

# Chapter 8 Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Write the correct letter on the blank before each question.

## Objective 1:

### Describe types of fire lanes and fire apparatus access roads.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Utilizing fire lanes and fire apparatus access roads facilitates the approach to structures that are located away from: (285)
- A. schools.
  - B. media access.
  - C. public roadways.
  - D. business parking.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Which statement about fire lane and fire apparatus access road width requirement intentions is MOST correct? (286)
- A. They are intended to accommodate parking widths.
  - B. They are intended to include a future safety margin.
  - C. They are intended to provide minimum allowances for the expected load of emergency vehicles.
  - D. They are intended to allow for a vehicle to pass a parked apparatus, including one with outriggers deployed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. When inspecting or designating a fire lane or fire apparatus access road, inspectors must be familiar with: (286)
- A. what businesses are in the area.
  - B. turning radius requirements for apparatus.
  - C. the occupancy of the structures in the area.
  - D. whether or not there is adequate access to water sources.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Whenever possible, fire lanes or fire apparatus access roads should \_\_\_\_\_ a structure. (288)
- A. encircle
  - B. be adjacent to
  - C. be in the parking lot of
  - D. be across the street from

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. What type of dead-end turnaround is a street closed at one end designed to the minimum dimensions as required by the municipality? (288)
- A. "T"
  - B. Cul-de-sac
  - C. Alley dock
  - D. Hammerhead
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What type of dead-end turnaround allows a vehicle to back into a space and turn around? (288)
- A. "T"
  - B. Cul-de-sac
  - C. Alley dock
  - D. Hammerhead
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. A short section of roadway that lies perpendicular to the end of a dead-end street with equal sections on each side of the dead end is a \_\_\_\_ turnaround. (288)
- A. "T"
  - B. cul-de-sac
  - C. alley dock
  - D. angle approach
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. When inspecting or designating dead-end turnarounds or access roads, what factors into the road dimensions? (289)
- A. Drainage ditches
  - B. Markings and signs
  - C. Location of fire hydrants
  - D. Size and turning radius of fire apparatus
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Who generally establishes requirements for marking fire lanes and access roads? (289)
- A. Fire chief
  - B. Community committee
  - C. Model codes and standards
  - D. Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. How do responding firefighters know where fire lanes and fire apparatus access roads are located? (289)
- A. Maps
  - B. Word-of-mouth
  - C. Internet searches
  - D. Painted curbs and posted signs
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which description below is the generally accepted color design for information signs? (289)
- A. Reflective white background with red lettering
  - B. Reflective yellow background with red lettering
  - C. Reflective white background with blue lettering
  - D. Reflective yellow background with blue lettering

**Objective 2:**  
**Explain site access considerations for construction and demolition sites.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Why is it important for fire inspectors to maintain access and inspections of construction and demolition sites? (292)
- A. The conditions at these sites change frequently.
  - B. The permitting process requires constant access and inspections.
  - C. Building contractors cannot maintain business licenses without constant inspections.
  - D. Inspectors are not expected to maintain access and inspections at construction and demolition sites.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. What is an inspector responsible for monitoring at a construction or demolition site? (292)
- A. Occupancy type for the structure
  - B. Location of fire lane and emergency access signs and notices
  - C. All fire protection systems and hydrants are accessible and operational
  - D. Whether or not construction workers are wearing appropriate safety clothing and equipment

- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which of the following statements about access for construction and demolition sites is MOST accurate? (293)
- A. Fire lane and fire apparatus access road requirements apply.
  - B. Emergency vehicle access is determined by the property owner.
  - C. Site access for emergency vehicles is determined by private companies.
  - D. Fire lane and fire apparatus access road requirements are not applicable.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which of the following is a common access problem for construction and demolition sites? (293)
- A. Bridges that will not sustain vehicle weight
  - B. Ditches dug alongside temporary roadways
  - C. Workers using parking lots for personal vehicles
  - D. Roadway not maintained in serviceable condition
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Who does an inspector contact about compliance issues on a construction or demolition site? (294)
- A. Legal counsel
  - B. Site manager
  - C. Property owner
  - D. General contractor
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. If an access issue goes unaddressed at a construction or demolition site, what can an inspector do for enforcement? (294)
- A. Request assistance from the police
  - B. Request action from the city council
  - C. Issue citations against the property owner
  - D. Issue formal citations against the general contractor

**Objective 3:**  
**Identify structure access barriers.**

- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Who is responsible for verifying that buildings are accessible and that entry is not impeded? (294)
- A. Owners
  - B. Landlords
  - C. Inspectors
  - D. Occupants

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Which of the following is an example of an external access barrier? (294)
- A. Shutters
  - B. Sunscreen
  - C. Security barriers
  - D. Ornamental wall
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. What should an inspector do when encountering an external barrier during an inspection? (294)
- A. Remove it
  - B. Issue a citation
  - C. Document the existence and condition
  - D. Propose an exception for the barrier in local codes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. Which type of driveway design is more effective than simply following a minimum code requirement? (294)
- A. Modern design
  - B. Historical design
  - C. Prescriptive-based design
  - D. Performance-based design
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. Fire lanes and fire apparatus access roads should be designed to: (296)
- A. accommodate public and emergency access.
  - B. prevent public access to potentially dangerous areas.
  - C. serve as storage areas when not in use for emergencies.
  - D. bear the weight of the jurisdiction's heaviest fire apparatus.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. Which of the following barriers could pose access problems for aerial apparatus? (297)
- A. Climate
  - B. Sunscreens
  - C. Ornamental walls
  - D. Building canopies
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. Inspectors should evaluate and \_\_\_\_\_ all landscape situations that can potentially interfere with emergency response. (298)
- A. remove
  - B. mitigate
  - C. issue citations for
  - D. prepare code modifications for

- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. When topographical conditions impede access to a building, what can be done? (298)
- A. Modify local codes and standards
  - B. Establish alternative access points
  - C. Remove the items that block access
  - D. Work with outside agencies to find a solution
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. Most building and fire codes require windowless buildings and underground structures be equipped with: (301-302)
- A. multiple lock boxes.
  - B. multiple fire alarm systems.
  - C. additional fire extinguishers.
  - D. automatic sprinkler systems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. Which of the following is an example of an internal access barrier? (302)
- A. Flagpoles
  - B. False fronts
  - C. Satellite dishes
  - D. Building canopies