

QUESTION 1

Personal and crew safety on the fireground

a) A fireground safety officer may be appointed at any incident of any size, under the direction of the Incident Controller. National Commanders Instruction 1 (Operational safety) details five occasions during training or operations that a fireground safety officer must be appointed. The first has been provided for you, list the remaining **four**. **(8 Marks)**

- When 12 or more personnel are committed on the fireground.
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b) You are in attendance at a 3rd alarm factory fire. You are working on offensive operations inside the building, wearing breathing apparatus, working a 45mm low pressure delivery and attempting to contain the fire. You hear a continuous sounding of appliance sirens, and recognize it as the emergency evacuation signal. Detail the **four** actions that you must take. **(4 Marks)**

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c) Detail the actions your OIC must take on hearing the emergency evacuation signal. **(3 Marks)**

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- d) On returning to station after the fire, who in the crew must be wearing seatbelts? (Circle correct answer) **(2 Marks)**
- A. All crew members
 - B. Only crew members that are in seats, or have seatbelts fitted
 - C. Front seat passengers only
 - D. Driver only.
 - E. Seatbelts are optional, as a fire appliance is a heavy vehicle.
- e) Whose responsibility is it to ensure that required crew members are wearing their seatbelts before the appliance moves off? (Circle correct answer). **(2 Marks)**
- A. The driver
 - B. The OIC
 - C. Each individual is responsible
 - D. No one, seatbelts are optional, as a fire appliance is a heavy vehicle.
- f) Civilians may be utilised to assist with Fire Service Operations. (Circle correct answer). **(1 Mark)**
- A. True
 - B. False

QUESTION 2

Operational Procedures for Breathing Apparatus

- a) When firefighters enter a building to investigate a suspected fire or private fire alarm activation, they must **don** (but not start) in Breathing Apparatus. Firefighters must **don and start** in breathing apparatus when involved in operations that expose them to **five** situations / contaminants. List these: **(5 Marks)**

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....

- b) Are breathing apparatus wearers allowed to grow facial hair that comes into contact with the face mask seal? (Circle correct answer) **(1 Mark)**

- A. Yes, in any circumstances.
- B. Yes, providing the BA set is a positive pressure set.
- C. Yes, providing the wearer can pass a low pressure test.
- D. No.

- c) You are the pump operator on the second arriving appliance at a school fire. You have assisted the driver of the first appliance with establishing a water supply, and you are now carrying out ECO duties under stage 1 BA control. What are the **four** main responsibilities for you to carry out? **(8 Marks)**

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- 2.....
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- 3.....
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- 4.....
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- d) When is a breathing apparatus wearer allowed to wear eye-glasses while donned and started in BA? (Circle correct answer) **(1 Mark)**

- A. Only if the glasses are prescription issue.
- B. Only when the BA set is a positive pressure set.
- C. Only when the wearer can pass a low pressure test with the glasses on.
- D. Only when the wearer needs to read while wearing BA.
- E. Under no circumstances.

e) By means of a diagram, draw and label a BA tally.

(5 Marks)

QUESTION 3

Life Support

- a) While attending a scrub fire, the firefighter beside you falls and severely twists his ankle. You recall the mnemonic word “RICE” for dealing with soft tissue injuries. State what each of the letters in “RICE” stands for, and give a brief explanation for each. **(8 Marks)**

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- b) It’s a hot day, and crews have been working hard. A little while later, you notice another firefighter close to you acting peculiar. You approach him and notice that he is staggering and has a “blank look” on his face. As you sit him down he becomes aggressive and tells you there is nothing wrong. You notice that he has a flushed complexion, is very hot to the touch yet does not appear to be sweating.

What is this person likely to be suffering from? **(2 Marks)**

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- c) List **5** of the 7 steps you must take in treating this person. The first has been provided for you. **(5 Marks)**

- Call for an ambulance immediately
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d) When carrying out first aid on a colleague, or responding to a medical assistance call, the same primary management priorities apply. This is referred to a primary survey. Detail the 5 steps in the primary survey, and describe each step. **(5 Marks)**

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QUESTION 4

Firefighting and Ventilation

a) While attending a fire in a residential dwelling, you are number 1 in a crew of 2. While you and your partner carry out firefighting operations, you come across a body in the bedroom. It is obvious that the person is deceased. You notify the incident controller of the discovery, and he asks fire com to have Police attend. What steps should be put in place pending the arrival of the Police? **(3 Marks)**

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b) Ventilation is often carried out as part of salvage operations. There are two methods of ventilation, these being natural and forced. List the three types of forced ventilation, and provide an explanation of how each works. **(6 Marks)**

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c) State and name the six classes of fire, and give an example of a material from each class. **(6 Marks)**

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d) You have been called to a fire at the local golf course. On arrival you are directed to the greenkeepers shed, where there is a fuel tank containing 800 litres of diesel for his tractor, and second 200 litre tank of petrol, stored in a bund wall. There is a leak in the petrol tank which has ignited. The greenkeeper shows you where his two stored pressure foam extinguishers are, and then leaves the scene.

The three methods for applying foam are deflecting, rolling and snowing (lobbing). Briefly describe two of the three methods. You may use diagrams to support your answer. **(4 Marks)**

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The least efficient method of applying foam is? (Circle the correct answer) **(1 Mark)**

- A. Deflecting
- B. Rolling
- C. Snowing
- D. All are equally efficient.

QUESTION 5

Rural Firefighting

- a) You are in attendance at a grass fire in a rural area. The fire has spread over a variety of terrain, and is heading towards a steep hillside covered in scrub. At the top of the hillside is a plateau, covered in a pine plantation. It is a hot day, and a moderate breeze is blowing.

Discuss the effect the slope of the hillside will have on the fire. **(3 Marks)**

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Discuss the effect the wind speed and direction will have on the fire. **(3 Marks)**

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- b) By means of a diagram, draw the above fire. Include on your diagram the following parts of the fire: **(8 Marks)**

- Head
- Base
- Left and right flanks
- Spot fires
- Burnt out area
- Finger
- Bay

c) There are three methods of attacking vegetation fires. One is direct attack. Name and give brief explanation of the other **two**. You may use diagrams to support your answer. **(6 Marks)**

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QUESTION 6

Salvage

- a) National Commanders Instruction 41 deals with matters relating to salvage on the fireground.

After the safety and welfare of fire victims has been taken care of, the incident controller will take all practicable steps to reduce damage to property by limiting the effects of what **five** factors? **(5 Marks)**

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- b) You have responded to a hazardous substances spill. The situation has been stabilised, the spill contained. Before commencing salvage at a Hazardous Substance spill, the Incident Controller must be satisfied that the risk to personnel is acceptable. There are **three** other things that must be in place before salvage is allowed to commence. What are they? **(6 Marks)**

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- c) After salvage operations have been carried out post fire, the Incident controller must be satisfied that the fire is out, and re-ignition will not occur. To ensure this the Incident Controller may appoint a Stand-by crew. National Commanders Instruction 9 details the five purposes of a stand-by crew. One purpose is to prevent re-ignition. What are the other **four**? **(4 Marks)**

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d) You have attended a fire, and are in the final stages of clearing the scene. On arrival, entry to the building had to be forced, and the front door had several panes of glass broken.

Can we leave the building in an unsecured state? If so, under what conditions?

(5 marks)

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