



WRITTEN QUIZ

Procedures Handbook 4300

AVOIDING FIRE ENTRAPMENT

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

POINTS

1. What two documents have been developed to constantly remind us how to avoid the common causes of fire entrapment? 20

2. When avoiding a wildland fire entrapment it is important to prepare yourself physically by participating in a general fitness program which improves _____ and _____. 10

3. Name two pieces of equipment (not clothing) every wildland firefighter should carry? 10

4. What is a Safety Zone? 10

5. What is an Escape Route? 10

6. Name three naturally occurring barriers which are relatively safe from fire entrapment? 10

7. Name three constructed barriers which are relatively safe from fire entrapment? 10



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8. When "running through fire" is necessary to escape an oncoming fire, hand tools should be discarded. 10

True

False

9. When "running through fire" the firefighter should assume a crouching position where flame lengths or flame height is low. 10

TRUE

FALSE

POINTS POSSIBLE: 100

POINTS DEDUCTED: _____

FINAL SCORE: _____



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	KEY	<u>POINTS</u>
1.	What two documents have been developed to constantly remind us how to avoid the common causes of fire entrapment? "THE 10 STANDARD FIREFIGHTING ORDERS" and "THE 18 SITUATIONS THAT SHOUT WATCH OUT" Ref: TLP. pg. 2, sect. I, A & B	<u>20</u>
2.	When avoiding a wildland fire entrapment situation it is important to prepare yourself physically by participating in a general fitness program which improves _____ and _____. STAMINA, PHYSICAL STRENGTH	<u>10</u>
3.	Ref: TLP. pg. 3, sect. II, A-1a. & b. Name two pieces of equipment (not clothing) every wildland firefighter should carry? FIRE SHELTER CANTEEN HEADLAMP/FLASHLIGHT RADIO MAPS COMPASS	<u>10</u>
4.	Ref: TLP. pg. 4, sect. II, B-2 a. & b.,3a. thru e. What is a Safety Zone? A PREDESIGNATED AREA WHERE RESOURCES WILL ASSEMBLE IN THE EVENT THEIR LOCATION ON THE LINE BECOMES OR HAS THE POTENTIAL TO BECOME UNTENABLE. THIS AREA MUST BE LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMIDATE ALL RESOURCES THREATENED ALLOWING PERSONNEL TO SURVIVE A THREAT	<u>10</u>
5.	Ref: TLP, pg. 4, sect. III, A What is an Escape Route? A PREDESIGNATED TRAVEL ROUTE A CREW WILL TAKE TO AVOID THE THREAT OF FIRE OVERRUNNING THEM	<u>10</u>
6.	Ref: TLP. pg. 4, sect. III, B Name three naturally occurring barriers which are relatively safe from fire entrapment? BODIES OF WATER, ROCK OUTCROPPINGS, OLD BURNS,	<u>10</u>



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GRAZED AREAS, LAVA CAPS, BREAKS IN SURFACE FUELS, GAME TRAILS, IRRIGATED FIELDS OR MEADOWS DRY LAKE BEDS AND WASHES

Ref: TLP. pg. 7, sect. IV, A-1 through 9

7. Name three constructed barriers which are relatively safe from fire entrapment? 10

ROADS, PARKING LOTS, SAFETY ISLANDS, QUARRIES, SWIMMING POOLS, FIRE BREAKS, CULVERTS, BRIDGES, TUNNELS, BUILDINGS, QUARRIES, GRAVEL PITS

Ref: TLP. pg. 7, sect. IV, B-1 through 10

POINTS

8. When "running through fire" is necessary to escape an oncoming fire, hand tools should be discarded. 10

True

FALSE

Ref: TLP. pg. 9, sect. VI, A-2

9. When "running through fire" the firefighter should assume a crouching position where flame lengths or flame height is low. 10

FALSE

Ref: TLP. pg. 10, sect. VI, C-3

POINTS POSSIBLE: 100

POINTS DEDUCTED: _____

FINAL SCORE: _____