

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

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

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Wastewater Treatment \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

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# Fire Prevention Answer Key

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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

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|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. A B      | 18. A B     | 35. A B     | 52. A B C D |
| 2. A B C D  | 19. A B     | 36. A B C D | 53. A B C D |
| 3. A B C D  | 20. A B     | 37. A B C D | 54. A B C D |
| 4. A B C D  | 21. A B C D | 38. A B C D | 55. A B C D |
| 5. A B      | 22. A B C D | 39. A B     | 56. A B     |
| 6. A B C D  | 23. A B C D | 40. A B C D | 57. A B C D |
| 7. A B      | 24. A B C D | 41. A B C D | 58. A B C D |
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| 9. A B C D  | 26. A B C D | 43. A B C D | 60. A B C D |
| 10. A B C D | 27. A B C D | 44. A B C D | 61. A B     |
| 11. A B C D | 28. A B C D | 45. A B C D | 62. A B C D |
| 12. A B C D | 29. A B C D | 46. A B C D | 63. A B C D |
| 13. A B C D | 30. A B C D | 47. A B C D | 64. A B     |
| 14. A B C D | 31. A B     | 48. A B     | 65. A B     |
| 15. A B C D | 32. A B C D | 49. A B     | 66. A B C D |
| 16. A B     | 33. A B C D | 50. A B     | 67. A B C D |
| 17. A B     | 34. A B C D | 51. A B C D | 68. A B C D |

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

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\_\_\_\_\_  
**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**

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Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

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

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## 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 CO<sub>2</sub>.

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                      C. Active fire protection  
 B. Fire prevention                      D. None of the Above
54. Purposely starting destructive fires constitutes \_\_\_\_\_ and is a crime in most jurisdictions.  
 A. Fire emergency    C. Fire crime  
 B. Arson                      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                      C. Passive fire protection  
 B. Active 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    C. Active fire protection  
 B. Fire safety measure(s)    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                      C. Fire prevention measures  
 B. Active fire protections                      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                      C. Fire prevention measures  
 B. Fire hazard(s)                      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                      C. Fire safety  
 B. Fire hazard(s)                      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, Squeeze, 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