officer and report the problem
22. A Strike Team is made up of the following type resources **1 point**
- A. A combination of resources
 - B. **The same type and kind of resources**
 - C. Tactical and strategic resources
 - D. Mobilized resources
23. When possible, the ICP should be located **1 point**
- A. In a vehicle for accessibility to the entire incident
 - B. With the largest agency on multi-agency incidents
 - C. **Outside any potential hazard zone**
 - D. None of the above
24. The Liaison Officer serves as **1 point**
- A. **The point of contact for any assisting or cooperating agencies**
 - B. The point of contact for all contractors
 - C. The point of contact for all media and photographers
 - D. The point of contact for all non-incident personnel
25. Which of the following statements best describes the Deputy Incident Commander? **1 point**
- A. The Deputy Incident Commander supervises the Incident Commander
 - B. The Deputy Incident Commander is only responsible for communicating with the media
 - C. The Deputy Incident Commander is a training position
 - D. **The Deputy Incident Commander is fully qualified at the Incident Commander level**

26. Determining whether to establish a Finance/Administrative Section is the responsibility of the **1 point**
- A. Finance/Administration Section Chief
 - B. Incident Commander**
 - C. Procurement Unit
 - D. Resource Unit Leader
27. All ICS resources are categorized according to their current availability. The three states of availability in ICS are **1 point**
- A. Assigned, Available, Out of service**
 - B. Operational, En route, Inactive
 - C. Mobilized, Stand-by, Demobilized
 - D. In-force, In-reserve, Idle
28. Which of the following is a type of ICS command structure? **1 point**
- A. Cohesive command
 - B. Unified command**
 - C. Coach command
 - D. Designated command
29. What are the five major functions around which ICS is organized? **1 point**
- A. Command, Operations, Planning, Safety, Communications
 - B. Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, Communications
 - C. Command, Operations, Planning, Logistics, Finance/Administration**
 - D. Command, Communications, Safety, Operations, Finance/Administration
30. What are the three major activities of the Command Staff? **1 point**
- A. Medical, Food, Supply
 - B. Public Information, Safety, Liaison**
 - C. Helibase operations, Ground support, Base/Camp management
 - D. None of the above

Final Exam Answers ▶ Intro to Wildland Fire Behavior S-190

Score out of possible 50

1. What are the three methods of heat transfer? **3 points**

Radiation
Conduction
Convection

2. What are the three components of the fire triangle? **3 points**

Oxygen
Fuel
Heat

3. What happens when oxygen is removed from the fire triangle? **2 points**

Combustion cannot occur

4. Matching: Draw an arrow from the term to its definition. **3 points**

SPOTTING	→	Fire burning without flame and barely spreading.
SMOLDERING	→	Fire spreading rapidly with a well defined head.
RUNNING	→	Fire producing sparks or embers that are carried by wind or convection and starts new fires beyond the main fire.

5. When is a fire controlled? **2 points**

A. When crews are performing mop up
(B.) **When the fire is expected to hold under all conditions**
C. When an anchor point has been established
D. When there is a fireline around the fire

6. List four examples of a barrier: **4 points**

Rock-Slide, River, Lake, Road, Fireline, Green Field, etc.

7. A north facing aspect will have more fire activity than a south facing aspect. **2 points**

TRUE / **(FALSE)**

8. Name two types of canyons that can result in extreme fire behavior. **2 points**
Box canyon
Narrow canyon
9. List four of the six basic fuel types: **4 points**
Grass
Grass - Shrub
Shrub
Timber
Timber - Understory
Slash - Blowdown
10. What are the two types of horizontal arrangements of fuels? **2 points**
Uniform
Patchy
11. The vertical arrangement of ladder fuel describes what? **1 point**
A. Fuels are all combustible materials lying beneath the surface.
B. Fuels are all combustible materials lying on or above the ground.
(C.) Fuels that link surface materials to the upper canopy.
D. Fuels are all green and dead materials located in the upper canopy.
12. List three indicators that fire behavior is increasing. **3 points**
Torching
Flare-ups
Crowning
Increased rate of spread
Increase in spotting
13. What is one wind indicator to be aware of that can lead to increased fire behavior?
1 points
Cold frontal passage
Shifting winds
Increasing winds
Erratic winds
14. What factor influences fire spread more than any other? **2 points**
A. Fire Behavior
(B.) Wind
C. Topography
D. Relative Humidity

15. List three weather factors which may produce rapid fire spread. **6 points**
Thunderstorms
Frontal passage
Fire whirls
Dust devils
Foehn Winds
16. Relative humidity is usually at its lowest in the: **2 points**
A. Early morning
(B.) Mid-afternoon
17. As relative humidity decreases fuel moistures: **2 points**
A. Increase
(B.) Decrease
18. Hazards of a thunderstorm include: **2 points**
A. Strong winds
B. Lightning
C. Erratic fire behavior
(D.) All of the above
19. The moisture content of which type of fuel is most affected by change in relative humidity? **2 points**
(A.) Grass
B. Shrub
C. Timber
D. Slash
20. List two dangerous conditions that can develop when a fire is burning in a steep narrow canyon. **2 points**
Preheating
Spotting
Rolling material
Increased rate of spread
Wind influences

Final Exam Answer Key ▶ Firefighter Training S-130

Score out of possible 100

1. List five situations that shout Watch Out. **5 points**
 1. **Fire not scouted and sized up.**
 2. **In country not seen in daylight.**
 3. **Safety zones and escape routes not identified.**
 4. **Unfamiliar with weather and local factors influencing fire behavior.**
 5. **Uninformed on strategy, tactics and hazards.**
 6. **Instructions and assignments not clear.**
 7. **No communication link with crew members/supervisor.**
 8. **Constructing fireline without safe anchor point.**
 9. **Building fireline downhill with fire below.**
 10. **Attempting frontal assault on fire.**
 11. **Unburned fuel between you and the fire.**
 12. **Cannot see main fire, not in contact with anyone who can.**
 13. **On a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuel below.**
 14. **Weather is getting hotter and drier.**
 15. **Wind increases and/or changes direction.**
 16. **Getting frequent spot fires across line.**
 17. **Terrain and fuels make escape to safety zones difficult.**
 18. **Taking a nap near the fireline.**

2. To reduce the risk of entrapments post a lookout and maintain good communications. **2 Points**

3. Describe the difference between a Safety Zone and a Deployment Site. **2 Points**

Safety Zone: A place where a fire shelter is not needed; where firefighters may find refuge from danger.

Deployment Site: An area that the firefighter can use to deploy their fire shelter when escape routes and safety zones have been compromised.

4. Identify five mandatory personal protective items that must be worn by firefighters on the line. **5 Points**

Hard hat, eye protection, hearing protection, gloves, flame resistant pants, flame resistant shirt, leather boots, fire shelter, socks, canteen, headlamp

5. The person ultimately in charge of the fire is called the: **1 Point**
 - A. Division Group Supervisor.
 - B. Fire Management Officer.
 - C. Incident Commander.**
 - D. Local Fire Chief.

6. List five of the "Standard Firefighting Orders": **5 Points**
1. **Keep informed on fire weather conditions and forecasts.**
 2. **Know what your fire is doing at all times.**
 3. **Base all action on current and expected behavior of the fire.**
 4. **Identify escape routes and safety zones, and make them known.**
 5. **Post lookouts when there is possible danger.**
 6. **Be alert. Keep calm. Think clearly. Act decisively.**
 7. **Maintain prompt communications with your forces, your supervisor, and adjoining forces.**
 8. **Give clear instructions and insure they are understood.**
 9. **Maintain control of your forces at all times.**
 10. **Fight fire aggressively, having provided for safety first.**
7. Name three wildland fire hand tools that are used in your local area. **6 Points**
Pulaski, axe, shovel, McLeod, adz-hoe, swatter, gunnysack or other locally used tools
8. Why should firefighters maintain at least 10 feet of space or more, when walking and working together along the fire line? **2 Points**
Clearance for branches, clearance for tools, flying debris, etc.
9. When loading a helicopter you should: **1 Point**
- A. Approach when directed by the pilot or helitack crewmember.**
 - B. Approach from the rear of the aircraft.
 - C. Never board without being escorted.
 - D. All the above.
10. List two firing devices that may be used in firing operations. **2 Points**
Fusee, drip torch, matches, burning firebrand
11. List two hazards when using a fusee during firing operations. **2 Points**
Spattering, fumes, high intensity light, etc.
12. The most effective ground technique for patrolling for spot fires is the use of a systematic grid to search a designated area. **1 Point**

TRUE / FALSE

13. When reacting to a possible hazardous material emergency you should immediately do what? **1 Point**
- A. Rush in and put out the fire.
 - B. Try to identify the material by smell.
 - C. **Protect the point of origin.**
 - D. Remove hazardous materials.
14. When responding to a possible hazardous materials emergency, where would you look for more information on any identified hazardous material? **1 Point**
- A. **DOT Emergency Response Guidebook.**
 - B. Agency Hazardous Materials list.
 - C. National Chemical Guideline.
 - D. OSHA Safety List.
15. Which of the following are common denominators in fatal or near miss fires?
(circle all that apply) **2 Points**
- A. Most occurred during initial attack.
 - B. **Most occurred during mopup.**
 - C. Most occurred in heavy fuels.
 - D. **Most occurred in light fuels.**
16. When is it ok to not have an identified escape route and safety zone? **1 Point**
- A. When you know the country
 - B. On small fires
 - C. On prescribed burns
 - D. **Never**
17. SITUATION: You are on a hillside building a fireline and can no longer see the main fire at the bottom of the valley or make contact with anyone who can see the fire. There are light to moderate fuels below you and all afternoon the weather has been getting hotter while the wind is beginning to increase and swirl. Which watch-out situations exist? List below.
7 Points
Watch out situations #8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15.
18. The first three Standard Firefighting Orders deal with: **1 Point**
- A. **Fire behavior.**
 - B. Organization and control.
 - C. Fireline safety.
 - D. Communication.

19. What three weather factors are most important to firefighters? **3 Points**
Temperature, relative humidity and wind
20. List three factors in the fire environment that reduce our judgment, alertness, thinking and decision making ability. **3 Points**
Fatigue, heat stress, smoke, stress
21. A fire shelter is designed to *(circle all that apply)* **2 Points**
- A. Protect against prolonged direct flame contact.
 - B. **Reflect radiant heat.**
 - C. Allow you to fight fires more aggressively.
 - D. **Provide you with breathable air.**
22. When must fireline personnel carry a fire shelter? **1 Point**
- A. During the initial attack.
 - B. During mopup operations.
 - C. When entering the fire area.
 - D. During a prescribed burn.
 - E. **All of the above.**
23. How often should your shelter be inspected? **1 Point**
When the fire shelter is issued to you, at the beginning of each fire season, every two weeks during the fire season, when you believe it may have been damaged.
24. List two of the four recommended items to wear or take into your fire shelter. **2 Points**
Gloves, radio, hardhat, water
25. While deployed in a fire shelter, water should be used to? **1 Point**
- A. Moisten clothing.
 - B. Wet your face.
 - C. Moisten shelter.
 - D. **Drink.**
26. A shelter should be removed from service if it **1 Point**
- A. Has a ½ inch tear along folded edge.
 - B. Has been deployed for inspection or demonstration.
 - C. Is over a year old.
 - D. All of the above.
 - E. **Both A and B**

27. List five of the Wildland/Urban interface watch out conditions. **5 Points**
Wooden construction and wood shake roof; Poor access and narrow congested one way roads; Inadequate water supply; Natural fuels 30 feet or closer to structures; Extreme fire behavior; Strong winds; Need to evacuate public; Structures located in chimneys, box or narrow canyons, saddles or on steep slopes in flashy fuels; Bridge load limits; Working around power lines; Petroleum or propane tanks are present.

28. When would you remove property from a burning or at risk structure? **1 Point**

- A. Never.**
- B. Only when destruction is imminent.**
- C. When property value exceeds \$10,000.**
- D. When instructed by owners.**

29. A wildland firefighter should never attempt to extinguish a structure fire by entering a burning building. **1 Point**

TRUE / **FALSE**

30. A bandana worn over the face should be kept moist to help cool the air you are breathing. **1 Point**

TRUE / **FALSE**

31. If you have to use your fire shelter, list two good places to set it up. **2 Points**
Burned area, rock slope (where the shelter can be sealed), areas with light fuels, prepared deployment zones, wetlands

32. When building fireline, unburned fireline debris should be scraped to the _____ of the fireline. **1 Point**

- A. Inside**
- B. Outside**

33. If you have retardant dropped on you, you should change your clothes and clean off the retardant as soon as possible. **1 Point**

TRUE / **FALSE**

34. According to the ICS system, if you worked as an engine crewmember on a small fire, you work directly for the: **1 Point**
- A. Squad Boss.
 - B. Division Group Supervisor.
 - C. **Engine Boss.**
 - D. The Fire Chief.

35. Fire shirts are fire resistant, not fire proof. **1 Point**

TRUE / **FALSE**

36. The male end of the hose should be on the inside of the roll when rolling hose. **1 Point**

TRUE / **FALSE**

37. How many feet are in a chain? **1 Point**

- A. 55
- B. **66**
- C. 640
- D. 68
- E. 5,280

38. Tools with loose heads: **1 Point**

- A. Should be used carefully.
- B. Should be thrown away.
- C. **Should be flagged and marked to indicate repairs are needed.**
- D. Should be returned to the tool cache to be made available for someone else to use.
- E. Should be given to coworkers.

39. Two types of hose lays are: **2 Points**

- A. **Progressive**
- B. **Simple**
- C. Complex
- D. Simplex

40. During a lightning storm, it is best to seek shelter at the base of a large tree. **1 Point**

TRUE / **FALSE**

41. A cup trench or a "V" trench is used to: **1 Point**
- A. Prevent water from escaping a holding dam.
 - B. Prevent erosion.
 - C. **Prevent rolling materials from crossing the control line.**
 - D. None of the above.
42. If a tanker (according to ICS terminology) has been ordered for your fire, you will receive: **1 Point**
- A. A 1,000 water tender on your fire.
 - B. A helicopter with a bucket.
 - C. A reconnaissance plane.
 - D. **A fixed wing aircraft with retardant.**
43. Your fire shelter should only be carried on wildfires and not prescribed burns. **1 Point**
- TRUE / FALSE**
44. The part of the fire that is burning most intensely is generally called the: **1 Point**
- A. **Head.**
 - B. Flank.
 - C. Finger.
 - D. Black.
45. Explain the difference between a finger and a spot fire. **4 Points**
A finger is an area, usually a narrow strip, that burns away from the main part of the fire, but is still part of the main fire. A spot fire is an area burning outside the main fire perimeter, often caused by wind blown embers or rolling debris. It is separate from the main fire.
46. List three human factors that could affect your ability to maintain your situation awareness on the fireline. **3 Points**
Inexperience, stress both (personal and job related), fatigue, distractions (environmental, personal, etc.), attitude
47. Situation awareness is: **1 Point**
- A. The gathering of information by observation and communication.
 - B. The foundation of all the decision making.
 - C. An ongoing cycle.
 - D. **All of the above.**

48. List the five steps of the Risk Management Process. **5 Points**
1. **Situation Awareness**
 2. **Hazard Assessment**
 3. **Hazard Control**
 4. **Decision Point**
 5. **Evaluate**
49. Three things that must occur for effective communication to take place are: **1 Point**
- A. Pertinent topic, two or more individuals, and an exchange of information.
 - B. Sender, receiver, and an exchange of information.**
 - C. Correct attitude, concentration, and an exchange of information.
 - D. None of the above.
50. Teamwork is very important in firefighting. List one reason why. **1 Point**
- **Individuals cannot know all the hazards in the work environment.**
 - **Individuals cannot by themselves accomplish most tasks that are assigned to a crew.**
 - **Good teamwork goes hand in hand with good communication.**
 - **A crew is only as strong as its weakest member.**