Portable Fire Extinguishers

1. Which extinguishing agent is often used in small household extinguishers? p. 207

*A.) Sodium bicarbonate
B.) Potassium chloride
C.) Potassium bicarbonate
D.) Sodium chloride

2. Which is the only dry-chemical extinguishing agent that is rated as suitable for use on Class A fires? p. 207

A.) Sodium chloride
B.) Potassium chloride
C.) Potassium bicarbonate
*D.) Ammonium phosphate

3. What is the lowest temperature that both wetting-agent and Class A foam extinguishers should be exposed to? p. 212

*A.) 40°F (4°C)
B.) 51°F (11°C)
C.) 45°F (7°C)
D.) 32°F (0°C)

4. What is the most commonly used dry-powder extinguishing agent? p. 209

A.) Ammonium phosphate with additives to help it solidify over the fire
B.) Potassium chloride with additives to help it form a slurry over the fire
C.) Potassium bicarbonate with additives to help it harden over the fire
*D.) Sodium chloride with additives to help it flow freely over the fire

5. On which class of fire will a large amount of extinguishing agent be needed to be effective when using a halogenated extinguisher? p. 224

A.) Class C
B.) Class B
C.) Class D
*D.) Class A

6. What should be done to safely extinguish a Class C fire? p. 203

*A.) Turn off the power
B.) Apply water to the fuel
C.) Remove the fuel
D.) Cool the air

7. Which is the only type of extinguishers to qualify under the new Class K rating requirements? p. 208

A.) Foam
B.) Dry-chemical
*C.) Wet-chemical
D.) Halogenated agents

8. Which of the following is not a halogenated agent? p. 209

A.) Iodine
B.) Fluorine
C.) Bromine
*D.) Astatine

9. What is the minimum distance that the bottom of an extinguisher should be mounted above the floor? p. 203

A.) 8 inches (15 centimeters)
*B.) 4 inches (10 centimeters)
C.) 2 inches (5 centimeters)
D.) 10 inches (25 centimeters)

10. What is the discharge range of a carbon dioxide extinguisher? p. 214

*A.) 3-8 feet (1-2 meters)
B.) 18-23 feet (5-7 meters)
C.) 8-13 feet (2-4 meters)
D.) 13-18 feet (4-5 meters)

11. What class fires are dry-powder extinguishing agents used on? p. 209

A.) Class C
*B.) Class D
C.) Class B
D.) Class A

12. How much extinguishing agent is typically in a wheeled fire extinguisher? p. 211

A.) 200 to 400 pounds (91 to 181 kilograms)
*B.) 150 to 350 pounds (68 to 158 kilograms)
C.) 250 to 450 pounds (113 to 204 kilograms)
D.) 100 to 250 pounds (45 to 113 kilograms)

13. What class fires were the multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguishers rated for that were introduced during the 1960s? p. 207

A.) Class B, C, and D fires
B.) Class B, C, and K fires
C.) Class A, B, and D fires
*D.) Class A, B, and C fires

14. What is the minimum amount of time that can lapse between hydrostatic tests of fire extinguishers? p. 227

A.) 5 years
B.) 7 years
C.) 14 years
*D.) 12 years

15. How many fire extinguishers should fire fighters carry in the personal vehicles? p. 216

A.) Two
B.) None
*C.) One
D.) Three

16. What class fires is the carbon dioxide extinguisher designed to be used upon? p. 223

A.) Class C and D
B.) Class A and B
C.) Class A and D
*D.) Class B and C

17. Up to what rating can ordinary hand-held dry-chemical extinguishers be found? p. 214

A.) 320-B:C
B.) 280-B:C
*C.) 160-B:C
D.) 640-B:C

18. What does the carbon dioxide become when discharged from a portable extinguisher? p. 207

A.) Slurry
B.) Dry powder
*C.) Dry ice
D.) Wet agent

19. What is the minimum number of fire extinguishers carried in most fire department vehicles? p. 199

A.) Three
B.) Two
C.) Four
*D.) One

20. What class of fire involves cloth, rubber, and natural vegetation? p. 200

A.) Class C
*B.) Class A
C.) Class D
D.) Class B

21. What type of extinguishing agents are used for commercial kitchen fires involving cooking oil in deep fat fryers? p. 199

A.) Dry powder
B.) Gaseous agent
C.) Dry-chemical
*D.) Wet-chemical

22. Which compound is used as the primary dry-chemical extinguishing agent that is rated for Class A, B, and C fires? p. 207

A.) Potassium chloride
*B.) Ammonium phosphate
C.) Urea-based potassium bicarbonate
D.) Sodium bicarbonate

23. What is **NOT** a correct step taken when operating a fire extinguisher? p. 218

A.) Push the safety pin
*B.) Sweep the nozzle across the base of the flames
C.) Aim the nozzle at the base of the flame
D.) Squeeze the trigger to discharge the agent

24. Approximately how much do the backpack water extinguishers weigh when full? p. 212

A.) 60 pounds
B.) 30 pounds
*C.) 50 pounds
D.) 40 pounds

25. What else should be done if a fire fighter must use an extinguisher that is unfamiliar to determine if it is suitable for the fire situation? p. 216

*A.) Look at the label
B.) Reference the manual
C.) Ask the owner
D.) Use a different extinguisher

26. Within what amount of time should electronic equipment be professionally cleaned when exposed to multipurpose dry-chemical extinguishing agents? p. 207

A.) 12 hours
*B.) 48 hours
C.) 72 hours
D.) 24 hours

27. What should be done when overhauling an incipient-stage fire involving combustible metal filings? p. 224-225

*A.) Place a thick layer of the extinguishing agent
B.) Shovel the filings into a bucket
C.) Move the filings around to check for hot spots
D.) Wash the extinguishing agent

28. What fire class are dry-powder extinguishers designed for use with? p. 215

*A.) D
B.) B
C.) C
D.) A

29. What shape are the icons used in the pictograph system? p. 203

*A.) Square
B.) Triangle
C.) Circle
D.) Star

30. Within what distance from the fire must you be for the multipurpose dry-chemical fire extinguisher to be effective on a Class A fire? p. 219

A.) 5 to 25 feet (2 to 8 meters)
B.) 30 to 60 feet (9 to 15 meters)
C.) 15 to 40 feet (5 to 12 meters)
*D.) 10 to 30 feet (3 to 9 meters)

31. Which of the following is an example of an ordinary hazard location? p. 204

A.) Church
B.) Kitchen with deep fat fryer
*C.) Light manufacturing facility
D.) Woodworking shop

32. How often should inspections of fire extinguisher on an apparatus take place? p. 225

*A.) Monthly
B.) Annually
C.) Quarterly
D.) Bi-annually

33. What is the maximum amount of time that a larger hand-held dry-chemical extinguisher may discharge? p. 214

A.) 20 seconds
B.) 8 seconds
C.) 17 seconds
*D.) 30 seconds

34. What is used in the classification of extinguishers to indicate their effectiveness for Class A and Class B fires? p. 202

A.) Color
B.) Letter
C.) Shape
*D.) Number

35. Where in the fryer should the wet chemical agent be gently dropped on the burning liquid? p. 225

A.) Either side
*B.) Front or back
C.) Front or left side
D.) Back or left side

36. Within what distance from the fire must you be to be effective when attacking a Class A fire with a stored-pressure water fire extinguisher? p. 218

A.) 45 to 50 feet (13 to 14 meters)
B.) 40 to 45 feet (12 to 13 meters)
C.) 30 to 35 feet (10 to 11 meters)
*D.) 35 to 40 feet (11 to 12 meters)

37. Which is an inexpensive and plentiful extinguishing agent? p. 206

*A.) Water
B.) Carbon dioxide
C.) Foam
D.) Dry chemical

38. Which type of extinguishers do **NOT** have numerical ratings? p. 215

A.) Class B foam
B.) Carbon dioxide
C.) Dry-chemical
*D.) Wet-chemical

39. What is the maximum height above the floor that the top of an extinguisher weighing up to 40 pounds (18 kilograms) should be located? p. 203

A.) 6 feet (1.8 meters)
*B.) 5 feet (1.5 meters)
C.) 4 feet (1 meter)
D.) 3 feet (0.9 meter)

40. On what class of fire should a multipurpose dry-chemical extinguisher **NOT** be used? p. 214

A.) B
*B.) K
C.) C
D.) A

41. What can be done to determine how much agent is left in a partially discharged carbon dioxide extinguisher? p. 214

*A.) Weigh it
B.) Hit it
C.) Float it
D.) Measure it

42. What is the most commonly used stored-pressure water extinguisher? p. 211

A.) 2.5 gallon (9 liter) model with 3-A rating
B.) 2.5 gallon (9 liter) model with 1-A rating
*C.) 2.5 gallon (9 liter) model with 2-A rating
D.) 2.5 gallon (9 liter) model with 4-A rating

43. What color triangle is used with the "A" on Class A fire extinguishers? p. 202

*A.) Green
B.) Red
C.) Blue
D.) Yellow

44. Which class fire is most often encountered in machine shops and repair shops? p. 201

A.) Class A
B.) Class C
C.) Class B
*D.) Class D

45. Which of the following must be used on Class C fires? p. 201

*A.) Carbon dioxide
B.) Wetting agents
C.) Water
D.) Wet chemicals

46. When should a fire extinguisher be recharged? p. 226

A.) Monthly
*B.) Every use
C.) Weekly
D.) Quarterly

47. Which is considered a primary use of the portable fire extinguisher? p. 199

A.) Extinguish fully-developed fires
B.) Control decay-stage fires
*C.) Extinguish incipient-stage fires
D.) Move growth-stage fires

48. Which type of extinguisher do most buildings require? p. 205

A.) Class B
*B.) Class A
C.) Class C
D.) Class D

49. What class of fire involves combustible cooking oils and fats? p. 201

*A.) Class K
B.) Class C
C.) Class A
D.) Class B

50. About how many strokes of the pump handle does it take to build up the initial pressure on a backpack water extinguisher with a compression pump built into the side of the tank? p. 212

A.) 14
B.) 12
*C.) 10
D.) 16

51. Above what weight will a portable fire extinguisher have a carrying handle? p. 210

A.) 12 pounds
B.) 10 pounds
C.) 4 pounds
*D.) 3 pounds

52. What class foam extinguishers work by creating a blanket of foam on the surface of a burning liquid? p. 208

*A.) Class B
B.) Class C
C.) Class A
D.) Class D

53. What class of fire would fire in a pot of molten roofing tar be considered? p. 201

A.) Class D
B.) Class A
*C.) Class B
D.) Class C

54. What reach does the dry-powder fire extinguisher have then the nozzle is fully opened? p. 215

A.) 10 to 12 feet (3 to 3.5 meters)
B.) 8 to 10 feet (2.5 to 3 meters)
C.) 12 to 14 feet (3.5 to 4 meters)
*D.) 6 to 8 feet (2 to 2.5 meters)

55. What type of motion is best used to remove the pin and tamper seal on a portable fire extinguisher? p. 210

A.) Flipping
B.) Pulling
C.) Pushing
*D.) Twisting

56. Where should the dry-chemical agent be discharged first when fighting a Class B flammable liquid pool fire? p. 220-221

A.) Either side edge
B.) The far edge
*C.) The near edge
D.) In the center

57. How should extinguishers with a fixed handle be carried? p. 216

A.) In a front pack
B.) In a backpack
*C.) In the stronger hand
D.) In the weaker hand

58. What is introduced into the discharge stream of the foam fire extinguisher at the nozzle? p. 208

A.) Concentrate
B.) Water
C.) Foam
*D.) Air

59. What are the fatty acids in cooking oils converted to by the wet agent extinguishers? p. 209

*A.) Soap
B.) Water
C.) Softener
D.) Halon

60. Below what temperature does carbon dioxide not perform well? p. 207

A.) 10 degrees Fahrenheit (-12 degrees Celsius)
*B.) 0 degrees Fahrenheit (-18 degrees Celsius)
C.) 20 degrees Fahrenheit (-7 degrees Celsius)
D.) 30 degrees Fahrenheit (-1 degrees Celsius)

61. What hazard area has most materials that are classified as noncombustible or materials that are arranged so a fire is not likely to spread? p. 204

*A.) Light
B.) Medium
C.) Extra
D.) Ordinary

62. What color circle is used with the "C" on Class C fire extinguishers? p. 202

A.) Red
B.) Yellow
*C.) Blue
D.) Green