FIRE EXTINGUISHER TECHNICIAN – FIRE INSPECTOR 1 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. How many days do you have to notify the state for any address change or name change?

A. 45 days

B. 15 days

C. 60 days

D. 30 days

2. If a permitee leaves or is terminated, the State Fire Marshal shall be notified within how many days?

A. 5 days in writing

B. 10 days in writing

C. 50 days in writing

D. 15 days in writing

3. Which organization must be informed about course completion within a specified period after an approved course?

A. The Regulatory Licensing Section

B. The Fire Safety Division

C. The Department of Public Safety

D. The Insurance Authority

4. When recharging stored-pressure extinguishers, compressed air shall be permitted to be used from special compressor systems capable of delivering air with a dew point measurement of what?

A. -60 degrees F

B. -40 degrees F

C. -70 degrees F

D. -80 degrees F

5. During a hydrostatic test, which statement is correct?

A. Only internal examination is required

B. External examination is optional

C. Both internal and external examinations are required

D. Neither internal nor external examination is required

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6. What is the definition of Dry Chemical?

A. A powder composed of very small particles, usually sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, or ammonium phosphate-based with added particulate material resistant to packing or moisture absorption (caking).

B. A liquid chemical that forms a film on surfaces when applied.

C. A gas-based extinguishing agent used in clean agent systems.

D. A solid block used for thermal shielding of extinguishers

7. Wheeled extinguishers are typically located in which setting?

A. In vehicle trunks

B. In standard office supply closets

C. In residential kitchens

D. At high hazard areas and where limited personnel are present

8. The guarantee period for equipment is measured in what unit?

A. Months

B. Days

C. Years

D. Hours

9. Dibromodifluoromethane is also known as which Halon?

A. Halon 1301

B. Halon 1202

C. Halon 1101

D. Halon 1302

10. What is the fee for applying for a Class C license?

A. $150.00

B. $100.00

C. $200.00

D. $75.00

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many days do you have to notify the state for any address change or name change?

A. 45 days

B. 15 days

C. 60 days

D. 30 days

Keeping your licensing records current is what this item tests. When you change your address or your name, you must notify the state licensing authority within thirty days. This window helps ensure you receive all important notices—license renewals, eligibility communications, and any enforcement or compliance information—without delay. It also keeps your record accurate, reducing the risk of missed documents or issues renewing your license. While some jurisdictions may differ, thirty days is the typical requirement you'll encounter in fire protection licensing rules. If you ever move or change your name, update the state promptly to stay in good standing.

2. If a permitee leaves or is terminated, the State Fire Marshal shall be notified within how many days?

A. 5 days in writing

B. 10 days in writing

C. 50 days in writing

D. 15 days in writing

Prompt, written notification to the State Fire Marshal when a permitee leaves or is terminated is essential to keep permit records accurate and ensure continued safety oversight. This requirement creates a clear point of accountability so the authority can update who is responsible, reassign obligations, and cancel the former holder's duties without leaving any gaps in compliance or coverage. The specified window—fifteen days—strikes a balance between giving enough time to process the change and keeping records current, which helps prevent lapses that could affect inspections, maintenance responsibilities, or enforcement actions. Shorter timeframes can rush the update and risk missed changes during busy periods, while longer delays create unnecessary safety and regulatory gaps. Written notice within this timeframe maintains orderly administration and accountability.

3. Which organization must be informed about course completion within a specified period after an approved course?

A. The Regulatory Licensing Section

B. The Fire Safety Division

C. The Department of Public Safety

D. The Insurance Authority

The main idea here is who keeps the official record of training for licensure. After completing an approved course, the organization that delivered the training must notify the Regulatory Licensing Section so that the trainee's record shows the new credential. This keeps licensing records accurate and ensures the course credit is reflected within the required timeframe, which is important for renewal eligibility and maintaining an active, compliant license. The other agencies focus on different aspects of safety, enforcement, or insurance regulation, not the formal reporting of training completed for licensure.

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4. When recharging stored-pressure extinguishers, compressed air shall be permitted to be used from special compressor systems capable of delivering air with a dew point measurement of what?

A. -60 degrees F

B. -40 degrees F

C. -70 degrees F

D. -80 degrees F

Keeping the air used for recharging stored pressure extinguishers extremely dry is essential. The dew point is a measure of how much moisture is in the air—the lower the dew point, the drier the air. Using compressor systems that deliver air with a dew point of -60°F ensures moisture won't condense inside the cylinder during charging or as temperatures change, which helps prevent internal corrosion, valve freezing, or moisture-related contamination of the extinguishing agent. This level strikes a practical balance: it's dry enough to protect the extinguisher reliably, while not requiring the even more stringent (and costlier) levels of -70°F or -80°F. A higher dew point like -40°F could allow more moisture to remain, which is less protective.

5. During a hydrostatic test, which statement is correct?

A. Only internal examination is required

B. External examination is optional

C. Both internal and external examinations are required

D. Neither internal nor external examination is required

The test checks the vessel's ability to withstand pressure and, to keep people safe, it must look for flaws both inside and outside the cylinder. An external examination is needed to spot visible defects such as dents, corrosion, cracks in welds, or damaged fittings that could weaken the outer shell. An internal examination is required to detect issues inside the cylinder—like internal corrosion, pitting, scoring, or contamination—that could compromise wall thickness or flow paths. Since some problems are only detectable from the inside and others only from the outside, both examinations are necessary to confirm the extinguisher is safe to return to service. Relying on external checks alone could miss internal flaws, while internal checks alone could miss exterior damage.

6. What is the definition of Dry Chemical?

A. A powder composed of very small particles, usually sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, or ammonium phosphate-based with added particulate material resistant to packing or moisture absorption (caking).

B. A liquid chemical that forms a film on surfaces when applied.

C. A gas-based extinguishing agent used in clean agent systems.

D. A solid block used for thermal shielding of extinguishers

Dry chemical refers to a dry powder extinguishing agent. It consists of very small particles—typically sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, or ammonium phosphate-based powders—often with additives to keep the powder free-flowing by resisting packing or moisture absorption (anti-caking). This makes it practical to store and discharge from portable extinguishers. The powder works by interrupting the chemical reactions occurring at the flame, coating the fuel and helping to separate fuel from oxygen, which suppresses Class A, B, and C fires. The other descriptions refer to a liquid film-forming agent, a gas-based clean agent, or a solid block used for shielding, none of which match the composition and behavior of a dry chemical powder.

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7. Wheeled extinguishers are typically located in which setting?

A. In vehicle trunks

B. In standard office supply closets

C. In residential kitchens

D. At high hazard areas and where limited personnel are present

Wheeled extinguishers are large, heavy units designed for higher-fire-risk environments and for use by trained personnel. Because of their size, weight, and longer discharge time, they aren't placed where everyday, quick-use extinguishers belong. They're kept in areas with substantial hazards—where a larger, more capable extinguisher is needed—and where staff can respond with proper training, often in locations where there are few people available to act quickly if a fire starts. That's why they're not typically found in vehicle trunks, standard office supply closets, or residential kitchens, where smaller, portable extinguishers are sufficient and more practical. In contrast, high-hazard areas and places with limited personnel align with the capabilities and purpose of wheeled extinguishers, ensuring they're accessible to trained responders when a tougher fire situation arises.

8. The guarantee period for equipment is measured in what unit?

A. Months

B. Days

C. Years

D. Hours

Warranty periods are defined in calendar time, typically measured in years. This reflects the commitment to cover the equipment over a longer horizon and aligns with the asset's expected lifecycle, rather than how many days, months, or hours the equipment has been used. Hours are used for usage-based wear or maintenance schedules, not for the general guarantee window. So the standard warranty window is expressed in years, like 1, 2, or 5 years.

9. Dibromodifluoromethane is also known as which Halon?

A. Halon 1301

B. Halon 1202

C. Halon 1101

D. Halon 1302

Understanding how Halon numbers relate to their chemical makeup helps here. Dibromodifluoromethane has two bromine atoms and two fluorine atoms in its structure, which matches Halon 1202. The other options refer to different compositions: Halon 1301 is bromotrifluoromethane (one Br, three F), Halon 1101 is bromotrichloromethane (one Br, three Cl), and Halon 1302 is dibromotetrafluoroethane (two Br, four F on a two-carbon backbone). So the designation that matches dibromodifluoromethane is Halon 1202.

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10. What is the fee for applying for a Class C license?

A. $150.00

B. $100.00

C. $200.00

D. $75.00

When applying for a Class C license, the fee is a fixed amount set by the licensing authority. In the exam material, the stated application fee for this license class is $150. This amount covers processing of the application and issuance of the credential, and it's separate from any renewal or additional endorsements. The other listed amounts aren't the fee specified for this particular application, so they don't fit this question.

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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://fireextinguishertech.examzify.com

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

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