

DC 311 AQUEOUS FILM FORMING FOAM (AFFF) TRANSFER STATION OPERATOR 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.

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

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- 1. Besides from The Bridge and Pri-fly, where else can Zone 21 be operated from?**
 - A. Jet Shop
 - B. Flight Deck Control & FWD and AFT of the island
 - C. Bridge
 - D. Pump Rooms 1&2
- 2. Which training requirements are commonly mandated for AFFF transfer station operators?**
 - A. Initial operator training, periodic refresher trainings (often annually), and task-specific safety/spill response training; documented.
 - B. No formal training required.
 - C. Training only for supervisors.
 - D. Training every five years.
- 3. How many gallons of AFFF does each tank hold?**
 - A. 500
 - B. 600
 - C. 700
 - D. 800
- 4. What environmental monitoring might be required after a foam release?**
 - A. Soil sampling only
 - B. Air quality monitoring only
 - C. Water sampling only
 - D. Soil and groundwater sampling as required, PFAS testing where applicable, and follow-up reporting
- 5. What does SOPV stand for?**
 - A. Solid Operated Pilot Valve
 - B. Solenoid Operated Pilot Valve
 - C. Solenoid Operated Pressure Valve
 - D. Solenoid Operated Pin Valve

6. Where are the CONFLAG stations located?

- A. In the control room
- B. In each hangar bay
- C. On the roof
- D. Adjacent to the pump

7. What is the role of a nozzle during foam transfer?

- A. To adjust water pressure in the system.
- B. To mix foam concentrate with air.
- C. To deliver foam at the required discharge pattern and ensure proper coverage and foam quality.
- D. To measure concentrate temperature.

8. How often should equipment calibration occur for transfer operations?

- A. Annually or after major maintenance; keep calibration records
- B. Monthly
- C. Every five years
- D. Only when problems arise

9. The proportioning pumps are found at which stations?

- A. Stations 1-8 and 9-16
- B. Stations 4-11 and 14-21
- C. Stations 3-10 and 13-20
- D. Stations 2-9 and 11-19

10. What is the second thing you must check in order to report an AFFF "manned and ready"?

- A. TLI is at 95%
- B. Firemain pressure is at 150 +/-15 psi
- C. AFFF pump is running
- D. Tanks are full

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Besides from The Bridge and Pri-fly, where else can Zone 21 be operated from?

- A. Jet Shop
- B. Flight Deck Control & FWD and AFT of the island**
- C. Bridge
- D. Pump Rooms 1&2

Zone 21 can be operated from multiple remote stations so firefighters can control the AFFF system even if the bridge or Pri-Fly are unavailable. In addition to those primary locations, there are remote operator panels at Flight Deck Control and at positions forward and aft of the island. This setup lets the crew coordinate foam discharge to the deck areas most at risk, without having to reach the bridge or Pri-Fly. Jet Shop and Pump Rooms 1&2 aren't designated control points for this zone, since they're not the remote valve/pump control locations used for Zone 21.

2. Which training requirements are commonly mandated for AFFF transfer station operators?

- A. Initial operator training, periodic refresher trainings (often annually), and task-specific safety/spill response training; documented.**
- B. No formal training required.
- C. Training only for supervisors.
- D. Training every five years.

Training for AFFF transfer station operators is about ensuring every person handling the foam is prepared to do so safely, manage spills effectively, and stay compliant with environmental and safety requirements. That means starting with initial operator training before they work with AFFF, followed by periodic refresher trainings (often annually) to keep skills current and procedures up to date. In addition, training should include task-specific safety and spill response so each operator knows exactly what to do in their role—covering PPE, containment, reporting, and environmental protection. All training events should be documented to demonstrate compliance and readiness. This can't be left to informal knowledge or taught only to supervisors, and the interval shouldn't be as long as every five years, given the ongoing safety and regulatory emphasis on regular refreshers.

3. How many gallons of AFFF does each tank hold?

- A. 500
- B. 600**
- C. 700
- D. 800

Tank capacity is tied to safe storage and transfer in an AFFF setup. In this scenario, each storage tank is specified to hold 600 gallons. This size provides enough concentrate for the intended transfers while leaving headspace for expansion and to prevent overfill, which is important for safe operation and proper venting. The other quantities would imply different equipment or operating assumptions not present in the setup, so 600 gallons is the correct capacity for each tank.

4. What environmental monitoring might be required after a foam release?

- A. Soil sampling only
- B. Air quality monitoring only
- C. Water sampling only
- D. Soil and groundwater sampling as required, PFAS testing where applicable, and follow-up reporting**

After a foam release, monitoring needs to look at multiple environmental media because PFAS can persist in soil, migrate into groundwater, and even affect surface water. The most thorough and appropriate approach is to conduct soil and groundwater sampling as required, perform PFAS testing where applicable, and provide follow-up reporting. This covers potential contamination at the release site, tracks any subsurface movement of contaminants, and ensures regulatory and stakeholder communication. Narrow approaches miss important pathways: testing soil alone might not reveal groundwater plumes, testing water alone could miss soil contamination, and skipping follow-up reporting can leave regulatory obligations unmet.

5. What does SOPV stand for?

- A. Solid Operated Pilot Valve
- B. Solenoid Operated Pilot Valve**
- C. Solenoid Operated Pressure Valve
- D. Solenoid Operated Pin Valve

Solenoid Operated Pilot Valve is the phrase represented by the acronym. A solenoid provides the electric actuation, moving a small pilot valve. This pilot valve then controls the pressure or flow to actuate the main valve, allowing a larger valve to operate with only a small input energy. This setup enables precise, fast, and remote control of valve position in systems like AFFF transfer stations. The other descriptions don't fit standard valve naming: "solid operated" isn't a recognized term, "pressure valve" isn't the pilot valve concept, and "pin valve" refers to a different valve design.

6. Where are the CONFLAG stations located?

- A. In the control room
- B. In each hangar bay**
- C. On the roof
- D. Adjacent to the pump

CONFLAG stations are placed in each hangar bay so that foam can be deployed quickly right at the location of a fire. In an aircraft hangar, fires can break out in any bay, so having a station in every bay gives responders immediate, local access to the foam system without having to run to a distant control room or pump area. This arrangement minimizes response time, improves the chance of controlling the fire early, and ensures the foam can be directed where it's needed most. Placing them only in the control room, on the roof, or adjacent to the pump would delay deployment or make access impractical during an incident, so they're positioned where the hazard is most likely to occur.

7. What is the role of a nozzle during foam transfer?

- A. To adjust water pressure in the system.
- B. To mix foam concentrate with air.
- C. To deliver foam at the required discharge pattern and ensure proper coverage and foam quality.**
- D. To measure concentrate temperature.

The most important job of the nozzle in foam transfer is to deliver the foam solution with the right discharge pattern and coverage. The nozzle shapes how the foam leaves the hose or line—whether as a narrow, long-reaching stream or as a broad, blanket-like spray. This pattern, combined with the flow, determines how evenly the foam coats the surface and how well the foam remains stable and effective in terms of coverage and foam quality. Proper pattern and coverage help blanket the fuel, control vapors, and provide cooling, which are essential for effective transfer. This isn't about adjusting water pressure or measuring concentrate temperature or about mixing foam with air—those functions happen elsewhere in the system. The nozzle's role is specifically to control how the foam exits and how well it blankets the target area.

8. How often should equipment calibration occur for transfer operations?

- A. Annually or after major maintenance; keep calibration records**
- B. Monthly
- C. Every five years
- D. Only when problems arise

Regular calibration keeps measurement readings accurate and trustworthy for transfer operations. Equipment can drift over time due to wear, component aging, or environmental factors, so checking and adjusting it on a yearly schedule helps catch those shifts before they affect safety or performance. Calibrating after major maintenance makes sense because repairs or replacements can change instrument behavior, and re-checking ensures everything remains within spec. Keeping calibration records is important for traceability, audits, and proving that readings were verified to be correct. Calibrating monthly is typically unnecessary for most equipment and adds downtime. Waiting five years is too long for safety-critical measurements, and calibrating only when problems arise means you might miss drift or faults until a fault is observed.

9. The proportioning pumps are found at which stations?

- A. Stations 1-8 and 9-16
- B. Stations 4-11 and 14-21
- C. Stations 3-10 and 13-20**
- D. Stations 2-9 and 11-19

The main idea is where the foam concentrate is mixed into the water flow. Proportioning pumps are placed in two specific groups so they can service a wide stretch of stations while allowing for maintenance and redundancy. In this station layout, the pumps are located at stations 3 through 10 and 13 through 20. That arrangement provides coverage across most of the stations (16 total) while leaving stations 1-2 and 11-12 without their own proportioning pumps. The two-banked setup helps ensure that if one bank is offline or needs service, the other can still supply proportioned foam to the system, which is why this pairing is the correct choice.

10. What is the second thing you must check in order to to report an AFFF "manned and ready"?

A. TLI is at 95%

B. Firemain pressure is at 150 +/-15 psi

C. AFFF pump is running

D. Tanks are full

The key in declaring AFFF "manned and ready" is confirming there is enough concentrate available to operate the foam system reliably. The second thing you check is the foam concentrate level indicator (TLI) and confirm it reads about 95% or higher. A reading at 95% means the foam supply is near full, giving a solid safety margin and reducing the risk of running the system dry during a release. This specific level check directly verifies that the system has enough usable foam, which is essential for readiness. Other checks, like firemain pressure or whether the pump is running, are important parts of readiness, but the TLI at 95% specifically confirms you have enough foam on hand to sustain operations, making it the most critical second check for declaring the system ready.

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://dc311afftransferstationop.examzify.com>

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

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