



# Coffee Break Training

## 1st Quarter Self-Evaluation

March 31, 2009    CBTs 2009-1 to 13



1. The nationally-recognized testing standard for grease filters used in commercial cooking applications is UL 1046, *Grease Filters for Exhaust Ducts*. **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-3*
2. In jurisdictions where the model codes have been adopted, the fire code official has the authority to require road widths greater than the “code minimum” if there are traffic, topographical, weather, or safety considerations that affect fire apparatus access. **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-1*
3. NFPA® 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, requires “Sprinklers shall be inspected from the floor level annually. . . . Where sprinklers installed in concealed spaces such as above suspended ceilings they shall be inspected at five year intervals.” **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-9*
4. The minimum horizontal separation between a liquefied petroleum gas container more than 125 gal (475 L) and tanks storing Class I, II, or IIA liquids is \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m). *Coffee Break Training 2009-2*
  - a. 20 (6)
  - b. 25 (7.6)
  - c. 30 (9)
  - d. 50 (15)
5. In jurisdictions where the model codes have been adopted, the minimum width of a required fire apparatus access road is \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m). *Coffee Break Training 2009-1*
  - a. 15 (4.5)
  - b. 18 (5.4)
  - c. 20 (6.1)
  - d. 24 (7.3)
6. According to NFPA® 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, liquefied petroleum gas containers more than 125 gal (475 L) containers must be outside a diked area around tanks storing Class I, II, or IIA liquids and at least \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m) away from the centerline of the wall of the diked area. *Coffee Break Training 2009-2*
  - a. 3 (0.9)
  - b. 5 (1.5)
  - c. 10 (3)
  - d. 50 (15)
7. When Class I liquids are transferred in vehicles, the transfer facilities must be at least \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m) buildings, aboveground tanks, combustible materials, lot lines, public streets, public alleys, or public ways measured from the nearest position of any loading or unloading valve. *Coffee Break Training 2009-10*
  - a. 10 (3.1)
  - b. 25 (7.6)
  - c. 50 (15)
  - d. 100 (30.5)
8. Grease filters used in commercial cooking applications are tested to determine their abilities to:
  - a. remove grease from grease-laden effluent.
  - b. drain off the collected grease in such a manner that it does not fall back onto the cooking surface.
  - c. limit the projection of flames downstream when attacked by flame on the upstream face, after exposure to grease-laden air.
  - d. all of the above. *Coffee Break Training 2009-3*



9. A liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) container less than 125 gal (475 L) capacity may be placed inside a diked area containing bulk storage of Class I, II, or IIA liquids. **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-2*
10. A 40,000 gallon (151 m<sup>3</sup>) aboveground liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) container must be located at least \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m) from adjacent containers, important buildings, groups of buildings, or the property line of adjacent parcels where structures can be erected. *Coffee Break Training 2009-7*
- 75 (23)
  - 100 (30.5)
  - 150 (45.7)
  - 200 (61)
11. Grease filters in commercial cooking applications must be installed at an angle greater than \_\_\_\_\_ degrees (rad) from horizontal and have a drip tray beneath the lower edge of the filters. *Coffee Break Training 2009-3*
- 30 (0.52)
  - 38.5 (0.67)
  - 42 (0.73)
  - 45 (0.78)
12. Three main types of grease filters and extractors in use in commercial cooking applications today include the baffle filter, water wash filter, and dry-cartridge (or removable) filter. **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-3*
13. Liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) have an ignition temperature in air of 900 to 1020 °F (482 to 549 °C) and a maximum flame temperature in air from 3,595 to 3,615 °F (1,979 to 1,991 °C). **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-7*
14. To avoid problems and prevent confusion, the model fire and building codes require that means of egress doors be “readily distinguishable” from the adjacent construction and wall finishes so that the doors are easily recognizable as doors. **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-4*
15. Where illumination is provided inside a commercial cooking hood, luminaires that are identified by Underwriters Laboratories (UL) or another approved independent lab for use within the hood can be installed as long as the temperature limitations of the luminaire, the conductors, and the wiring method connected to the luminaire are not exceeded. **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-5*
16. A luminaire used in commercial cooking exhaust ducts or hoods must be designed and constructed so that all exhaust and/or cooking vapors, grease, and oil are excluded from the lamp and wiring compartment of the luminaire. It also must be corrosion-resistant or protected against corrosion. **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-5*
17. The International Fire Code® grants jurisdictions the authority to prohibit the aboveground storage of hazardous materials based on zoning. **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-6*
18. When felled logs come out of the forest and are brought to the sawmill, they often are stored in piles for a period of time before being cut into lumber. These large log piles are known in the wood products industry as “\_\_\_\_\_.” *Coffee Break Training 2009-8*
- ready piles
  - standby piles
  - pending profit
  - cold decks
19. A 65,000 gallon (246 m<sup>3</sup>) mounded liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) container must be located at least \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m) from adjacent containers, important buildings, groups of buildings, or the property line of adjacent parcels where structures can be erected. *Coffee Break Training 2009-7*
- 25 (7.6)
  - 50 (15)
  - 75 (23)
  - 100 (30.5)

20. Both the International Fire Code® and NFPA® 1, Uniform Fire Code®, require that approved fire apparatus access roads reach within \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m) of all portions of the exterior wall of the first story of a building. *Coffee Break Training 2009-1*
- 100 (30.5)
  - 150 (45)
  - 175 (53)
  - 200 (61)
21. The maximum size of a wood waste pile called “hogged fuel” (consisting of sawdust, shavings, and yard waste mixed with the bark and trim from sawmilling and related raw wood handling operations) is \_\_\_\_\_. *Coffee Break Training 2009-13*
- 60 feet x 300 feet x 500 feet (18 m x 90 m x 150 m)
  - 30 feet x 100 feet x 200 feet (9 m x 30 m x 60 m)
  - 60 feet x 500 feet x 200 feet (18 m x 150 m x 60 m)
  - 90 feet x 1400 feet x 500 feet (27 m x 426 m x 150 m)
22. When liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) pressure vessels have an individual water capacity of 12,000 gal (45 m<sup>3</sup>) or more and are installed for use in a single location, the number of containers in one group must be limited, and there must be adequate separation from other container groups based on the type of fire protection provided. **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-11*
23. The maximum pile size for a cold deck is 500 feet x 300 feet x 20 feet high (150 m x 90 m x 6.1 m). **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-8*
24. The minimum separation distance between cold decks is \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m). *Coffee Break Training 2009-8*
- 50 (15)
  - 75 (23)
  - 100 (30.5)
  - 150 (45.7)
25. Weather protection canopies at bulk transfer facilities must be non-combustible, and be at least \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m) from buildings or combustible materials, and \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m) from building openings, lot lines, public streets, public alleys, or public ways. *Coffee Break Training 2009-10*
- 15, 25 (4.5, 7.6)
  - 15, 50 (4.5, 15)
  - 25, 15 (7.6, 4.5)
  - 50, 15 (15, 4.5)
  - None of the above; canopies are not permitted.**
26. Mesh grease collection filters that were predominant for many years in commercial cooking applications have surface areas larger than baffle-style. The mesh condenses vapor and moisture, and increases centrifugal separation to significantly improve grease collection efficiency. **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-3*
27. \_\_\_\_\_ protection must be provided during all transfer operations at bulk transfer facilities, and bonding connections must be provided when Class I liquids are top-loaded through open domes, or where Class II or III liquids are transferred into tank vehicles that might contain residual vapors from Class I products. *Coffee Break Training 2009-10*
- Lightning
  - Terrorist
  - Portable lamp
  - Static electricity
28. Luminaires intended for use in commercial cooking exhaust ducts or hoods are marked “Suitable For Use Within Commercial Cooking Hoods” and “Mount A Minimum of \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m) Above Cooking Surface.” *Coffee Break Training 2009-5*
- 2 (0.6)
  - 3 (1)
  - 4 (1.2)
  - None of the above.

29. Antimicrobial coatings found on some steel sprinkler pipe may contain compounds that can affect nonmetallic sprinkler pipe resulting in environmental stress cracks. **True or False** Hot Coffee HC-2009-1
30. According to NFPA® 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) containers more than 125 gal (475 L) containers must be outside a diked area around tanks storing Class I, II, or IIA liquids and at least \_\_\_\_\_ feet (m) away from the centerline of the wall of the diked area. *Coffee Break Training 2009-2*
- 3 (0.9)**
  - 5 (1.5)**
  - 10 (3)**
  - 50 (15)**
31. When liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) pressure vessels have an individual water capacity of 12,000 gal (45 m<sup>3</sup>) or more and fire protection is provided by portable hose streams only, the maximum number of containers permitted in one group is \_\_\_\_\_. *Coffee Break Training 2009-11*
- 2**
  - 3**
  - 5**
  - 6**
32. When liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) pressure vessels have an individual water capacity of 12,000 gal (45 m<sup>3</sup>) or more and fire protection is provided by fixed water spray systems of container insulation, the maximum number of containers permitted in one group is \_\_\_\_\_. *Coffee Break Training 2009-11*
- 6**
  - 9**
  - 12**
  - unlimited**
33. In the building code, an **exit** is “that portion of a means of egress system which is separated from other interior spaces of a building or structure by fire-resistance rated construction and opening protectives as required to provide a protected path of egress travel between the exit access and exit discharge.” **True or False** *Coffee Break Training 2009-12*
34. In the building and fire codes, the \_\_\_\_\_ is a “continuous and unobstructed path of vertical and horizontal egress travel from any occupied portion of a building or structure to a public way.” *Coffee Break Training 2009-12*
- exit access**
  - exit**
  - exit discharge**
  - means of egress**
35. Some chemicals found in construction products and site preparation techniques may be detrimental to the most commonly used nonmetallic fire sprinkler pipe product: chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC). In addition to antimicrobial coated steel pipe, products such as thread sealants, fire stop materials, cutting and packing oils, antifreeze solutions, and other construction products that may come into contact with CPVC should be investigated for compatibility prior to use. **True or False** *Hot Coffee HC-2009-1*