

Extinguisher Type B (TFM02) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Wheeled extinguishers with low pressure accessories are tested at which pressure?**
 - A. 1500 psi**
 - B. 2500 psi**
 - C. 3000 psi**
 - D. 3500 psi**
- 2. What must be included on the label after a conductivity test is completed?**
 - A. Agency's license number**
 - B. Month, year, and initials**
 - C. Product expiration date**
 - D. Owner's contact information**
- 3. Which statement about water type extinguishers is true?**
 - A. They are primarily for Class C fires**
 - B. They can handle all fire classes**
 - C. They are designed for Class A fires**
 - D. They should be used only in chemical fires**
- 4. What type of cartridges are exempt from periodic hydrostatic testing?**
 - A. DOT 4E cartridges**
 - B. DOT 3E cartridges**
 - C. TC 3EM cartridges**
 - D. DOT 1E cartridges**
- 5. What action should be taken if re-ignition occurs after a Type B extinguisher is used?**
 - A. Evacuate the area immediately**
 - B. Attempt to extinguish it again**
 - C. Assess the surrounding environment**
 - D. Wait a few minutes before re-engaging**

- 6. Is calcium chloride safe for use in stainless steel extinguishers?**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Depends on temperature**
 - D. Only in specific conditions**
- 7. When should leak tests on stored pressure extinguishers be performed?**
- A. Monthly**
 - B. After Recharge**
 - C. Yearly**
 - D. Before Installation**
- 8. What does the labeling on a fire extinguisher indicate?**
- A. The extinguisher's age**
 - B. The class of fires it is rated for**
 - C. The size of the extinguisher**
 - D. The manufacturer's warranty**
- 9. Is it advisable to place extinguishers in cabinets or wall recesses?**
- A. Yes, it provides easy access**
 - B. No, it should be avoided**
 - C. Only for specific types of extinguishers**
 - D. Yes, it enhances safety**
- 10. Which class of fire extinguishers use electrically nonconductive extinguishing agents?**
- A. A**
 - B. B**
 - C. C**
 - D. D**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. C
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Wheeled extinguishers with low pressure accessories are tested at which pressure?

- A. 1500 psi
- B. 2500 psi
- C. 3000 psi**
- D. 3500 psi

Wheeled extinguishers with low-pressure accessories are typically tested at a pressure of 3000 psi. This testing standard is crucial for ensuring that the extinguishers can withstand the pressures associated with their operation without failing. The 3000 psi test pressure allows manufacturers to verify the integrity and safety of the extinguisher before it is placed into service. This pressure is in line with industry standards designed to ensure that the equipment can handle the expected operating conditions, which may include high-pressure scenarios in a fire situation. Testing at this level helps prevent possible leaks or failures that could lead to dangerous situations during use.

2. What must be included on the label after a conductivity test is completed?

- A. Agency's license number
- B. Month, year, and initials**
- C. Product expiration date
- D. Owner's contact information

The inclusion of the month, year, and initials on the label after a conductivity test is completed serves as essential documentation of the test's execution and validation. This information provides a clear record of when the test was performed, ensuring accountability and traceability. By noting the date, it allows for tracking how recent the test is and if the extinguisher is still compliant with safety standards. The initials indicate who conducted the test, adding an element of responsibility and verification that the procedure was completed by a qualified individual. This level of detail is crucial for maintaining safety protocols, particularly in environments where fire safety is paramount, as it allows for scheduled follow-ups and audits of equipment readiness.

3. Which statement about water type extinguishers is true?

- A. They are primarily for Class C fires
- B. They can handle all fire classes
- C. They are designed for Class A fires**
- D. They should be used only in chemical fires

Water type extinguishers are specifically designed for Class A fires, which are fires involving ordinary combustible materials such as wood, paper, and textiles. Water is effective in extinguishing these fires because it cools the burning material and reduces the temperature below the ignition point. Using water on Class A fires works because it can penetrate these materials, suppressing the fire effectively. It is important to note that water is not suitable for Class B (flammable liquids) or Class C (electrical) fires, as using water in these scenarios can create hazards, such as spreading flammable liquids or causing electrocution. Therefore, the statement that water type extinguishers are designed for Class A fires is accurate and reflects their intended use in fire safety protocols.

4. What type of cartridges are exempt from periodic hydrostatic testing?

- A. DOT 4E cartridges**
- B. DOT 3E cartridges**
- C. TC 3EM cartridges**
- D. DOT 1E cartridges**

The correct response identifies DOT 3E cartridges as exempt from periodic hydrostatic testing. This exemption is significant because DOT 3E cartridges are designed for specific applications and materials that do not require the same level of scrutiny as other types of cartridges. Typically, these cartridges are lightweight and constructed in a way that precludes the risk of failure that necessitates hydrostatic testing. Understanding why this exemption exists is key. The regulations regarding hydrostatic testing are generally focused on ensuring that pressure vessels, which can fail under high-stress conditions, are safe for use. The DOT 3E cartridges are known for their design and manufacturing standards that mitigate these concerns, allowing for an exemption from testing that other cartridges, which may pose greater risks, must undergo. The other cartridge types listed, like DOT 4E, TC 3EM, and DOT 1E, do not have the same exemptions due to their designs, materials, or anticipated usage scenarios that could pose greater safety risks if not routinely tested.

5. What action should be taken if re-ignition occurs after a Type B extinguisher is used?

- A. Evacuate the area immediately**
- B. Attempt to extinguish it again**
- C. Assess the surrounding environment**
- D. Wait a few minutes before re-engaging**

When dealing with a fire that has the potential to reignite after using a Type B extinguisher, the best action is to attempt to extinguish it again. Type B extinguishers are specifically designed for flammable liquids, such as gasoline, oil, and solvents, which can reignite if not completely extinguished. If re-ignition occurs, it indicates that there may still be residual material that could catch fire again. Therefore, remobilizing the extinguisher to address the fire promptly is essential to prevent it from escalating. It's important to have a proper technique and ensure that the base of the fire is targeted effectively. In contrast, simply evacuating the area, assessing the environment, or waiting without taking action could provide an opportunity for the fire to grow larger and more dangerous. Engaging again with the Type B extinguisher supports the goal of fully eliminating the hazard in the safest manner possible.

6. Is calcium chloride safe for use in stainless steel extinguishers?

A. True

B. False

C. Depends on temperature

D. Only in specific conditions

Calcium chloride is generally safe for use in stainless steel extinguishers because it is not corrosive to stainless steel materials under typical operating conditions. Stainless steel has a high resistance to corrosion, which makes it suitable for containing various chemicals without degrading. In addition, calcium chloride is often used as a desiccant or in various de-icing applications, suggesting that it can be effectively combined with several materials, including stainless steel, without posing a significant risk of damage or safety concerns. Understanding that the other options focus on various conditions or limitations that might apply, it's important to remember that stainless steel's durable nature is one reason it is chosen for the construction of many types of chemical storage and management equipment, including extinguishers designed for handling certain types of chemicals.

7. When should leak tests on stored pressure extinguishers be performed?

A. Monthly

B. After Recharge

C. Yearly

D. Before Installation

The correct timing for performing leak tests on stored pressure extinguishers is after a recharge. This is crucial because when an extinguisher is recharged, it undergoes a pressure change, and there is a possibility that seals or valves may not be fully intact. The leak test ensures that the extinguisher can maintain its proper pressure without any loss over time. This is vital for ensuring the extinguisher is in optimal working condition and ready for use in an emergency. While other intervals, such as monthly or yearly checks, are important for overall maintenance, they do not specifically address the critical need to verify the integrity of the extinguisher's enclosure immediately following a recharge. Performing a leak test before installation is also essential; however, it focuses on ensuring that a new unit is functioning correctly rather than verifying the status of an already charged unit after modifications.

8. What does the labeling on a fire extinguisher indicate?

- A. The extinguisher's age
- B. The class of fires it is rated for**
- C. The size of the extinguisher
- D. The manufacturer's warranty

The labeling on a fire extinguisher indicates the class of fires it is rated for, which is crucial for ensuring the correct extinguisher is used on specific types of fires. Fire extinguishers are categorized into various classes based on the materials that are burning. For example, Class B extinguishers are designed for flammable liquids such as gasoline, oil, and grease. This information on the label helps users quickly identify the suitable extinguisher for a particular fire scenario, thereby enhancing safety and effectiveness in fire emergencies. Understanding the class of a fire extinguisher enables individuals to take appropriate action and prevents the risk of using an extinguisher that may not be effective against the fire at hand.

9. Is it advisable to place extinguishers in cabinets or wall recesses?

- A. Yes, it provides easy access
- B. No, it should be avoided**
- C. Only for specific types of extinguishers
- D. Yes, it enhances safety

Placing fire extinguishers in cabinets or wall recesses is generally discouraged for several important reasons. The primary concern is accessibility. In an emergency situation, every second counts, and extinguishers need to be readily visible and easily accessible to ensure prompt use. When extinguishers are stored in cabinets or recesses, there is a risk that they may take longer to reach, particularly if people are panicked or if visibility is impaired by smoke. Another consideration is the potential for obstructions. Wall recesses could be blocked by other items, making it difficult to access the extinguisher when needed. Additionally, if employees or occupants are not aware of the location of extinguishers in cabinets or behind closed doors, they may not be able to utilize them effectively in an emergency. For optimal safety, extinguishers should be mounted in conspicuous locations, clearly visible, and free from obstructions. This ensures that everyone in the area knows where to find them and can access them quickly when necessary.

10. Which class of fire extinguishers use electrically nonconductive extinguishing agents?

- A. A**
- B. B**
- C. C**
- D. D**

Class C fire extinguishers are specifically designed for fires involving electrical equipment. The extinguishing agents used in Class C extinguishers are electrically nonconductive, which is crucial for safety when dealing with electrical fires. If a fire occurs in an area where there are live electrical wires or equipment, using a conductive extinguishing agent, such as water, could create a serious hazard, potentially resulting in electrocution. In contrast, other classes of fire extinguishers are aimed at different types of combustible materials. For instance, Class A extinguishers are intended for ordinary combustibles like wood and paper, Class B extinguishers target flammable liquids, and Class D extinguishers are for combustible metals. While these extinguishers may be effective for their specific fire types, they do not utilize extinguishing agents that ensure electrical safety when dealing with electrical fires, making Class C the suitable choice for that specific scenario.