



WRITTEN QUIZ

Procedures Handbook 4300

FIRELINE HAZARDS QUIZ

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

POINTS

1. If lettered, flagging must state the following?
 - a. Do Not Enter
 - b. Do Not Pass
 - c. Do Not Go

10

2. Who assigns a Life Hazard Lookout?
 - a. Supervisor
 - b. IC
 - c. Safety Officer

10

3. If you see a life hazard, what should you do?
 - a. Immediately communicate life hazard situation to your coworkers and supervisor
 - b. Notify the IC after your assignment
 - c. Nothing because it is someone else's job

10

4. When flagging a life-threatening hazard, what is the minimum radius to be flagged?
 - a. 10 feet
 - b. 15 feet
 - c. 25 feet

10

5. The space between the horizontal flagging should be
 - a. Less than 16 inches
 - b. 18 – 24 inches
 - c. Greater than 25 inches

10

6. Never work directly below a bulldozers because of:
 - a. The danger of falling and rolling material
 - b. Spot fires outside the fireline
 - c. Visibility is poor because of the dust

10

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7. A “widow maker” would create which type of hazard:
- a. Tripping
 - b. Rolling
 - c. Falling
- _____ 10
8. Weakened trees become especially dangerous during periods of
- a. Extreme heat
 - b. Strong winds
 - c. Cold weather
- _____ 10
9. What must be in place before all life hazard procedures have been completed?
- a. A flagger
 - b. A lookout
 - c. A faller
- _____ 10
10. Which of the following may cause rocks to dislodge and roll?
- a. A rock fracture may have occurred due to heat from the fire
 - b. Supporting vegetation may have burned away
 - c. Both a and b are correct
- _____ 10

POINTS POSSIBLE: _____ 100

POINTS DEDUCTED: _____

FINAL SCORE: _____



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	KEY	<u>POINTS</u>
1.	If lettered, flagging must state the following? a. DO NOT ENTER b. Do Not Pass c. Do Not Go Ref: TLP. pg. 3, sect. I, D	<u>10</u>
2.	Who assigns a Life Hazard Lookout? a. Supervisor b. IC c. Safety Officer Ref: TLP. pg. 3, sect. I, C-1	<u>10</u>
3.	If you see a life hazard, what should you do? a. IMMEDIATELY COMMUNICATE LIFE HAZARD SITUATION TO YOUR COWORKERS AND SUPERVISOR b. Notify the IC after your assignment c. Nothing because it is someone else's job Ref: TLP. pg. 5, sect. II, D	<u>10</u>
4.	When flagging a life-threatening hazard, what is the minimum radius to be flagged? a. 10 feet b. 15 feet c. 25 FEET Ref: TLP. pg. 6, sect. II, D, 2-a	<u>10</u>
5.	The space between the horizontal flagging should be a. Less than 16 inches b. 18 – 24 inches c. Greater than 25 inches Ref: TLP. pg. 3, sect. I, D, 2-a.(1)	<u>10</u>



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6. Never work directly below a bulldozers because of:
- a. **THE DANGER OF FALLING AND ROLLING MATERIAL**
 - b. Spot fires outside the fireline
 - c. Visibility is poor because of the dust
- Ref: TLP. pg. 10, sect. IV, E, 1d** 10
7. A “widow maker” would create which type of hazard:
- a. Tripping
 - b. Rolling
 - c. **FALLING**
- Ref: TLP. pg. 9, sect. IV, B-3c** 10
8. Weakened trees become especially dangerous during periods of
- a. Extreme heat
 - b. **STRONG WINDS**
 - c. Cold weather
- Ref: TLP. pg. 9, sect. IV, B-4** 10
9. What must be in place before all life hazard procedures have been completed?
- a. A flagger
 - b. **A LOOKOUT**
 - c. A faller
- Ref: TLP. pg.2, sect. I, A-3a. & b.** 10
10. Which of the following may cause rocks to dislodge and roll?
- a. A rock fracture may have occurred due to heat from the fire
 - b. Supporting vegetation may have burned away
 - c. **BOTH A AND B ARE CORRECT**
- Ref: TLP. pg. 9, sect. IV, C-2 & 3** 10

POINTS POSSIBLE: 100

POINTS DEDUCTED: _____

FINAL SCORE: _____