

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).

7. Which of the following is not part of the risk management process?
- Identification of risk.
 - Prioritization of risk.
 - Categorization of risk.
 - Implementation of control measures.
8. Which of the following must be considered in a risk versus benefit analysis?
- Potential for consequences from a risk strategy implementation.
 - Potential for cost savings efficiency.
 - Potential for heroic action.
 - None of the above.
9. A risk is the probability that _____ will occur.
- consequences
 - harm
 - safety
 - situational awareness
10. Which the following is not a common incident safety consideration?
- Personnel.
 - Communication.
 - Station location.
 - ICS.
11. Which of the following is not a specialized technical incident?
- Hazmat.
 - Confined space.
 - Below grade/Trench rescue.
 - 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?
- Apparatus placement.
 - Communications clear.
 - Fireline placement.
 - Firefighter rehab location.
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INCIDENT SAFETY OFFICER

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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