Preincident Planning

1. With which activity is it assumed that a fire will occur? p. 710

A.) Code enforcement
*B.) Preincident planning
C.) Building inspection
D.) Fire prevention

2. At what height is a building considered a high-rise? p. 723

A.) Seven to eight stories
B.) Four to five stories
*C.) Six to seven stories
D.) Five to six stories

3. Where should the best route to each individual apartment be noted in the preincident plan? p. 712

*A.) On a map
B.) In a list
C.) On photo page
D.) In the text

4. What should responders know as part of the preincident planning for search and rescue? p. 721

A.) Building construction
B.) Water source locations
C.) Utility controls
*D.) Exit locations

5. What can help control or extinguish a fire before the arrival of the fire services unit? p. 717

A.) Fire detection system
B.) FDC
*C.) Automatic sprinkler system
D.) Standpipe system

6. Who should be responsible for preparing sketches that should the building layout after the preincident survey is complete? p. 711

A.) Building owners
B.) CAD operator
*C.) Fire fighters who did the survey
D.) City planning and building department

7. Where should the preincident survey begin? p. 711

A.) Rooftop
B.) Main entryway
C.) Basement
*D.) Outside of the building

8. What makes information immediately available to fire fighters who need it during an emergency incident? p. 708

*A.) Preincident plan
B.) IAP
C.) GOPs
D.) SOPs

9. What is one of the most important reasons for developing a preincident plan? p. 724

A.) Identify building location
B.) Identify occupancy type
C.) Identify code violations
*D.) Identify special hazards

10. What can be used in many buildings for ventilation when windows are sealed? p. 722

A.) Windows
B.) Standpipe system
*C.) HVAC system
D.) Soffits

11. In which occupancy must the preincident plan consider the removal of the occupants and protection of the fire fighters from the occupants? p. 723

A.) Healthcare facilities
B.) High-rise occupancies
*C.) Detention facilities
D.) Assembly occupancies

12. What do fire protection features of a high-rise building vary based upon? p. 723

A.) Building construction type
B.) Size of the building
*C.) Age of the building
D.) Location of the building

13. What eliminates the need to extend hose lines from the engine at street level up to the fire floor? p. 718

A.) Sprinkler system
B.) FDC
*C.) Standpipe system
D.) HVAC control system

14. What must be done first by fire fighters when responding to a fire alarm? p. 718

A.) Connect to the FDC
B.) Reset the alarm system
C.) Contact the system monitoring company
*D.) Check the annunciator panel

15. Who oversees the preincident planning process? p. 708

A.) Incident commander
*B.) Fire officer
C.) Fire Marshall
D.) Building owner

16. What can help fire fighters determine the number of occupants and their ability to escape? p. 717

*A.) Building use
B.) Building layout
C.) Protection systems
D.) Construction type

17. What is the most challenging problem during an emergency incident at a healthcare facility? p. 723

A.) Ensuring adequate water supply
B.) Maneuvering through hallways
C.) Locating all patients
*D.) Protecting nonambulatory patients

18. What must be provided if the quantity of hazardous materials on hand exceeds a specified limit? p. 725

*A.) MSDS
B.) Payload permit
C.) Run-sheet
D.) IAP

19. Which NFPA standard should be referenced about preincident planning? p. 710

A.) NFPA 1500
B.) NFPA 476
C.) NFPA 1301
*D.) NFPA 1620

20. What is the primary objective of a fire alarm system? p. 718

A.) Initiate HVAC system
B.) Alert fire department
*C.) Alert occupants
D.) Activate sprinkler system

21. What piece of information is specific to a shuttle system? p. 720

A.) Drafting site locations
*B.) Quantity of water that can be moved
C.) Distance from water source to fire building
D.) Location of nearest dry hydrants

22. What can remove some of the built-in fire protection? p. 715

A.) Retrofitting
B.) Surveying
*C.) Remodeling
D.) Construction

23. Which property should a preincident plan be prepared for? p. 710

A.) High value properties
B.) High profile properties
C.) High property-loss hazard
*D.) High life-safety hazard

24. What does the truss joist I-beam provide? p. 717

*A.) Fire spread avenue
B.) Fire proofing layer
C.) Reinforcement
D.) Firestop

25. Which of the following does NOT factor into the required flow rate at a building? p. 718

A.) Building construction
*B.) Building usage
C.) Building size
D.) Building contents

26. What is often the preferred approach when patients must be moved in a healthcare facility? p. 723

*A.) Horizontal evacuation
B.) Vertical evacuation
C.) Exterior evacuation
D.) Central-core evacuation