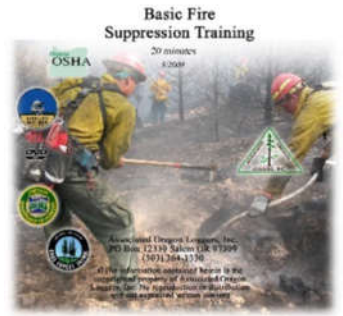




BASIC FIRE SUPPRESSION TRAINING QUIZ



Employee Signature: _____

Date: _____

Trainer Signature: _____

Date: _____

Instructions: Please answer the following questions as you follow along with the training DVD or workbook. You may also use this worksheet in the field as a refresher training. Return the signed and completed worksheet to your employer as documentation of your training.

True or False

1. Forest Activities contractors in Oregon are required to make a reasonable effort to control any fire started by their operation. _____
2. Logging Contractors do not have to provide basic fire training to new employees. _____
3. Anyone employed in a Forest Activity is required by OR-OSHA to have basic fire suppression training prior to the declaration of fire season. _____
4. The three elements required for a fire to burn are heat, oxygen and fuel. _____
5. On running fires, direct attacks should only be attempted on the coolest part of the fireline. _____
6. Spot fires can occur on all parts of the fire. _____
7. Firefighters should not work between the main body of the fire and any spot fires. _____
8. If you are on a fire and notice an increasing frequency of spot fires, or the fire starts to crown, you should notify your supervisor and co-workers immediately. _____
9. A safety zone is a designated area expected to protect fire personnel from known hazards without usually deploying a fire shelter. _____
10. During the pre-work, safety meeting crews should identify and assign fire suppression activities appropriate for workers physical ability. _____
11. The first fire action is to report the fire, giving proper details on size and location. _____
12. When a single person is on site, they should report the fire and describe the fire suppression activities they will take. _____
13. Safe anchor points are always uphill of fires moving uphill. _____
14. On the fireline, firefighters must be alert to changing weather condition. _____
15. Never rely on your ability to outrun a fire. _____

16. Remaining in communication at all times is vital to your ability to receive instructions, warnings and retain control. _____
17. A lake near a fire could be a safety zone. _____
18. A lookout should be posted in potentially hazardous situations. _____
19. When given the order to evacuate an area, you should decide upon your own escape route. _____
20. Good decisions and actions can only be made when you are under control. _____
21. Do not wear synthetic clothing when fighting fire. _____
22. Burns should not be treated with butter, Vaseline or ointments. Minor burns that cover a large area of the body should be immersed in water to relieve pain. _____
23. Proper Personal Protective Equipment should be worn at all times while fighting wildfire. _____
24. Water, when available, is the most effective firefighting tool. _____
25. You should carry your watch-out situations/standard firefighting orders card in your wallet and refer to it if called upon to suppress a wildfire. _____
26. LCES are simple letters to help us remember Lookouts, Communications, Escape routes and Safety Zones. _____
27. A person should be standing and facing an aerial water or retardant drop. _____
28. Start your firefighting from the coolest part of the fire working toward the flanks not at the head or hottest part of the fire. _____
29. Wildfire is fought exclusively with heavy equipment and air tankers. _____
30. Untrained firefighters can only fight fire under the direct supervision of a competent person for a maximum of 17 days. _____

“WATCH-OUT SITUATIONS”

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 the main fire, not in contact with anyone who can.
13. On a hillside where rolling material can ignite fuel below.
14. Weather becoming hotter and drier.
15. Wind increases and/or changes directions.
16. Getting frequent spot fires across line.
17. Terrain and fuels make escape to safety zones difficult.