LFD FIRE DISPATCH CODES PRACTICE TEST (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. Which code indicates a Structure Fire?

A. FSMO

B. FSRCU

C. FSTR

D. FTRE

2. What is the difference between ALS and BLS in dispatch terms?

A. ALS is for law enforcement, BLS is for fire suppression.

B. ALS units provide advanced medical care (IVs, meds, airway control); BLS units provide basic life support (CPR, AED, wound care).

C. ALS is slower than BLS.

D. ALS and BLS have identical capabilities.

3. Which code corresponds to Hazardous Material?

A. Fgas

B. Fdet

C. Ffia

D. Fhmc

4. Which code corresponds to Gasoline/Fuel Leak?

A. Felf

B. Ffia

C. Fgas

D. Fhmc

5. What information should be relayed over the radio to establish an effective size-up?

A. Location, building type, observed hazards, fire/smoke conditions, number of occupants, and resource needs

B. Color of uniforms

C. Weather forecast

D. Traffic conditions

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6. ELECTRICAL CUTOFF corresponds to which code?

A. DUMPSTER FIRE

B. ELECTRICAL CUTOFF

C. CHIMNEY FIRE

D. COLLAPSE RESCUE

7. How should gas leaks be handled in dispatch?

A. Ventilate the area immediately without evacuation.

B. Ignore until someone is injured.

C. Only notify the utility company.

D. Evacuate area, confirm gas source and concentration if safe, notify utility, request hazmat and fire suppression units; keep ignition sources away.

8. Bluegrass Army Depot corresponds to which code?

A. FCOL

B. FCAR

C. FCSR

D. FCSEPP

9. Which incident type is used for a general incident that is not a fire?

A. Other Fire

B. Private / Telephone Alarm

C. Other Service

D. Rope / High Angle Rescue

10. What is the recommended procedure for dispatch when a hazardous line is identified but not yet secured?

A. Mark hazard area, notify utility, keep civilians away, and coordinate with responders on scene safety

B. Ignore hazard until a responder confirms

C. Move the line using equipment

D. Post a notice on social media about the hazard

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which code indicates a Structure Fire?

A. FSMO

B. FSRCU

C. FSTR

D. FTRE

The concept here is recognizing how these dispatch codes encode incident types. In this system, fire-related codes begin with F, and the trailing letters specify the exact subtype. Structure Fire is denoted by using STR to stand for "structure." When you put them together, FSTR directly means Fire Structure, i.e., a Structure Fire. That's why this option is the best match. The other codes don't include the STR segment, so they don't map to a Structure Fire and would correspond to different fire incident types. Memorize the pattern: F plus STR points to a Structure Fire, making it the correct choice.

2. What is the difference between ALS and BLS in dispatch terms?

A. ALS is for law enforcement, BLS is for fire suppression.

B. ALS units provide advanced medical care (IVs, meds, airway control); BLS units provide basic life support (CPR, AED, wound care).

C. ALS is slower than BLS.

D. ALS and BLS have identical capabilities.

In dispatch terms, Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support differ by what each level can directly provide to a patient. Basic Life Support covers the foundational actions needed to keep someone stable: CPR, use of an AED, basic wound care, and initial patient assessment. Advanced Life Support includes higher-level interventions that require additional training and equipment: establishing IV access, administering medications, and managing the airway with more advanced techniques. This distinction matters for how calls are triaged and which units are sent, since ALS units can perform procedures beyond the scope of BLS and are dispatched for situations expected to need those additional capabilities, while BLS units handle the essential life-saving tasks when advanced interventions aren't immediately needed or available. The other ideas—ALS for law enforcement, or that ALS and BLS have identical capabilities, or that one is simply slower—don't align with how EMS defines these levels.

3. Which code corresponds to Hazardous Material?

A. Fgas

B. Fdet

C. Ffia

D. Fhmc

Hazardous materials calls are signaled by the code that ends with hmc. In this coding scheme, the three-letter suffix hmc clearly communicates HazMat involvement, so dispatch can route the response to HazMat specialists and initiate the appropriate safety and containment procedures. The other suffixes point to different incident types (gas-related issues, detonations, or other firefighting/detection topics), none of which specifically indicate hazardous materials. So the hmc code is the one that best represents Hazardous Material.

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4. Which code corresponds to Gasoline/Fuel Leak?

A. Felf

B. Ffia

C. Fgas

D. Fhmc

Gasoline or fuel leaks are coded with Fgas. In these dispatch codes, the leading F marks a fire/hazard situation, and the following letters describe the specific hazard. The letters gas clearly indicate a gas/fuel issue, so Fgas directly represents Gasoline/Fuel Leak. The other abbreviations do not spell out gas/fuel and would correspond to different incident types, so they aren't the correct match.

5. What information should be relayed over the radio to establish an effective size-up?

A. Location, building type, observed hazards, fire/smoke conditions, number of occupants, and resource needs

B. Color of uniforms

C. Weather forecast

D. Traffic conditions

When you relay a size-up over the radio, the picture you paint should be a concise scene report that includes location, building type, observed hazards, how the fire and smoke are presenting, the number of occupants you believe are inside, and the resources you think you'll need. This combination gives incoming units a clear anchor for the incident and informs initial decision-making. Location fixes the exact spot so responders know where to operate and who is accountable. Building type signals structural risks and potential interior layout challenges. Observed hazards alert everyone to immediate dangers such as potential backdrafts, collapses, or hazardous materials. Fire and smoke conditions indicate the current growth, intensity, and visibility, helping determine whether interior attack or defensive posture is appropriate. The occupant count guides priorities for search and rescue and may dictate the need for additional teams or specialized resources. Clear resource needs prompt the right units and equipment to be dispatched early, supporting safety and effectiveness on scene. Details like uniform color aren't relevant to the incident picture, and weather or traffic conditions, while important for response planning, don't convey the immediate scene dynamics or needs that establish the size-up.

6. ELECTRICAL CUTOFF corresponds to which code?

A. DUMPSTER FIRE

B. ELECTRICAL CUTOFF

C. CHIMNEY FIRE

D. COLLAPSE RESCUE

Understanding how incident descriptions map to dispatch codes is key here. The code set uses concise labels that directly match the incident type. For an electrical cutoff, the corresponding code is simply the same term, "Electrical Cutoff." This makes it the best fit because it clearly identifies the action at the scene—shutting off electrical power—without conflating it with other distinct incidents. The other options describe different events (dumpster fire, chimney fire, collapse rescue), so they wouldn't represent the electrical cutoff scenario.

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7. How should gas leaks be handled in dispatch?

A. Ventilate the area immediately without evacuation.

B. Ignore until someone is injured.

C. Only notify the utility company.

D. Evacuate area, confirm gas source and concentration if safe, notify utility, request hazmat and fire suppression units; keep ignition sources away.

Gas leaks pose both explosion and toxic exposure risks, so the immediate priority is to get people out of danger and secure the area before attempting any assessment. Evacuating prevents exposure and keeps ignition sources from being introduced into a potentially flammable atmosphere. Once people are safe, you can approach only if it's safe to do so to confirm the gas source and, if possible without entering a hazardous area, gauge the concentration. Coordination with the utility is essential to shut off the supply and get expert guidance on the situation. Bringing in hazmat and fire suppression units ensures specialized assessment, containment, and rescue or protection needs are met. Throughout, keep ignition sources away and establish a safe perimeter to prevent re-ignition or further exposure. Ventilating the area or waiting for an injury would not adequately manage the immediate hazards. Ignoring the leak or focusing only on notifying the utility also fails to protect people or control the danger at the scene.

8. Bluegrass Army Depot corresponds to which code?

A. FCOL

B. FCAR

C. FCSR

D. FCSEPP

Facility codes map each location to a unique identifier used in dispatch systems. Bluegrass Army Depot is listed with the code FCSEPP in the standard code table used for these questions. That makes FCSEPP the correct match for that site. The other codes correspond to other facilities in the same mapping, so they don't identify Bluegrass Army Depot. For best results, memorize or reference the official facility-code table you're studying, so you can quickly pair a location with its code.

9. Which incident type is used for a general incident that is not a fire?

A. Other Fire

B. Private / Telephone Alarm

C. Other Service

D. Rope / High Angle Rescue

In fire dispatch coding, calls are sorted into broad incident types to guide how responders are dispatched. If the situation isn't a fire, an alarm activation, or a specialized rescue, it goes into a general service-type category. The catch-all nature of "Other Service" makes it the best fit for a general incident that isn't fire-related, because it covers miscellaneous requests and on-scene tasks that don't fit the more specific categories. The other options point to particular kinds of incidents—something fire-related, an alarm from a private system, or a specialized rope/high-angle rescue—none of which match a generic non-fire situation as well as the broad "Other Service" category does.

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10. What is the recommended procedure for dispatch when a hazardous line is identified but not yet secured?

A. Mark hazard area, notify utility, keep civilians away, and coordinate with responders on scene safety

B. Ignore hazard until a responder confirms

C. Move the line using equipment

D. Post a notice on social media about the hazard

When a hazardous line is identified but not yet secured, the priority is to protect people and isolate the danger at its source. The best approach is to clearly mark the hazard area to establish an exclusion zone, notify the utility so they can de-energize or otherwise secure the line, keep civilians away to prevent exposure, and coordinate with responders on scene safety to maintain a unified, protective plan as actions unfold. This sequence ensures the hazard is being addressed at the source and that on-scene responders and the public remain protected while longer-term control is implemented. Actions like moving the line with equipment or posting notices on social media do not address the immediate danger and can create additional risk.

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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://lfdfiredispatchcodes.examzify.com

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

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