Emergency Action and Fire Prevention
Training Program Quiz

NAME: __________________________________ DATE: ___________________

1. You don’t need to know about the organization’s Emergency Action and
   Fire Prevention plans; that information is just for management.
   □ True  or  □ False

2. When dispensing flammable liquids, you need to bond and ground
   containers to prevent a fire.
   □ True  or  □ False

3. Possible ignition sources that could ignite fuels and start fires include:
   a. Heat and electricity
   b. Nitrogen and helium in the air
   c. Both of these

4. Workplace violence is not the type of hazard that could cause an
   emergency.
   □ True  or  □ False

5. Overloaded electrical circuits or outlets can cause electrical fires.
   □ True  or  □ False

6. After evacuating the workplace in an emergency, you should go:
   a. Home
   b. To the designated assembly area
   c. To the nearest police station to give a statement

7. You don’t need to respond to a fire alarm and evacuate if you are right in
   the middle of some important work.
   □ True  or  □ False

8. Good housekeeping practices:
   a. Have little effect on fire prevention
   b. Increase the risk of fires
   c. Help prevent workplace fires

9. The same type of fire extinguisher can safely be used on any kind of fire,
   regardless of what type of material is burning.
   □ True  or  □ False

10. If you spot a hazardous material spill, you should:
    a. Clean up yourself using any absorbent materials available
    b. Evacuate the area and report the spill
    c. Call co-workers over to help you clean up the spill
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1. False. All employees should be familiar with these plans. They contain important information about handling emergencies and preventing fires.

2. True. Static electricity from the dispensing process could ignite flammable vapors.

3. a. Ignition sources include heat, electricity (including static electricity), flames, welding torches, molten metals, and cigarettes.

4. False. If someone is wielding a gun or knife and threatening people with it, that is certainly an emergency situation that needs to be handled correctly to prevent injuries.

5. True. So can damaged wiring, cords, or plugs. Electrical problems with machinery could also cause a fire.

6. b. Go directly to the designated assembly area after evacuating for a head count. That way emergency personnel will know you are safe and won’t go looking for you.

7. False. You should always respond immediately to fire alarms, even if you are busy or think it’s only a drill.

8. c. Keeping your work area clean and neat helps prevent fires. Good housekeeping also ensures access to emergency exits and equipment.

9. False. You need to use different types of extinguishers for different classes of fire. For example, unless you are using a multipurpose extinguisher, such as an ABC extinguisher, you would need to use an extinguisher labeled with an A for ordinary combustibles like wood or paper and an extinguisher labeled with a B for a fire involving gasoline, oil, or gases. Using the wrong type of extinguisher could make the fire worse.

10. b. Unless you are trained and equipped to deal with hazardous material spills, you should evacuate the spill area and report it immediately. Keep other people from entering the area until the spill is cleaned up.