

**EXAMINATION**

**Multiple Choice Directions:** *Read each question carefully, and then choose the best answer from the four choices.*

1. Where are the standards for the Incident Safety Officer (ISO) found?
    - a. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 1500.
    - b. NFPA 1521.
    - c. Departmental standard operating procedures (SOPs).
    - d. National Incident Management System (NIMS) operational document.
  2. The ISO is a component of the
    - a. departmental senior staff.
    - b. Command Staff.
    - c. operations section.
    - d. General Staff.
  3. The ISO reports directly to the
    - a. Incident Commander (IC).
    - b. operations section.
    - c. logistics section.
    - d. is a stand-alone member of the Command Staff.
  4. Which of the following duties fall within the authority of the ISO?
    - a. Immediate suspension of unsafe actions.
    - b. Ongoing briefings regarding safety issues.
    - c. Assigning assistants as needed.
    - d. All of the above.
  5. The ISO is not responsible for which of the following?
    - a. Investigating accidents that occur within an incident.
    - b. Requesting additional resources to the scene.
    - c. Reviewing the responder medical plan — Incident Command System (ICS) Form 206.
    - d. Participating in planning meetings.
  6. The agency responsible for conducting line-of-duty death (LODD) investigations is the
    - a. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH).
    - b. NFPA.
    - c. International Association of Fire Fighters (IAFF).
    - d. U.S. Fire Administration (USFA).
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7. Which of the following is not part of the risk management process?
- a. Identification of risk.
  - b. Prioritization of risk.
  - c. Categorization of risk.
  - d. Implementation of control measures.
8. Which of the following must be considered in a risk versus benefit analysis?
- a. Potential for consequences from a risk strategy implementation.
  - b. Potential for cost savings efficiency.
  - c. Potential for heroic action.
  - d. None of the above.
9. A risk is the probability that \_\_\_\_\_ will occur.
- a. consequences
  - b. harm
  - c. safety
  - d. situational awareness
10. Which the following is not a common incident safety consideration?
- a. Personnel.
  - b. Communication.
  - c. Station location.
  - d. ICS.
11. Which of the following is not a specialized technical incident?
- a. Hazmat.
  - b. Confined space.
  - c. Below grade/Trench rescue.
  - d. All of the above.
12. When a Safety Officer is responding to the scene, which of the following is an audible indicator that the Safety Officer must identify?
- a. Apparatus placement.
  - b. Communications clear.
  - c. Fireline placement.
  - d. Firefighter rehab location.
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13. When a Safety Officer is responding to the scene, which of the following is not a scene condition that the Safety Officer must identify?
    - a. Personal protective equipment (PPE).
    - b. Means of egress.
    - c. Control zones.
    - d. Color of fire apparatus.
  14. The ISO must have the authority to
    - a. suspend, alter and terminate all unsafe incident activities.
    - b. conduct investigations.
    - c. suspend or terminate firefighters.
    - d. conduct employee evaluations.
  15. The Safety Officer continuously monitors the scene for
    - a. changing conditions that would be hazardous incident conditions.
    - b. maintenance of risk versus benefit awareness.
    - c. use of safe techniques.
    - d. all of the above.
  16. The ISO must contribute to which on-scene document with regard to safety related issues?
    - a. Demobilization plan.
    - b. Rehab.
    - c. Incident Action Plan (IAP).
    - d. ICS chart.
  17. Which of the following is not a job performance requirement (JPR) of NFPA 1521, *Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer Professional Qualifications*, for the ISO?
    - a. Fire suppression operations.
    - b. Records management and data analysis.
    - c. Technical rescue operations.
    - d. Hazmat operations.
  18. Which of the following is not a reason to conduct an accident investigation?
    - a. To determine root cause.
    - b. To find out what really happened.
    - c. To fix blame.
    - d. To determine preventability.
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19. Which of the following could be investigated by the ISO?
- a. Fireground injury.
  - b. Equipment failures.
  - c. Near miss occurrences.
  - d. All of the above.
20. Which of the following is not part of the investigative strategy?
- a. Information gathering.
  - b. Establishing facts of the event.
  - c. Finding root causes.
  - d. Determining effective punishment.
21. Which of the following is not a benefit of an investigation?
- a. Prevent recurrence.
  - b. Identify outmoded policy/procedure.
  - c. Contain cost effectiveness.
  - d. Enhance safety awareness.
22. Why is incident documentation so important?
- a. Legal requirements.
  - b. Improvement plan.
  - c. Documentation of scene activities.
  - d. All of the above.
23. Which of the following activities is not part of the post-incident analysis?
- a. Tail board critique.
  - b. Formal critique.
  - c. Placing blame.
  - d. Development of an organizational improvement plan.
24. Which of the roles does the ISO fulfill during the post-incident analysis process?
- a. Analysis review.
  - b. IC.
  - c. Logistics.
  - d. Finance.
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