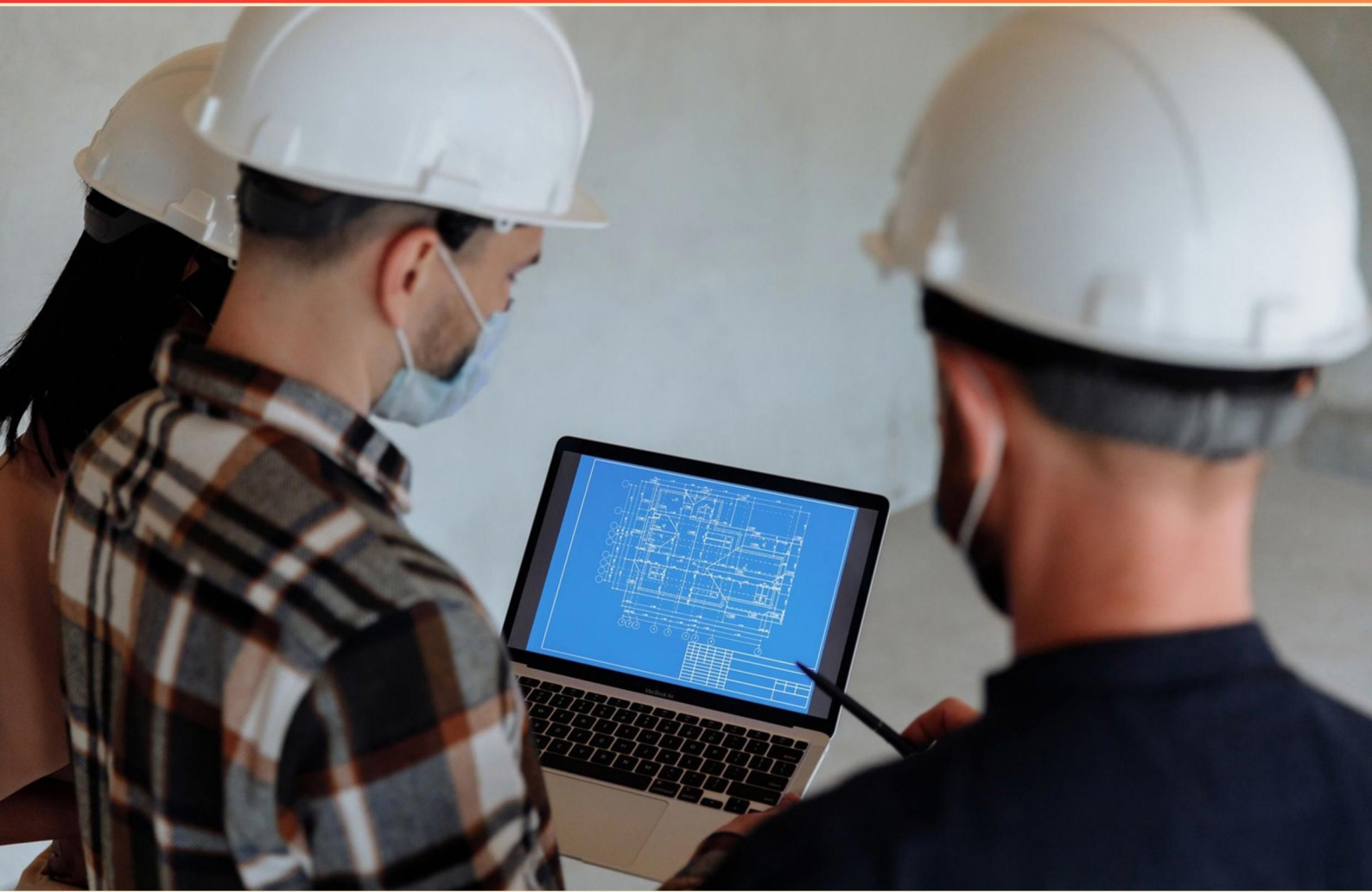


TEXAS CLASS B FIRE EXTINGUISHER LICENSE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://txclassbfireextinguisher.examzify.com>



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. 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
- 2. What is the reciprocity requirement for obtaining a fire extinguisher license?**
 - A. Must pass a written exam
 - B. Must complete a practical training session
 - C. Substantially equivalent license
 - D. Must work under a licensed supervisor
- 3. In Texas, what is accepted for licensing if not from the state?**
 - A. Non-resident licenses only
 - B. Substantially equivalent licenses
 - C. Temporary licenses
 - D. Conditional licenses until assessed
- 4. Where can Texas fire extinguisher regulations be found?**
 - A. Texas Fire Code Chapter 7000
 - B. Texas Insurance Code Chapter 6001
 - C. Texas Fire Marshal's regulations
 - D. Texas Safety Standards Act
- 5. What should you avoid using on a flammable liquid fire?**
 - A. Foam extinguisher
 - B. Water
 - C. Dry chemical extinguisher
 - D. Carbon dioxide extinguisher

- 6. Which type of extinguisher should be used for electrical fires?**
- A. Class A
 - B. Class B
 - C. Class C
 - D. Class K
- 7. What are the requirements for hydrostatic testing equipment?**
- A. A protective cage, Fire blanket, First aid kit, Safety cones
 - B. Protective gloves, Steel-toed boots, Safety glasses, Protective cage
 - C. Fire extinguisher, Heavy-duty gloves, First aid kit, Safety cones
 - D. Only a protective cage is required
- 8. What is the maximum travel distance to a Class A extinguisher in areas classified as ordinary hazards?**
- A. 50 feet
 - B. 75 feet
 - C. 100 feet
 - D. 25 feet
- 9. How should you position a fire extinguisher when using it?**
- A. Stand with feet together for balance
 - B. Stand with your back to the nearest exit
 - C. Stand as close to the fire as possible
 - D. Stand on an elevated surface
- 10. What is sodium bicarbonate primarily used for in fire extinguishers?**
- A. Used in Class A extinguishers
 - B. Used in Class B extinguishers
 - C. Used in Class C extinguishers
 - D. Used in Class K extinguishers

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. What is the reciprocity requirement for obtaining a fire extinguisher license?

- A. Must pass a written exam
- B. Must complete a practical training session
- C. Substantially equivalent license**
- D. Must work under a licensed supervisor

The reciprocity requirement for obtaining a fire extinguisher license is based on having a substantially equivalent license from another jurisdiction. This means that if an individual holds a fire extinguisher license from a different state or locality that has similar training standards and practices, they may be able to transfer that credential to Texas without undergoing the full licensing process again. This requirement acknowledges the varying regulations across states while ensuring that safety standards and professional qualifications are maintained. In contrast, passing a written exam, completing a practical training session, or working under a licensed supervisor may be essential steps for many candidates seeking initial licensing; however, they do not directly address the concept of reciprocity. These paths are often requirements to obtain a license independently, while reciprocity specifically involves recognizing existing licenses based on their equivalency to Texas standards. Hence, the focus is on the validity and recognition of the training and qualifications held by the applicant from another jurisdiction.

3. In Texas, what is accepted for licensing if not from the state?

- A. Non-resident licenses only
- B. Substantially equivalent licenses**
- C. Temporary licenses
- D. Conditional licenses until assessed

Substantially equivalent licenses are recognized in Texas as a valid form of licensing for fire extinguisher services. This means that if an applicant holds a license from another state or jurisdiction that meets similar standards and qualifications to those set by Texas, it can be accepted for licensure purposes. This provision allows for a degree of portability and recognition of training and standards from other regions, facilitating the licensure process for those transitioning to work in Texas. The other options do not align with the standards set forth by Texas licensing authorities. Non-resident licenses are specific to individuals from outside the state and may not automatically qualify for Texas licensure without specific assessments. Temporary licenses are typically issued for a limited time period and would not represent the same level of qualification as a substantive equivalent. Conditional licenses often involve restrictions or requirements that have yet to be met, which would not apply to a fully recognized, equivalent license.

4. Where can Texas fire extinguisher regulations be found?

- A. Texas Fire Code Chapter 7000
- B. Texas Insurance Code Chapter 6001**
- C. Texas Fire Marshal's regulations
- D. Texas Safety Standards Act

The Texas fire extinguisher regulations are detailed in the Texas Insurance Code, specifically under Chapter 6001. This chapter outlines the requirements for fire safety measures, including the specifications for fire extinguishers, inspection protocols, and maintenance responsibilities. Understanding the significance of this chapter is essential for anyone involved in fire safety, as it ensures that fire extinguishers are used effectively and maintained properly to minimize fire hazards. The regulations under the Texas Insurance Code not only provide guidance on compliance but also establish the legal framework necessary for ensuring safety in structures that require fire extinguishing equipment. The other options relate to different aspects of fire safety and regulations but do not focus specifically on fire extinguisher regulations. Hence, recognizing Chapter 6001 as the source will help individuals stay compliant with state laws and promote a safer environment.

5. What should you avoid using on a flammable liquid fire?

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

Using water on a flammable liquid fire is hazardous and should be avoided for several reasons. Flammable liquids, such as gasoline or oil, do not mix with water; instead, they often float on the surface due to their lower density. When water is applied to such fires, it can spread the burning liquid, leading to a larger fire and more extensive damage. Additionally, the heat from the fire can cause the water to rapidly evaporate, which can create steam and potentially lead to explosive conditions. In contrast, foam, dry chemical, and carbon dioxide extinguishers are specifically designed to suffocate and cool the flames effectively without exacerbating the situation, making them suitable choices for managing flammable liquid fires.

6. Which type of extinguisher should be used for electrical fires?

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

Class C fire extinguishers are specifically designed for use on electrical fires, which may involve live electrical equipment. The primary reason for using a Class C extinguisher is that it utilizes non-conductive agents, such as carbon dioxide or dry chemical, to suppress the fire without posing a risk of electric shock to the person using it. Using the correct type of extinguisher for an electrical fire is crucial, as other classifications may contain materials that can conduct electricity or worsen the fire. For instance, Class A extinguishers are intended for ordinary combustibles like wood or paper, Class B extinguishers target flammable liquids, and Class K extinguishers are designed for cooking oils and fats. Choosing the appropriate extinguisher—like the Class C—ensures safety and effectiveness during emergencies involving electrical equipment.

7. What are the requirements for hydrostatic testing equipment?

- A. A protective cage, Fire blanket, First aid kit, Safety cones**
- B. Protective gloves, Steel-toed boots, Safety glasses, Protective cage
- C. Fire extinguisher, Heavy-duty gloves, First aid kit, Safety cones
- D. Only a protective cage is required

The correct choice highlights the combination of necessary safety equipment and protective measures that ensure a safe working environment when performing hydrostatic testing on fire extinguishers. A protective cage is essential to contain any potential hazards during the testing process, such as falling or exploding cylinders. The inclusion of a fire blanket further enhances safety by providing a means to extinguish small fires that may occur. A first aid kit is crucial for addressing any emergencies or injuries that may arise, ensuring immediate access to medical supplies. Lastly, safety cones help to manage the area, alerting others to the testing activity and potentially hazardous conditions surrounding the testing site. This combination of equipment emphasizes a comprehensive approach to safety, addressing both the physical risks involved in hydrostatic testing and the readiness to respond to emergencies. Each piece plays a vital role in maintaining a secure testing environment.

8. What is the maximum travel distance to a Class A extinguisher in areas classified as ordinary hazards?

- A. 50 feet
- B. 75 feet**
- C. 100 feet
- D. 25 feet

In areas classified as ordinary hazards, the maximum travel distance to a Class A fire extinguisher is set at 75 feet. This guideline is based on fire safety standards which aim to ensure that individuals have immediate access to extinguishers in environments where common combustible materials, such as wood, paper, and textiles, are present. The rationale behind the 75-foot requirement is to provide a balance between accessibility and the need to encourage the use of fire extinguishers effectively, without putting individuals at undue risk by requiring them to travel excessive distances to find a working extinguisher during a fire emergency. This distance allows for quick response times, promoting a safer environment in areas with ordinary hazards. Standard codes and regulations, including those from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), are often referenced for these distances, reinforcing the importance of readily available firefighting equipment in maintaining safety in various settings.

9. How should you position a fire extinguisher when using it?

- A. Stand with feet together for balance
- B. Stand with your back to the nearest exit**
- C. Stand as close to the fire as possible
- D. Stand on an elevated surface

Positioning a fire extinguisher correctly when using it is crucial for ensuring your safety and maximizing the effectiveness of the extinguisher. Facing the nearest exit while using a fire extinguisher allows you to maintain a clear escape route if the fire escalates or if the flames become uncontrollable. This strategic positioning helps prevent you from becoming trapped in a dangerous situation, providing a quick way to exit the area if necessary. In contrast, options like standing with your feet together for balance could limit your mobility, while being positioned as close to the fire as possible can expose you to greater risk if the fire suddenly worsens. Standing on an elevated surface does not support safe operation and could lead to a loss of balance, impacting your effectiveness in fighting the fire. Thus, the best practice is to have your back to the nearest exit, ensuring safety and readiness to retreat if the situation demands it.

10. What is sodium bicarbonate primarily used for in fire extinguishers?

- A. Used in Class A extinguishers
- B. Used in Class B extinguishers**
- C. Used in Class C extinguishers
- D. Used in Class K extinguishers

Sodium bicarbonate is primarily used in Class B fire extinguishers, which are designed for flammable liquids such as gasoline, paint, or solvents. When sodium bicarbonate is used in a fire extinguisher, it works as a dry chemical agent that helps suppress fires by releasing carbon dioxide when it decomposes upon heating. This action helps to smother the flames and interrupt the chemical reactions that sustain combustion in flammable liquid fires. Class B fire extinguishers are specifically tailored for situations involving flammable liquids, making them the suitable choice for sodium bicarbonate's properties. Other classes of extinguishers, such as Class A, Class C, and Class K, address different types of fires, such as ordinary combustibles, electrical fires, and cooking oils or fats, respectively. Therefore, the application of sodium bicarbonate is most appropriate for Class B situations, highlighting its efficacy in managing fires caused by flammable liquids.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://txclassbfireextinguisher.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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