



Office of Fire Fighter Training

Mutual Aid Tanker Shuttle

Examination Booklet

NAME _____
(print legibly)

Today's Date: _____

DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

TEST CANDIDATE INSTRUCTIONS

Introduction

The instructor shall review these instructions with the test candidates while they complete each step. Do NOT write on the Exam Answer sheet until instructed

Instructions

1. Review "Marking Instructions" in the top right corner of exam answer sheet
 - **Use a No. 2 pencil ONLY**
 - Make heavy marks that fill the oval completely
 - Erase unwanted marks clearly. (Use clean eraser)
 - Make no stray marks on the answer sheet
2. **Date and legibly print name on test booklet.** This provides verification you participated.
3. **Completing Form:** First print information requested and then DARKEN CORRESPONDING OVALS below.
4. **Driver's License Number:** Do NOT enter.
5. **FDID Number:** Enter your five digit Fire Department I.D. number starting with a zero. All FDID numbers, including those for DNR and US Forest Service regional offices, are available from the exam administrator.
6. **Fire Department:** Legibly print name of participant's fire dept.
7. **Status:** Mark only ONE.
8. **Name:** Enter LEGAL NAME for official OFFT records and course certificate.
 - Leave space between Last Name Prefix and remaining letters, e.g., Mac Donald.
 - Leave space between Last Name Suffix and remaining letters, e.g., Sr, Jr, etc.
9. Answers should also be circled in the exam booklet to ensure the ability to recreate the answer sheet in the event of lost or damaged answer sheets.

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Circle the correct answer

1. Why are tankers needed for rural firefighting?
 - A. To provide necessary pressure for pumpers
 - B. To carry the drop tank and extra equipment
 - C. To carry firefighters and tools
 - D. To provide or transport water to fire scene where it has been determined that there is no water or inadequate water for firefighting.

2. How important are tank baffles?
 - A. Are not necessary except when dumping water
 - B. Important because they are designed to hold the sides of the tank rigid, thus limiting the chance for tank failure
 - C. They are not very important when you are transporting water because the water in the tank cannot move or flow
 - D. Very important; they slow the movement of water, which will help limit shifting of weight and reduce the possibility of losing control of the vehicle

3. Tank vents should be _____ times the size of the tank discharge to eliminate potential tank damage during the loading and unloading process.
 - A. 1 ½
 - B. 2
 - C. 2 ½
 - D. 3

4. What are the basic safety factors to consider when converting a truck to a tanker?
 - A. Brand of truck, year, tire size, gas or diesel, color of vehicle
 - B. GVW capacity, tank size, brakes, horsepower, length and width
 - C. What the previous use was, the cab style, two wheel or four wheel drive, high speed capability.
 - D. None of the above

5. Why should valves be opened and closed slowly?
 - A. To prevent the spilling of water needed for the fire
 - B. To prevent water hammer
 - C. To enable the water to flow more evenly
 - D. It doesn't matter because tankers don't have valves

6. Why is 90% of a tanker's capacity usually a good measure for available water?
 - A. All of the water may not be available due to vent overflow, improper tank design, etc.
 - B. Some of the water may have evaporated due to the heat
 - C. The operator forgot to fill the tank.
 - D. All of the water in the tank will not be needed to fight the fire.

7. What is a simple rule to remember when unloading water from a tanker?
 - A. Pump and roll
 - B. Stop and drop
 - C. When the stream breaks it is time to leave and refill
 - D. Get every last drop from the tank, you may need it

8. A nurse tanker is configured to deliver water how?
 - A. Dump water into portable tank and then refill
 - B. Fill tank by drafting from water source
 - C. Hook it's discharge valve to the intake of the attack pumper
 - D. None of the above

9. Gravity dumps employ _____ inch or larger round or square piping with a valve that extends to the exterior of the apparatus.
 - A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 6
 - D. 8

10. Pre-incident planning should determine the following for tanker operations:
 - A. Pre-incident planning isn't a factor since each fire is different
 - B. Water sources, travel routes for tankers, mutual aid resources, high hazard locations
 - C. Who is the individual who will drive the tanker
 - D. None of the above

11. Dry hydrants are useful for which of the following factors:
 - A. They can provide water where municipal water systems are not present
 - B. They can reduce the time needed to set up a drafting operation since it is ready to go into operation when the pumper arrives
 - C. They can be installed throughout the coverage area to reduce tanker travel time
 - D. All of the above

12. At least _____ pumper(s) are required for a successful tanker operation.
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. None, pumpers are not used when a tanker operation is performed

13. When "direct pumping" is used during a tanker operation, this refers to:
 - A. The portable pump pumping directly to the tanker
 - B. The tanker pumping directly to the attack pumper
 - C. The tanker dumping it's water into a portable tank
 - D. All of the above

14. Tractor-trailer tankers are most effectively used as a nurse tanker.
- A. True
 - B. False
15. The "Tender Delivery Rate" cycle time consists of the total of the following:
- A. Dump at scene, return to water source, fill tanker, return to scene, dump again
 - B. Dump at scene, return to water source, fill tanker, return to scene
 - C. Setup portable tank, dump at scene, return to fill tanker, return to scene
 - D. None of the above
16. When selecting the tanker route of travel, the following should be considered:
- A. Circular route of travel
 - B. Allow for full tankers to travel downhill
 - C. Avoiding routes that have numerous blind curves
 - D. All of the above
17. The Tender Delivery Rate" does NOT include:
- A. Tank size
 - B. Cycle time
 - C. Reduction of tanker load by 10% of tank size
 - D. Time it takes to connect two tankers together for water transfer
18. When selecting the fill site, the best site is always the closest site.
- A. True
 - B. False
19. The most common type of portable tank used during tanker operations is the:
- A. Self supporting tank
 - B. Foldout frame
 - C. High-sided foldout bucket
 - D. Rigid polyester booster tank
20. When building a dry hydrant system, it is not necessary to include a strainer at the end of the PVC pipe because pumpers have a strainer at all intake valves.
- A. True
 - B. False
21. Which standard applies to building a tanker from a used chassis?
- A. NFPA 1912 Standard for Fire Apparatus Refurbishing
 - B. NAPA Standard for Building Tankers
 - C. OSHA Standard for Construction of Portable Tanks
 - D. There isn't a standard for this. All tankers are covered under only one standard

22. When calculating the GPM needed for an incident with exposures, what percentage of the primary structure GPM flow should be added in for each exposure?
- A. 25%
 - B. 50%
 - C. 75%
 - D. 100%
23. The term “tanker” is defined nationwide as a truck with a tank that shuttles water from the fill site to the dump site.
- A. True
 - B. False
24. A tanker that has been converted from a gasoline hauler to a water tanker is a perfect choice because the types of liquids weigh the same. This results in little engineering being required for the conversion.
- A. True
 - B. False
25. The tanker size normally considered to be the most efficient for loading and unloading is:
- A. 1000 gallons or less
 - B. 1500 gallons or less
 - C. 2500 gallons or less
 - D. 3500 gallons or more