

MFRI RESCUE TECHNICIAN VEHICLE AND MACHINERY EXTRICATION (VME) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What does the Nader pin refer to in vehicle extrication?**
 - A. A safety feature on the vehicle during an extrication
 - B. A bolt that secures the door frame
 - C. A type of tool used for cutting
 - D. A type of hook used in rigging
- 2. What is the main purpose of cribbing during vehicle extrication?**
 - A. To stabilize the vehicle
 - B. To lift the vehicle off the ground
 - C. To provide a place for tools
 - D. To secure victims inside the vehicle
- 3. According to 49 CFR 172, how many pounds of hazardous materials can be transported without a placard?**
 - A. 220 lbs
 - B. 330 lbs
 - C. 440 lbs
 - D. 550 lbs
- 4. What percentage of the vehicle's A-post integrity can the windshield account for?**
 - A. Up to 50%
 - B. Up to 80%
 - C. Up to 90%
 - D. Up to 70%
- 5. Which equipment must be used in conjunction with pneumatic lifting bags?**
 - A. Safety gloves
 - B. Appropriate cribbing
 - C. Fire extinguishers
 - D. Rescue blankets

- 6. In what situation would a bombproof anchor be most useful?**
- A. For securing tools during maintenance
 - B. In rescue operations
 - C. In routine transport
 - D. For stabilizing passenger seating
- 7. Which of the following is NOT categorized as a disentanglement tool?**
- A. Hydraulic tools
 - B. Pneumatic tools
 - C. Hand tools
 - D. Electric tools
- 8. What is the most common gas used for plasma cutters in the fire service?**
- A. Argon
 - B. Oxygen
 - C. Nitrogen
 - D. Air
- 9. During the termination of a Level I VME incident, what should follow scene control?**
- A. Patient transport records
 - B. Restoration of operational readiness
 - C. Equipment cleansing
 - D. Emergency vehicle standby
- 10. What characterizes a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI)?**
- A. A single patient requiring transport
 - B. More patients than available resources can handle
 - C. An emergency with minimal injuries
 - D. A situation easily managed by first responders

Answers

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1. B
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What does the Nader pin refer to in vehicle extrication?

- A. A safety feature on the vehicle during an extrication
- B. A bolt that secures the door frame**
- C. A type of tool used for cutting
- D. A type of hook used in rigging

The Nader pin is specifically related to the door locking mechanism in vehicles, especially in the context of vehicle extrication. These pins are designed to secure the door to the frame of the vehicle, enhancing the structural integrity and safety of the vehicle during impacts. In emergency situations, such as extrication, understanding the location and function of the Nader pin is crucial for rescue teams, as it can affect how a door can be opened or removed during the rescue process. Recognizing the function of the Nader pin allows rescuers to effectively manage the extrication procedure, facilitating quicker access to victims trapped inside a vehicle. Knowledge about these pins helps technicians assess the situation accurately and apply the right extrication techniques to ensure safety for both the trapped individual and the rescuers.

2. What is the main purpose of cribbing during vehicle extrication?

- A. To stabilize the vehicle**
- B. To lift the vehicle off the ground
- C. To provide a place for tools
- D. To secure victims inside the vehicle

The main purpose of cribbing during vehicle extrication is to stabilize the vehicle. Cribbing refers to the use of wooden or plastic blocks that are carefully placed under the vehicle to prevent it from shifting or rolling during the extrication process. This is crucial for the safety of both the rescuers and the victims, as an unstable vehicle can lead to additional injuries or complications. Stabilization allows rescue personnel to work effectively without the risk of the vehicle moving unexpectedly, which could create hazardous conditions. The appropriate use of cribbing ensures that the vehicle maintains a safe position while extrication tools are applied or when moving victims out of the vehicle. While lifting the vehicle off the ground might seem beneficial in certain scenarios, cribbing primarily serves to maintain its current position rather than elevating it. Providing a place for tools and securing victims inside the vehicle are secondary to the primary stabilization goal, which is essential for conducting a safe and efficient rescue operation.

3. According to 49 CFR 172, how many pounds of hazardous materials can be transported without a placard?

- A. 220 lbs
- B. 330 lbs
- C. 440 lbs**
- D. 550 lbs

The correct understanding of the regulations under 49 CFR 172 indicates that hazardous materials can be transported without a placard up to a threshold of 440 pounds. This regulation is essential for maintaining safety and clarity in the transport of hazardous materials, ensuring that emergency responders are aware of potential risks without having to guess the nature of the cargo. The 440-pound limit establishes a clear policy where shipments below this weight do not necessitate the display of placards, allowing for easier movement of non-threatening loads while still retaining the necessary precautions. This understanding is crucial for compliance and safety in the transportation of hazardous materials, particularly for first responders who may need to intervene in case of incidents. The other weight limits stated in the options either exceed or fall below this threshold and do not reflect the established guidelines, hence reinforcing the importance of knowing the correct limit for proper regulation and safety compliance.

4. What percentage of the vehicle's A-post integrity can the windshield account for?

- A. Up to 50%
- B. Up to 80%**
- C. Up to 90%
- D. Up to 70%

The windshield plays a crucial role in maintaining the structural integrity of a vehicle, particularly in the area of the A-post, which is the vertical support of the vehicle's frame located at the front. A properly installed windshield can significantly contribute to the strength of the vehicle during a rollover accident or when subjected to side impacts. Research and studies have shown that a windshield can account for up to 80% of the A-post's integrity. This means that in the event of a collision or structural stress, the windshield is essential in maintaining the shape and stability of the vehicle's framework. It aids in keeping the passenger compartment intact and protects occupants by preventing roof collapse. Therefore, understanding the importance of the windshield in a vehicle's structural integrity is vital for rescue technicians, as it informs their approach during vehicle extrication procedures.

5. Which equipment must be used in conjunction with pneumatic lifting bags?

- A. Safety gloves
- B. Appropriate cribbing**
- C. Fire extinguishers
- D. Rescue blankets

Using appropriate cribbing in conjunction with pneumatic lifting bags is critical for ensuring safety during an extrication operation. Cribbing serves as a stable support structure for the lifted load, preventing any potential collapse while the load is elevated. When pneumatic lifting bags are used to raise heavy vehicles or machinery, it is essential to secure the lifted object with cribbing immediately after the lift is achieved. This stabilization is necessary to mitigate the risk of injury to rescuers and victims if the bag were to fail or if there are any unforeseen shifts in the load. The other equipment listed, while useful in various rescue or emergency scenarios, does not serve the same purpose. Safety gloves provide personal protection but do not contribute to the stability of a lifted load. Fire extinguishers are essential for fire safety but are not specifically required to accompany the operation of pneumatic lifting bags. Rescue blankets may be useful for protecting individuals or shielding from elements but do not play a role in the mechanical support of a load raised by pneumatic bags. Thus, the necessity of appropriate cribbing is paramount for safe lifting operations.

6. In what situation would a bombproof anchor be most useful?

- A. For securing tools during maintenance
- B. In rescue operations**
- C. In routine transport
- D. For stabilizing passenger seating

A bombproof anchor is most useful in rescue operations due to its capacity to provide an extremely secure and reliable point for securing ropes, equipment, or personnel in situations where the risks are elevated, such as during vehicle extrication or high-angle rescues. During rescue operations, the potential for sudden shifts or unexpected loads can occur, necessitating a robust anchor that can withstand forces and protect the safety of both the rescue team and the individual being rescued. Other scenarios, such as securing tools during maintenance or stabilizing passenger seating, do not typically require the same level of strength and security that a bombproof anchor provides. Similarly, routine transport does not present the high-stakes environment that makes the use of such heavy-duty equipment essential. In these cases, less robust anchoring methods will usually suffice, making the bombproof anchor particularly relevant for situations where human lives are at stake and maximum safety is paramount.

7. Which of the following is NOT categorized as a disentanglement tool?

- A. Hydraulic tools
- B. Pneumatic tools
- C. Hand tools**
- D. Electric tools

Disentanglement tools are specifically used to remove or separate a person or object from a hazardous situation, such as a vehicle during an extrication scenario. Hydraulic, pneumatic, and electric tools are all mechanical devices designed to provide significant force and leverage, making them ideal for cutting, lifting, or spreading objects to free trapped individuals. Hydraulic tools utilize fluid pressure to operate, allowing them to exert powerful forces necessary to cut through metal or lift heavy objects. Pneumatic tools use compressed air and are lightweight and versatile, suitable for various applications. Electric tools can also provide significant cutting and lifting capabilities, making them effective in disentanglement situations. Hand tools, while essential in many rescue operations for basic tasks, do not fit into the category of specialized disentanglement tools. They are generally more manual and less capable of providing the power and functionality required in challenging extrication scenarios compared to their hydraulic, pneumatic, or electric counterparts. Therefore, hand tools are typically used for support tasks rather than for directly disentangling victims from hazardous situations.

8. What is the most common gas used for plasma cutters in the fire service?

- A. Argon
- B. Oxygen
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Air**

The most common gas used for plasma cutters in the fire service is air. Plasma cutting involves creating an electrical arc between an electrode and workpiece that ionizes the gas, turning it into plasma. Air is often preferred because it is readily available, cost-effective, and provides good cutting capabilities for various metals. Using air as the gas helps to achieve a high-temperature arc that can quickly melt through materials. While other gases like argon, oxygen, and nitrogen can also be utilized in specialized applications, they are typically more expensive or may not provide as efficient cutting characteristics as air for general use in the fire service.

9. During the termination of a Level I VME incident, what should follow scene control?

- A. Patient transport records
- B. Restoration of operational readiness**
- C. Equipment cleansing
- D. Emergency vehicle standby

Following scene control during the termination of a Level I Vehicle and Machinery Extrication incident, the restoration of operational readiness is essential. This step ensures that all equipment and resources used during the incident are returned to a state where they are ready for future emergencies. This includes checking and maintaining tools, gear, and vehicles to ensure they are functional and available for the next call. Restoration of operational readiness encompasses not only physical checks and maintenance but also can involve logistical assessments—such as inventorying equipment to confirm that all necessary tools are accounted for and in working order. This process is crucial for the safety and efficiency of future extrication operations. While patient transport records, equipment cleansing, and emergency vehicle standby are important components in the broader context of emergency response management, they do not directly follow scene control in terms of immediate operational recovery. Instead, they are part of the overall process but are not as critical as ensuring that the responding unit is ready for the next incident.

10. What characterizes a Mass Casualty Incident (MCI)?

- A. A single patient requiring transport
- B. More patients than available resources can handle**
- C. An emergency with minimal injuries
- D. A situation easily managed by first responders

A Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) is characterized by having more patients than the available resources can handle. This means that the number and severity of injuries exceed the capacity of emergency responders and hospitals to provide effective care at that moment. In such situations, a systematic approach to triage becomes essential, allowing responders to prioritize treatment based on patients' needs and the limited resources available. In contrast, the other options describe scenarios that do not align with the definition of an MCI. A single patient requiring transport indicates a routine emergency that can typically be handled with standard resources. An emergency with minimal injuries suggests that the incident can easily be dealt with using available medical services. Likewise, a situation easily managed by first responders would lack the overwhelming demand for resources that defines a Mass Casualty Incident. Thus, the correct answer emphasizes the critical imbalance between the number of patients and the capacity of the response system.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://mfrirescuetechnvme.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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