Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Portable Fire Extinguishers Quiz**

1. \_\_\_\_ NFPA 1901 requires that pumping apparatus carry at least \_\_\_\_ 2½-gallon water extinguisher(s).

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

2. \_\_\_\_ Water-type extinguishers should be protected from freezing if they are going to be exposed to temperatures lower than \_\_\_\_ degrees F.

1. 30
2. 32
3. 40
4. 42

3. \_\_\_\_ The minimum size requirement for a dry chemical extinguisher on fire apparatus is a rating of \_\_\_ B:C.

1. 60
2. 80
3. 100
4. 640

4. \_\_\_\_ NFPA 1901, the Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus, requires that pumping apparatus have \_\_\_ approved portable fire extinguishers with mounting brackets.

1. 1
2. 4
3. 3
4. 2

5. \_\_\_\_ The required rating for a carbon dioxide (CO2) extinguisher on a pumping apparatus is\_\_\_.

1. 40
2. 30
3. 20
4. 10
5. \_\_\_\_Which of the following is not a true statement?
6. AFFF is also known as light water.
7. AFFF can be used on Class A or Class B fires.
8. AFFF extinguishers are effective on small liquid fuel spills.
9. AFFF is effective on polar solvents.

7. \_\_\_\_ Clean agent extinguishers were designed to replace:

1. Halon 1201
2. Halon 1211
3. Halon 1301
4. Halon 1311

8. \_\_\_\_ Class A extinguisher ratings range from 1 to \_\_\_.

1. 40
2. 60
3. 80
4. 100

9. \_\_\_\_ Class B extinguisher ratings range from 1 to \_\_\_\_.

1. 440
2. 540
3. 640
4. 740

10. \_\_\_\_ Class K agents must be able to extinguish a fire in a deep fryer with a surface area of \_\_\_\_ square feet.

1. 2.25
2. 2.50
3. 5.25
4. 5.50

11. \_\_\_\_ One 4-A 20-B:C fire extinguisher can extinguish a Class A fire that is \_\_\_ times larger than a 1-A fire.

1. 10
2. 4
3. 2
4. 20

12. \_\_\_\_ NFPA \_\_\_\_ requires extinguishers to be inspected at least once a year.

1. 1901
2. 10
3. 1500
4. 1932

13. \_\_\_\_ If an extinguisher is found to be deficient by \_\_\_ %, it should be removed from service.

1. 25
2. 20
3. 15
4. 10

14. \_\_\_\_ There are \_\_\_\_ classifications of fire.

1. 4
2. 5
3. 6
4. 7

15. \_\_\_\_ A fire in ordinary combustibles would be a Class \_\_\_\_ fire.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

16. \_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_ fires are created by electrical energy.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

17. \_\_\_\_ Class D fires are often identified by the bright \_\_\_\_ emissions from the burning process.

1. Yellow
2. White
3. Blue
4. Orange

18. \_\_\_\_Stored pressure water extinguishers are also known as:

1. Air pressurized water extinguishers (APW)
2. Pressurized hydrocarbon extinguishers
3. Argon pressurized water extinguishers (AgPW)
4. None of the above

19. \_\_\_\_ Clean agent extinguishers are pressurized with \_\_\_\_ gas.

1. Air
2. Nitrogen
3. Fluorine
4. Argon

20. \_\_\_\_ Wheeled unit carbon dioxide (CO2) extinguishers usually have a hose less than

\_\_\_ feet long.

1. 5
2. 10
3. 15
4. 25