

Registration form

Fire Prevention CEU Course \$100.00
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You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Name _____ **Signature** _____

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

Water Treatment ___ Distribution ___ Collection ___ Wastewater Treatment ___

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FIRE PREVENTION Answer Key

Name _____

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Multiple Choice. Pick only one answer per question. Select answer according to text. Circle, Mark off, underline or Bold the answer.

- 1. A B C D E F
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99. A B C D E F
100. A B C D E F

**Please fax or e-mail the answer key to TLC
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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.

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FIRE PREVENTION CEU COURSE CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

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Fire Prevention Training Course Assignment

The Assignment (Exam) is also available in Word on the Internet for your Convenience, please visit www.ABCTLC.com and download the assignment and e-mail it back to TLC.

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to complete in order to receive your Professional Development Hours (**PDHs**) or Continuing Education Unit (**CEU**). A score of 70 % is necessary to pass this course. We prefer if this exam is proctored. No intentional trick questions. If you should need any assistance, please email all concerns and the completed manual to info@tlch2o.com.

We would prefer that you utilize the enclosed answer sheet in the front, but if you are unable to do so, type out your own answer key. Please include your name and address on your Answer Key and make copy for yourself. You can e-mail or fax your Answer Key along with the Registration Form to TLC. **(S) Means answer may be plural or singular. Multiple Choice Section, One answer per question and please use the answer key.**

1. Which of the following terms often result from unattended cooking and human error, rather than mechanical failure of stoves or ovens?

- A. The positive effects of fire
- B. Rate of rapid oxidation
- C. Conflagration
- D. Mechanical failure of stoves or ovens
- E. Cooking fires
- F. None of the Above

2. Which of the following terms is the leading cause of fire deaths?

- A. The positive effects of fire
- B. Rate of rapid oxidation
- C. Careless smoking
- D. Mechanical failure of stoves or ovens
- E. Significant fire deterrents
- F. None of the Above

3. Which of the following terms is the second leading cause of residential fires and the second leading cause of fire deaths?

- A. Heating
- B. Rate of rapid oxidation
- C. Conflagration
- D. Mechanical failure of stoves or ovens
- E. Significant fire deterrents
- F. None of the Above

4. Which of the following terms 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. Flashover
- B. Colorless fumes
- C. Plasma
- D. Arson
- E. The positive effects of fire
- F. 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 this missing term: solid, liquid or gas. Most solids and liquids become a vapor or gas before they will burn.

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation
- B. Black smoke and complete darkness
- C. Sufficient vapors
- D. Conflagration
- E. Combustible material
- F. None of the Above

(s) Means the answer can be plural or singular

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
- B. Black smoke and complete darkness
- C. Ignition to occur
- D. Conflagration
- E. Rusting or digestion
- F. None of the Above

Fire is HOT!

7. Inhaling which term will scorch your lungs?

- A. Complete combustion occurs
- B. Super-hot air
- C. Oxygen
- D. Chemical composition of the burning material
- E. Retardant chemical
- F. None of the Above

Fire is DARK!

8. Fire starts bright, but quickly produces?

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation
- B. Black smoke and complete darkness
- C. Sufficient vapors
- D. Conflagration
- E. Rusting or digestion
- F. None of the Above

Fire is DEADLY!

9. Which of the following terms can lull you into a deep sleep before the flames reach your door. You may not wake up in time to escape?

- A. Flashover
- B. Colorless fumes
- C. Plasma
- D. Arson
- E. Odorless, colorless fumes
- F. None of the Above

Understanding Fire

10. Which of the following terms like rusting or digestion are not included by this definition?

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation
- B. Black smoke and complete darkness
- C. Sufficient vapors
- D. Conflagration
- E. Oxidative processes
- F. 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
- B. Colorless fumes
- C. Plasma
- D. Arson
- E. The positive effects of fire
- F. None of the Above

12. Which of the following terms is an important process that affects ecological systems around the globe?

- A. Complete combustion
- B. A general flame
- C. Oxygen
- D. Fire
- E. Retardant chemical
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Flashover
- B. Colorless fumes
- C. Plasma
- D. Water contamination
- E. The positive effects of fire
- F. 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 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?

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation
- B. Black smoke and complete darkness
- C. Sufficient vapors
- D. Conflagration
- E. Fire tetrahedron
- F. None of the Above

15. Which of the following terms will start burning only if the fuel and oxygen are in the right proportions?

- A. Chain reaction
- B. Flammable liquid
- C. Fire tetrahedron
- D. Proportion
- E. Negative effects of fire
- F. None of the Above

16. Which of the following terms 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. Presence of a force of gravity
- B. Application of water
- C. Some fuel-oxygen mixes
- D. Removes the fuel source
- E. Increasing the ambient temperature
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Complete combustion occurs
- B. A general flame
- C. Release of heat energy
- D. Chemical composition of the burning material
- E. Retardant chemical
- F. None of the Above

18. If which of the following terms from the surrounding air, the presence of a force of gravity, or of some similar force caused by acceleration, is necessary to produce convection, which removes combustion products and brings a supply of oxygen to the fire?

- A. Oxidizer is oxygen
- B. Application of water
- C. Fire cannot exist
- D. Removes the fuel source
- E. Increasing the ambient temperature
- F. None of the Above

19. Without gravity, a fire rapidly surrounds itself with its own combustion products and non-oxidizing gases from the air, which exclude oxygen and?

- A. A chain reaction
- B. Extinguish the fire
- C. Fire tetrahedron
- D. The right proportions
- E. The negative effects of fire
- F. None of the Above

20. Because of this, the risk of fire in a spacecraft is small when it is coasting in inertial flight. Of course, this does not apply if oxygen is supplied to the fire by some process other than?

- A. Complete combustion occurs
- B. A general flame
- C. Oxygen
- D. Thermal convection
- E. Retardant chemical
- F. None of the Above

(s) Means the answer can be plural or singular

21. Fire can be extinguished by removing any one of the elements of the fire tetrahedron. Consider a natural gas flame, such as from?

- A. A chain reaction
- B. Without gravity
- C. Fire tetrahedron
- D. The right proportions
- E. The negative effects of fire
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Presence of a force of gravity
- B. Application of water
- C. Fire cannot exist
- D. Removes the fuel source
- E. Increasing the ambient temperature
- F. None of the Above

23. Covering the flame completely, which smothers the flame as the combustion both uses the available oxidizer and displaces it from the area around the flame with?

- A. CO₂
- B. Without gravity
- C. Fire tetrahedron
- D. The right proportions
- E. The negative effects of fire
- F. None of the Above

24. Which of the following terms removes heat from the fire faster than the fire can produce it?

- A. Presence of a force of gravity
- B. Application of water
- C. Fire cannot exist
- D. Removes the fuel source
- E. Increasing the ambient temperature
- F. None of the Above

25. 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?

- A. The chain reaction
- B. Without gravity
- C. Fire tetrahedron
- D. The right proportions
- E. The negative effects of fire
- F. None of the Above

Stoichiometric Proportions

26. In contrast, fire is intensified by increasing the overall rate of combustion. Methods to do this include balancing the input of fuel and oxidizer to which term, increasing fuel and oxidizer input in this balanced mix?

- A. The positive effects of fire
- B. Rate of rapid oxidation
- C. Conflagration
- D. Mechanical failure of stoves or ovens
- E. Stoichiometric proportions
- F. None of the Above

What is a Flame?

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

- A. Complete combustion occurs
- B. A general flame
- C. Oxygen
- D. Chemical composition of the burning material
- E. Solids emitting visible
- F. None of the Above

28. Which of the following terms for example wood, or the incomplete combustion of gas, incandescent solid particles called soot produce the familiar red-orange glow of 'fire'?

- A. Complete combustion occurs
- B. The burning of organic matter
- C. Oxygen
- D. Chemical composition of the burning material
- E. Retardant chemical
- F. None of the Above

29. Which of the following terms 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. Black smoke and complete darkness
- C. Sufficient vapors
- D. Conflagration
- E. Complete combustion of gas
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Complete combustion occurs
- B. Hydrogen
- C. Oxygen
- D. Chemical composition of the burning material
- E. Retardant chemical
- F. 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 and also photon emission by de-excited atoms and molecules in the?

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation
- B. Black smoke and complete darkness
- C. Sufficient vapors
- D. Conflagration
- E. Gases
- F. None of the Above

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?

- A. Complete combustion occurs
- B. A general flame
- C. Oxygen
- D. Chemical composition of the burning material
- E. The emission spectra
- F. None of the Above

33. Above the red region, combustion no longer occurs, and _____ are visible as black smoke.

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation
- B. Black smoke and complete darkness
- C. Sufficient vapors
- D. Conflagration
- E. Uncombusted carbon particles
- F. 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. A general flame
- C. Oxygen
- D. Chemical composition of the burning material
- E. Retardant chemical
- F. 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 blue and more efficient (although it may go out if not moved steadily, as _____ does not disperse as readily in micro gravity, and tends to smother the flame).

- A. Rate of rapid oxidation
- B. Black smoke and complete darkness
- C. Sufficient vapors
- D. Conflagration
- E. CO₂ from combustion
- F. None of the Above

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
- B. A general flame
- C. Oxygen
- D. Chemical composition of the burning material
- E. Retardant chemical
- F. None of the Above

Flame Temperatures

37. It is a misconception that you can judge the temperature of a fire by the color of its flames or the?
- A. Rate of rapid oxidation
 - B. Black smoke and complete darkness
 - C. Sufficient vapors
 - D. Conflagration
 - E. Sparks in the flames
 - F. None of the Above

The Fire Triangle

38. Which of the following terms are frequently referred to as the "fire triangle?"
- A. Metals
 - B. Chemical Reaction
 - C. As the ratio of gas to air changes
 - D. Unless you work in a laboratory
 - E. Oxygen, heat, and fuel
 - F. None of the Above
39. Fire extinguishers put out fire by taking away one or more elements of the?
- A. Fire triangle/tetrahedron
 - B. Mixing with the fresh air
 - C. Fire extinguisher(s)
 - D. Gas and air to form an explosive mixture(s)
 - E. Forth element required to sustain combustion
 - F. None of the Above
40. Fire safety, at its most basic, is based upon the principle of keeping fuel sources and _____ separate.
- A. Ignition sources
 - B. Chemical Reaction
 - C. As the ratio of gas to air changes
 - D. Unless you work in a laboratory
 - E. Take any of these four things away
 - F. 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 this term such as methane or natural gas, mixing with the fresh air.
- A. Fire triangle/tetrahedron
 - B. Mixing with the fresh air
 - C. Fire extinguisher(s)
 - D. Gas and air to form an explosive mixture(s)
 - E. Leak of combustible gas
 - F. None of the Above
42. As the ratio of gas to air changes, the sample passes through?
- A. Gas and air
 - B. Chemical Reaction
 - C. As the ratio of gas to air changes
 - D. Unless you work in a laboratory
 - E. Take any of these four things away
 - F. None of the Above
43. The explosive range is just the right combination of gas and air to form?
- A. Fire triangle/tetrahedron
 - B. Mixing with the fresh air
 - C. Fire extinguisher(s)
 - D. An explosive mixture
 - E. Forth element required to sustain combustion
 - F. None of the Above
44. Care must be taken, however, when a mixture is too rich, because dilution with fresh air could bring the mixture into the?
- A. Flammable or explosive range
 - B. Chemical Reaction
 - C. As the ratio of gas to air changes
 - D. Unless you work in a laboratory
 - E. Take any of these four things away
 - F. None of the Above

The Fire Tetrahedron

45. Which of the following terms and must be present with all the other elements at the same time in order to produce fire?
- A. Fire triangle/tetrahedron
 - B. Mixing with the fresh air
 - C. Chemical Reaction
 - D. Gas and air to form an explosive mixture(s)
 - E. Forth element required to sustain combustion
 - F. None of the Above

46. Once you have three sides of the fire triangle you promote a fourth element, this missing term consequently you have a fire "Tetrahedron."

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Chemical Reaction
- C. Ratio of gas to air changes
- D. Laboratory
- E. Take any of these four things away
- F. 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 reaction
- B. Flammable liquid
- C. Fire tetrahedron
- D. Flammable gases
- E. Negative effects of fire
- F. 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 will have to deal with a?

- A. Wildfire prevention program(s)
- B. Fire safety plan
- C. Fire emergency
- D. Fire prevention measures
- E. A typical fire safety code
- F. None of the Above

Fire Protection and Prevention

49. Which of the following terms around the world may employ techniques such as wildland fire use and prescribed or controlled burns?

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Fire safety plan
- C. Wildfire prevention program(s)
- D. Fire prevention measures
- E. A typical fire safety code
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Government agencies
- B. Fire prevention
- C. Fire hazard(s)
- D. Active fire protection
- E. Fire safety measure(s)
- F. None of the Above

51. Which of the following terms use fire apparatus, water supply resources such as water mains and fire hydrants or they might use A and B class foam depending on what is feeding the fire?

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Fire safety plan
- C. Wildfire prevention program(s)
- D. Fire prevention measures
- E. Trained firefighters
- F. None of the Above

52. Which of the following terms is intended to reduce sources of ignition?

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Fire prevention
- C. Fire hazard(s)
- D. Active fire protection
- E. Fire safety measure(s)
- F. None of the Above

53. Purposely starting destructive fires constitutes this term and is a crime in most jurisdictions.

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Fire safety plan
- C. Arson
- D. Fire prevention measures
- E. A typical fire safety code
- F. None of the Above

54. Model building codes require passive fire protection and active fire protection systems to minimize damage resulting from a fire, the most common form of this term is fire sprinklers.

- A. Government agencies
- B. Fire prevention
- C. Fire hazard(s)
- D. Active fire protection
- E. Fire safety measure(s)
- F. None of the Above

55. Which of the following terms of buildings, building materials and furnishings in most developed countries are tested for fire-resistance, combustibility and flammability?

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Fire safety plan
- C. Active fire protection
- D. Fire prevention measures
- E. Passive fire protection
- F. None of the Above

Fire Safety

56. Which of the following terms is the set of practices intended to reduce the destruction cause by fire?

- A. Government agencies
- B. Fire prevention
- C. Fire hazard(s)
- D. Active fire protection
- E. Fire safety
- F. None of the Above

57. Which of the following terms 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 prevention
- C. Fire hazard(s)
- D. Active fire protection
- E. Fire safety measure(s)
- F. None of the Above

58. Which of the following terms 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
- B. Fire safety plans
- C. Active fire protections
- D. Fire prevention measures
- E. A typical fire safety codes
- F. None of the Above

59. Threats to fire safety are referred to as?

- A. Government agencies
- B. Fire prevention
- C. Fire hazard(s)
- D. Active fire protection
- E. Fire safety measure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Building Safety

60. Which of the following terms is often a component of building safety?

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Fire safety
- C. Active fire protection
- D. Fire prevention measures
- E. A typical fire safety code
- F. None of the Above

Elements of a fire safety policy

61. Maintaining a facility and conducting yourself in accordance with the provisions of the?

- A. Government agencies
- B. Fire prevention
- C. Fire hazard(s)
- D. Active fire protection
- E. Fire safety measure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Fire Code

62. Which of the following terms is a model code adopted by the state or local jurisdiction and enforced by fire prevention officers within municipal fire departments?

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Fire safety plan
- C. Active fire protection
- D. Fire prevention measures
- E. A typical fire safety code
- F. None of the Above

63. Which of the following terms is aimed primarily at preventing fires, ensuring that necessary training and equipment will be on hand?

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

64. 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
- B. Fire safety plan
- C. Fire emergency
- D. Fire prevention measures
- E. Active fire protection
- F. None of the Above

65. Which of the following terms includes administrative sections about the rule-making and enforcement process, and substantive sections dealing with fire suppression equipment?

- A. A typical fire safety code
- B. Fire prevention
- C. Fire hazard(s)
- D. Active fire protection
- E. Fire safety measure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Fire Safety Plan

66. Which of the following terms is required by all North American national, state and provincial fire codes based on building use or occupancy types?

- A. Fire emergency
- B. A fire safety plan
- C. Fire emergency
- D. Fire prevention measures
- E. A typical fire safety code
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. A fire safety plan
- B. Fire prevention
- C. Fire hazard(s)
- D. Active fire protection
- E. Fire safety measure(s)
- F. None of the Above

68. Once approved, the owner is responsible for implementing this term and training all staff in their duties.

- A. Fire emergency
- B. Fire safety plan
- C. Fire emergency
- D. Fire prevention measures
- E. Typical fire safety code
- F. None of the Above

Fire Prevention Measures

69. Which of the following terms propose to reduce the incidence of fires by eliminating opportunities for ignition of flammable materials?

- A. Government agencies
- B. Fire prevention
- C. Fire hazard(s)
- D. Active fire protection
- E. Fire safety measure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Elimination of Ignition Sources

70. Which of the following terms such as cutting and welding torches, furnaces, matches, and heaters-these sources should be kept away from flammable liquids operations.

- A. Flammable liquid(s)
- B. Oxygen
- C. Chemical source(s)
- D. Open flame(s)
- E. Static spark(s)
- F. 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. Friction
- B. Flammable gase(s)
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Also proper bonding and grounding
- E. Neutral gas
- F. None of the Above

72. Which of the following terms are sources of ignition such as d.c. motors, switched, and circuit breakers-these sources should be eliminated where flammable liquids are handled or stored?

- A. Flammable liquid(s)
- B. Oxygen
- C. Chemical
- D. Open flame(s)
- E. Static spark(s)
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Friction
- B. Flammable gases
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Also proper bonding and grounding
- E. Neutral gas
- F. None of the Above

74. Every effort should be made to eliminate the possibility of?

- A. Flammable liquid(s)
- B. Oxygen
- C. Chemical source(s)
- D. Open flame(s)
- E. Static spark(s)
- F. None of the Above

75. Which of the following terms procedures must be followed when flammable liquids are transferred or transported?

- A. Friction
- B. Flammable gases
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Bonding and grounding
- E. Neutral gas
- F. None of the Above

Removal of Incompatibles

76. Materials that can contribute to a flammable liquid fire should not be stored with flammable liquids. this term, which, on decomposition, can generate large amounts of oxygen.

- A. Flammable liquid(s)
- B. Examples are oxidizers and organic peroxides
- C. Chemical source(s)
- D. Open flame(s)
- E. Static spark(s)
- F. None of the Above

Flammable Gases

77. Which of the following terms pose the same type of fire hazards as flammable liquids and their vapors?

- A. Friction
- B. Flammable gases
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Also proper bonding and grounding
- E. Neutral gas
- F. None of the Above

78. Many of the safeguards for flammable liquids also apply to this term, 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. Flammable liquid(s)
- B. Oxygen
- C. Chemical source(s)
- D. Open flame(s)
- E. Flammable gases
- F. None of the Above

Fire Extinguishers

79. A portable fire extinguisher is this term and is very effective when used while the fire is small..

- A. Material or fuel
- B. Most hydrocarbon liquids(s)
- C. "First aid" device
- D. Combustible metal(s)
- E. Toxic combustion product(s)
- F. None of the Above

80. Which of the following terms must be installed in workplaces regardless of other firefighting measures?

- A. A fire extinguisher
- B. Portable fire extinguishers
- C. Evacuation
- D. Extinguisher location(s)
- E. Proper class extinguisher selection
- F. None of the Above

Classification of Fires and Selection of Extinguishers

81. Which of the following terms depending on the type of material or fuel involved?

- A. Material or fuel
- B. Most hydrocarbon liquids(s)
- C. Except for explosions
- D. Combustible metal(s)
- E. Toxic combustion product(s)
- F. None of the Above

82. Class A fires involve materials such as wood, paper, and cloth which produce?

- A. Live electrical equipment
- B. Most hydrocarbon liquids(s)
- C. Static spark(s)
- D. Glowing embers or char
- E. Toxic combustion product(s)
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Material or fuel
- B. Most hydrocarbon liquids
- C. Except for explosions
- D. Combustible metal(s)
- E. Toxic combustion product(s)
- F. None of the Above

84. Class C fires involve fires in this term or in materials near electrically powered equipment.

- A. Live electrical equipment
- B. Most hydrocarbon liquids(s)
- C. Static spark(s)
- D. Glowing embers or char
- E. Toxic combustion product(s)
- F. None of the Above

85. Extinguishers will be selected according to the potential fire hazard, the construction and occupancy of facilities, hazard to be protected, and?

- A. Extinguishers need care
- B. Except for explosions
- C. Fire extinguisher(s)
- D. Proper maintenance and inspection
- E. Each workplace building must have a full complement
- F. None of the Above

Location and Marking of Extinguishers

86. Wall recesses and/or flush-mounted cabinets will be used as this term whenever possible.

- A. A fire extinguisher
- B. Portable fire extinguishers
- C. Evacuation
- D. Extinguisher location(s)
- E. Proper class extinguisher selection
- F. None of the Above

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?

- A. Extinguishers need care
- B. Except for explosions
- C. Extinguisher classification
- D. Proper maintenance and inspection
- E. Each workplace building must have a full complement
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. A fire extinguisher
- B. Portable fire extinguishers
- C. Except for explosions
- D. Extinguisher location(s)
- E. Proper class extinguisher selection
- F. None of the Above

89. Which of the following terms markings will be located on the front of the shell above or below the extinguisher nameplate?

- A. Extinguishers need care
- B. Extinguisher classification
- C. Fire extinguisher(s)
- D. Proper maintenance and inspection
- E. Each workplace building must have a full complement
- F. None of the Above

Portable Fire Extinguishers

90. Which of the following terms can save lives and property by putting out a small fire or containing it until the fire department arrives?

- A. A fire
- B. Portable fire extinguishers
- C. Evacuation
- D. Extinguisher location(s)
- E. Proper class extinguisher selection
- F. None of the Above

91. Each workplace building must have a full complement of the proper type of fire extinguisher for the fire hazards present, excepting when employer wish to have?

- A. Extinguishers need care
- B. Except for explosions
- C. Fire extinguisher(s)
- D. Proper maintenance and inspection
- E. Each workplace building must have a full complement
- F. None of the Above

92. 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. Portable fire extinguishers
- C. Evacuation
- D. Extinguisher location(s)
- E. Proper class extinguisher selection
- F. None of the Above

93. 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. A fire extinguisher
- B. Portable fire extinguishers
- C. Proper evacuation
- D. Extinguisher location(s)
- E. Proper class extinguisher selection
- F. None of the Above

Important tips to remember

94. Before attempting to fight a small fire be sure everyone is out of the building. It is important to have someone?

- A. Get the maximum travel distance
- B. Be made conspicuous
- C. Get replacement unit
- D. Get emergency evacuation plan
- E. Call the fire department
- F. None of the Above

95. Which of the following terms quickly without taking time to read directions during an emergency?

- A. Extinguishers need care
- B. Except for explosions
- C. Fire extinguisher(s)
- D. Proper maintenance and inspection
- E. How to use the extinguisher
- F. None of the Above

96. The steps to use a fire extinguisher are P.A.S.S. Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and Sweep. Most portable extinguishers work according to these directions, but some?

- A. Extinguishers need care
- B. Except for explosions
- C. Fire extinguisher(s)
- D. Proper maintenance and inspection
- E. Each workplace building must have a full complement
- F. None of the Above

97. If you have the slightest doubt about this term **DON'T!** Get out and close the door behind you.

- A. Extinguishers need care
- B. Except for explosions
- C. Whether or not to fight a fire
- D. Proper maintenance and inspection
- E. Each workplace building must have a full complement
- F. None of the Above

Condition

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

- A. Basis of appropriate pattern(s)
- B. Operable condition
- C. Annually inspection
- D. Place it 3-1/2 feet above the floor
- E. Travel to their location
- F. None of the Above

Mounting and Distribution of Extinguishers

99. OSHA requires that the travel distance for Class A and Class D extinguishers not exceed?

- A. 100 feet
- B. 25 feet
- C. 150 feet
- D. 50 feet
- E. 75 feet
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. 100 feet
- B. 25 feet
- C. 150 feet
- D. 50 feet
- E. 75 feet
- F. None of the Above