Wayne County Community College District

COURSE SYLLABUS

FPT 120 Fire Fighter II Lecture

CREDIT HOURS: 5.00

CONTACT HOURS: 75.00

COURSE DESCRIPTION:
This course is designed to provide the student with the additional knowledge necessary for entry level positions on fire departments. This course builds on the knowledge acquired in FPT 110. Topics include vehicle extrication and hazardous materials operations. Students who complete all the requirements will be eligible to take the State of Michigan Fire Fighter Training Council (MFFTC) Fire Fighter II written and practical examinations leading to certification as a Fire Fighter II.

PREREQUISITES: *State of Michigan Fire Fighter I Certification*
COREQUISITE: *FPT 125*

EXPECTED COMPETENCIES:
Upon successful completion of this course, the student will:

- List questions that the first person arriving at an emergency should answer.
- List the priorities of an Incident Action Plan.
- Select facts about the transfer of command.
- List information that should be included in a situation status report.
- List aspects of response resources that should be tracked.
- State the purpose of incident termination.
- Complete statements about the effects of fire and fire suppression activities on selected building materials.
- List signs of structural instability and potential building collapse.
- Describe ways in which fire suppression activities may create dangerous building conditions.
- List actions to take when imminent building collapse is suspected.
- Match facts about power plants to the equipment to which they apply.
- List the two types of lighting commonly used to support emergency operations.
- Complete statements regarding the care and use of auxiliary electrical equipment.
- Describe guidelines for maintaining power plants and lighting equipment.
- Identify rescue and extrication tools and equipment.
- Match hydraulic extrication and rescue tools to their purposes.
- List hydraulic tool safety guidelines.
- Match manual jacks and cribbing to their purposes.
- List jacking and cribbing safety guidelines.
- Match pneumatic rescue and extrication tools to their purposes.
- List pneumatic tool safety guidelines.
- List winch safety guidelines.
- Complete air lifting bag safety guidelines.
- Label the parts of a block and tackle.

- List block and tackle safety guidelines.
- List considerations to be made when sizing up a vehicle accident.
- List concerns of rescuers who assess the situation at automobile accidents.
- State the primary goal of vehicle stabilization.
- List methods of gaining access to victims in vehicles.
- List complications of extrication efforts as a result of passenger restraint and protection systems.
- Select facts about disentanglement and patient management.
- State the purpose of packaging.
- Distinguish between laminated glass and tempered glass.
- Select the correct method for removing vehicle glass.
- Match vehicle roof posts to their letter designations.
- Match types of building collapse to their descriptions.
- List the two types of hazards associated with structural collapse rescue operations.
- Distinguish between *shoring* and *tunneling.*
- Select facts about trench rescue operations.
- State the role of fire departments in cave and tunnel rescue operations.
- Match to their correct definitions terms associated with water flow and pressure.
- Select from a list conditions that reduce hydrant effectiveness.
- Identify types of valves and valve devices.
- Match types of valves to their functions.
- Identify hose fitting appliances.
- Identify tools used with hose.
- Match hose appliances and tools to their uses in specific fireground situations.
- Select facts about service testing hose.
- List safety guidelines for service testing hose.
- Describe the basic methods by which foam prevents or controls a hazard.
- Classify flammable liquids as hydrocarbon or polar solvent fuels.
- Explain how foam is generated.
- Describe the components of foam production.
- List factors that affect foam expansion.
- Classify foams by their expansion ratios.
- Distinguish between characteristics of Class A and Class B foams.
- List factors that affect Class B foam application rates.
- Select facts about proportioning.
- Match methods of proportioning to their descriptions.
- Select facts about proportioners.
- Match types of handline foam nozzles to their uses.
- List reasons for poor foam generation.
- Match foam application methods to their uses.
- List types of hazards associated with foam use.
- Distinguish between flammable liquids and combustible liquids.
- Select facts about suppressing Class B fires.
- Describe signs and effects of BLEVE.
- List the four ways that water can be used to attack a Class B fire.
- List methods of identifying tank contents.
- Select facts about techniques for suppressing bulk transport vehicle fires.
- Distinguish between the characteristics of natural gas and liquid petroleum gas.

- Match types of alarm-initiating devices to their descriptions.
- Select facts about heat detectors.
- Select facts about smoke detectors.
- Complete statements about flame detectors.
- Complete statements about fire-gas detectors.
- State the reason for having a variety of alarm-indicating devices.
- Match types of automatic alarm systems to their descriptions.
- Select facts about supervising fire alarm systems.
- List auxiliary services provided by fire detection and alarm systems.
- Complete statements about water flow alarms.
- Match sprinkler system applications to their descriptions.
- Identify components of fire suppression systems.
- List responsibilities of a fire investigator.
- Select facts about conduct and statements at the scene.
- Select facts about securing the scene and legal considerations.
- Select facts about protecting and preserving evidence.
- Select facts about making calls for additional response.
- List information that should be included in incident reports.
- Provide examples of personal traits and skills required of personnel who conduct fire safety surveys.
- Provide examples of the type of equipment required to conduct fire safety surveys.
- List goals of pre-incident surveys.
- Provide examples of the types of information that a pre-incident survey can provide.
- Match standard map symbols to their correct meanings.
- List objectives of the exit interview during a pre-incident survey.

ASSESSMENT METHODS:
Student performance may be assessed by examination, quizzes, case studies, oral conversation, group discussion, oral presentations. The instructor reserves the option to employ one or more of these assessment methods during the course.

GRADING SCALE:
90%-100% = A
80%-89.9%= B
70%-79.9%= C
60%-69.9%= D
<60% = E