LAFD PPE DRILL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Brush goggles model

A. Wiley X Sidewinder

B. ESS Fire Pro 1977

C. Oakley SI

D. Uvex Protac

2. Under the PPE drills policy, when should structure helmets be worn?

A. During all emergency operations (exception: non-hazardous EMS operations)

B. While driving or riding on any emergency apparatus (exception: with company commanders approval members may dispense with wearing of the helmet when sitting in the front or jumpseat of enclosed or fully enclosed apparatus. Or when riding inside light vehicles)

C. At outside firefighting drills

D. On hazardous work detail

3. What are our wristlets made from?

A. Leather

B. Nomex

C. Kevlar

D. Cotton

4. Are solvents permitted when cleaning the structure helmet shell?

A. Yes, solvents are recommended

B. No, NEVER use solvents

C. Only solvent-based cleaners

D. Solvents allowed if diluted

5. Jacket wristlets prevent

A. Water intrusion

B. Coat snagging

C. Slipping and bunching of coat

D. Heat loss

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6. Which form do you need to use to repair equipment?

A. F12

B. F50

C. F175

D. F8

7. To what approximate pressure does the first stage regulator reduce the air cylinder pressure?

A. 120 PSI

B. 115 PSI

C. 100 PSI

D. 90 PSI

8. Reflective trim dimensions on turnouts?

A. 2 inches above bottom

B. 0.5 inch trim

C. 1 inch above bottom reflective striping and 1.5 inch stencils

D. 3 inch stencils

9. Brush helmets are washed in the same manner as which other helmet type?

A. Leather helmet

B. Plastic rescue helmet

C. Structure helmet

D. No standard cleaning method

10. Turnout pants are required for which incidents?

A. All reported fires except: brush or grass fires not involving structures

B. Hazardous materials incidents

C. All automatic alarms

D. All incidents involving EMS

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Brush goggles model

A. Wiley X Sidewinder

B. ESS Fire Pro 1977

C. Oakley SI

D. Uvex Protac

In brush firefighting, eye protection must withstand heat, flying debris, and embers while staying comfortable and not fogging during intense work. The ESS Fire Pro 1977 is a firefighter-focused goggle designed for these conditions, with a rugged polycarbonate lens for impact protection, direct-venting to reduce fogging, and a fit that works well with helmet gear and other eye protection. This combination makes it a reliable choice specifically for brush operations. The other models are strong in their own right—Wiley X Sidewinder is more of a tactical/ballistic style, Oakley SI is geared toward military applications, and Uvex Protac is a general safety goggle. None are as closely tailored to firefighting brush-use requirements as the Fire Pro 1977, which is why it's the best fit for this context.

2. Under the PPE drills policy, when should structure helmets be worn?

A. During all emergency operations (exception: non-hazardous EMS operations)

B. While driving or riding on any emergency apparatus (exception: with company commanders approval members may dispense with wearing of the helmet when sitting in the front or jumpseat of enclosed or fully enclosed apparatus. Or when riding inside light vehicles)

C. At outside firefighting drills

D. On hazardous work detail

Structure helmets are worn during every emergency operation to ensure constant protection against head injuries from unpredictable hazards at the scene. The helmet is part of standard protection because risks can appear suddenly—from falling debris to impacts and other scene hazards—so keeping it on everywhere during emergencies minimizes the chance of a head injury. The only allowed exception is non-hazardous EMS operations, where the risk level is considered low enough that helmet use isn't required. This keeps protection consistent during real emergency work while recognizing a lower-risk EMS context. Other options propose wearing the helmet only in certain situations (like while riding on apparatus or only during drills), which would leave crews exposed in many real emergencies. The policy aims for universal protection during operations, with only the specific, low-risk EMS scenario exempted.

3. What are our wristlets made from?

A. Leather

B. Nomex

C. Kevlar

D. Cotton

Wristlets in firefighter gear are designed to keep skin protected from heat and flames, while still letting you move freely. Nomex fibers are inherently flame resistant and do not ignite easily, even under high heat, providing reliable thermal protection without melting or breaking down. It also maintains insulation when exposed to heat, which helps keep the wrist from heating up quickly in dangerous environments. Leather can burn or char and trap heat against the skin, while cotton is not flame resistant and can ignite readily. Kevlar is very strong and offers abrasion resistance, but for the specific job of guarding against heat and flames in the wrist area, Nomex is the material designed for that protective performance.

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4. Are solvents permitted when cleaning the structure helmet shell?

A. Yes, solvents are recommended

B. No, NEVER use solvents

C. Only solvent-based cleaners

D. Solvents allowed if diluted

Avoid using solvents when cleaning the helmet shell because solvents can damage the shell material, weaken adhesives, and compromise the protective integrity of the helmet. The shell, often a composite or polycarbonate structure with foam and internal components, can be softened, crazed, or delaminated by chemical cleaners, which undermines impact protection and fit. Residues from solvents can also irritate skin or create flammable or off-gassing hazards in heat or fire environments. The safe approach is mild soap and water with a soft cloth, followed by thorough drying, and to always follow the manufacturer's cleaning instructions. That's why the correct stance is to never use solvents. The other options imply using solvents in some form, which can risk damage to the helmet and void its protective performance.

5. Jacket wristlets prevent

A. Water intrusion

B. Coat snagging

C. Slipping and bunching of coat

D. Heat loss

The main idea is how jacket wristlets keep the sleeve in place as you move. Wristlets act as snug bands at the wrist that hold the coat sleeve from sliding up and gathering into a bunch, so the sleeve remains aligned with your arm. This helps maintain proper coverage, protection, and ease of movement, especially when handling gear or reaching for tools. They aren't about sealing out water, reducing heat loss, or preventing snagging of the coat; those issues come from other parts of the garment or its overall insulation and closure features. So the primary purpose is to prevent slipping and bunching of the coat at the wrist.

6. Which form do you need to use to repair equipment?

A. F12

B. F50

C. F175

D. F8

When you need to fix gear, use the equipment repair form, F175. This form is designed to capture all the essential details to start and track a repair: which asset needs work (including ID or serial), where it's located, a clear description of the problem, when it's been observed, parts or tools needed, and who requested the repair. Using F175 ensures maintenance staff can find the right item, schedule service, and add the repair to the asset's history, supporting safety and readiness for drills and operations. Other forms serve different purposes and don't provide the specific fields needed to initiate and document equipment repairs, so they aren't appropriate for this task.

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7. To what approximate pressure does the first stage regulator reduce the air cylinder pressure?

A. 120 PSI

B. 115 PSI

C. 100 PSI

D. 90 PSI

The first stage regulator in an SCBA lowers the high cylinder pressure to an intermediate, steady level so the second stage can regulate reliably. In practice, that intermediate pressure is about 115 psi. This value provides a stable supply to the second-stage regulator and hoses as you breathe, even as cylinder pressure drops and as demand changes. Choosing a pressure around 115 psi keeps the system within its designed operating range. A value like 120 psi is less typical for the standard intermediate pressure, while 100 psi or 90 psi would be too low to feed the second stage properly and could lead to insufficient flow during demanding breaths.

8. Reflective trim dimensions on turnouts?

A. 2 inches above bottom

B. 0.5 inch trim

C. 1 inch above bottom reflective striping and 1.5 inch stencils

D. 3 inch stencils

Reflective trim on turnout gear is placed to maximize visibility while keeping labeling readable and protected from wear. The standard setup places the reflective striping about 1 inch above the bottom edge, with stenciled text or markings sized at 1.5 inches, positioned above that band. This arrangement keeps the reflective area close enough to the hem to be highly visible from multiple angles, yet leaves enough space for legible identification markings that won't be obscured by the bottom edge or gear movement. The combination of a 1-inch gap to the bottom for the reflective strip and 1.5-inch stencils balances visibility, durability, and readability, whereas other configurations either crowd the bottom hem, reduce legibility, or introduce impractically large markings.

9. Brush helmets are washed in the same manner as which other helmet type?

A. Leather helmet

B. Plastic rescue helmet

C. Structure helmet

D. No standard cleaning method

Cleaning method is determined by the helmet material. Brush helmets and structure helmets use similar composite shells, so they tolerate the same gentle cleaning approach: wipe with mild soap and water, avoid solvents or abrasive scrubbers, and let them air-dry. Leather helmets require leather-specific care, and plastic rescue helmets often have manufacturer-specific cleaning instructions. Because brush and structure helmets share the same material and construction characteristics, they are cleaned in the same manner.

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10. Turnout pants are required for which incidents?

A. All reported fires except: brush or grass fires not involving structures

B. Hazardous materials incidents

C. All automatic alarms

D. All incidents involving EMS

Turnout pants are part of the standard protective gear firefighters wear for most fire responses because they shield the legs from heat, embers, and other hazards encountered at a fire scene. The level of protection is matched to the risk present in the incident, so turnout pants are required for essentially all reported fires to maintain consistent safety. The exception noted—brush or grass fires not involving structures—reflects a scenario where the risk profile is different and a lighter or alternative PPE approach (such as wildland-style pants) may be appropriate. In those cases, full turnout pants aren't mandated, hence the specific wording of the option.

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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://lafdppedrill.examzify.com

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

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