FIRE PUMP RUN TEST OPERATOR CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://firepumpruntestop.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. In a fire pump system, why is a relief valve used and how should it be tested for proper operation?

A. To improve efficiency; test by measuring temperature.

B. To protect piping from overpressure; test by increasing pressure to the relief setting to confirm valve opens and reseats after relief.

C. To regulate flow direction; test by reversing flow.

D. To vent air; test by opening vent.

2. Electric fire pump run time during the test?

A. 10 minutes, monthly

B. 5 minutes, weekly

C. 15 minutes, weekly

D. 20 minutes, monthly

3. What weekly action should be taken regarding the condition of flexible hoses and connections?

A. Inspect for wear and clean weekly.

B. Lubricate connections weekly.

C. Clean, weekly.

D. Replace hoses monthly.

4. Explain the procedure for re-priming after a loss of prime during a run test.

A. Stop pump, fill suction line with water, purge air from priming system, restart and monitor prime until stable.

B. Restart immediately without priming.

C. Remove impeller and manual prime.

D. Increase discharge pressure to force prime.

5. What is the weekly maintenance for the condition of flexible hoses and connections?

A. Inspect for wear, weekly.

B. Inspect and replace annually.

C. Lubricate, quarterly.

D. Clean, weekly.

SAMPLE

6. What is the purpose of a remote annunciator panel, and what information should be displayed during a run test?

A. Provides status remotely; display pump status, pressures, RPM, faults, and test results

B. Displays only pump location

C. Tracks maintenance history

D. Shows power consumption

7. Which of the following is NOT listed as a common cause for a pump not achieving starting at the scheduled time in auto mode during a run test?

A. Electrical faults

B. Battery or fuel issues

C. Miswired controls

D. Cooling system failure

8. The controller selector switch should be in which position for automatic control?

A. Auto position

B. Manual

C. Off

D. Remote

9. Backflow prevention is used to keep water from entering which system?

A. Fire department connections

B. Public water supply

C. Domestic water lines

D. Drainage system

10. What safety considerations should be addressed before and during a run test?

A. Securing the test area and controlling access

B. Keeping doors open for ventilation only

C. No safety measures required

D. Only focus on data logging

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In a fire pump system, why is a relief valve used and how should it be tested for proper operation?

A. To improve efficiency; test by measuring temperature.

B. To protect piping from overpressure; test by increasing pressure to the relief setting to confirm valve opens and reseats after relief.

C. To regulate flow direction; test by reversing flow.

D. To vent air; test by opening vent.

Relief valves are there to protect the piping and equipment from overpressure as the fire pump raises system pressure. When the system pressure reaches the valve's set point, the relief valve opens to vent water, preventing damage to pipes, valves, and fittings. For proper operation, the test should confirm two things: the valve opens at the correct relief setting and it reseats after relief, stopping further leakage. To test, bring the system pressure up to the relief setting and observe the valve as it actuates—water should discharge through the relief outlet, and pressure should then drop back as the valve reseats. After relief, check that the valve closes fully and that there's no continued leakage when the system pressure is below the set point. The discharge path should be clear and directed to a safe location, with all safety and drainage considerations in place. Record the results and ensure the test is done in accordance with applicable standards and the facility's procedures. This is specifically about preventing overpressure; it isn't about improving efficiency, directing flow in a particular path, or venting air—the relief valve's job is sudden pressure relief, and the test verifies that it performs that duty reliably.

2. Electric fire pump run time during the test?

A. 10 minutes, monthly

B. 5 minutes, weekly

C. 15 minutes, weekly

D. 20 minutes, monthly

The test checks that an electric, motor-driven fire pump reliably starts on demand and can deliver its rated discharge under normal conditions. For electric pumps, this is done with a brief run during the monthly test, lasting ten minutes. Ten minutes is long enough for the pump to reach and hold its rated speed, demonstrate it can sustain the required discharge pressure, and allow you to observe gauges, alarms, and control circuits functioning properly, without the extended duration of an annual or full load test. Shorter durations or more frequent tests aren't the standard for this monthly check, while longer tests are reserved for more exhaustive testing scenarios.

3. What weekly action should be taken regarding the condition of flexible hoses and connections?

A. Inspect for wear and clean weekly.

B. Lubricate connections weekly.

C. Clean, weekly.

D. Replace hoses monthly.

Keeping flexible hoses and their connections clean on a weekly basis is essential because dirt, grime, and residues can hide cracks, abrasion, or leaks. Regular cleaning makes any damage easier to see during inspections and helps ensure the hoses and fittings are in good condition for the next test or operation. Cleanliness also reduces buildup that could accelerate wear or cause contamination in the system. Lubricating connections isn't typically part of weekly hose care and can attract dirt, while replacing hoses every month is unnecessary unless there is visible damage. So, a weekly cleaning routine directly supports reliable, timely recognition of any potential issues.

SAMPLE

4. Explain the procedure for re-priming after a loss of prime during a run test.

A. Stop pump, fill suction line with water, purge air from priming system, restart and monitor prime until stable.

B. Restart immediately without priming.

C. Remove impeller and manual prime.

D. Increase discharge pressure to force prime.

When prime is lost during a run test, the suction line has air in it, so the pump can't draw water properly. Re-priming means restoring a water-filled suction path and flushing out any trapped air before the pump is allowed to run again. Start by stopping the pump to avoid running dry. Then fill the suction line and the priming chamber with water. Purge the priming system by opening the bleed valves and letting air escape until you see a continuous stream of water with no air pockets. Once the line is water-filled and air-free, close the bleeds and restart the pump. Monitor the priming situation—look for stable suction and discharge readings and no repeated loss-of-prime events. A solid prime should let the pump come up to speed smoothly and maintain consistent pressure and flow. Breathing room for understanding: this approach targets the root issue—air in the suction path—so the pump can create the necessary suction to lift water. Simply restarting without priming just reintroduces air and leads to another loss of prime. More invasive steps like removing the impeller aren't appropriate for a run-test re-prime, and trying to force prime by increasing discharge pressure can cause damage and won't reliably fix the underlying air problem.

5. What is the weekly maintenance for the condition of flexible hoses and connections?

A. Inspect for wear, weekly.

B. Inspect and replace annually.

C. Lubricate, quarterly.

D. Clean, weekly.

Flexible hoses and their connections are wear items that can degrade with age and use, sometimes giving little obvious warning before a failure. A preventive approach keeps reliability high by setting a fixed replacement interval, so aging hoses don't reach a point where they fail during testing or operation. Replacing the hoses annually provides a clear, practical safeguard against hidden deterioration, while still recognizing the need for regular visual checks on their condition. The other options emphasize tasks like weekly cleaning or lubrication, which aren't the standard preventive maintenance focus for hose assemblies, and they don't establish a defined replacement strategy.

SAMPLE

6. What is the purpose of a remote annunciator panel, and what information should be displayed during a run test?

A. Provides status remotely; display pump status, pressures, RPM, faults, and test results

B. Displays only pump location

C. Tracks maintenance history

D. Shows power consumption

A remote annunciator panel exists to give you real-time visibility of the fire pump's condition from a distance, especially during testing, so you can monitor how the system behaves without being at the pump itself. During a run test, it should show the pump status (whether it's running, starting, or in a fault state), the key operating pressures (suction and discharge) and the pump RPM, any faults or alarms active, and the test results (how long the test runs, whether the target pressure is reached, and any deviations observed). This combination lets you verify proper start, correct speed, and adequate pressure development, while clearly documenting the test outcome. Other options—like simply showing pump location, tracking maintenance history, or displaying power consumption—don't provide the immediate, actionable runtime data needed for a run test, so they don't fit as well.

7. Which of the following is NOT listed as a common cause for a pump not achieving starting at the scheduled time in auto mode during a run test?

A. Electrical faults

B. Battery or fuel issues

C. Miswired controls

D. Cooling system failure

Starting in auto mode relies on the control system receiving a proper start signal and having enough power and fuel to crank the engine. The issues most often causing a pump not to start on schedule are electrical faults (problems in the control circuitry, open or shorted circuits, faulty relays), battery or fuel problems (dead or weak battery, insufficient fuel supply, faulty fuel pump), and miswired controls (incorrect interlock or starter wiring). Cooling system failure, while serious for running the engine, doesn't typically prevent the auto-start command from being issued. It would more likely cause overheating or shutdown after the pump has started, not the initial start. So cooling system failure isn't listed among the common causes for failing to start at the scheduled time.

8. The controller selector switch should be in which position for automatic control?

A. Auto position

B. Manual

C. Off

D. Remote

Automatic control is achieved when the controller selector switch is in the Auto position, because that setting allows the system to start and stop the pump automatically based on sensed demand and pressure without needing a manual command. In Auto, the controller responds to conditions (like a drop in discharge pressure) by starting the pump and then stopping when the set pressure is reached. Other positions require manual action (Manual), disable automatic operation (Off), or rely on a start/stop signal from a remote location (Remote), so they do not provide the automatic response needed for routine fire protection.

SAMPLE

9. Backflow prevention is used to keep water from entering which system?

A. Fire department connections

B. Public water supply

C. Domestic water lines

D. Drainage system

Backflow prevention protects the potable water supply from contamination caused by reverse flow from connected systems. When pressure in the public water system drops, water from downstream installations (like irrigation, boilers, or fire protection) could be drawn back into the distribution network. A backflow preventer creates a barrier that stops that reverse flow, keeping the drinking water safe for everyone. That's why the system being protected is the public water supply. Fire department connections, domestic water lines, and drainage systems may be involved in backflow scenarios, but the purpose of backflow prevention is to prevent any contaminated water from flowing back into the public supply.

10. What safety considerations should be addressed before and during a run test?

A. Securing the test area and controlling access

B. Keeping doors open for ventilation only

C. No safety measures required

D. Only focus on data logging

The primary safety concept is controlling who can be near the equipment before and during a run test. By securing the test area and restricting access to trained personnel, you prevent bystanders from entering a potentially hazardous zone, ensure people know their roles, and enable rapid response if something goes wrong. This foundational control protects everyone from moving parts, pressurized water, and unexpected pump starts, and it also helps keep the test environment orderly so the operator can monitor conditions safely. Ventilation matters, but leaving doors open to achieve it can create other risks, such as unapproved entry or dispersion of hazards, so simply focusing on ventilation is not enough. Other options that omit safety controls or limit attention to data collection ignore the real dangers present during a run test.

SAMPLE

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://firepumpruntestop.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE