Fire Protection Assessment

Name: _____

Date: _____

- 1) What is the definition of fire?
 - a) Fire is an organic reaction to material which is flammable.
 - b) Fire is a chemical reaction of organic matter with atmospheric oxygen at a high temperature.
 - c) Fire is an atmospheric reaction to organic material at a high temperature which combusts when chemically combined with an organic matter.
 - d) Fire is an atmospheric reaction to organic material with oxygen.
- 2) What three elements exist in the 'fire triangle'?
 - a) Heat
 - b) Air
 - c) Oxygen
 - d) Wind
 - e) Material
 - f) Fuel
- 3) Select 4 causes of a fire.
 - a) Faulty electrical equipment.
 - b) Dusty surfaces
 - c) Hot surfaces (such as hot plates).
 - d) Static Electricity
 - e) Cigarette smoke
 - f) Explosive dusts.
- 4) Name 3 types of Fire Protection Equipment.
 - a) Sprinklers
 - b) Faucet
 - c) Fire Extinguishers
 - d) Overhead water pipes
 - e) Fire alarms
 - f) Security Blankets

- 5) What is the Class B characteristic of fire?
 - a) Fires in flammable liquids, oil, grease, tars, lacquers, and similar materials. The extinguishing media usually includes a dry chemical which smothers the fire by reducing the oxygen or interrupts the chemical reaction.
 - b) Fires in electrical wires or equipment. The extinguishing media is a nonconductive material. Sometimes with Class C fires, Class A and B materials may also be burning because of insulating or conductive materials associated with electrical equipment.
 - c) Fires in combustible materials such as paper, wood, cloth, and many plastics.
 - d) Fires that occur in combustible metals, such as magnesium, lithium, and sodium. Special extinguishing agents are needed for these types of fires.
- 6) The Class C characteristic of fires includes fires that occur in combustible metals, such as magnesium, lithium, and sodium. Special extinguishing agents are needed for these types of fires

- 7) What is the acronym use to remember the four classes of fires?
 - a) PASS
 - b) STOP DROP AND ROLL
 - c) POEM
 - d) FIRE
 - e) WATER
 - f) WIND
- 8) Halon should be used on ______ fires.
 - a) combustible Class D
 - b) electrical Class C
 - c) combustible Class B
 - d) flammable liquids Class B
 - e) flammable liquids Class C
 - f) electrical Class D

- 9) Extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds will be so installed that the top of the extinguisher is not more than ______ feet above the floor.
 - a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 2-1/2
 - d) 3-1/2
 - e) 2
 - f) 5-/12
- 10) OSHA requires that the travel distance for Class A and Class D extinguishers not exceed 40 feet.

Key Fire Protection – Assessment

- 1) What is the definition of fire?
 - a) Fire is an organic reaction to material which is flammable.
 - b) Fire is a chemical reaction of organic matter with atmospheric oxygen at a high temperature.
 - c) Fire is an atmospheric reaction to organic material at a high temperature which combusts when chemically combined with an organic matter.
 - d) Fire is an atmospheric reaction to organic material with oxygen.
- 2) What three elements exist in the 'fire triangle'?
 - a) Heat
 - b) Air
 - c) Oxygen
 - d) Wind
 - e) Material
 - f) Fuel
- 3) Select 4 causes of a fire.
 - a) Faulty electrical equipment.
 - b) Dusty surfaces
 - c) Hot surfaces (such as hot plates).
 - d) Static Electricity
 - e) Cigarette smoke
 - f) Explosive dusts.
- 4) Name 3 types of Fire Protection Equipment.
 - a) Sprinklers
 - b) Faucet
 - c) Fire Extinguishers
 - d) Overhead water pipes
 - e) Fire alarms
 - f) Security Blankets
- 5) What is the Class B characteristic of fire?
 - a) Fires in flammable liquids, oil, grease, tars, lacquers, and similar materials. The extinguishing media usually includes a dry chemical which smothers the fire by reducing the oxygen or interrupts the chemical reaction.

- b) Fires in electrical wires or equipment. The extinguishing media is a nonconductive material. Sometimes with Class C fires, Class A and B materials may also be burning because of insulating or conductive materials associated with electrical equipment.
- c) Fires in combustible materials such as paper, wood, cloth, and many plastics.
- d) Fires that occur in combustible metals, such as magnesium, lithium, and sodium. Special extinguishing agents are needed for these types of fires.
- 6) The Class C characteristic of fires includes fires that occur in combustible metals, such as magnesium, lithium, and sodium. Special extinguishing agents are needed for these types of fires

- 7) What is the acronym use to remember the four classes of fires?
 - a) PASS
 - b) STOP DROP AND ROLL
 - c) POEM
 - d) FIRE
 - e) WATER
 - f) WIND
- 8) Halon should be used on ______ fires.
 - a) combustible Class D
 - b) electrical Class C
 - c) combustible Class B
 - d) flammable liquids Class B
 - e) flammable liquids Class C
 - f) electrical Class D
- 9) Extinguishers having a gross weight not exceeding 40 pounds will be so installed that the top of the extinguisher is not more than ______ feet above the floor.
 - a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 2-1/2
 - d) 3-1/2
 - e) 2
 - f) 5-/12

10) OSHA requires that the travel distance for Class A and Class D extinguishers not exceed 40 feet.