

Registration form

**Fire Prevention CEU Training Course \$100.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00**

Start and finish dates: _____
You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Name _____ Signature _____
(This will appear on your certificate as above)

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Email _____ Fax (_____) _____

Phone:
Home (_____) _____ Work (_____) _____

License or
Operator ID # _____ Exp Date _____

Class/Grade _____

Please circle/check which certification you are applying the course CEU's.

Water Treatment _____ Distribution _____ Collection _____

Wastewater Treatment _____ Other _____

**Technical Learning College TLC PO Box 3060, Chino Valley, AZ 86323
Toll Free (866) 557-1746 Fax (928) 272-0747 info@tlch2o.com**

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<http://www.abctlc.com/downloads/PDF/CEU%20State%20Approvals.pdf>

You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional \$169.95 plus shipping charges.

AFFIDAVIT OF EXAM COMPLETION

I affirm that I personally completed the entire text of the course. I also affirm that I completed the exam without assistance from any outside source. I understand that it is my responsibility to file or maintain my certificate of completion as required by the state or by the designation organization.

Grading Information

In order to maintain the integrity of our courses we do not distribute test scores, percentages or questions missed. Our exams are based upon pass/fail criteria with the benchmark for successful completion set at 70%. Once you pass the exam, your record will reflect a successful completion and a certificate will be issued to you.

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If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

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CERTIFICATION OF COURSE PROCTOR

Technical Learning College requires that our students who takes a correspondence or home study program course must pass a proctored course reading, quiz and final examination. The proctor must complete and provide to the school a certification form approved by the commission for each examination administered by the proctor.

Instructions. When a student completes the course work, fill out the blanks in this section and provide the form to the proctor with the examination.

Name of Course: _____

Name of Licensee: _____

Instructions to Proctor. After an examination is administered, complete and return this certification and examination to the school in a sealed exam packet or in pdf format.

I certify that:

1. I am a disinterested third party in the administration of this examination. I am not related by blood, marriage or any other relationship to the licensee which would influence me from properly administering the examination.
2. The licensee showed me positive photo identification prior to completing the examination.
3. The enclosed examination was administered under my supervision on _____. The licensee received no assistance and had no access to books, notes or reference material.
4. I have not permitted the examination to be compromised, copied, or recorded in any way or by any method.
5. Provide an estimate of the amount of time the student took to complete the assignment.

Time to complete the entire course and final exam. _____

Notation of any problem or concerns:

Name and Telephone of Proctor (please print):

Signature of Proctor

Fire Prevention Answer Key

Name _____

Phone _____

Did you check with your State agency to ensure this course is accepted for credit?

No refunds

You are responsible to ensure this course is accepted for credit. No refunds.

Method of Course acceptance confirmation. Please fill this section

Website ___ Telephone Call ___ Email ___ Spoke to _____

Did you receive the approval number, if applicable? _____

What is the course approval number, if applicable? _____

You can electronically complete this assignment in Adobe Acrobat DC.

Please Circle, Bold, Underline or X, one answer per question. A **felt tipped pen** works best.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A B | 19. A B | 37. A B C D | 55. A B C D |
| 2. A B C D | 20. A B | 38. A B C D | 56. A B |
| 3. A B C D | 21. A B C D | 39. A B | 57. A B C D |
| 4. A B C D | 22. A B C D | 40. A B C D | 58. A B C D |
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| 7. A B | 25. A B | 43. A B C D | 61. A B |
| 8. A B | 26. A B C D | 44. A B C D | 62. A B C D |
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| 13. A B C D | 31. A B | 49. A B | 67. A B C D |
| 14. A B C D | 32. A B C D | 50. A B | 68. A B C D |
| 15. A B C D | 33. A B C D | 51. A B C D | 69. A B C D |
| 16. A B | 34. A B C D | 52. A B C D | 70. A B C D |
| 17. A B | 35. A B | 53. A B C D | 71. A B C D |
| 18. A B | 36. A B C D | 54. A B C D | 72. A B C D |

73. A B C D
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92. A B C D
93. A B

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95. A B
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97. A B
98. A B
99. A B C D
100. A B C D

I understand that I am 100 percent responsible to ensure that TLC receives the Assignment and Registration Key and that it is accepted for credit by my State or Providence. I understand that TLC has a zero tolerance towards not following their rules, cheating or hostility towards staff or instructors. I need to complete the entire assignment for credit. There is no credit for partial assignment completion. My exam was proctored. I will contact TLC if I do not hear back from them within 2 days of assignment submission. I will forfeit my purchase costs and will not receive credit or a refund if I do not abide with TLC's rules. I will not hold TLC liable for any errors, injury, death or non-compliance with rules. I will abide with all federal and state rules and rules found on page 2.

Please Sign that you understand and will abide with TLC's Rules.

Signature

Please write down any questions you were not able to find the answers or that have errors.

Please e-mail or fax this survey with your final exam

**FIRE PREVENTION CEU COURSE
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD**

NAME: _____

E-MAIL _____ PHONE _____

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.

Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.

Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

How did you hear about this Course? _____

What would you do to improve the Course?

How about the price of the course-

Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

How was your customer service-

Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

Any other concerns or comments.

When Finished with Your Assignment

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

Please scan the **Registration Page, Answer Key, Survey and Driver's License** and email these documents to info@TLCH2O.com.

iPhone Scanning Instructions

If you are unable to scan, take a photo of these documents with your **iPhone** and send these photos to TLC, info@TLCH2O.com.

FAX

If you are unable to scan and email, please fax these to TLC, if you fax, call to confirm that we received your paperwork. **(928) 468-0675**

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

For security purposes, please fax or e-mail a copy of your driver's license and always call us to confirm we've received your assignment and to confirm your identity. Thank you...

Fire Prevention Training Course Assignment

Your assignment is to answer the following questions about the characteristics of fire prevention, fire safety and OSHA violations.

You will have 90 days in order to successfully complete this assignment with a score of 70% or better. If you need any assistance, please contact TLC's Student Services. Once you are finished, please, e-mail or fax or e-mail your answer sheet along with your registration form.

Please use the Answer Key and Registration form. Select the exact answer from text.

Legend (s) means the answer is either singular or plural.

Please write down any question that you could not find the answer or has problems.

1. Cooking is the leading cause of home fires in the U.S. It is also the leading cause of home fire injuries.

- A. True B. False

2. _____ is the leading cause of fire deaths.

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation C. Mechanical failure of stoves or ovens
B. Careless smoking D. None of the Above

3. _____ is the second leading cause of residential fires and the second leading cause of fire deaths.

- A. Heating C. Arson
B. Conflagration D. None of the Above

4. _____ is both the third leading cause of residential fires and residential fire deaths. In commercial properties, arson is the major cause of deaths, injuries and dollar loss.

- A. Heating C. Arson
B. Conflagration D. None of the Above

What is Fire?

5. Fire is a chemical reaction involving rapid oxidation or burning of fuel. It needs three elements to occur:

Fuel can be any combustible material: solid, liquid or gas. Most solids and liquids become a vapor or gas before they will burn.

- A. True B. False

6. **Heat** is the energy necessary to increase the temperature of the fuel to a point where sufficient vapors are given off for _____.

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation C. Conflagration
B. Ignition to occur D. None of the Above

Fire is HOT!

7. A fire's heat alone can kill. Room temperatures in a fire can be 100 degrees at floor level and rise to 600 degrees at eye level.

- A. True B. False

Fire is DEADLY!

8. Fire uses up the oxygen you need and produces smoke and poisonous gases that kill.
A. True B. False

Fire is DARK!

9. Fire starts bright, but quickly produces _____.
A. Black smoke and complete darkness C. Rusting or digestion
B. Sufficient vapors D. None of the Above

Understanding Fire

10. Fire is the rapid oxidation of a material in the _____ of combustion, releasing heat, light, and various reaction products.

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation C. Exothermic chemical process
B. Oxidative process D. None of the Above

11. The flame is the visible portion of the fire. If hot enough, the gases may become ionized to produce _____.

- A. Flashover C. Conflagration
B. Plasma D. None of the Above

12. Fire in its most common form can result in _____, which has the potential to cause physical damage through burning.

- A. Flashover C. Conflagration
B. Plasma D. None of the Above

13. The negative effects of fire include hazard to life and property, atmospheric pollution, and _____.

- A. Flashover C. Water contamination
B. Plasma D. None of the Above

Fire Tetrahedron

14. Fires start when a flammable or a combustible material, in combination with a sufficient quantity of an oxidizer such as oxygen gas or another oxygen-rich compound (though non-oxygen oxidizers exist), is exposed to a source of heat or ambient temperature above the flash point for the fuel/oxidizer mix, and is able to sustain a rate of rapid oxidation that produces a chain reaction. This is commonly called the _____.

- A. Fire Triangle C. Fire tetrahedron
B. Fire Formula D. None of the Above

15. Once ignited, a chain reaction must take place whereby fires can sustain their own heat by the further _____ in the process of combustion and may propagate, provided there is a continuous supply of an oxidizer and fuel.

- A. Complete combustion occurs C. Chemical composition of the burning material
B. Release of heat energy D. None of the Above

16. A flammable liquid will start burning if the fuel and oxygen are in the wrong proportions.

- A. True B. False

17. Some fuel-oxygen mixes may require a catalyst, a substance that is not consumed, when added, in any chemical reaction during combustion, but which enables the reactants to combust more readily.

- A. True B. False

18. If the oxidizer is oxygen from the surrounding air, the presence of a force of nature caused by acceleration, is necessary to produce induction, which removes combustion products and brings a supply of oxygen to the fire.

- A. True B. False

19. With gravity, a fire rapidly surrounds itself with its own combustion products and non-oxidizing gases from the air, which exclude oxygen and extinguish the fire. _____.

- A. True B. False

20. Fire can be extinguished by removing any one of the elements of the fire tetrahedron.

- A. True B. False

21. The fire can be extinguished by any of the following: turning off the gas supply, which _____.

- A. Removes the force of gravity C. Removes the fuel source
B. Removes the ambient temperature D. None of the Above

22. _____ completely, which smothers the flame as the combustion both uses the available oxidizer and displaces it from the area around the flame with CO₂.

- A. Remove the force of gravity C. Covering the flame
B. Remove the ambient temperature D. None of the Above

23. _____, which removes heat from the fire faster than the fire can produce it .

- A. Removes the fuel source C. Increasing the ambient temperature
B. Application of water D. None of the Above

24. Application of a retardant chemical such as Halon to the flame, which retards the chemical reaction itself until the rate of combustion is too slow to maintain the chain reaction.

- A. Chemical C. Negative effects of fire
B. Fire tetrahedron D. None of the Above

Stoichiometric Proportions

25. In contrast, fire is intensified by increasing the overall rate of combustion.

- A. True B. False

26. Methods to do this include balancing the input of fuel and oxidizer to _____, increasing fuel and oxidizer input in this balanced mix, increasing the ambient temperature so the fire's own heat is better able to sustain combustion, or providing a catalyst; a non-reactant medium in which the fuel and oxidizer can more readily react.

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation C. Stoichiometric proportions
B. Conflagration D. None of the Above

What is a Flame?

27. A flame is a mixture of reacting _____ emitting visible, infrared, and sometimes ultraviolet light, the frequency spectrum of which depends on the chemical composition of the burning material and intermediate reaction products.

- A. Gases and solids
- B. Oxygen and solids
- C. Chemical composition of the burning material
- D. None of the Above

28. In many cases, such as the burning of _____, for example wood, or the incomplete combustion of gas, incandescent solid particles called soot produce the familiar red-orange glow of 'fire'. This light has a continuous spectrum.

- A. Inorganic matter
- B. Organic matter
- C. The chemical composition
- D. None of the Above

29. _____ has a dim blue color due to the emission of single-wavelength radiation from various electron transitions in the excited molecules formed in the flame.

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation
- B. Complete combustion of gas
- C. Conflagration
- D. None of the Above

30. Usually oxygen is involved, but _____ burning in chlorine also produces a flame, producing hydrogen chloride (HCl).

- A. Hydrogen
- B. Oxygen
- C. Retardant chemical
- D. None of the Above

31. Black-body radiation is emitted from soot, gas, and fuel particles, though the soot particles are too small to behave like perfect blackbodies. There is also photon emission by de-excited atoms and molecules in the gases.

- A. True
- B. False

32. Much of the radiation is emitted in the visible and infrared bands. The color depends on temperature for the black-body radiation, and on chemical makeup for _____. The dominant color in a flame changes with temperature.

- A. Uncombusted carbon particles
- B. The emission spectra
- C. Normal gravity
- D. None of the Above

33. Near the ground, where most burning is occurring, the fire is white, the hottest color possible for organic material in general, or yellow. Above the yellow region, the color changes to orange, which is cooler, then red, which is cooler still. Above the red region, combustion no longer occurs, and the _____ are visible as black smoke.

- A. Uncombusted carbon particles
- B. The emission spectra
- C. Normal gravity
- D. None of the Above

34. The common distribution of a flame under _____ conditions depends on convection, as soot tends to rise to the top of a general flame, as in a candle in normal gravity conditions, making it yellow.

- A. Normal gravity
- B. The emission spectra
- C. Rate of rapid oxidation
- D. None of the Above

35. In micro gravity or zero gravity, such as an environment in outer space, convection no longer occurs, and the flame becomes spherical, with a tendency to become more red and less efficient.
A. True B. False

36. There are several possible explanations for this difference, of which the most likely is that the temperature is sufficiently evenly distributed that soot is not formed and _____.
A. Complete combustion occurs C. Chemical composition of the burning material
B. A general flame D. None of the Above

Flame Temperatures

37. It is true that objects at specific temperatures do radiate visible light. Objects whose surface is at a temperature above approximately _____ will glow, emitting light at a color that indicates the temperature of that surface. It is a misconception that you can judge the temperature of a fire by the color of its flames or the sparks in the flames.
A. 400 °C C. 4,000 °C
B. 400 °F D. None of the Above

The Fire Triangle

38. Oxygen, heat, and fuel are frequently referred to as the "fire triangle." Add in the fourth element, the _____, and you actually have a fire "tetrahedron." The important thing to remember is: take any of these four things away, and you will not have a fire or the fire will be extinguished.
A. Force of gravity C. Chemical Reaction
B. As the ratio of gas to air changes D. None of the Above

39. Essentially, fire extinguishers put out fire by taking away the fourth element required to sustain combustion
A. True B. False

40. Fire safety, at its most basic, is based upon the principle of keeping fuel sources and _____ separate.
A. Ignition sources C. Chemical reactions
B. Ratio of gas to air changes D. None of the Above

41. The percentage of combustible gas in the air is important, too. For example, a manhole filled with fresh air is gradually filled by a _____ such as methane or natural gas, mixing with the fresh air.
A. Mixing with the fresh air with C. Leak of combustible gas
B. Gas D. None of the Above

42. In the lean range there isn't enough gas in the air to burn. On the other hand, the rich range has too much gas and not enough air.
A. True B. False

43. However, the explosive range has just the right combination of gas and air to form _____.
A. Fire triangle/tetrahedron C. Fourth element required to sustain combustion
B. An explosive mixture D. None of the Above

(s) Means the answer can be plural or singular

44. Care must be taken, however, when a mixture is _____, because dilution with fresh air could bring the mixture into the flammable or explosive range.
- A. Too lean C. Too rich
B. Changing D. None of the Above

The Fire Tetrahedron

45. Modern day thinking now accepts there is a fourth element required to sustain combustion. It is _____ and must be present with all the other elements at the same time in order to produce fire.

- A. Gravity C. Gas and air forming an explosive mixture(s)
B. Chemical reaction D. None of the Above

46. Once you have three sides of the fire triangle you promote a fourth element, a _____, consequently you have a fire "Tetrahedron." The important thing to remember is, take any of these four things away, and you will not have a fire or the fire will be extinguished.

- A. Gravity C. Gas and air forming an explosive mixture(s)
B. Chemical reaction D. None of the Above

Class B - Flammable liquids: gasoline, oil, grease, acetone

47. Any non-metal in a liquid state, on fire. This classification also includes _____.

- A. Chain reactions C. Flammable gases
B. Flammable liquids D. None of the Above

Class D - Metals: potassium, sodium, aluminum, magnesium

48. Unless you work in a laboratory or in an industry, that uses these materials, it is unlikely you'll have to deal with a Class D fire.

- A. True B. False

Fire Protection and Prevention

49. Firefighting services are provided in most developed areas to extinguish or contain uncontrolled fires. _____ use fire apparatus, water supply resources such as water mains and fire

- A. True B. False

50. Model building codes require restrictive fire protection and active fire protection systems to maximize damage resulting from a fire.

- A. True B. False

51. _____ around the world may employ techniques such as wildland fire use and prescribed or controlled burns.

- A. Fire safety plans C. Government agencies
B. Wildfire prevention program(s) D. None of the Above

52. Wildland fire use refers to any fire of natural causes that is monitored but allowed to burn. Controlled burns are fires ignited by _____ under less dangerous weather conditions.

- A. Fire safety plans C. Government agencies
B. Wildfire prevention program(s) D. None of the Above

(s) Means the answer can be plural or singular

53. _____ is intended to reduce sources of ignition.

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Fire prevention
- C. Active fire protection
- D. None of the Above

54. Purposely starting destructive fires constitutes _____ and is a crime in most jurisdictions.

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Arson
- C. Fire crime
- D. None of the Above

55. To maximize _____ of buildings, building materials and furnishings in most developed countries are tested for fire-resistance, combustibility and flammability. Upholstery, carpeting and plastics used in vehicles and vessels are also tested.

- A. Fire prevention measures
- B. Active fire protection
- C. Passive fire protection
- D. None of the Above

Fire Safety

56. Fire hazards are the set of practices intended to reduce the destruction cause by fire.

- A. True
- B. False

57. _____ include those that are intended to prevent ignition of an uncontrolled fire, and those that are used to limit the development and effects of a fire after it starts.

- A. Neutral fire protection
- B. Fire safety measure(s)
- C. Active fire protection
- D. None of the Above

58. _____ include those that are planned during the construction of a building or implemented in structures that are already standing, and those that are taught to occupants of the building.

- A. Fire emergency measures
- B. Active fire protections
- C. Fire prevention measures
- D. None of the Above

59. Threats to fire safety are referred to as _____. A fire hazard may include a situation that increases the likelihood a fire may start or may impede escape in the event a fire occurs.

- A. Fire emergency measures
- B. Fire hazard(s)
- C. Fire prevention measures
- D. None of the Above

Building Safety

60. _____ is often a component of building safety. Those who inspect buildings for violations of the Fire Code and go into schools to educate children on Fire Safety topics are fire department members known as Fire Prevention Officers. The Chief Fire Prevention Officer or Chief of Fire Prevention will normally train newcomers to the Fire Prevention Division and may also conduct inspections or make presentations.

- A. Fire emergency measures
- B. Fire hazard(s)
- C. Fire safety
- D. None of the Above

(s) Means the answer can be plural or singular

Fire Code

61. In the United States, Fire emergency code is a model code adopted by the state or local jurisdiction and enforced by fire prevention officers within municipal fire departments.

- A. True B. False

62. _____ is aimed primarily at preventing fires, ensuring that necessary training and equipment will be on hand, and that the original design basis of the building, including the basic plan set out by the architect, is not compromised.

- A. The fire code C. Active fire protection
B. Fire safety measure(s) D. None of the Above

63. The fire code also addresses inspection and maintenance requirements of various fire protection equipment in order to maintain optimal _____ and passive fire protection measures.

- A. Fire emergency C. Fire prevention measures
B. Active fire protection D. None of the Above

64. A typical fire safety code includes administrative sections about the rule-making and enforcement process, and substantive sections dealing with fire suppression equipment, particular hazards such as containers and transportation for combustible materials, and specific rules for hazardous occupancies, industrial processes, and exhibitions.

- A. True B. False

Fire Safety Plan

65. Buildings with elaborate emergency systems may require the assistance of a fire protection consultant. After the plan has been prepared, it must be submitted to the Chief Fire Official or authority having jurisdiction for approval.

- A. True B. False

66. _____ is required by all North American national, state and provincial fire codes based on building use or occupancy types.

- A. A fire safety plan C. A fire safety code
B. Fire emergency D. None of the Above

67. Generally, the owner of the building is responsible for the preparation of _____.

- A. A fire safety plan C. A fire safety code
B. Fire emergency D. None of the Above

68. Once approved, the owner is responsible for implementing the _____ and training all staff in their duties. It is also the owner's responsibility to ensure that all visitors and staff are informed of what to do in case of fire.

- A. Fire emergency C. Fire prevention measures
B. Fire safety plan D. None of the Above

Fire Prevention Measures

69. _____ propose to reduce the incidence of fires by eliminating opportunities for ignition of flammable materials.

- A. Fire emergency measures C. Fire prevention measures
B. Fire safety measures D. None of the Above

Elimination of Ignition Sources

70. All nonessential ignition sources must be eliminated where flammable liquids are used or stored. The following is a list of some of the more common potential ignition sources:

_____, such as cutting and welding torches, furnaces, matches, and heaters-these sources should be kept away from flammable liquids operations.

- A. Hot work
- B. Static spark(s)
- C. Open flame(s)
- D. None of the Above

71. Cutting or welding on flammable liquids equipment should not be performed unless the equipment has been properly emptied and purged with a neutral gas such as _____.

- A. Flammable gase(s)
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Neutral gas
- D. None of the Above

72. _____ sources of ignition such as DC motors, switched, and circuit breakers-these sources should be eliminated where flammable liquids are handled or stored. Only approved explosion-proof devices should be used in these areas.

- A. Flammable liquid(s)
- B. Chemical
- C. Open flame(s)
- D. None of the Above

73. Mechanical sparks-these sparks can be produced as a result of _____.

- A. Friction
- B. Force
- C. Bonding and grounding
- D. None of the Above

74. Static sparks-these sparks can be generated as a result of electron transfer between two contacting surfaces. The electrons can discharge in a small volume, raising the temperature to above the ignition temperature. Every effort should be made to eliminate the possibility of _____.

- A. Friction
- B. Chemical source(s)
- C. Static spark(s)
- D. None of the Above

75. Also proper bonding and grounding procedures must be followed when flammable liquids are transferred or transported.

- A. Non-flammable gases
- B. Flammable liquids
- C. Neutral gas
- D. None of the Above

Removal of Incompatibles

76. Materials that can contribute to a flammable liquid fire may be stored with flammable liquids if in a metal box.

- A. True
- B. False

Flammable Gases

77. Generally, Neutral gases pose the same type of fire hazards as flammable liquids and their vapors.

- A. True
- B. False

78. Many of the safeguards for flammable liquids also apply to flammable gases, other properties such as toxicity, reactivity, and corrosivity also must be taken into account. In addition, a gas that is flammable could produce toxic combustion products.

- A. True
- B. False

Fire Extinguishers

79. A portable fire extinguisher is a "First aid" device and is very effective when used while the fire is small. The use of fire extinguisher that matches the class of fire, by a person who is well trained, can save both lives and property.

A. True B. False

80. The successful performance of a fire extinguisher in a fire situation largely depends on cost.

A. True B. False

Classification of Fires and Selection of Extinguishers

81. The type of heat source determines the type of extinguisher that should be used to extinguish it.

A. True B. False

82. Class _____ fires involve fires in live electrical equipment or in materials near electrically powered equipment.

A. A C. C
B. B D. None of the Above

83. Class _____ fires involve materials such as wood, paper, and cloth that produce glowing embers or char.

A. A C. D
B. B D. None of the Above

84. Class _____ fires involve flammable gases, liquids, and greases, including gasoline and most hydrocarbon liquids, which must be vaporized for combustion to occur.

A. A C. ABC
B. B D. None of the Above

85. Class _____ fires involve combustible metals, such as magnesium, zirconium, potassium, and sodium.

A. ABC C. D
B. C D. None of the Above

Location and Marking of Extinguishers

86. Extinguishers will be conspicuously located and readily accessible for immediate use in the event of fire.

A. True B. False

87. Extinguishers will be clearly visible. In locations where visual obstruction cannot be completely avoided, directional arrows will be provided to indicate the location of extinguishers and the arrows will be marked with the extinguisher _____.

A. Type C. Maintenance and inspection
B. Classification D. None of the Above

88. If extinguishers intended for different classes of fire are located together, they will be conspicuously marked to ensure that the _____ is made at the time of a fire.

A. Type C. Maintenance and inspection
B. Proper class extinguisher selection D. None of the Above

89. _____ markings will be located on the front of the shell above or below the extinguisher nameplate.

- A. Type
- B. Classification
- C. Maintenance and inspection
- D. None of the Above

90. Markings will be of a size and form to be legible from a distance of _____ feet.

- A. 25
- B. 3
- C. 10
- D. None of the Above

Portable Fire Extinguishers

91. Employees expected or anticipated to use fire extinguishers must be instructed on the hazards of fighting fire, how to properly operate the fire extinguishers available, and what procedures to follow in alerting others to the _____.

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Evacuation site
- C. Extinguisher location(s)
- D. None of the Above

92. Where the employer wishes to evacuate employees instead of having them fight small fires there must be written emergency plans and employee training for _____.

- A. Extinguisher location(s)
- B. Proper evacuation
- C. Proper class extinguisher selection
- D. None of the Above

93. When used properly, portable fire extinguishers can save lives and property by putting out a small fire or containing it until the fire department arrives.

- A. True
- B. False

Important tips to remember

94. A portable fire extinguisher can save lives and property by putting out a small fire or containing it until the fire department arrives.

- A. True
- B. False

95. Remember that the extinguishers need care and must be recharged after every use.

- A. True
- B. False

96. The steps to use a fire extinguisher are P.A.S.S. Pull, Aim, Squirt, and (ex)Scape.

- A. True
- B. False

97. If you have the slightest doubt about whether or not to fight a fire – always remember that you are required to put that fire out.

- A. True
- B. False

Condition

98. Portable extinguishers will be maintained in a fully charged and operable condition.

- A. True
- B. False

Mounting and Distribution of Extinguishers

99. Extinguishers must be distributed in such a way that the amount of time needed to travel to their location and back to the fire does not allow the fire to get out of control. OSHA requires that the travel distance for Class A and Class D extinguishers not exceed _____.

- A. 100 feet
- B. 75 feet
- C. 50 feet
- D. None of the Above

100. The maximum travel distance for Class B extinguishers is _____ because flammable liquid fires can get out of control faster than Class A fires.

- A. 100 feet
- B. 50 feet
- C. 25 feet
- D. None of the Above

When Finished with Your Assignment

REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

Please scan the **Registration Page, Answer Key, Survey and Driver's License** and email these documents to info@TLCH2O.com.

IPhone Scanning Instructions

If you are unable to scan, take a photo of these documents with your **iPhone** and send these photos to TLC, info@TLCH2O.com.

FAX

If you are unable to scan and email, please fax these to TLC, if you fax, call to confirm that we received your paperwork. **(928) 468-0675**