

INDIANA DEPARTMENT
OF
HOMELAND SECURITY

AIRPORT FIREFIGHTER

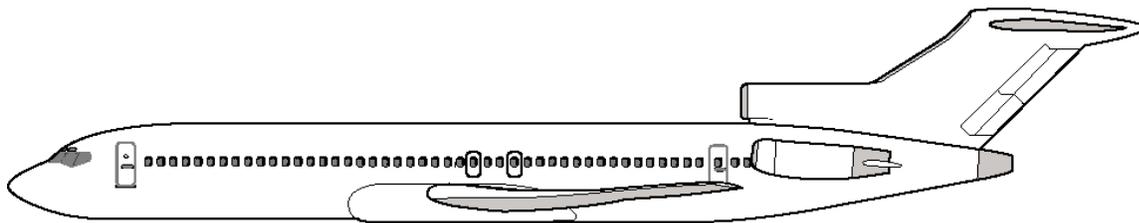
SAMPLE TEST

1. **Directions:** Compare the given information below and answer the following four questions about aircraft fuels.

Fuel:	AVGAS	JET A	JET B
Flash Point:	-50°F	95°F to 145°F	-45°F
Ignition Point:	825°F to 960°F	440°F to 475°F	470°F to 480°F
Flame Spread:	700 to 800 ft./min.	100 ft./min.	700 to 800 ft./min.

From the information given and in lab testing conditions, which of the aircraft fuels would pose the **highest** hazard?

- A. AVGAS
B. Jet A
C. Jet B
D. Jet B and AVGAS
2. From the information given and in lab testing conditions, which of the aircraft fuels would be the **least** hazardous?
- A. AVGAS
B. Jet A
C. Jet B
D. Jet B and AVGAS
3. When the ambient temperature is increased to 85°F, the surface temperature of an aircraft ramp could be from 25°F to 45°F higher. Under these conditions, which fuel would pose the **highest** hazard?
- A. AVGAS
B. Jet A
C. Jet B
D. Jet B and AVGAS
4. When the ambient temperature is above to 85°F, the surface temperature of an aircraft ramp could be from 25°F to 45°F higher. Under these conditions, which fuel would pose the **least** hazard?
- A. AVGAS
B. Jet A
C. Jet B
D. Jet B and AVGAS
5. What aircraft is pictured below ?



- A. 737
B. 727
C. 757
D. DC 10

6. You have arrived at an intact aircraft fire that has been burning for approximately one minute. You must extinguish the fires within _____ if the passengers are to survive.
- A. 90 seconds
 B. four minutes
 C. three minutes
 D. two minutes
7. You are at the scene of a fire that involves burning fuel flaming from the aircraft to the ground. The **best** method for attacking and extinguishing this fire is to use:
- A. a dry chemical followed by an application of foam.
 B. carbon dioxide (CO₂) followed by an application of foam.
 C. a mass application of foam.
 D. dry powder followed by an application of foam.
8. The _____ is designed to attack the fire at the base of the flames.
- A. turret
 B. extendable turret
 C. ground-sweep nozzle
 D. undertruck nozzle
9. Only an investigation by the _____ can determine whether a crime was involved in an aircraft accident/incident.
- A. local law enforcement agencies
 B. fire marshal
 C. Federal Aviation Administration or International Civil Aviation Organization
 D. National Transportation Safety Board or Canadian Transportation Accident Investigation and Safety Board
10. To produce the proper rate of foam on flammable liquids, a(n) _____ is necessary.
- A. primer pump
 B. proportioner
 C. applicator nozzle
 D. deluge gun
11. For what reason are descriptive notes, photographs, and diagrams important considerations at the scene of an aircraft incident?
- A. They will make critiques go faster.
 B. They will help the news media.
 C. They will make good training aids.
 D. They will facilitate the investigation.
12. The **most efficient** means for communicating with personnel on the emergency scene operations is:
- A. face-to-face meetings
 B. two-way radio.
 C. cellular telephones.
 D. direct-line telephones.

13. The first responsibility of units responding to a dangerous goods or hazardous materials aircraft incident is to:
- A. contact dispatch and call CHEMTREC.
 - B. rescue victims and suppress fire.
 - C. isolate scene and deny entry.
 - D. contain product and notify the EPA.
14. When using pneumatic air bags to perform a lift, one should never stack more than _____ bags.
- A. two
 - B. three
 - C. four
 - D. five
15. _____ should be identified on the grid map for equipment operators.
- A. Walls and other barriers
 - B. The command post and aid station
 - C. Food and shelter
 - D. Water, supplies, and fuel
16. You have been dispatched to the scene of a commercial aircraft with hot brakes. Upon arrival, you should **never** approach the aircraft from:
- A. the side in line with the axle.
 - B. a direction forward of the tire.
 - C. a direction aft of the tire.
 - D. an angle 45° off the tire.

Directions: Match the tools listed in Column A with the appropriate description from Column B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17. Hydraulic spreader 18. Air chisel 19. Low-pressure air bag 20. High-pressure air bag | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Pneumatic-operated cutter B. Is equipped with a carbide-tipped blade C. Fluid-operated tool D. Used for lifting or stabilizing objects E. Used for lifting heavy objects over short distances |
|---|--|
21. The operating pressure of a low-pressure air bag lifting system is:
- A. 7-15 psi.
 - B. 15-25 psi.
 - C. 25-50 psi.
 - D. 12-22 psi.
22. Which **one** of the following has the highest priority at a rescue scene?
- A. The location of the rescue
 - B. The number of vehicles involved
 - C. The responding rescuers
 - D. Maintaining scene safety

Directions: Match the airport light-gun signal in Column A with its meaning in Column B.

Column A

Column B

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 23. Flashing white light | A. Clear the taxiway/runway |
| 24. Alternating red and green lights | B. Stop |
| 25. Flashing red light | C. Return to the starting point on the airport |
| | D. Exercise extreme caution |

26. MAJOR REFERENCES FOR AIRPORT FIREFIGHTER - 7.0

Publisher/Title/Edition

Key Word

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. NFPA 1003, Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, 2000 Edition | NFPA1003 |
| 2. IFSTA Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting, 4th Edition, 2nd Printing | ARFF 4 |
| 3. IFSTA, Company Officer, 3rd Edition, 2nd Printing | CO3 |
| 4. IFSTA Essentials of Fire Fighting, 4th Edition, 3rd Printing | EOFF 4 |
| 5. Federal Aviation Regulations, Part 139 | FAR 139 |
| 6. IFSTA, Principles of Vehicle Extrication, 2nd Edition, 1st Printing | POVE |
| 7. NFPA 402, and Fire Fighting Operations, 2002 Edition | NFPA 402 |
| Title 49 Code of Federal Regulation | |
| Title 14 Code of Federal Regulation | |
| NFPA 1500, 2002 Edition | |
| Brady Prehospital Emergency Care, 6th Ed. | |