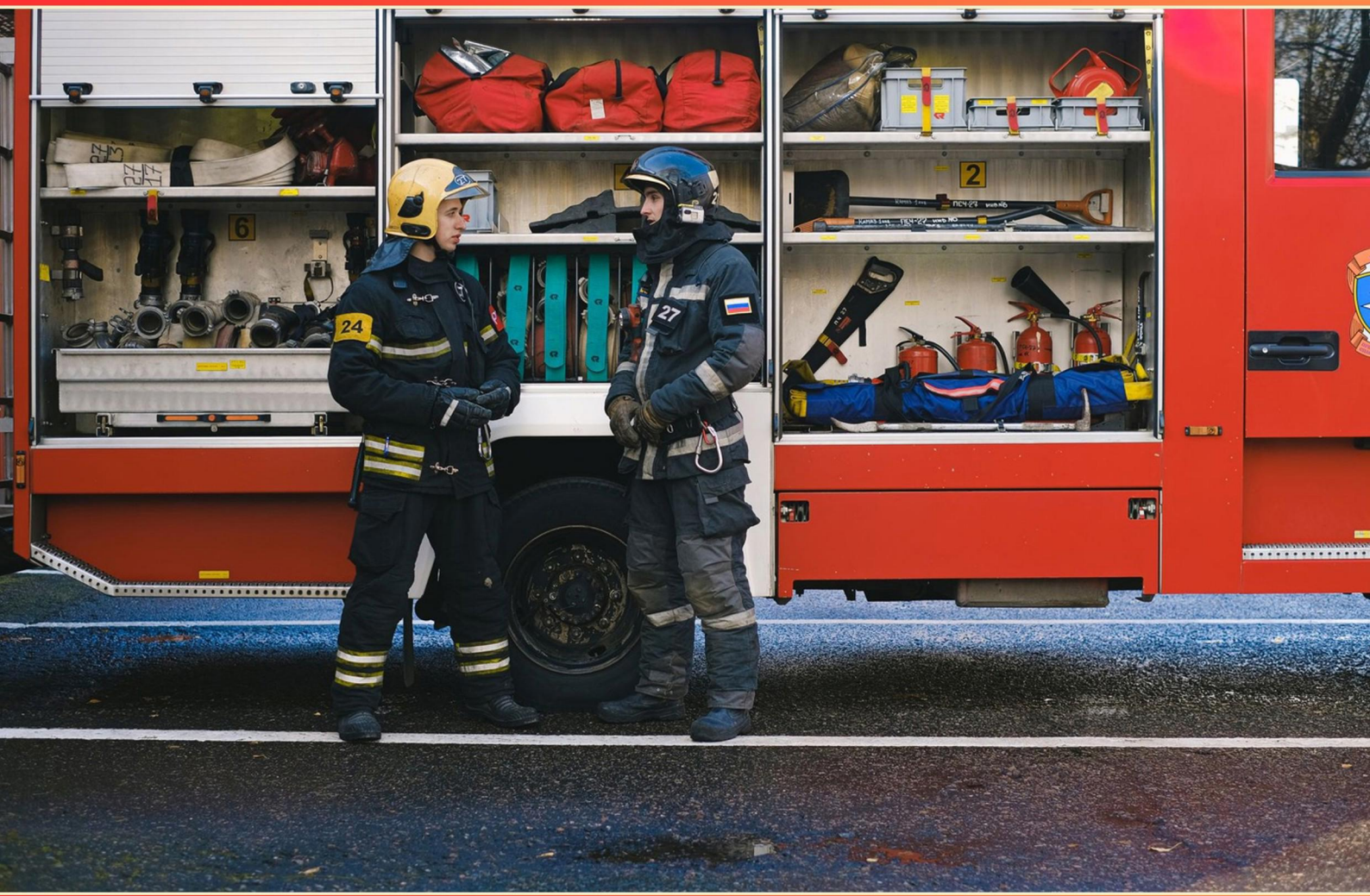
TFM-04 FIRE EXTINGUISHER LICENSE – A (FEL-A) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. Dry chemical extinguishers are commonly used for A, B, and C; Class D (metal fires) typically requires a specialized metal-fire agent.

A. A and D only; B

B. B and C only

C. A, B, and C; Class D requires a specialized metal-fire agent

D. All classes

2. Which statement is true about halon 1301 enclosure and related procedures?

A. Halon 1301 enclosure is inspected semi-annually.

B. Halon 1301 cylinders weight is checked monthly.

C. CO2 checks every 90 days.

D. All hoses tested every 4 years.

3. Can carbon steel pipe be used on foam systems?

A. It can be used for foam concentrate piping

B. It can be used for foam solution piping

C. It shall not be used on foam systems

D. It can be used if AHJ approves

4. When gauges are tested, they must read within what percent of a calibrated gauge?

A. 1%

B. 3%

C. 2%

D. 5%

5. Halocarbons are?

A. Bromine, Iodine, Chlorine, Fluorine

B. Carbon and Hydrogen

C. Nitrogen and Oxygen

D. Oxygen and Sulfur

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6. Which NFPA standard covers the installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems?

A. NFPA 16

B. NFPA 13

C. NFPA 25

D. NFPA 72

7. Foam concentrate shall be sent annually to test what?

A. To verify foam color

B. To test the foam concentrate integrity and performance

C. To train personnel

D. To comply with warranty

8. Is galvanized pipe allowed for foam concentrate piping?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only with AHJ approval

D. Only for solution piping

9. What percentage loss on a CO2 system requires replacement?

A. 20% Loss

B. 10% Loss

C. 5% Loss

D. 15% Loss

10. What is the purpose of the pressure gauge on a portable extinguisher and how should it be read?

A. Shows temperature

B. Shows water level

C. Shows battery life

D. To show charged status; read the gauge with the needle in the green operable zone; red zones indicate recharge or service is needed

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Dry chemical extinguishers are commonly used for A, B, and C; Class D (metal fires) typically requires a specialized metal-fire agent.

A. A and D only; B

B. B and C only

C. A, B, and C; Class D requires a specialized metal-fire agent

D. All classes

Dry chemical extinguishers are versatile because the powder interrupts the chemical reactions happening in a fire and blankets the fuel, slowing heat transfer and preventing re-ignition. This makes them effective on fires involving ordinary combustibles, flammable liquids, and energized electrical equipment. Metal fires, however, behave very differently. Metals such as magnesium or sodium can burn at very high temperatures and may react with water or some chemical powders, so they require a specialized metal-fire extinguishing agent formulated for that specific metal. That agent works by absorbing heat and creating a crust that isolates the metal from the air. So the best choice is the one that states dry chemical extinguishers cover A, B, and C, and that Class D fires need a specialized metal-fire agent. The other options miss either part of the A, B, C coverage or incorrectly claim all classes are extinguishable with the same approach.

2. Which statement is true about halon 1301 enclosure and related procedures?

A. Halon 1301 enclosure is inspected semi-annually.

B. Halon 1301 cylinders weight is checked monthly.

C. CO2 checks every 90 days.

D. All hoses tested every 4 years.

Regular inspections of a halon 1301 enclosure are required to ensure the system is ready, safe, and ready to discharge if needed. Inspecting the enclosure on a semi-annual basis helps catch issues such as corrosion, damaged seals or tamper indicators, blocked access, or signage problems, and it also verifies that discharge piping and vents are unobstructed and that the area remains secure. This keeps the agent confined as designed and ensures responders can access the space quickly if maintenance or testing is needed. The other statements don't fit this scenario because they reference checks that aren't part of routine halon enclosure maintenance. Cylinder weights aren't typically checked monthly for fixed halon systems; CO2 checks don't apply to a halon setup since CO2 is a different extinguishing agent with its own practices; and hose testing at a four-year interval isn't the standard focus for halon enclosure maintenance.

3. Can carbon steel pipe be used on foam systems?

A. It can be used for foam concentrate piping

B. It can be used for foam solution piping

C. It shall not be used on foam systems

D. It can be used if AHJ approves

Materials used in foam systems must resist the chemical action of the foam concentrate. Carbon steel isn't compatible with many foam concentrates and can corrode or deteriorate when exposed to the additives and surfactants in the solution. This corrosion risk can lead to leaks, weak spots, and system failure, which is unacceptable for critical fire protection piping. Because of that, carbon steel piping is not suitable for foam systems, and the requirement isn't something that can be overridden by AHJ approval. Instead, foam piping is typically made from corrosion-resistant materials such as stainless steel or properly lined/coated equivalents to ensure long-term integrity in the presence of foam concentrates.

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4. When gauges are tested, they must read within what percent of a calibrated gauge?

A. 1%

B. 3%

C. 2%

D. 5%

Gauge accuracy is checked against a calibrated standard, and readings must fall within three percent of that reference. This three percent window keeps measurements reliable for safety checks while avoiding overly stringent demands. A tighter tolerance, such as one percent, would be stricter than needed; a five percent tolerance would be too loose for dependable readings.

5. Halocarbons are?

A. Bromine, Iodine, Chlorine, Fluorine

B. Carbon and Hydrogen

C. Nitrogen and Oxygen

D. Oxygen and Sulfur

Halocarbons are organic compounds in which halogen atoms replace some or all of the hydrogen atoms in a hydrocarbon. The halogens are fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine. So a halocarbon contains carbon plus one or more of these halogen atoms. The option listing bromine, iodine, chlorine, and fluorine is the best because it names exactly the halogens that can be present in halocarbons, reflecting the defining feature. The other choices describe groups that either lack halogens (carbon with hydrogen) or include elements that aren't halogens (nitrogen and oxygen, or oxygen and sulfur).

6. Which NFPA standard covers the installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems?

A. NFPA 16

B. NFPA 13

C. NFPA 25

D. NFPA 72

Foam-water systems are a specialized fire-suppression setup, and the standard that covers their installation is NFPA 16. This standard provides the requirements for foam-water sprinkler and foam-water spray systems, including how foam concentrates are proportioned and stored, how the foam solution is produced and distributed, equipment selection, piping, controls, and acceptance testing. NFPA 13 handles general water-based sprinkler installations, NFPA 25 covers inspection and maintenance rather than installation, and NFPA 72 addresses fire alarm and signaling. So NFPA 16 is the correct reference for installing foam-water systems.

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7. Foam concentrate shall be sent annually to test what?

A. To verify foam color

B. To test the foam concentrate integrity and performance

C. To train personnel

D. To comply with warranty

Foam concentrate should be kept ready to perform as designed, so the annual check focuses on its health and effectiveness. The test verifies the concentrate's integrity—checking that it hasn't degraded, separated, or become contaminated—and its performance when mixed with water. This ensures the foam will form a proper blanket, remain stable, and provide the expected extinguishing action when needed. If the concentrate has altered properties, it may not generate the foam quality required to control a fire. Color verification isn't a reliable measure of quality, training personnel is a separate activity, and warranty matters are handled differently. The essential purpose of the annual test is to confirm the concentrate remains suitable for use.

8. Is galvanized pipe allowed for foam concentrate piping?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only with AHJ approval

D. Only for solution piping

Material compatibility with foam concentrate is the key concept. Galvanized pipe has a zinc coating that can react with and be damaged by many foam concentrates. This corrosion or coating degradation can contaminate the concentrate, reduce foam quality, and lead to blockages or leaks in the concentrate piping. Because foam systems require piping that is compatible with the concentrate and resistant to its chemistry, the recommended and typical practice is to use materials like black iron (uncoated steel), stainless steel, or other corrosion-resistant options rather than galvanized steel. Some manufacturers or codes also specify approved alternatives, and in rare cases an AHJ might permit a different material if a detailed compatibility assessment supports it. However, the standard stance is that galvanized pipe is not allowed for foam concentrate piping.

9. What percentage loss on a CO2 system requires replacement?

A. 20% Loss

B. 10% Loss

C. 5% Loss

D. 15% Loss

CO2 fixed fire suppression systems depend on delivering a precise amount of agent. If a cylinder has leaked and lost charge, there may not be enough CO2 available to achieve the needed concentration during a discharge, which compromises fire control and safety. To keep the system reliable, a practical threshold is set for when replacement is necessary. When the charge loss reaches 10% of the nominal amount, replacement is required because the remaining content may not meet the performance requirements for effective suppression. Smaller losses are generally considered acceptable within tolerance, while larger losses indicate a higher risk of inadequate discharge performance. So, a 10% loss is the point at which replacement becomes necessary.

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10. What is the purpose of the pressure gauge on a portable extinguisher and how should it be read?

A. Shows temperature

B. Shows water level

C. Shows battery life

D. To show charged status; read the gauge with the needle in the green operable zone; red zones indicate recharge or service is needed

The pressure gauge on a portable extinguisher shows whether the unit is charged and ready to operate. You read it by looking at where the needle sits on the scale: if the needle is in the green operable zone, the extinguisher is properly charged and ready to use. If the needle is in the red zones, it indicates recharge or service is needed. This gauge is not meant to indicate temperature, water level, or battery life—that's not its purpose on a portable extinguisher. Always check the gauge before use, and arrange service if the needle falls outside the green zone or if the gauge is damaged.

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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://tfm04fela.examzify.com

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

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