

US&R Rope Rescue Awareness Louisiana Task Force 3 – Self Study



Instructions:

Complete Test and Submit to -

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Rope Rescue Awareness

True/False

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- ___ 1. Awareness personnel can assume support roles while operating at a rope rescue scene, such as operating the rehab area, or assisting in the gathering of logistic resources.
- ___ 2. The assessment phase of the response begins when the initial call for assistance is received.
- ___ 3. Hazard mitigation is simple, even for the untrained individual.
- ___ 4. Personnel operating at a rope rescue scene will always assume some amount of risk.
- ___ 5. NFPA 1983 is a user's standard.
- ___ 6. When performing a personal safety check, make sure carabiners are locked.
- ___ 7. Not protecting the rope from abrasion is the leading cause of rope failure.
- ___ 8. The majority of ropes used in rope rescue are considered dynamic ropes.
- ___ 9. Hardware, and the material of which it is made, should be chosen based on the loads to be raised or lowered.
- ___ 10. A good knot is easy to untie after loading.
- ___ 11. The belay is what will keep you from hitting the ground should there be a failure in the main line of your rope system.
- ___ 12. It is imperative that the belayer is actively listening to the team leader and watching the ropes.
- ___ 13. In most circumstances, you can throw a rope bag to the ground.
- ___ 14. Bars are much easier to add than to remove.

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- ___ 15. Which standard is referred to as the Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications?
 - a. NFPA 1006
 - b. NFPA 1255
 - c. NFPA 1670
 - d. NFPA 1983
- ___ 16. The information contained within NFPA 1983 is intended for _____.
 - a. AHJs
 - b. manufacturers
 - c. first responders
 - d. fire investigators
- ___ 17. NFPA 1983 does not apply to lead climbing operations with a _____ factor over 0.25.
 - a. rescue
 - b. fall
 - c. strength
 - d. rope

- ____ 18. The equipment purchased by the AHJ will be dependent on the organization's ____.
- a. public support
 - b. historic effectiveness
 - c. level of training
 - d. wants
- ____ 19. The first step that should be taken in the hazard mitigation process is to establish a(n) ____ area around the incident.
- a. rescue
 - b. isolation
 - c. analysis
 - d. perimeter
- ____ 20. All rigging should be dismantled and inspected in the ____ phase.
- a. termination
 - b. assessment
 - c. pre-rescue
 - d. rescue
- ____ 21. ____ is the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information by speech, signals, writing, or behavior.
- a. Communication
 - b. Operation
 - c. Command
 - d. Correlation
- ____ 22. There are many ways to communicate during a rope rescue. The most simple and reliable method is ____.
- a. e-mail
 - b. text messaging
 - c. face-to-face verbal communication
 - d. communication by radio
- ____ 23. The ____ command can be given by anyone, not just the team leader.
- a. Stop!
 - b. Rappel on
 - c. Slack
 - d. Rope free
- ____ 24. A safety line is also called a ____ line.
- a. belay
 - b. carabiner
 - c. system
 - d. main
- ____ 25. When using the ____ method, the inspector places his hands on every component to ensure nothing is overlooked.
- a. belay
 - b. touch
 - c. buddy
 - d. safety
- ____ 26. All life safety rope is made of ____ construction.
- a. polyester
 - b. dynamic
 - c. sheathless
 - d. kernmantle
- ____ 27. The gate of a carabiner can be either ____.
- a. dynamic or static
 - b. locking or nonlocking
 - c. electric or magnetic
 - d. elastic or brittle
- ____ 28. The round disk in a pulley is called a(n) ____.
- a. axle
 - b. becket
 - c. sheave
 - d. plate
- ____ 29. A ____ is formed when the rope makes a 180-degree turn but does not cross over itself.
- a. round turn
 - b. bend
 - c. bight
 - d. loop
- ____ 30. The ____ knot is the simplest of the safety knots to tie.
- a. rescue
 - b. overhand
 - c. fisherman's
 - d. end line

Name _____ Applicant Number (Initials and Last 4 of SSN) ____ - ____

- _____ 31. The belay should ____.
- a. be used with dedicated rigging
 - b. not be used with a dedicated anchor
 - c. be connected to the same rigging used for the main line
 - d. not be used to catch a falling load
- _____ 32. The bottom belay uses ____ to control the descent of a rappeller who loses control of the device or to completely stop the descent if necessary.
- a. gravity
 - b. magnets
 - c. constriction
 - d. friction
- _____ 33. The ____ belay is the most popular and probably the best belay choice for rescue sized loads.
- a. self
 - b. bottom
 - c. tandem prusik
 - d. mechanical
- _____ 34. Rescue rappelling should be a(n) ____ descent.
- a. quick
 - b. uncontrolled
 - c. inflexible
 - d. slow
- _____ 35. When given the OK to rappel by the edge attendant, the rappeller will announce "On rappel." The belayer should respond with "_____."
- a. Belay on
 - b. On belay
 - c. Rappel on
 - d. On rappel