

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

- 1. What is the best practice for ensuring safety when handling firearms?**
 - A. Only use firearms in familiar environments**
 - B. Always wear safety gear and follow operating procedures**
 - C. Handle firearms only during daylight hours**
 - D. Rely on intuition and experience**
- 2. What should you use to measure powder for a muzzleloader?**
 - A. Any household measuring tool**
 - B. A volumetric measure**
 - C. A digital scale**
 - D. A regular spoon**
- 3. What type of emergency should individuals be prepared for when handling firearms?**
 - A. Fire outbreak**
 - B. Accidental discharge**
 - C. Mechanical failure**
 - D. Environmental hazard**
- 4. What should always be assumed about air, spring or gas firearms?**
 - A. They can be safely ignored during loading procedures**
 - B. They must be treated like firearms and apply ACTS/PROVE**
 - C. They require less caution than traditional firearms**
 - D. They are inherently safer than other types of firearms**
- 5. What is a key disadvantage of owning a flintlock firearm?**
 - A. Flint breaks easily**
 - B. Cannot fire accurately**
 - C. Always misfires**
 - D. Heavy and cumbersome**

- 6. What might happen if oil or moisture is inside a firearm during cold weather?**
- A. It will lubricate the firing mechanism**
 - B. It may cause the safeties to freeze**
 - C. It can improve the firearm's accuracy**
 - D. It will reduce rust formation**
- 7. Which type of firearm requires manual loading after each shot?**
- A. Semi-automatic firearm**
 - B. Revolver**
 - C. Single-shot firearm**
 - D. Machine gun**
- 8. What is the first step in the firing sequence of a firearm?**
- A. The bullet exits the barrel**
 - B. The primer explodes**
 - C. The flame ignites the powder**
 - D. The trigger is squeezed**
- 9. What should be done if unsure about which powder to use in a particular firearm?**
- A. Use trial and error to test**
 - B. Consult the firearm's manual or guidelines**
 - C. Use any available powder**
 - D. Contact a friend for advice**
- 10. After cleaning your firearm for storage, what should you avoid?**
- A. Contact with moisture**
 - B. Skin contact with metal parts**
 - C. Using oil on surfaces**
 - D. Storing it in a damp place**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the best practice for ensuring safety when handling firearms?

- A. Only use firearms in familiar environments**
- B. Always wear safety gear and follow operating procedures**
- C. Handle firearms only during daylight hours**
- D. Rely on intuition and experience**

The best practice for ensuring safety when handling firearms is to always wear safety gear and follow operating procedures. This approach emphasizes the importance of protection and adherence to established guidelines that promote safe handling and operation of firearms. Wearing appropriate safety gear, such as eye and ear protection, helps shield against potential injuries from accidental discharges or the noise associated with shooting. Following operating procedures ensures that all safety protocols are observed, reducing the risk of accidents. These procedures include how to properly handle, store, and operate firearms. They also involve understanding the specific mechanics of each firearm and being aware of the environment in which one is operating. By consistently applying these safety measures, individuals can significantly minimize the risks associated with firearm handling. The other options, while addressing aspects of safety, do not provide the comprehensive protective measures that following operating procedures and using safety gear do. For instance, only using firearms in familiar environments may limit the potential for accidents, but it doesn't encompass the full spectrum of necessary precautionary actions. Handling firearms only during daylight hours restricts visibility concerns but neglects other critical safety practices. Relying on intuition and experience may lead to complacency, as even the most experienced individuals must adhere to safety protocols. Therefore, the emphasized choice highlights the most effective and responsible

2. What should you use to measure powder for a muzzleloader?

- A. Any household measuring tool**
- B. A volumetric measure**
- C. A digital scale**
- D. A regular spoon**

Using a volumetric measure to measure powder for a muzzleloader is crucial for ensuring safety and accuracy. Volumetric measures are designed specifically to provide a consistent and precise measurement of the volume of black powder or other muzzleloading propellants. This consistency is essential to maintain safe and effective loading practices because variations in the amount of powder can significantly affect the performance of the firearm and lead to dangerous situations. The design of volumetric measures often includes calibrated markings that help provide precise measurements in a safe manner, which is critical for achieving the desired ballistic performance. Unlike other measuring tools, volumetric measures are typically constructed to handle the properties of the powder without risk of contamination or unintended interactions that could result from using general household items or utensils. In contrast, household measuring tools, digital scales, and regular spoons are not specifically designed for handling gunpowder and do not provide the same reliability and safety features that a volumetric measure does. Using inappropriate tools could lead to either underloading or overloading the firearm, both of which can have serious consequences when firing. Therefore, using a volumetric measure is the safest and most effective choice for measuring powder in a muzzleloader.

3. What type of emergency should individuals be prepared for when handling firearms?

- A. Fire outbreak**
- B. Accidental discharge**
- C. Mechanical failure**
- D. Environmental hazard**

Individuals handling firearms should be especially prepared for the possibility of an accidental discharge. This is a critical safety concern in firearm handling and storage because it can lead to serious injury or even death. Understanding how accidental discharges occur—often due to improper handling, failure to follow safety protocols, or mechanical issues—is essential for ensuring that firearms are used safely. Preparedness for this type of emergency involves strict adherence to safety rules, such as treating every firearm as if it is loaded, keeping the firearm pointed in a safe direction, and keeping fingers off the trigger until ready to shoot. Additionally, being knowledgeable about how to safely handle, store, and clean firearms can significantly reduce the risk of accidental discharge. While other emergencies like fire outbreaks, mechanical failures, or environmental hazards are also important to consider, the primary focus in firearm safety emphasizes preventing accidental discharges by employing appropriate safety measures. This prioritization is rooted in the immediate risk that an accidental discharge poses to individuals and bystanders during firearm handling.

4. What should always be assumed about air, spring or gas firearms?

- A. They can be safely ignored during loading procedures**
- B. They must be treated like firearms and apply ACTS/PROVE**
- C. They require less caution than traditional firearms**
- D. They are inherently safer than other types of firearms**

Air, spring, or gas firearms should always be treated like firearms, which means applying the ACTS (Assume Every firearm is loaded, Control the muzzle direction, Trigger finger is only outside the trigger guard until ready to shoot, and See that the firearm is unloaded) and PROVE (Prove the firearm is safe, Remove any ammunition, Observe the chamber, Verify the feeding path, and Ensure the firearm is not loaded) principles. This is crucial because these types of firearms can still cause serious injury or damage if mishandled. Even though they may not fire traditional ammunition, they can still project pellets or projectiles with significant force. Neglecting proper handling and safety protocols can lead to accidents. Therefore, adopting a rigorous approach to safety when handling air, spring, or gas firearms ensures that users remain vigilant and minimizes the risk of misuse or accidents. This emphasis on proper safety procedures contrasts sharply with the misconceptions that these types of firearms require less caution or can be ignored during loading, which is not the case. By maintaining a disciplined mindset grounded in the same safety principles used for other firearms, users can help ensure safe handling and ownership of all types of firearms.

5. What is a key disadvantage of owning a flintlock firearm?

- A. Flint breaks easily**
- B. Cannot fire accurately**
- C. Always misfires**
- D. Heavy and cumbersome**

The key disadvantage of owning a flintlock firearm is that flint breaks easily. Flintlock firearms operate by using a piece of flint to create sparks that ignite the gunpowder. The flint piece can wear down or break during use, which not only necessitates frequent replacement but can also lead to reliability issues in the field. If the flint is worn or broken, the firearm may fail to ignite the primer, which can be particularly problematic in critical situations. While other options highlight potential drawbacks of flintlock firearms, such as misfires or weight, the fragility of the flint is a prominent practical concern directly affecting functionality and dependability. Ensuring a reliable ignition mechanism is crucial for any firearm user. Flints need to be maintained and carried as spare parts, which adds to the complexity of using a flintlock firearm effectively.

6. What might happen if oil or moisture is inside a firearm during cold weather?

- A. It will lubricate the firing mechanism**
- B. It may cause the safeties to freeze**
- C. It can improve the firearm's accuracy**
- D. It will reduce rust formation**

Being aware of how oil and moisture can affect a firearm in cold weather is essential for maintaining performance and safety. When firearms are exposed to low temperatures, any oil or moisture present can freeze, potentially leading to malfunctions. Specifically, this freezing can impede the proper functioning of safety mechanisms, rendering them ineffective. This poses a serious safety risk, as it could result in unintentional discharge or failure to operate as intended. In contrast, excessive moisture or oil might not enhance the lubrication of the firing mechanism in very cold temperatures. While lubrication is crucial for a firearm's operation, when oil freezes, it can create a sticky residue rather than providing smooth functioning. Additionally, moisture can accumulate ice, further compounding issues rather than improving accuracy or preventing rust. For these reasons, understanding the potential risks of having oil or moisture inside a firearm during cold weather is critical for responsible firearm ownership and usage.

7. Which type of firearm requires manual loading after each shot?

- A. Semi-automatic firearm**
- B. Revolver**
- C. Single-shot firearm**
- D. Machine gun**

A single-shot firearm requires manual loading after each shot, making it distinct from other types. This type of firearm has a chamber designed to hold only one round at a time. After firing, the shooter must manually open the action to eject the spent cartridge case and load a new round into the chamber before firing again. This differs from a semi-automatic firearm, which automatically chambers the next round after a shot is fired, allowing for quicker follow-up shots without manual intervention. A revolver also allows for multiple shots without the need to reload after each shot, as it typically stores several rounds in a rotating cylinder. Meanwhile, a machine gun is capable of firing multiple rounds continuously as long as the trigger is held down, drawing ammunition from a belt or magazine without any manual loading after each round.

8. What is the first step in the firing sequence of a firearm?

- A. The bullet exits the barrel**
- B. The primer explodes**
- C. The flame ignites the powder**
- D. The trigger is squeezed**

The first step in the firing sequence of a firearm is when the trigger is squeezed. When this action is performed, it releases the sear mechanism that holds the firing pin in place, allowing it to move forward. This critical movement initiates the entire firing process. Squeezing the trigger is the action that sets off a chain reaction, leading to the ignition of the primer. Once the trigger is engaged, the firing pin strikes the primer, which then ignites the powder within the cartridge, resulting in the bullet being propelled out of the barrel. Understanding this sequence is fundamental for safe firearm handling and operation, as it highlights the importance of controlling the trigger to prevent accidental discharges.

9. What should be done if unsure about which powder to use in a particular firearm?

- A. Use trial and error to test**
- B. Consult the firearm's manual or guidelines**
- C. Use any available powder**
- D. Contact a friend for advice**

Consulting the firearm's manual or guidelines is the most appropriate action to take when unsure about which powder to use in a particular firearm. Firearms are designed with specific tolerances and performance characteristics that can be significantly affected by the type of powder used in ammunition. Using the wrong powder can lead to unsafe conditions, reduced performance, or even catastrophic failure of the firearm. The firearm's manual provides critical information regarding not only the recommended types of powder but also the necessary measurements and guidelines for safe and effective loading. This ensures that the ammunition you create is within the intended specifications and helps maintain the safety and integrity of both the firearm and its user. It's vital to follow manufacturer recommendations, as they have extensive knowledge about the specifications required for optimal functioning. By adhering to the guidelines in the manual, you not only prioritize safety but also enhance the performance of the firearm, allowing it to operate as designed.

10. After cleaning your firearm for storage, what should you avoid?

- A. Contact with moisture**
- B. Skin contact with metal parts**
- C. Using oil on surfaces**
- D. Storing it in a damp place**

When considering the maintenance and storage of a firearm after cleaning, the most critical aspect to avoid is contact with moisture. Moisture can lead to rust and corrosion, damaging the metal components and affecting the firearm's functionality over time. Ensuring that a cleaned firearm is kept dry is essential for preserving its condition. While skin contact with metal parts may be a concern due to the potential for transferring oils and moisture from your skin, it is not as critical as avoiding moisture itself. Other factors, such as ensuring the firearm is properly lubricated with oil on surfaces to prevent corrosion, are also essential practices in firearm maintenance. Additionally, storing a firearm in a damp place can expose it to moisture consistently, which can lead to similar issues. Thus, maintaining the firearm in a dry environment is essential for its longevity and safe operation.

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://crfsc.examzify.com>

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