Texas Class B Fire Extinguisher License Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What can be used to create a barrier against a fire source?

A. Fireproof glass

B. Fire retardant materials or an extinguisher

C. Water

D. Smoke detectors

2. Which type of fire extinguisher is typically used on electrical fires?

A. Class A

B. Class B

C. Class C

D. Class D

3. What is the time frame for notifying the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) after a red tag is placed?

A. 24 hours

B. 48 hours

C. 72 hours

D. One week

4. What does the acronym PASS stand for in extinguisher use?

A. Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep

B. Push, Angle, Spray, Settle

C. Pleave, Aim, Shoot, Stabilize

D. Pull, Angle, Squeeze, Stand

5. What is an important consideration when using a fire extinguisher in a confined space?

A. Avoiding use of the extinguisher

B. Ensuring adequate ventilation to avoid smoke inhalation

C. Using larger extinguishers only

D. Focusing on extinguishing flames only

SAMPLE

6. What does a yellow tag on a fire extinguisher indicate?

- **A. Recharging required**
- **B. Compliance with UL 300**
- **C. Impacted by environmental conditions**
- **D. Out of service**

7. How should CO_2 extinguishers be handled to avoid injury?

- **A. Wear gloves to prevent frostbite and hold upright when discharging**
- **B. Shake before use and apply from a distance**
- **C. Use in a well-ventilated area only**
- **D. Always wear goggles during discharge**

8. What is the correct response if a fire extinguisher is not fully charged during an inspection?

- **A. Repaint the extinguisher**
- **B. Tag it for maintenance and report**
- **C. Continue use as normal**
- **D. Remove it from service immediately**

9. Why is hydrostatic testing important for fire extinguishers?

- **A. To maintain aesthetic appearance**
- **B. To ensure operational readiness and safety**
- **C. To track extinguisher sales**
- **D. To reduce the number of extinguishers needed**

10. How can you tell if a fire extinguisher has been discharged or is defective?

- **A. The pressure gauge is in the green zone**
- **B. The pressure gauge is in the red zone or there is visible damage**
- **C. It has a full color label**
- **D. The safety pin is removed**

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What can be used to create a barrier against a fire source?

A. Fireproof glass

B. Fire retardant materials or an extinguisher

C. Water

D. Smoke detectors

Fire retardant materials or an extinguisher can be effectively used to create a barrier against a fire source. Fire retardant materials are specifically designed to slow down or inhibit the spread of flames, acting as protective barriers when applied to structures or objects. These materials can prevent a fire from escalating by resisting combustion, thereby providing valuable time for safe evacuation or for fire response teams to arrive. Additionally, fire extinguishers serve as an immediate line of defense against small fires. By effectively applying the appropriate fire extinguishing agent, one can disrupt the conditions necessary for combustion, thereby mitigating the fire source and preventing further spread. It's important to use extinguishers suited for the type of fire to ensure effectiveness. In contrast, fireproof glass, while it can withstand high temperatures to a certain extent, is limited in its ability to actively prevent fire from spreading compared to fire retardant materials. Water can be used to fight a fire but is not a barrier in itself. Smoke detectors are crucial for early fire detection but do not provide a physical barrier against flames.

2. Which type of fire extinguisher is typically used on electrical fires?

A. Class A

B. Class B

C. Class C

D. Class D

Class C fire extinguishers are specifically designed for use on electrical fires. They typically contain non-conductive agents that help to extinguish flames without the risk of conducting electricity, which is a major safety concern when dealing with electrical hazards. The agents used in Class C extinguishers, such as carbon dioxide or dry chemical, effectively suppress fires caused by energized electrical equipment while minimizing the risk to the user and bystanders. In contrast, Class A extinguishers are suited for ordinary combustibles like wood and paper, Class B extinguishers tackle flammable liquids, and Class D extinguishers are designed for combustible metals. Using the wrong type of extinguisher on an electrical fire could result in danger, either by causing the fire to grow or risking electric shock. This distinction is crucial for safety and effective fire response.

SAMPLE

3. What is the time frame for notifying the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) after a red tag is placed?

A. 24 hours

B. 48 hours

C. 72 hours

D. One week

The correct answer reflects the urgency with which the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) needs to be informed after a red tag is placed on a fire extinguisher. Placing a red tag typically indicates that the extinguisher is out of service or needs maintenance and should not be relied upon. Therefore, notifying the AHJ within 24 hours ensures that they are made aware of the situation quickly, allowing for appropriate measures to be taken to mitigate any potential risks associated with having a non-functional fire extinguisher in place. This prompt communication is critical for maintaining safety standards and compliance within fire protection regulations. While longer time frames might provide more leeway, they do not align with the immediacy required in emergency response and safety protocol. Immediate notification is a best practice to adhere to fire safety regulations effectively.

4. What does the acronym PASS stand for in extinguisher use?

A. Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep

B. Push, Angle, Spray, Settle

C. Pleave, Aim, Shoot, Stabilize

D. Pull, Angle, Squeeze, Stand

The acronym PASS stands for Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep, and it provides a simple and effective method for using a fire extinguisher. Each component of the acronym corresponds to a specific action that helps in effectively combating a fire: - *Pull*: This step involves pulling the pin on the fire extinguisher, which unlocks the operating lever and allows the user to activate the extinguisher. - *Aim*: The next step is to aim the nozzle at the base of the fire. This is crucial, as directing the extinguisher's contents at the flames themselves is less effective than targeting the source of the fire. - *Squeeze*: Squeezing the lever or handle releases the extinguishing agent. This action should be done firmly and steadily to ensure a continuous flow of the agent onto the fire. - *Sweep*: Finally, sweeping the nozzle from side to side helps to cover the area of the fire, ensuring that the extinguishing agent is effectively applied over the flames, which aids in putting the fire out. Understanding PASS is essential for effective fire extinguisher use, making it easier for individuals to respond quickly and correctly in emergency situations. The other options do not represent established procedures for extinguisher use and may

SAMPLE

5. What is an important consideration when using a fire extinguisher in a confined space?

A. Avoiding use of the extinguisher

B. Ensuring adequate ventilation to avoid smoke inhalation

C. Using larger extinguishers only

D. Focusing on extinguishing flames only

When using a fire extinguisher in a confined space, ensuring adequate ventilation to avoid smoke inhalation is crucial. Confined spaces often limit airflow, meaning that smoke and harmful gases can quickly accumulate, increasing the risk of asphyxiation or other respiratory issues for anyone present. Without proper ventilation, individuals may become disoriented or incapacitated by smoke inhalation, making it difficult to extinguish the fire effectively or escape the situation safely. Ventilation helps disperse smoke and toxic gases, creating a safer environment and allowing for clearer visibility and better breathing conditions. This consideration is vital for both the individual using the extinguisher and anyone else who may be in the area, as it enhances the overall safety and effectiveness of the firefighting efforts.

6. What does a yellow tag on a fire extinguisher indicate?

A. Recharging required

B. Compliance with UL 300

C. Impacted by environmental conditions

D. Out of service

A yellow tag on a fire extinguisher serves as an indicator of compliance with UL 300, which pertains to the safety and performance of fire extinguishers designed for use in commercial kitchen environments. This compliance ensures that the extinguisher is suitable for extinguishing flammable cooking oils and greases, known as Class K fires. The UL 300 standard includes rigorous testing to establish that the extinguisher will perform effectively in a kitchen setting where these types of fires may occur. In addition, other tags typically have different meanings. For example, extinguishers that require recharging would not display a yellow tag, and instead might show a red or different colored tagging to indicate maintenance needs. Similarly, an extinguisher impacted by environmental conditions or deemed out of service would also utilize different tagging conventions to communicate those specific issues. Thus, the yellow tag specifically highlights adherence to the UL 300 standard, affirming the extinguisher's readiness for use in environments at risk for certain kitchen-related fire hazards.

SAMPLE

7. How should CO_2 extinguishers be handled to avoid injury?

A. Wear gloves to prevent frostbite and hold upright when discharging

B. Shake before use and apply from a distance

C. Use in a well-ventilated area only

D. Always wear goggles during discharge

CO_2 extinguishers contain carbon dioxide under high pressure, which, when released, can cause the nozzle and parts of the extinguisher to become extremely cold. Therefore, it's crucial to wear gloves to protect your skin from frostbite caused by direct contact with the discharge. Holding the extinguisher upright ensures that the CO_2 is dispensed properly, providing maximum effectiveness and minimizing the chance of injury from improper handling. This approach prevents burns or frostbite that can happen if the user is not adequately protected. Other options do not effectively address the risk of injury associated with CO_2 extinguishers. Shaking the extinguisher could destabilize its contents and is not necessary for its operation. Applying from a distance is generally unnecessary when using these extinguishers effectively, and while goggles can be beneficial in many situations, they are not specifically required for operating a CO_2 extinguisher under normal conditions. Using the extinguisher in well-ventilated areas is also important for safety in general but does not directly relate to injury prevention during its operation.

8. What is the correct response if a fire extinguisher is not fully charged during an inspection?

A. Repaint the extinguisher

B. Tag it for maintenance and report

C. Continue use as normal

D. Remove it from service immediately

The appropriate response if a fire extinguisher is not fully charged during an inspection is to tag it for maintenance and report. This is essential because a fire extinguisher that is not fully charged may not function effectively in an emergency, which could result in a dangerous situation. Proper maintenance ensures that the extinguisher is in optimal condition, ready to be used when needed. Tagging the extinguisher signals to others that it requires further attention and prevents anyone from relying on it in its current state. Reporting the issue ensures that those responsible for fire safety are informed and can take action to resolve the situation. Prioritizing the safety of individuals and property is critical in fire safety practices, and taking these steps supports that goal.

SAMPLE

9. Why is hydrostatic testing important for fire extinguishers?

A. To maintain aesthetic appearance

B. To ensure operational readiness and safety

C. To track extinguisher sales

D. To reduce the number of extinguishers needed

Hydrostatic testing is crucial because it verifies the structural integrity and pressure-holding capability of a fire extinguisher over time. This testing process involves filling the extinguisher with water or another liquid and subjecting it to high pressures that simulate actual operational conditions. The primary goal is to ensure that the extinguisher can withstand the pressures it would encounter during use, thus confirming its reliability and safety when needed in an emergency. Regular hydrostatic testing helps identify any weaknesses or potential failures, ensuring the extinguisher is operationally ready to perform its life-saving role. Maintaining aesthetic appearance is not the aim of hydrostatic testing; it serves a much more significant role in safety. Tracking extinguisher sales and reducing the number of extinguishers are not relevant concerns addressed by this testing process; rather, the focus is squarely on ensuring each unit is safe and functional for the protection of lives and property.

10. How can you tell if a fire extinguisher has been discharged or is defective?

A. The pressure gauge is in the green zone

B. The pressure gauge is in the red zone or there is visible damage

C. It has a full color label

D. The safety pin is removed

A fire extinguisher can be assessed for discharge or defectiveness primarily by observing the pressure gauge and any physical damage. When the pressure gauge is located in the red zone, it indicates that the pressure is either too low, suggesting that the extinguisher may have been partially or fully discharged, or that it is defective. Visible damage, such as dents or cracks, also communicates that the extinguisher may not function properly in an emergency situation. In contrast, a gauge located in the green zone represents that the extinguisher is in proper working condition and has sufficient pressure. A full color label does not provide information about the operational status of the extinguisher, and the removal of the safety pin alone does not signify whether the extinguisher is defective or has been discharged, as a safety pin is often removed in preparation for actual use rather than indicating its condition. Hence, monitoring both the pressure gauge and physical integrity is essential for ensuring that a fire extinguisher is ready for use.

SAMPLE