

Canadian Restricted and Non-Restricted Firearm Safety (CRFSC) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. What should you do if you witness someone pointing a firearm at others?**
 - A. Ignore it; they are likely joking**
 - B. Inform them to stop and seek help immediately**
 - C. Take cover and wait for them to leave**
 - D. Approach them to talk it out**
- 2. What is the recommended way to unload a firearm?**
 - A. Remove the trigger guard and check the magazine**
 - B. Open the action and remove the magazine and any chambered rounds**
 - C. Unload the firearm at the shooting range**
 - D. Keep the firearm loaded until finished shooting**
- 3. What is the primary purpose of a gun safe?**
 - A. To show off your collection**
 - B. To ensure firearms are clean**
 - C. To prevent unauthorized access and enhance storage safety**
 - D. To keep firearms near ammunition**
- 4. What is the safe distance to fire a high caliber rifle?**
 - A. 50 meters**
 - B. 75 meters**
 - C. 100 meters**
 - D. 150 meters**
- 5. When should a firearm be cleaned?**
 - A. After every use**
 - B. Only when it looks dirty**
 - C. Once a month**
 - D. Before going shooting**

- 6. What is typically included in the case of a firearm safety checklist?**
- A. Check that the firearm is unloaded**
 - B. Ensure the safety mechanism is ON**
 - C. Both checks are necessary**
 - D. None of the above**
- 7. Before visiting a gun range for the first time, what should you inquire about?**
- A. Types of firearms allowed**
 - B. Range commands and signals**
 - C. Cost of the range fee**
 - D. Availability of instructors**
- 8. What does a red indicator on a cross-bolt safety signify?**
- A. The safety is engaged**
 - B. The gun is ready to fire**
 - C. The firearm has a malfunction**
 - D. The firearm requires maintenance**
- 9. What is the first step in the mandatory procedure before servicing a firearm?**
- A. Check the ammunition type**
 - B. Ensure the firearm is unloaded**
 - C. Clean the firearm thoroughly**
 - D. Test the safety mechanism**
- 10. What is the minimum age to apply for a Possession and Acquisition License (PAL) in Canada?**
- A. 16 years old**
 - B. 18 years old**
 - C. 21 years old**
 - D. 25 years old**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should you do if you witness someone pointing a firearm at others?

- A. Ignore it; they are likely joking**
- B. Inform them to stop and seek help immediately**
- C. Take cover and wait for them to leave**
- D. Approach them to talk it out**

When you witness someone pointing a firearm at others, it is crucial to prioritize safety and take immediate action. Informing the person to stop and seeking help is the most responsible and effective response. This choice acknowledges the seriousness of the situation and aims to de-escalate it by directly addressing the dangerous behavior. It also involves contacting authorities or security personnel who are trained to handle such situations safely and professionally. Taking action in this context is vital as firearms are potentially lethal, and any misunderstanding or joke can have dire consequences. Simply ignoring the behavior, thinking it's a joke, or approaching the person can increase the risk for yourself and others. It's essential to involve trained professionals who can manage the situation appropriately and ensure everyone's safety.

2. What is the recommended way to unload a firearm?

- A. Remove the trigger guard and check the magazine**
- B. Open the action and remove the magazine and any chambered rounds**
- C. Unload the firearm at the shooting range**
- D. Keep the firearm loaded until finished shooting**

The recommended way to unload a firearm is to open the action and remove the magazine and any chambered rounds. This method is essential for ensuring that the firearm is completely cleared and safe. When you open the action, you visually and physically confirm that there are no cartridges left in the chamber. Removing the magazine first eliminates any additional rounds that may be present, and checking the chamber afterward provides a final confirmation that the firearm is unloaded. This process emphasizes safety, as it reduces the risk of accidental discharge and ensures that the firearm is in a safe state before handling, transporting, or storing. Following this procedure is a critical aspect of firearm safety training and should be practiced consistently by all firearm owners.

3. What is the primary purpose of a gun safe?

- A. To show off your collection
- B. To ensure firearms are clean
- C. To prevent unauthorized access and enhance storage safety**
- D. To keep firearms near ammunition

The primary purpose of a gun safe is to prevent unauthorized access and enhance storage safety. A gun safe provides a secure environment for storing firearms, which is essential for preventing accidents, theft, and unauthorized use, especially in households with children or visitors. By keeping firearms locked away, the risk of misuse or accidental discharge is significantly reduced. Security features, such as sturdy locking mechanisms and resistant materials, ensure that only authorized individuals can access the firearms stored inside. Additionally, a well-designed gun safe often includes provisions for storing ammunition separately, which further enhances safety by minimizing the chances of a loaded firearm being easily accessible. While showcasing a collection may be appealing for some enthusiasts, it does not address safety concerns. Keeping firearms clean is an essential part of maintenance but is not the primary function of a gun safe. Similarly, storing firearms near ammunition without proper safety precautions could lead to dangerous situations; thus, this practice is not advisable. Ultimately, the design and purpose of a gun safe center around ensuring that firearms are not only securely stored but also safely managed.

4. What is the safe distance to fire a high caliber rifle?

- A. 50 meters
- B. 75 meters
- C. 100 meters**
- D. 150 meters

The safe distance to fire a high caliber rifle is 100 meters. This distance is established based on considerations regarding both safety and projectile travel. A high caliber rifle can discharge a round that travels considerable distances, and 100 meters provides an adequate buffer to minimize the risk of accidental injury to bystanders and livestock, as well as to avoid property damage. Firing at this distance also accounts for the potential elevation and trajectory of the bullets. The areas beyond 100 meters can still pose a danger depending on the specific caliber and type of ammunition being used, making it crucial to adhere to established safety protocols when selecting a firing distance. Using a shorter distance, such as 50 or 75 meters, could pose safety risks as projectiles can travel beyond these ranges, and thus may not provide a sufficient safety margin. The choice of 150 meters would be excessive for a standard practice firing scenario, although it does increase safety; many shooting ranges and guidelines specifically recommend 100 meters for high caliber rifles to ensure effective balance between safety and practicality.

5. When should a firearm be cleaned?

- A. After every use**
- B. Only when it looks dirty**
- C. Once a month**
- D. Before going shooting**

The best practice for cleaning a firearm is after every use. This is essential for maintaining the firearm's performance and safety. Regular cleaning prevents the buildup of residues from gunpowder, lead, and other materials that can accumulate after firing. These contaminants can lead to corrosion, malfunctions, and safety hazards if not addressed promptly. Additionally, consistent cleaning allows the shooter to inspect the firearm for any signs of wear or damage that could require attention, ensuring that it remains in optimal working condition. By making it a habit to clean the firearm after each use, the owner promotes reliability and longevity of the firearm. The other options suggest less frequent cleaning, which may result in neglect and potential issues. For example, only cleaning when the firearm looks dirty may overlook the damage that can happen from moisture or residue buildup that's not immediately visible. Cleaning it once a month or just before going shooting does not account for the potential dirt and wear that can occur in between those intervals, thus increasing the risk of malfunction during use.

6. What is typically included in the case of a firearm safety checklist?

- A. Check that the firearm is unloaded**
- B. Ensure the safety mechanism is ON**
- C. Both checks are necessary**
- D. None of the above**

The inclusion of both checks in a firearm safety checklist is crucial in ensuring safe handling and storage of firearms. Checking that the firearm is unloaded is a fundamental step in firearm safety. It minimizes the risk of accidental discharge, which can result in serious injury or damage. Ensuring that the safety mechanism is engaged further provides an additional layer of protection by preventing the firearm from being fired inadvertently. This comprehensive approach—conducting both checks—serves to reinforce best practices in firearm safety. It emphasizes the importance of confirming the condition of the firearm and the functionality of the safety features before handling or moving it, thereby promoting responsible and safe firearm ownership. Consequently, both checks being necessary underscores the importance of adherence to safety protocols in every aspect of firearm handling.

7. Before visiting a gun range for the first time, what should you inquire about?

A. Types of firearms allowed

B. Range commands and signals

C. Cost of the range fee

D. Availability of instructors

Inquiring about range commands and signals is crucial before visiting a gun range for the first time because understanding these commands ensures that all participants are aware of safety protocols and operational procedures while on the range. Range commands are integral to maintaining a safe environment, as they help manage the flow of activities, notify shooters of certain actions, and signal when it is safe or unsafe to handle firearms. Knowledge of these commands can prevent accidents and enhance communication among shooters and range staff. While the types of firearms allowed, the cost of the range fee, and the availability of instructors are also important considerations, they are secondary when it comes to ensuring safety on the range. Knowing and understanding the commands and signals takes precedence, as safety is the most important aspect of shooting sports, especially for novices.

8. What does a red indicator on a cross-bolt safety signify?

A. The safety is engaged

B. The gun is ready to fire

C. The firearm has a malfunction

D. The firearm requires maintenance

A red indicator on a cross-bolt safety typically signifies that the gun is ready to fire. In the design of many firearms, the visual cue of a red color indicates an active or "fire" mode. This is a crucial safety feature because it allows the shooter to quickly observe the firearm's status at a glance. When the red indicator is visible, it warns that the safety mechanism is disengaged, meaning the firearm can be fired if the trigger is pulled. Understanding this function emphasizes the importance of maintaining awareness of the firearm's safety status before handling or firing the gun, making it essential for safe firearm operation.

9. What is the first step in the mandatory procedure before servicing a firearm?

- A. Check the ammunition type**
- B. Ensure the firearm is unloaded**
- C. Clean the firearm thoroughly**
- D. Test the safety mechanism**

The first step in the mandatory procedure before servicing a firearm is to ensure that the firearm is unloaded. This step is critical for safety reasons, as handling a firearm that is loaded poses a significant risk of accidental discharge, which can lead to serious injury or death. Properly verifying that the firearm is unloaded eliminates this risk and is a fundamental practice in firearm safety. Once it has been confirmed that the firearm is unloaded, other safety measures and checks can follow, such as checking the ammunition type, cleaning the firearm, and testing the safety mechanism. Each of these steps is important but must occur after ensuring the firearm's condition is safe for handling. Starting with the verification of an unloaded state allows individuals to proceed with any further maintenance or servicing without the added concern of live ammunition being present.

10. What is the minimum age to apply for a Possession and Acquisition License (PAL) in Canada?

- A. 16 years old**
- B. 18 years old**
- C. 21 years old**
- D. 25 years old**

The minimum age to apply for a Possession and Acquisition License (PAL) in Canada is 18 years old. This age requirement is established to ensure that individuals applying for a license have reached a level of maturity considered necessary for the responsible handling and ownership of firearms. It reflects both the legal understanding of age of majority in many regions and the importance of safety training and awareness that come with age. Individuals under the age of 18 may still participate in firearm-related activities, such as hunting or shooting sports, but must do so under the supervision of a licensed adult or within specific regulations that apply to minors. This structure aims to promote responsible firearm use while also protecting the well-being of younger individuals.