S-185 Fire Entrapment Avoidance Exam

Name: _____ Date: _____

There is a 30 minute time limit for this exam. Mark: _____ / **55** (Pass = 70%)

(2 marks) **1.** Define fire entrapment.

_____

_____

(2 marks) **2.** What is fire entrapment avoidance?

_____

_____

(2 marks) **3.** Who is responsible for fire entrapment avoidance?

_____

_____

(4 marks) **4.** List 4 topics specific to fire entrapment avoidance that should be a part of a pre-work safety briefing.

(5 marks) **5.** What does the acronym '**LACES**' stand for?

L -
A -
C -
E -
S -

_____ / **15**

(1 mark) **6.** How often does a **L**ookout need to check in with a Supervisor or other fire personnel (circle the correct answer)?

a) Every 4 hours.
b) At least once per hour, or more frequently if fire behaviour increases or there are weather changes.
c) Every hour.
d) At least 3 times per operational period.

(1 mark) **7.** What is an **E**scape Route?

(1 mark) **8.** Why should there be more than 1 Escape Route?

(2 marks) **9.** Under what circumstances does a firefighter have the Right and Responsibility to disengage from the fireline?

(1 mark) **10.** What is a **S**afety Zone?

(4 marks) **11.** List 4 areas that can be used as a Safety Zone on a wildfire.

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(2 marks) **12.** What condition does the remaining forest fuels in a Safety Zone need to be in if this shelter is located 'In the Black?'

(1 mark) **13.** Safety Zones must provide a minimum distance of _____ between fire personnel and flames in order to protect against radiant heat issues.

a) at least 4 times the maximum flame length
b) 2 times the maximum flame length
c) at least 8 times the maximum flame height
d) 2 times the maximum flame height

(3 marks) **14.** List 3 key points to remember when disengaging from a fire.

(2 marks) **15.** What is the first decision you need to make when in a fire entrapment situation?

(2 marks) **16.** What is the most important part of your body to protect from flames and heat during fire entrapment?

(1 mark) **17.** What is a survival zone?

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(4 marks) **18.** List 4 critical actions you must complete as a part of your fire entrapment survival plan if this life threatening situation occurs.

(1 mark) **19.** Heavy equipment located in a survival zone can block some radiant heat and flames. Fire personnel should shelter _____ _____ (circle the correct answer).

a) in a depression or trench on the side of the machine away from the flame front.
b) in the cab of the machine.
c) in a depression or trench on the side of the machine facing the flame front.
d) as far away from the machine as possible.

(6 marks) **20.** Match the term from the column on the left with the statement that best describes that term (write the letter from the left column on the line before the statement that matches the best).

a) Anchor Points	_____	monitoring the fire in order to avoid entrapment situations.
b) Lookouts	_____	providing a fire assessment to a supervisor about fire behaviour.
c) Emergency Escape	_____	retreating from the fireline due to increased fire activity.
d) Entrapment Survival Actions	_____	the decision to drop hand tools and packs before retreating to a safe zone.
e) Disengagement Procedures	_____	staying low to the ground while sheltering in a trench.
f) Communications	_____	burning out fuels behind a dozer line to ensure crew safety.

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True or False Questions: Indicate whether the statement on the right is **True** or **False** by circling the 'T' or 'F'. Each correct answer is worth 1 mark.

T F The majority of fireline injuries and fatalities are the result of fire personnel not following safe work procedures.

T F Lookouts are able to perform a number of fireline tasks because these firefighters only need to update a supervisor twice per day.

T F Areas that are 'In the Black' will always be the best Safety Zones.

T F Working alone or without communications with other fire personnel is not allowed.

T F Loss of communications is a minor safety issue, which does not require immediate attention and possible fireline disengagement.

T F Lookouts need to be appointed when there is extreme fire behaviour (e.g. Rank 4 Fires) with a potential for fire entrapment scenarios.

T F A firefighter should stay inside a vehicle if the fuels surrounding the cab are heavy.

T F Every firefighter needs to know the location of Escape Routes and Safety Zones before the start of suppression activities.

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