

EL PASO FIRE DEPARTMENT (EPFD) VOLUME 2 PRACTICE EXAM (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. If two spotters are unavailable during backing at the station, what action is required?**
 - A. Continue backing with one spotter
 - B. Request member from another unit
 - C. Halt backing
 - D. Use a backup camera
- 2. Which device is included in hose test kits to calibrate discharge readings?**
 - A. Discharge calibration gauge
 - B. Pressure gauge
 - C. Thermometer
 - D. Flow meter
- 3. What is the minimum PPE during tire leak removal?**
 - A. Full turnout gear
 - B. Coat, helmet, eye protection
 - C. Gloves only
 - D. No PPE required
- 4. Where are Red Tags documented?**
 - A. First Due
 - B. Red Tag Logbook
 - C. Equipment Register
 - D. Incident Reports
- 5. Which statement about the hydrant bonnet color standard is true?**
 - A. It must be NFPA 1 compliant
 - B. It must be NFPA 291 compliant
 - C. There is no standard
 - D. It must be NFPA 13 compliant
- 6. What is the required hose length for first line Quints for 1 3/4 inch hose?**
 - A. 800 feet
 - B. 1200 feet
 - C. 1000 feet
 - D. 600 feet

7. The discharge gauge reading should be within how many PSI of the calibration gauge reading?
- A. 5 PSI
 - B. 10 PSI
 - C. 15 PSI
 - D. 20 PSI
8. The 5 inch hose being tested must be pressurized to what PSI?
- A. 200 PSI
 - B. 100 PSI
 - C. 150 PSI
 - D. 250 PSI
9. Ambulances diesel/gasoline inspection timeframe?
- A. Diesel 200 hours / Gasoline 4000 miles
 - B. Diesel 150 hours / Gasoline 3000 miles
 - C. Diesel 250 hours / Gasoline 5000 miles
 - D. Diesel 300 hours / Gasoline 6000 miles
10. Who must approve disposal of City or Fire Department property?
- A. Fire Chief
 - B. Logistics Manager
 - C. City Manager
 - D. Deputy Chief

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. If two spotters are unavailable during backing at the station, what action is required?

- A. Continue backing with one spotter
- B. Request member from another unit**
- C. Halt backing
- D. Use a backup camera

Backing a fire apparatus requires two spotters to guide the driver and watch for hazards in blind spots. When two spotters aren't available at the station, the required action is to request a member from another unit so a second spotter can be provided before backing. This teamwork ensures proper communication and clearance around the vehicle, reducing the risk of injury or damage. A backup camera isn't a substitute for human spotters, as it can miss hazards and can be obstructed.

2. Which device is included in hose test kits to calibrate discharge readings?

- A. Discharge calibration gauge**
- B. Pressure gauge
- C. Thermometer
- D. Flow meter

The main idea is that discharge readings must be verified against a known reference. A discharge calibration gauge provides that fixed standard within hose test kits, letting you compare the measured discharge to a true, known value and adjust your instrument as needed. This ensures the discharge measurements are accurate and consistent across tests. A pressure gauge only shows line pressure, a thermometer measures temperature, and a flow meter can measure flow but isn't the calibration reference used to ensure discharge readings are correct.

3. What is the minimum PPE during tire leak removal?

- A. Full turnout gear
- B. Coat, helmet, eye protection**
- C. Gloves only
- D. No PPE required

When taking action on a tire leak, the protection you need focuses on preventing injuries from flying debris, tools slipping, and possible splashes or contact with tire materials. A protective coat shields the body from scrapes and potential chemical exposure, while a helmet guards the head against impacts from tools, rims, or shifting components. Eye protection is essential to keep dust, metal fragments, and any splashes from reaching the eyes during the work. Full turnout gear is too heavy and bulky for this task, which is not a high-heat or live-fire situation. Wearing no PPE at all would expose you to avoidable injuries from flying debris or sudden releases of pressure. Gloves alone don't cover the head or eyes and may even hinder dexterity, though gloves can be used in addition if handling hot parts or sharp edges.

4. Where are Red Tags documented?

- A. First Due**
- B. Red Tag Logbook
- C. Equipment Register
- D. Incident Reports

Red tags convey critical safety information observed during size-up, so they must be captured where the first arriving unit records the initial assessment. The First Due record is the on-scene, initial account of conditions, hazards, occupancy, fire location, and actions being taken. Recording red tags there ensures every responder sees the tag status as they arrive and that the information stays with the ongoing incident. A Red Tag Logbook isn't the standard place for this, and would risk missing updates. An Equipment Register is about gear and inventory, not on-scene hazards. Incident Reports are created after the fact for accountability and learning, not for real-time incident management.

5. Which statement about the hydrant bonnet color standard is true?

- A. It must be NFPA 1 compliant
- B. It must be NFPA 291 compliant**
- C. There is no standard
- D. It must be NFPA 13 compliant

Hydrant bonnet color coding is a defined way to communicate how much water a hydrant can deliver, and the standard that covers this practice is NFPA 291. This standard provides guidance on color-coding hydrant bonnets to indicate available flow during field testing and firefighting operations, so responders can quickly assess which hydrants can meet the needed demand. The other NFPA codes cited aren't about bonnet color coding: NFPA 1 is the Fire Code, NFPA 13 covers sprinkler system design and installation, and there isn't a statement that "there is no standard." So NFPA 291 is the relevant reference for bonnet color standards.

6. What is the required hose length for first line Quints for 1 3/4 inch hose?

- A. 800 feet
- B. 1200 feet
- C. 1000 feet
- D. 600 feet**

The main idea here is understanding how a first-line attack hose is configured on a Quint. A 1 3/4 inch attack line needs to provide enough reach to get the nozzle to the fire without constantly stopping to pull more hose, while still being manageable for the crew and the pump operator. A length of 600 feet strikes that balance: it gives ample reach for most incidents encountered from typical street layouts, minimizes the number of hose couplings you have to deal with, and keeps the hose light enough to handle and advance without excessive friction loss or fatigue. If the line were much longer, it would become harder to deploy quickly, heavier to carry, and would incur greater friction losses, making it tougher to sustain the required nozzle pressure. If it were shorter, you'd need additional sections to reach the fire, slowing deployment. So 600 feet is the length that provides practical reach and efficiency for first-line Quints with 1 3/4 inch hose.

7. The discharge gauge reading should be within how many PSI of the calibration gauge reading?

- A. 5 PSI
- B. 10 PSI**
- C. 15 PSI
- D. 20 PSI

When you're setting or verifying discharge pressure, you rely on the discharge gauge to reflect the true pressure at the point of delivery. The calibration gauge serves as a reference standard to check that the discharge gauge is reading correctly. Because gauges have inherent accuracy limits and can be affected by temperature, wear, and dynamic pump actions, a reasonable tolerance is allowed between the two readings. This tolerance keeps operations practical—allowing small, normal differences—while still ensuring the discharge pressure you read is trustworthy for nozzle work and friction-loss calculations. Ten PSI is the right limit because it provides enough leeway for ordinary gauge variation without letting readings become unreliable for critical pumping decisions. A tighter tolerance (like five PSI) would be unrealistically strict for most field gauges, while larger tolerances (fifteen or twenty PSI) could lead to unsafe or ineffective nozzle pressures and misjudged pump settings. If the discharge gauge reads more than about ten PSI off from the calibration gauge, you should recalibrate or investigate the gauge to restore accuracy.

8. The 5 inch hose being tested must be pressurized to what PSI?

- A. 200 PSI**
- B. 100 PSI
- C. 150 PSI
- D. 250 PSI

Hydrostatic testing involves filling the hose with water and raising the pressure to a specified level to check for leaks and weak spots before it's put into service. For a 5 inch large-diameter hose, the standard test pressure is 200 psi. This value is high enough to reveal defects and ensure the hose can handle the pressures encountered during pumping, yet within the hose's approved test rating. Pressures like 100 psi or 150 psi wouldn't sufficiently stress the hose to uncover weaknesses, while 250 psi is outside the typical test standard for this size and could risk damage. So 200 psi is the appropriate test pressure.

9. Ambulances diesel/gasoline inspection timeframe?

- A. Diesel 200 hours / Gasoline 4000 miles
- B. Diesel 150 hours / Gasoline 3000 miles
- C. Diesel 250 hours / Gasoline 5000 miles**
- D. Diesel 300 hours / Gasoline 6000 miles

Preventive maintenance for ambulances is tracked differently depending on the fuel type: diesel engines are measured by engine running time (hours), while gasoline engines are tracked by distance traveled (miles). This distinction comes from how wear accumulates in each type of engine and how the vehicles are typically used in the field. Diesel engines often run longer and under varying loads, so timing inspections by hours gives a consistent trigger for service regardless of idle time or short trips. Gasoline engines wear more predictably with miles driven, so using miles as the interval aligns maintenance with actual use. The correct interval pairing—250 hours for diesel and 5000 miles for gasoline—reflects that approach and is the standard schedule in this context. The other options propose different numbers that don't match this established convention, which is why they're not the best fit for the inspection timeframe.

10. Who must approve disposal of City or Fire Department property?

A. Fire Chief

B. Logistics Manager

C. City Manager

D. Deputy Chief

Disposing city or fire department property is controlled by the person who holds ultimate responsibility for the department's assets. The Fire Chief is in that role, so they must approve how surplus or unneeded property is disposed of. This ensures the disposal follows city asset management rules, keeps proper records, and prevents loss or improper handling. The logistics staff may handle the process and documentation, and deputies provide operational context, but the final approval rests with the Fire Chief.

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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:

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

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