OKLAHOMA FIRE INDUSTRY 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. If a person has at least 4,000 hours of experience in the pre-engineered fire suppression system industry, they qualify as what?

A. Technician

B. Qualified agent

C. Trainee

D. Inspector

2. What is required for the sale of portable fire extinguishers in Oklahoma?

A. A single company license suffices.

B. No license is needed for sale.

C. Separate licenses for each employee doing Portable Fire Extinguisher work.

D. The extinguishers must be approved by the Fire Code Official.

3. In fire hydraulics, GPM is an acronym for what?

A. Gallons Per Minute

B. Gallons Per Meter

C. Grams Per Minute

D. Grains Per Minute

4. Which statement correctly describes what must be done when a Red Tag is placed on a system?

A. Maintenance may continue if deemed safe.

B. The building owner and Fire Code Official must be notified within 24 hours.

C. Only the Pre-engineered System Company needs to be notified.

D. No action is required.

5. What must be done if a pre-engineered fire suppression system is found to have impairments?

A. The building owner must be notified in writing by the Pre-engineered System Company.

B. The Pre-engineered System Company must notify the building owner and the Fire Code Official in writing.

C. The Fire Code Official must issue a temporary permit.

D. No notification is required.

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6. What is the role of a Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC)?

A. To coordinate pre-incident planning.

B. To rescue and extract firefighters in danger and maintain a quick emergency response.

C. To supervise ventilation operations.

D. To lead the initial attack line into the structure.

7. What does IDLH stand for?

A. Integrated Defense for Life and Home

B. Immediate Duty to Life and Homeland

C. Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health.

D. Instantaneous Detection of Life Hazards

8. Where must a company's state-issued license number be displayed?

A. On the company website only.

B. On all letterhead, business cards, invoices, contracts, and vehicles displaying the company's name.

C. In the employee badges only.

D. On the building's front door only.

9. Which NFPA standard governs fire extinguishers?

A. NFPA 70

B. NFPA 13

C. NFPA 99

D. NFPA 10

10. What must a business do to maintain compliance with Oklahoma fire suppression regulations?

A. Obtain necessary licenses and ensure all employees meet licensing requirements.

B. Complete annual safety training.

C. Register with city hall.

D. Submit quarterly reports.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If a person has at least 4,000 hours of experience in the pre-engineered fire suppression system industry, they qualify as what?

A. Technician

B. Qualified agent

C. Trainee

D. Inspector

Having four thousand hours of hands-on experience in the pre-engineered fire suppression system field shows substantial practical exposure to installation, testing, and servicing work. That level of experience aligns with the technician role, which is defined by performing core field tasks—installing, maintaining, and troubleshooting systems—often within a supervised or scoped framework. A trainee is someone still in the learning phase with limited field work, so they wouldn't yet meet this threshold. An inspector is focused on validating that work meets codes and standards, typically requiring additional certifications and the ability to assess compliance independently. A qualified agent usually handles design, specification, or sales duties and involves responsibilities beyond hands-on technical work.

2. What is required for the sale of portable fire extinguishers in Oklahoma?

A. A single company license suffices.

B. No license is needed for sale.

C. Separate licenses for each employee doing Portable Fire Extinguisher work.

D. The extinguishers must be approved by the Fire Code Official.

In Oklahoma, who can actually perform portable fire extinguisher work is controlled at the individual level. Each person who sells, services, or maintains portable extinguishers must hold their own license. A single company license does not automatically authorize all employees to do this work, so separate licenses for every employee who handles portable extinguishers are required. This setup ensures that every technician has proven competency and is accountable for their work. The other options don't fit because a business license alone isn't enough, there isn't no-license-needed permission, and while extinguishers themselves must meet standards, the question specifically tests licensing of the individuals performing the work.

3. In fire hydraulics, GPM is an acronym for what?

A. Gallons Per Minute

B. Gallons Per Meter

C. Grams Per Minute

D. Grains Per Minute

GPM stands for gallons per minute, the standard unit for measuring water flow rate in fire hydraulics. This flow rate tells you how much water is moving through a hose or pump each minute, which is essential for sizing pumps, choosing nozzles, and calculating friction loss and the water available at the target. The other options don't fit because grams per minute would be a mass flow, grains per minute isn't a common unit for water flow in firefighting, and gallons per meter would be volume per length rather than a rate of flow.

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4. Which statement correctly describes what must be done when a Red Tag is placed on a system?

A. Maintenance may continue if deemed safe.

B. The building owner and Fire Code Official must be notified within 24 hours.

C. Only the Pre-engineered System Company needs to be notified.

D. No action is required.

A Red Tag means the system is unsafe and must be taken out of service until it's repaired and inspected. The correct approach is to promptly notify both the building owner and the Fire Code Official within 24 hours. This ensures the people responsible for the building are aware of the hazard and can arrange needed repairs, while also giving the fire code authority formal notice to review, enforce any required inspections, and document that safety steps are being taken. The 24-hour window helps ensure timely action and accountability. Maintenance should not continue while a Red Tag is in place, since the tag denotes an unsafe condition. Notifying only the Pre-engineered System Company misses the broader responsibilities to the building and to fire code compliance. And saying no action is required is incorrect because a Red Tag is a signal that action is mandatory to protect life and property.

5. What must be done if a pre-engineered fire suppression system is found to have impairments?

A. The building owner must be notified in writing by the Pre-engineered System Company.

B. The Pre-engineered System Company must notify the building owner and the Fire Code Official in writing.

C. The Fire Code Official must issue a temporary permit.

D. No notification is required.

Impairments create a gap in protection, so the responsible party must formally inform both the building owner and the Fire Code Official in writing. This ensures the owner can implement interim safety measures and the jurisdiction can oversee the situation. Notifying only one party could leave the other unaware, and this written notice triggers any required temporary protections or permits.

6. What is the role of a Rapid Intervention Crew (RIC)?

A. To coordinate pre-incident planning.

B. To rescue and extract firefighters in danger and maintain a quick emergency response.

C. To supervise ventilation operations.

D. To lead the initial attack line into the structure.

The main concept being tested is what a Rapid Intervention Crew is supposed to do. A Rapid Intervention Crew is a dedicated team kept in a state of readiness to intervene if a firefighter becomes trapped, lost, or incapacitated inside a structure. Their job is to rescue and extract the downed firefighter as quickly and safely as possible, and to maintain a rapid emergency response so help arrives without delay. In practice, this means the team stays ready with the right equipment, has a clear plan and access to an entry/exit route, and remains in touch with the incident commander. They step in to locate, reach, and physically remove the firefighter from danger, often providing an immediate supply of air and necessary tools to effect the rescue. This role is distinct from coordinating pre-incident planning, supervising ventilation operations, or leading the initial attack line, which are tasks for other specialist groups.

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7. What does IDLH stand for?

A. Integrated Defense for Life and Home

B. Immediate Duty to Life and Homeland

C. Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health.

D. Instantaneous Detection of Life Hazards

IDLH refers to atmospheres that pose an immediate threat to life or health, meaning exposure could cause death or irreversible harm, or would rapidly incapacitate a person. This is a time-critical danger where normal escape may be impossible without specialized equipment, such as a self-contained breathing apparatus, and with strict safety procedures in place. The phrase emphasizes that both life and health are at immediate risk, which is why this term is used to determine when rigorous PPE, constant monitoring, and rescue readiness are required. The other options don't match the established terminology or the scope of the danger—they describe different concepts or use incorrect wording—so they don't fit the standard definition of IDLH.

8. Where must a company's state-issued license number be displayed?

A. On the company website only.

B. On all letterhead, business cards, invoices, contracts, and vehicles displaying the company's name.

C. In the employee badges only.

D. On the building's front door only.

Licensing information should appear on every item that bears the company's name. This makes it easy for customers and inspectors to verify the company is properly licensed and in good standing with the state. In practice, the state-issued license number should be displayed on printed materials and in the field: letterhead, business cards, invoices, contracts, and on vehicles that show the company name. Including the license number in these places helps ensure transparency, accountability, and protection for clients by making licensure readily verifiable. Displaying the license number only on a website, on employee badges, or on a single doorway doesn't provide enough reach or consistency for verification. The broader requirement ensures that whenever someone sees the company's name in print or on a vehicle, they can confirm the license status.

9. Which NFPA standard governs fire extinguishers?

A. NFPA 70

B. NFPA 13

C. NFPA 99

D. NFPA 10

Portable fire extinguishers are regulated by NFPA 10, which is the standard for portable extinguishers. It specifies how extinguishers should be selected, placed, mounted, marked, inspected, maintained, and tested so they are ready to use in an emergency. It also defines the types and ratings of extinguishers needed for different hazards and outlines the inspection and maintenance schedules, including monthly visual checks and annual service, as well as hydrostatic testing intervals. The other standards address different systems: NFPA 70 covers electrical installations (the National Electrical Code), NFPA 13 covers the design and installation of fire sprinkler systems, and NFPA 99 focuses on healthcare facilities' electrical safety-related requirements. None of these specifically governs portable fire extinguishers, which is why NFPA 10 is the correct reference.

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10. What must a business do to maintain compliance with Oklahoma fire suppression regulations?

A. Obtain necessary licenses and ensure all employees meet licensing requirements.

B. Complete annual safety training.

C. Register with city hall.

D. Submit quarterly reports.

The main idea is that staying compliant with Oklahoma fire suppression regulations hinges on holding the proper licenses and making sure every person doing the work is properly licensed. In Oklahoma, fire suppression work is regulated, so a business must obtain the necessary licenses to legally perform installations, inspections, testing, and maintenance. It also means verifying that all employees who perform those tasks hold the appropriate license or certification and keeping those credentials current. When a company operates with valid licenses and qualified personnel, it demonstrates the legal authority and technical competence to meet regulatory standards, reportable requirements, and safety expectations. Annual safety training matters for overall safety and workplace culture, but by itself it does not establish the legal authorization to perform fire suppression work or prove that licensing requirements are met. Registering with city hall is not the primary mechanism for compliance with fire suppression regulations, and quarterly reporting is not a universal requirement for regulatory compliance in this context.

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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://okfireindustry.examzify.com

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

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