

Fire Fighting Renewal MMC Qs

- 1-9606C You are fighting a Class B fire with a portable dry chemical extinguisher. The discharge should be directed _____.
- A. over the top of the fire
 - B. to bank off a bulkhead onto the fire
 - C. at the seat of the fire, starting at the near edge
 - D. at the main body of the fire
- 6-41D Before using a fixed CO2 system to fight a machinery space fire, you must _____.
- A. secure the engine room ventilation
 - B. secure the machinery in the engine room
 - C. evacuate all engine room personnel
 - D. All of the above
- 7-49C You are fighting a fire in the electrical switchboard in the engine room. You should secure the power, then _____.
- A. use a portable foam extinguisher
 - B. use a low-velocity fog adapter with the fire hose
 - C. use a portable CO2 extinguisher
 - D. determine the cause of the fire
- 13-85D To prevent the spread of fire by convection you should _____.
- A. shut off all electrical power
 - B. remove combustibles from direct exposure
 - C. cool the bulkhead around the fire
 - D. close all openings to the area and block small holes
- 15-139D When fighting a fire in an enclosed space, the hose team should crouch as low as possible to _____.
- A. protect themselves from smoke
 - B. obtain the best available air
 - C. allow the heat and steam to pass overhead
 - D. All of the above
- 18-9327B Oily rags should be _____.
- A. kept in nonmetal containers
 - B. discarded as soon as possible
 - C. cleaned thoroughly for reuse
 - D. kept in the paint locker

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19-9333B After extinguishing a fire with CO₂, it is advisable to _____.

- A. use all CO₂ available to cool the surrounding area
- B. stand by with water or other agents
- C. thoroughly ventilate the space of CO₂
- D. jettison all burning materials

25-1983B What is required in addition to the heat, fuel, and oxygen of the fire triangle to have a fire?

- A. Electricity
- B. Chain reaction
- C. Pressure
- D. Smoke