

# Endeavor Emergency Equipment Location Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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** ..... 16

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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. Which of the following should be included in an emergency supply kit besides food?**
  - A. Cooking utensils**
  - B. Water purification tablets**
  - C. Portable stoves**
  - D. Camping gear**
  
- 2. What is the required reading for the gauge of the POB during preflight?**
  - A. 600 psi or greater**
  - B. 800 psi or greater**
  - C. 1000 psi or greater**
  - D. 1500 psi or greater**
  
- 3. What emergency item is located in the last overhead bin on the A/C left of the CRJ700?**
  - A. H2O Water Extinguisher**
  - B. Megaphone**
  - C. AED**
  - D. PBE**
  
- 4. What is the recommended compression rate for CPR?**
  - A. 60-80 compressions per minute**
  - B. 80-100 compressions per minute**
  - C. 100-120 compressions per minute**
  - D. 120-140 compressions per minute**
  
- 5. How often should the preflight checks for emergency equipment be performed?**
  - A. Once a week**
  - B. Before every flight**
  - C. After every flight**
  - D. Monthly**

- 6. What type of emergency might require the use of a splint?**
- A. Burns**
  - B. Fractures or suspected fractures**
  - C. Heart attacks**
  - D. Allergic reactions**
- 7. What action is required after squeezing the mask of the POB?**
- A. Secure the mask**
  - B. Detach it from the reservoir**
  - C. Attach it to the 4 LPM outlet**
  - D. Label the mask**
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a typical function of emergency equipment?**
- A. To mitigate health risks during workplace operations**
  - B. To provide recreational activities during emergencies**
  - C. To assist in first aid support for injuries**
  - D. To manage fire safety in dangerous situations**
- 9. Which personal protective equipment is essential when responding to a biological threat?**
- A. Goggles and helmets**
  - B. Gloves and masks**
  - C. Boots and overalls**
  - D. Face shields and ear protection**
- 10. What should be checked on the H2O fire extinguisher during preflight?**
- A. Copper seal intact**
  - B. Weight of the extinguisher**
  - C. Color of the label**
  - D. Time since last inspection**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Which of the following should be included in an emergency supply kit besides food?**

- A. Cooking utensils**
- B. Water purification tablets**
- C. Portable stoves**
- D. Camping gear**

In an emergency supply kit, water purification tablets are essential because they ensure access to safe drinking water, which is critical during a crisis when water sources may be contaminated or unavailable. While food is important for sustenance, clean water is vital for hydration and health. Water purification tablets allow individuals to treat potentially unsafe water, making it safe for consumption, thus safeguarding against waterborne illnesses. Including cooking utensils, portable stoves, and camping gear may be useful for some situations, but they do not address the immediate need for safe and clean drinking water, which should be a priority in any emergency preparedness plan.

**2. What is the required reading for the gauge of the POB during preflight?**

- A. 600 psi or greater**
- B. 800 psi or greater**
- C. 1000 psi or greater**
- D. 1500 psi or greater**

The required reading for the gauge of the POB (Portable Oxygen Bottle) during preflight is 1500 psi or greater. This is critical because 1500 psi ensures that there is a sufficient amount of oxygen available for emergency situations, especially in an aircraft environment where supplemental oxygen may be needed due to altitude or in the event of cabin depressurization. Maintaining this minimum pressure level helps ensure the safety and readiness of the oxygen system for passengers and crew during a flight. Having lower pressures could compromise the effectiveness of the oxygen supply, potentially putting individuals at risk if an emergency arises. The specified threshold of 1500 psi is established based on safety standards and the operational requirements of the aircraft to ensure readiness in emergencies.

**3. What emergency item is located in the last overhead bin on the A/C left of the CRJ700?**

- A. H2O Water Extinguisher**
- B. Megaphone**
- C. AED**
- D. PBE**

The correct item located in the last overhead bin on the left side of the CRJ700 is the megaphone. This is crucial for communication during an emergency situation, especially when evacuating passengers or directing them to safety. The megaphone allows the crew to project their voice over a distance, ensuring that instructions can be clearly heard even in a chaotic environment. Other emergency items are placed in various locations throughout the aircraft for specific reasons: for instance, the H2O water extinguisher is typically located near the galley or entry area for easy access in case of a fire, while the AED (Automated External Defibrillator) is often found near the front of the cabin as it is essential for addressing cardiac emergencies. The PBE (Protective Breathing Equipment) is usually stored in a more centralized location for crew access in the event of smoke or toxic fumes. Each item has a designated position that serves a specific emergency protocol, which is why identifying the correct location of the megaphone is important.

**4. What is the recommended compression rate for CPR?**

- A. 60-80 compressions per minute**
- B. 80-100 compressions per minute**
- C. 100-120 compressions per minute**
- D. 120-140 compressions per minute**

The recommended compression rate for CPR is 100-120 compressions per minute. This rate has been established based on clinical research that shows it is the most effective for maintaining adequate blood circulation to vital organs, particularly during cardiac arrest. The target range ensures enough blood flow is generated to sustain life until advanced medical help becomes available. This rate is also critical because compressions that are too slow may result in insufficient blood flow, which can lead to organ damage and decreased chances of survival. Conversely, compressions that exceed 120 per minute may reduce the quality of compressions, as rescuers can become fatigued or inefficient. Therefore, adhering to the 100-120 compressions per minute guideline not only maximizes the chances of successful resuscitation but also aligns with the latest guidelines from organizations such as the American Heart Association.

**5. How often should the preflight checks for emergency equipment be performed?**

- A. Once a week
- B. Before every flight**
- C. After every flight
- D. Monthly

The frequency of conducting preflight checks for emergency equipment is crucial for ensuring safety during flight operations. Performing these checks before every flight guarantees that all emergency equipment is in proper working order and readily accessible in case of an emergency. This standard practice allows for any issues to be identified and resolved prior to takeoff, effectively minimizing risks associated with malfunctioning or missing equipment. Adhering to this protocol reinforces safety measures and regulatory compliance within aviation operations, contributing to overall flight safety. Conducting checks at this frequency ensures both crew and passenger safety by maintaining high standards for emergency preparedness.

**6. What type of emergency might require the use of a splint?**

- A. Burns
- B. Fractures or suspected fractures**
- C. Heart attacks
- D. Allergic reactions

A splint is specifically designed to immobilize and support an injured limb or joint, making it a crucial tool in the management of fractures or suspected fractures. When a bone is broken, moving it can cause further injury, increase pain, and lead to complications, such as improper healing. By securing the affected area, a splint helps to stabilize the injury and prevent movement until medical help is available. This can also alleviate pain and reduce the risk of worsening the injury. In contrast, burns require cooling and covering of the affected area rather than immobilization. Heart attacks necessitate immediate medical response and interventions that focus on the cardiovascular system. Allergic reactions often involve respiratory issues or anaphylaxis, requiring specific antihistamine treatment or epinephrine rather than immobilization. Thus, the use of a splint is uniquely applicable to fractures or suspected fractures.

**7. What action is required after squeezing the mask of the POB?**

- A. Secure the mask**
- B. Detach it from the reservoir**
- C. Attach it to the 4 LPM outlet**
- D. Label the mask**

When using a Portable Oxygen Bottle (POB), after squeezing the mask, the appropriate action is to attach it to the 4 LPM (liters per minute) outlet. This step is crucial because the 4 LPM outlet is designed to provide the necessary flow of oxygen to the mask, ensuring that the user receives the correct amount of oxygen needed for effective respiratory support. Connecting the mask to the outlet allows the oxygen to flow directly into the mask, which the user can then inhale, enabling timely and efficient breathing assistance in an emergency situation. The other actions listed, while they may seem relevant, do not directly contribute to the immediate need for oxygen delivery in the context provided. For instance, securing the mask is important for proper fit and function but comes after ensuring that oxygen is available. Detaching from the reservoir or labeling the mask do not pertain to the immediate next action that facilitates the primary goal of providing oxygen to the user quickly and effectively.

**8. Which of the following is NOT a typical function of emergency equipment?**

- A. To mitigate health risks during workplace operations**
- B. To provide recreational activities during emergencies**
- C. To assist in first aid support for injuries**
- D. To manage fire safety in dangerous situations**

In the context of emergency equipment functions, the chosen answer highlights an important distinction. Emergency equipment is specifically designed to address health and safety needs during critical incidents, rather than for leisure activities. While options related to mitigating health risks, assisting with first aid for injuries, and managing fire safety are essential functions of emergency equipment, providing recreational activities does not align with the primary purpose of such equipment. The role of emergency equipment is to ensure safety, readiness, and effective response in high-risk situations, making recreational activities irrelevant in this context.

**9. Which personal protective equipment is essential when responding to a biological threat?**

- A. Goggles and helmets**
- B. Gloves and masks**
- C. Boots and overalls**
- D. Face shields and ear protection**

In the context of responding to a biological threat, the use of gloves and masks is critical for ensuring the safety and protection of the responder. Gloves act as a barrier between the skin and potentially infectious materials, preventing contamination and transmission of pathogens. Masks, particularly those that are rated for biological hazards, help filter out harmful particles and prevent inhalation of airborne pathogens. Together, they form a basic yet essential level of protection when dealing with biological hazards, where exposure can lead to serious health risks. Other options may provide some level of protection but do not address the specific needs associated with biological threats as effectively. For example, goggles and helmets are advantageous for physical protection but may not prevent exposure to biological agents. Similarly, boots and overalls can provide a layer of protection from contamination but would not suffice in scenarios where airborne pathogens are a serious concern. Face shields and ear protection may have their own protective roles, but they do not replace the critical need for respiratory protection and barrier gloves in situations involving biological risks. Thus, gloves and masks are the most essential PPE for this specific type of hazard.

**10. What should be checked on the H2O fire extinguisher during preflight?**

- A. Copper seal intact**
- B. Weight of the extinguisher**
- C. Color of the label**
- D. Time since last inspection**

When conducting a preflight check on an H2O fire extinguisher, verifying that the copper seal is intact is crucial. The copper seal ensures that the extinguisher has not been tampered with and is still in a usable condition. If the seal is broken, it may indicate that the extinguisher has been discharged or might not function correctly in an emergency. Ensuring an unbroken seal is vital for safety, as it gives the operator confidence that the extinguisher is ready for use when needed. The integrity of the copper seal is a common industry practice to assess both the functionality and reliability of fire extinguishers before flight operations. Thus, checking the integrity of the seal aligns with best practices in fire safety equipment maintenance.

## 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](mailto: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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