

Klamath County Fire District 4

Entry Level Firefighter Unit 9- Extinguishers

Section/Activity	Pages
Introduction to Portable Fire Extinguishers	234-236
Classifications of Fires	236-237
Types of Fire Extinguishers	237-246
Portable Extinguisher Rating System	246-248
Selecting and Using Portable Extinguishers	248-254

- _____ 1. The method by which agents extinguish fire by oxygen exclusion is: (234)
- A. cooling.
 - B. smothering.
 - C. saponification.
 - D. chain breaking.
- _____ 3. The method by which agents extinguish fire by reducing the burning material below its ignition temperature is: (234)
- A. cooling.
 - B. smothering.
 - C. saponification.
 - D. chain breaking.
- _____ 4. The method by which agents extinguish fire by interrupting the chemical chain reaction is: (234)
- A. cooling.
 - B. smothering.
 - C. saponification.
 - D. chain breaking.
- _____ 5. Which of the following is NOT a mechanism by which portable extinguishers expel their contents? (236)
- A. Manual pump
 - B. Electric pump
 - C. Pressure cartridge
 - D. Stored pressure

Klamath County Fire District 4

Entry Level Firefighter Unit 9- Extinguishers

- _____ 6. Which of the following fire classifications involve ordinary combustibles such as textiles, paper, plastics, rubber, and wood? (236)
- A. Class A fires
 - B. Class B fires
 - C. Class D fires
 - D. Class K fires
- _____ 7. Which of the following fire classifications involve combustible cooking oils? (237)
- A. Class A fires
 - B. Class B fires
 - C. Class D fires
 - D. Class K fires
- _____ 8. Which of the following fire classifications involve combustible metals and alloys? (237)
- A. Class A fires
 - B. Class B fires
 - C. Class D fires
 - D. Class K fires
- _____ 9. Which of the following fire classifications involve flammable and combustible liquids, gases, and greases such as alcohol, gasoline, lubricating oils, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)? (236)
- A. Class A fires
 - B. Class B fires
 - C. Class D fires
 - D. Class K fires
- _____ 10. Which of the following fire classifications can easily be extinguished with water, water-based agents such as foam, or dry chemicals? (236)
- A. Class A fires
 - B. Class B fires
 - C. Class D fires
 - D. Class K fires

Klamath County Fire District 4

Entry Level Firefighter Unit 9- Extinguishers

- _____ 11. Which of the following fire classifications has the recommended method of extinguishment as first turning off or disconnecting the electrical power and then using the appropriate extinguisher? (237)
- A. Class A fires
 - B. Class B fires
 - C. Class C fires
 - D. Class D fires
- _____ 12. Which of the following extinguishers are intended for use on small Class A fires only and are equipped with either a single- or double-acting pump? (237)
- A. Pump-type water extinguishers
 - B. Stored-pressure dry chemical extinguishers
 - C. Wet chemical stored-pressure extinguishers
 - D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers
- _____ 13. Which of the following extinguishers are often used for extinguishing confined hot spots during overhaul operations? (237)
- A. Carbon dioxide extinguishers
 - B. Stored-pressure water extinguishers
 - C. Wet chemical stored-pressure extinguishers
 - D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers
- _____ 14. Which of the following extinguishers are safe to use on energized electrical equipment? (239)
- A. Pump-type water extinguishers
 - B. Stored-pressure water extinguishers
 - C. Water-mist stored-pressure extinguishers
 - D. Wet chemical stored-pressure extinguishers
- _____ 15. Which of the following extinguishers are specifically designed to control and extinguish fires in deep fryers? (239)
- A. Pump-type water extinguishers
 - B. Stored-pressure water extinguishers
 - C. Water-mist stored-pressure extinguishers
 - D. Wet chemical stored-pressure extinguishers

Klamath County Fire District 4

Entry Level Firefighter Unit 9- Extinguishers

- _____ 16. Which of the following extinguishers prevent reignition by the vapor seal created by the film of water? (241)
- A. Pump-type water extinguishers
 - B. Wet chemical stored-pressure extinguishers
 - C. Water-mist stored-pressure extinguishers
 - D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers
- _____ 17. Which of the following extinguishers are pressurized with argon gas and effectively cool and smother fires in Class A and Class B fuels? (241)
- A. Clean agent extinguishers
 - B. Carbon dioxide extinguishers
 - C. Dry chemical extinguishers
 - D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers
- _____ 18. Which of the following extinguishers are for use on Class A-B-C fires and/or Class B-C fires and are among the most common portable fire extinguishers in use today? (243)
- A. Clean agent extinguishers
 - B. Carbon dioxide extinguishers
 - C. Dry chemical extinguishers
 - D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers
- _____ 19. Which of the following extinguishers have an air-aspirating nozzle that aerates the foam solution, producing a better-quality foam than a standard extinguisher nozzle? (240)
- A. Clean agent extinguishers
 - B. Carbon dioxide extinguishers
 - C. Dry chemical extinguishers
 - D. Aqueous film forming foam extinguishers
- _____ 20. Which of the following statements about extinguishing agents for metal fires is MOST accurate? (245)
- A. Water can be used effectively against metal fires.
 - B. All extinguishing agents for metal fires are applied using an extinguisher.
 - C. Extinguishing agents for metal fires will work on all types of metals.
 - D. No single agent will control or extinguish fires in all combustible metals.

Klamath County Fire District 4

Entry Level Firefighter Unit 9- Extinguishers

- _____ 21. Whether a particular dry powder is applied with an extinguisher or with a scoop, it must be applied: (245)
- A. sporadically over the area that is burning.
 - B. in a circular pattern over the area that is burning.
 - C. in a block pattern over the area that is burning.
 - D. in sufficient depth to completely cover the area that is burning to create a smothering blanket.
- _____ 22. The classification and numerical rating system for portable extinguishers is based on tests conducted by: (246)
- A. American National Standards Institute.
 - B. American Society for Testing Materials.
 - C. Consumer Product Safety Council.
 - D. Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) and Underwriters Laboratories of Canada (ULC).
- _____ 23. The Class A rating of water extinguishers is primarily based on the duration and range of the discharge used in extinguishing test fires and: (247)
- A. the cost of the extinguisher.
 - B. the amount of extinguishing agent.
 - C. the expiration date of the extinguisher.
 - D. the ease of use of the extinguisher.
- _____ 24. Which extinguisher class rating is based on the approximate square foot (square meter) area of a flammable liquid fire that a nonexpert operator can extinguish? (247)
- A. Class A rating
 - B. Class B rating
 - C. Class C rating
 - D. Class D rating
- _____ 25. The Class C rating is assigned in addition to the rating for: (247)
- A. Class A and/or Class B fires.
 - B. Class D and/or Class K fires.
 - C. Class A, Class B, and/or Class D fires.
 - D. Class A, Class B, Class D, and/or Class K fires.

Klamath County Fire District 4

Entry Level Firefighter Unit 9- Extinguishers

- _____ 26. Which extinguisher rating must be capable of saponifying vegetable oil, peanut oil, canola oil, and other oils with little or no fatty acids? (248)
- A. Class A
 - B. Class C
 - C. Class D
 - D. Class K
- _____ 27. How are extinguishers suitable for more than one class of fire identified? (248)
- A. By detailed descriptions indicating the fires they can be used on
 - B. By using different colors on the extinguisher itself
 - C. By combinations of the letters A, B, and/or C or the symbols for each class
 - D. By new letters that indicate the combined use of the extinguisher, such as Class M extinguishers
- _____ 28. Which portable fire extinguisher method is currently recommended in NFPA® 10 and also shows the types of fires on which extinguishers should not be used? (248)
- A. Pictographs
 - B. Text with colors
 - C. Color photographs
 - D. Geometric shapes of specific colors
- _____ 29. Which of the following extinguishers should NOT be selected for use in areas where highly sensitive computer equipment is located? (249-250)
- A. Clean agent extinguishers
 - B. Multiple-use extinguishers
 - C. Carbon dioxide extinguishers
 - D. Dry chemical extinguishers
- _____ 30. Which of the following is NOT an item to check for immediately before using a portable extinguisher? (250)
- A. Weight
 - B. Hose/nozzle condition
 - C. External condition
 - D. Manufacturer ID number

Klamath County Fire District 4

Entry Level Firefighter Unit 9- Extinguishers

- _____ 31. In the PASS method of application, what does the "P" indicate? (251)
- A. Pull the pin.
 - B. Point the nozzle.
 - C. Position the extinguisher.
 - D. Pump the extinguisher.
- _____ 32. In the PASS method of application, what does the "A" indicate? (251)
- A. Aim the nozzle.
 - B. Align the handle.
 - C. Alert the fire department.
 - D. Activate the extinguisher.
- _____ 33. In the PASS method of application, what does the second "S" indicate? (251)
- A. Survey the situation.
 - B. Smother the fire.
 - C. Squeeze the handles together.
 - D. Sweep the nozzle back and forth.
- _____ 34. What should be done if extinguishment is not achieved after an entire extinguisher has been discharged onto the fire? (251)
- A. Let the fire burn itself out.
 - B. Immediately get another extinguisher.
 - C. Withdraw and reassess the situation.
 - D. Try a different extinguisher rating.
- _____ 35. Most fire codes require that portable fire extinguishers be inspected: (252)
- A. at least once each year.
 - B. at least every two years.
 - C. at least every three years.
 - D. at least every five years.
- _____ 36. Who is responsible for the servicing of portable fire extinguishers? (252)
- A. Manufacturer
 - B. Local fire department
 - C. Homeowner or business association
 - D. Property owner or building occupant

Klamath County Fire District 4

Entry Level Firefighter Unit 9- Extinguishers

- _____ 37. Which of the following is NOT a criteria for determining the value of a fire extinguisher? (252)
- A. Accessibility
 - B. Resale value
 - C. Serviceability
 - D. Simplicity of operation
- _____ 38. An extinguisher should be removed from service and replaced if it is found to be deficient in weight by ____ percent. (253)
- A. 2
 - B. 5
 - C. 10
 - D. 15
- _____ 39. Which of the following is NOT a procedure that should be part of every fire extinguisher inspection? (252-253)
- A. Inspect the discharge nozzle or horn for obstructions.
 - B. Inspect extinguisher shell for any physical damage.
 - C. Inspect sales invoice for manufacturer information.
 - D. Examine the condition of the hose and its associated fittings.
- _____ 40. What information should be checked on the inspection tag? (253)
- A. Correct extinguisher rating and symbols used
 - B. Name of individual that performed inspection
 - C. Date extinguisher was installed and should be removed
 - D. Date of previous inspection, maintenance, or recharging
- _____ 41. Leaking, corroded, or otherwise damaged extinguisher shells or cylinders should be: (253)
- A. used as a last resort.
 - B. repaired in-house.
 - C. given away to needy individuals or businesses.
 - D. discarded or returned to the manufacturer for repair.

Klamath County Fire District 4

Entry Level Firefighter Unit 9- Extinguishers

- _____ 42. Leaking hoses, gaskets, nozzles, and loose labels on extinguishers: (253)
- A. must be repaired by the manufacturer.
 - B. indicate that the extinguisher should be discarded.
 - C. should be left alone, as extinguisher operation is not affected.
 - D. can be replaced by firefighters if allowed by departmental SOP.
- _____ 43. Which of the following statements about inverting-type fire extinguishers is MOST accurate? (253)
- A. They are still widely manufactured and used.
 - B. They can only be purchased with a special permit.
 - C. They are still manufactured in a very limited quantity.
 - D. American manufacturers no longer produce these extinguishers.
- _____ 44. Which of the following fire extinguishers were discontinued because of their ozone-depleting potential? (254)
- A. Halon fire extinguishers
 - B. Carbon tetrachloride extinguishers
 - C. Internal cartridge dry chemical extinguishers
 - D. Chlorobromomethane extinguishers