




TRUE OR FALSE

Check your knowledge. Are these phrases true or false?
Circle the correct answer. T for True and F for False.

1. T F If a shop has fire extinguishers, OSHA requires shops to provide their employees with hands-on training.
2. T F Automobiles contain many flammable fluids such as gasoline, degreasers, solvents, and paint products.
3. T F VOC stands for “Vaporous Organic Compounds”.
4. T F There are four elements to a shop fire prevention plan.
5. T F There are five classes of fires, and each type of fire requires a different type of fire extinguisher.
6. T F Class C fires are caused by combustible metals such as phosphate, magnesium or titanium.
7. T F A Class D fire is more likely to occur in an auto repair shop, and not an issue in manufacturing facilities.
8. T F In a shop, Class A combustibles include car interiors, shop rags, and paper.
9. T F Flammable gases such as propane and butane are used as propellants in solvent aerosol cleaners.
10. T F Electrical equipment does not need to be grounded to prevent electrical fires.
11. T F An ABC fire extinguisher is filled with the chemical monoammonium phosphate, a yellow powder that leaves a sticky residue.
12. T F The PASS method for using a fire extinguisher stands for “Pull, Aim, Slide, Shake”.
13. T F Use a fire extinguisher when you have already called 911.
14. T F Fire extinguishers are only effective at the start of a fire.
15. T F Fire extinguishers need an inspection tag, trigger seal, and business name label.

This material was produced under grant number SH-99059-SH0 from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of Labor, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.



TRUE OR FALSE

ANSWER KEY

1. **True** If a shop has fire extinguishers, OSHA requires shops to provide their employees with hands-on training.
2. **True** Automobiles contain many flammable fluids such as gasoline, degreasers, solvents, and paint products.
3. **False** VOC stands for Volatile Organic Compounds.
4. **False** There are four elements to a shop fire prevention plan.
5. **True** There are five classes of fires, and each type of fire requires a different type of fire extinguisher.
6. **False** Class C fires are caused by combustible metals such as phosphate, magnesium or titanium.
7. **False** A Class D fire is more likely to occur in an auto repair shop, and not an issue in manufacturing facilities.
8. **True** In a shop, Class A combustibles include car interiors, shop rags, and paper.
9. **True** Flammable gases such as propane and butane are used as propellants in solvent aerosol cleaners.
10. **False** Electrical equipment does not need to be grounded to prevent electrical fires.
11. **True** An ABC fire extinguisher is filled with the chemical monoammonium phosphate, a yellow powder that leaves a sticky residue.
12. **False** The PASS method for using a fire extinguisher stands for “Pull, Aim, Slide, Shake”.
13. **True** Use a fire extinguisher when you have already called 911.
14. **True** Fire extinguishers are only effective at the start of a fire.
15. **False** Fire extinguishers need an inspection tag, trigger seal, and business name label.

This material was produced under grant number SH-99059-SH0 from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. It does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of Labor, nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.