



Fire Protection Expert Quiz



PROTEGIS[™]
FIRE & SAFETY

Quiz Instructions

- There are 25 questions total
- 5 sections, 5 questions per each sections
- Please get out a piece of scrap paper and write down your answers (you will check them at the end)
- You can see what Fire Protection Rank you are at the end!

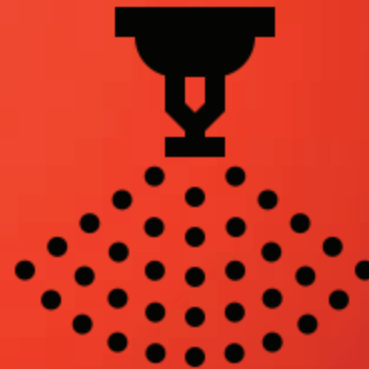


Section 1 – Fire Sprinklers

Question #1

Which is NOT a type of fire sprinkler system?

- a) Pre-Action
- b) Even-Distribution
- c) Dry Pipe
- d) Wet Pipe
- e) Deluge



Section 1 – Fire Sprinklers

Question #2

Buildings more than ___ feet high must have an automatic sprinkler system throughout the building.

- a) 25
- b) 35
- c) 45
- d) 55
- e) 65



Section 1 – Fire Sprinklers

Question #3

You must have an automatic fire sprinkler system if:

- a) It's a new building with a fire area exceeding 5000 square feet
- b) It's an old building being remodeled or renovated
- c) It's a single tenant expansion requiring a new certificate of occupancy that increases the fire area beyond 12,000 square feet
- d) All of the above



Section 1 – Fire Sprinklers

Question #4

True or False

Heat causes a fire sprinkler to be activated by causing a glass trigger to break?



Section 1 – Fire Sprinklers

Question #5

True or False

In most cases, a commercial building that catches fire will set off every fire sprinkler in the building at the same time?



Section 2 – Fire Alarms

Question #6

You can save about ___% on commercial property insurance by installing a fire alarm system that reports to authorities.

- a) 0
- b) 5-10
- c) 10-15
- d) 15-20
- e) 26.4



Section 2 – Fire Alarms

Question #7

True or False

An optical smoke detector is one that detects smoke by using light sensors (infrared LED). When smoke particles pass thru the chamber of the optical detector, it scatters light that triggers the alarm.



Section 2 – Fire Alarms

Question #8

What can a licensed Fire Alarm Technician do with fire alarms?

- a) Installation
- b) Inspection
- c) Certifying
- d) Servicing
- e) Testing
- f) Maintaining
- g) Monitoring
- h) All of the above



Section 2 – Fire Alarms

Question #9

True or False

A red or blue tag is usually used on a fire alarm system that does not meet applicable codes and standards.



Section 2 – Fire Alarms

Question #10

Single conductors shall not be smaller than ___
A.W.G.

- a) 18
- b) 22
- c) 26
- d) 30



Section 3 – Special Hazards

Question #11

Which special hazard fire protection system has been outdated since 1993-1994?

- a) Halon 1301
- b) Dry Mist
- c) Clean Agent
- d) Inert Gas



Section 3 – Special Hazards

Question #12

Which special hazard fire protection system would most likely be used for a data center?

- a) Water Mist because a slow mist won't damage the data center
- b) Clean Agent because it will put out the fire by removing oxygen, thus not damaging the expensive equipment
- c) CO2 system because its 34% concentration rate is widely used in non-populated areas
- d) Deluge system because data centers are super expensive and you want to put out the fire hazard with the largest amount of agents as possible



Section 3 – Special Hazards

Question #13

Which special hazard fire protection system would most likely be used for a CNC machine?

- a) A Deluge system because flooding the system ASAP is the best option to put out the fire quickly
- b) An Inert Gas system because using chemicals will put out the fire without damaging the machine
- c) CO2 system because it's human friendly and it can be installed throughout the machine as to target the fire in specific areas
- d) A Water Mist system because a light mist won't damage electronics or machinery



Section 3 – Special Hazards

Question #14

True or False

You will need a relief vent in a room being protected by an Inert Gas system to relieve the pressure released at discharge?



Section 3 – Special Hazards

Question #15

You would never use a Deluge Special Hazard Fire Protection System to protect a:

- a) Power plant
- b) Aircraft hangar
- c) Chemical storage facility
- d) Computer room



Section 4 – Kitchen Fire Safety

Question #16

Mimicking a worst-case scenario, if a kitchen fire safety product passes this legislature's strict test, the product will be considered _____.

- a) Prime
- b) UL 300 listed
- c) NFPA recommended
- d) OSHA approved



Section 4 – Kitchen Fire Safety

Question #17

Which is not part of a certified kitchen fire safety semi-annual inspection?

- a) Replacing fusible links
- b) Blowing air to clean suppression lines
- c) Test pH of the suppressing chemical
- d) Replacing nozzle covers
- e) Test manual pull station



Section 4 – Kitchen Fire Safety

Question #18

True or False

Using 100% wool filters to capture kitchen grease before it enters a hood system is a cost effective and more safe alternative to typical hood cleaning?



Section 4 – Kitchen Fire Safety

Question #19

In order to pass a NFPA kitchen fire protection inspection, the grease inside your hood system must be cleaned_____.

- a) Until there's a maximum of 0.002" of grease left
- b) Until there's a maximum of 1/8" of grease left
- c) Until there's a maximum of 1/4" of grease left
- d) Until there's a maximum of 1/2" of grease left



Section 4 – Kitchen Fire Safety

Question #20

At approximately what temperature would a fusible link melt to set off a fire suppression system above a fryer?

- a) 350 degrees F
- b) 400 degrees F
- c) 450 degrees F
- d) 500 degrees F



Section 5 – Fire Extinguishers

Question #21

When someone asks you for a 10lb. fire extinguisher, what does the 10lbs. represent?

- a) The weight of the agent inside the fire extinguisher
- b) The entire weight of the fire extinguisher
- c) The weight of the fire extinguisher minus the weight of the agent
- d) The weight of the fire it can exterminate



Section 5 – Fire Extinguishers

Question #22

True or False

New for 2017 (with the 2012 edition of NFPA-101), there is a new code for healthcare facilities that limit the protrusion of a fire extinguisher to only 4 inches if located above 38 inches from the ground?



Section 5 – Fire Extinguishers

Question #23

Match the fire extinguisher class to the type of fire it terminates:

Class A

Metals such as aluminum

Class B

Cooking oils

Class C

Gas

Class D

Ordinary items, such as wood

Class K

Energized electrical equipment



Section 5 – Fire Extinguishers

Question #24

How far away should you stand when you are using a fire extinguisher to put out a fire?

- a) 4 feet
- b) 6 feet
- c) 8 feet
- d) 10 feet
- e) 12 feet



Section 5 – Fire Extinguishers

Question #25

The acronym for putting out a fire using a fire extinguisher is PASS. What does PASS stand for:

- a) Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Spread
- b) Pull, Accuracy, Squeeze, Spread
- c) Pin, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep
- d) Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep



Answers

1. B

9. False

17. C

24. C

2. D

10. A

18. True

25. D

3. D

11. A

19. A

4. True

12. B

20. D

5. False

13. C

21. A

6. C

14. True

22. True

7. True

15. D

23.

Class A	Ordinary items, such as wood
Class B	Gas
Class C	Energized electrical equipment
Class D	Metals such as aluminum
Class K	Cooking oils

8. H

16. B



What's Your Rank?

- With #23 having 5 possible points, the max score is 29 points.
- 0-10 = Probationary Firefighter– you have a lot to learn
- 10-15 = Firefighter– you know some, but need more experience
- 15-20 = Lieutenant– now you're past the basics
- 20-25 = Assistant Fire Chief– we'd all trust you in a fire!
- 25-29 = Fire Chief– you're the MacGyver of fire safety

