

FDNY S-13 STANDPIPE CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS 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. Who is responsible for safety precautions when a fire protection system is out of service?**
 - A. Building tenants
 - B. The fire department
 - C. The impairment coordinator designated by the building owner
 - D. The facility manager

- 2. What does a standpipe system primarily serve to support?**
 - A. Fire control and suppression
 - B. Air circulation
 - C. Construction safety
 - D. Building aesthetics

- 3. What is the role of labeled equipment?**
 - A. To indicate it is broken
 - B. To show compliance with standards and performance
 - C. To provide decoration
 - D. To mark equipment for future disposal

- 4. What is the term used to describe the measurement of system pressure when there is no flow of water?**
 - A. Dynamic Pressure
 - B. Static Pressure
 - C. Residual Pressure
 - D. Flow Pressure

- 5. What is the flow rate requirement for Class I standpipes?**
 - A. A minimum of 100 gallons per minute (GPM)
 - B. A minimum of 200 gallons per minute (GPM)
 - C. A minimum of 250 gallons per minute (GPM)
 - D. A minimum of 300 gallons per minute (GPM)

- 6. Which term describes a hose that is readily available for use at an incident?**
- A. On Hold
 - B. In Use
 - C. In Service
 - D. In Storage
- 7. What is a major consequence of a malfunctioning standpipe system?**
- A. Increased maintenance costs
 - B. Delayed firefighting response and increased fire damage
 - C. Improved fire safety compliance
 - D. More frequent inspections from the fire department
- 8. What should be checked during routine standpipe system inspections?**
- A. Fire extinguishers' certification dates
 - B. Visible leaks, damage, and operational readiness
 - C. Types of hoses available in the building
 - D. The number of fire drills conducted
- 9. What is the purpose of an auxiliary water supply in a standpipe system?**
- A. To provide a primary water source
 - B. To supplement the standpipe and/or sprinkler system
 - C. To replace the fire department connection
 - D. To control the water flow in the system
- 10. What kind of hose is typically used by building occupants during early fire response?**
- A. Occupant Use Hose
 - B. High-pressure Hose
 - C. Unlined Hose
 - D. Composite Hose

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who is responsible for safety precautions when a fire protection system is out of service?

- A. Building tenants
- B. The fire department
- C. The impairment coordinator designated by the building owner**
- D. The facility manager

The designated impairment coordinator plays a critical role in managing safety precautions when a fire protection system is out of service. This individual is typically appointed by the building owner and is responsible for monitoring the situation and implementing safety measures to mitigate risks during the impairment period. Their duties include coordinating communication, overseeing any temporary protection measures, and ensuring that all relevant parties, including tenants and emergency services, are informed about the impaired status of the system. While building tenants, the fire department, and facility managers all have roles in safety, they do not hold the specific responsibility assigned to the impairment coordinator. Tenants may be expected to follow safety protocols as aware occupants but do not have the authority to manage or coordinate safety plans. The fire department's responsibilities primarily come into play in response to emergencies, rather than in ongoing system management. Facility managers might assist in operational aspects, but the impairment coordinator is specifically tasked with overseeing fire protection system impairments, ensuring proper procedures are followed to protect lives and property during such times.

2. What does a standpipe system primarily serve to support?

- A. Fire control and suppression**
- B. Air circulation
- C. Construction safety
- D. Building aesthetics

A standpipe system is primarily designed to support fire control and suppression. These systems provide firefighters with a reliable means of accessing water quickly and efficiently during a fire emergency. The standpipe consists of a network of pipes installed within a building, allowing for the direct connection of hoses at various points throughout the structure. This enables firefighters to combat fires promptly in areas that may be difficult to reach otherwise. The primary function of a standpipe system is to ensure that there is an adequate water supply available at strategic locations within a building, especially in high-rise structures where traditional fire-fighting methods may be less effective. By providing a direct water source, standpipes significantly enhance the ability to control and extinguish fires quickly, thereby reducing potential damage and increasing safety for both occupants and emergency responders. The other choices do not align with the main purpose of a standpipe system. Air circulation relates more to ventilation systems, construction safety typically involves structural and worker safety measures, and building aesthetics refers to the visual design and appeal of the construction, none of which pertain to the function of a fire suppression system.

3. What is the role of labeled equipment?

- A. To indicate it is broken
- B. To show compliance with standards and performance**
- C. To provide decoration
- D. To mark equipment for future disposal

Labeled equipment plays a crucial role in demonstrating compliance with safety standards and performance requirements. Such labels serve as a confirmation that the equipment has been tested and meets the necessary regulations set forth by relevant authorities. This compliance is essential, especially in emergency situations where equipment reliability can impact safety and response effectiveness. Labels often contain important information about the equipment's specifications, maintenance requirements, and operational limits. These details help ensure all personnel are aware of the equipment's capabilities and responsibilities regarding its use and upkeep. This practice is vital in maintaining safety protocols in various settings, particularly in environments where standpipes and firefighting equipment are utilized. It's important to recognize that while labeling may involve various types of information, its primary purpose is to assure users and regulatory bodies that the equipment functions as intended and adheres to specific safety standards. This is a key factor in maintaining preparedness and safety in emergency response situations.

4. What is the term used to describe the measurement of system pressure when there is no flow of water?

- A. Dynamic Pressure
- B. Static Pressure**
- C. Residual Pressure
- D. Flow Pressure

The term that describes the measurement of system pressure when there is no flow of water is static pressure. Static pressure is a crucial concept in standpipe systems because it reflects the potential pressure available in the system when it is at rest. This measurement is important for assessing the system's capability to deliver water and is typically taken in the absence of any water flow. Understanding static pressure helps in ensuring that the system can deliver the necessary pressure to fight fires when needed. It serves as a baseline for evaluating system performance and determining the adequacy of the water supply. Dynamic pressure, on the other hand, refers to the pressure in the system when water is flowing, while residual pressure is the pressure remaining in a system during flow conditions. Flow pressure describes the pressure measurement during active water discharge and does not apply when there is no flow. Therefore, static pressure is the correct term to use in this context.

5. What is the flow rate requirement for Class I standpipes?

- A. A minimum of 100 gallons per minute (GPM)
- B. A minimum of 200 gallons per minute (GPM)
- C. A minimum of 250 gallons per minute (GPM)**
- D. A minimum of 300 gallons per minute (GPM)

The flow rate requirement for Class I standpipes is a minimum of 250 gallons per minute (GPM). This requirement is established to ensure that sufficient water is available for firefighting operations, particularly for trained firefighting personnel who may utilize the standpipe systems. Class I standpipes are typically found in commercial and high-rise buildings, designed to provide a reliable water supply for fire department connections, ensuring firefighters can effectively combat fires in multi-story buildings. The specified flow rate of 250 GPM ensures that firefighters have an adequate volume of water to suppress flames and protect property and lives during emergency situations. Understanding this flow rate is crucial for anyone involved with fire safety and emergency response, as it helps maintain the effectiveness of standpipe systems in various building types, aligning with fire safety codes and regulations.

6. Which term describes a hose that is readily available for use at an incident?

- A. On Hold
- B. In Use
- C. In Service**
- D. In Storage

The term "In Service" refers to a hose that is readily available for use at an incident. This designation indicates that the hose is operational, has been properly maintained, and is positioned in a way that it can be deployed promptly in the event of a fire or emergency. When a hose is classified as "In Service," it signifies that it meets the necessary standards for firefighting and is accessible to firefighters responding to an emergency. This is critical, as it ensures that the firefighting team has the equipment needed to combat a fire effectively and efficiently. In contrast, a hose that is "On Hold" might suggest it is temporarily out of use, perhaps due to maintenance or operational requirements. "In Use" indicates that the hose is currently engaged in firefighting operations, while "In Storage" denotes that the hose is not in use and is kept in a designated area until needed. Each of these terms plays a significant role in the management and deployment of fire hose resources during an incident, but "In Service" specifically identifies the hose's readiness for immediate action.

7. What is a major consequence of a malfunctioning standpipe system?

- A. Increased maintenance costs
- B. Delayed firefighting response and increased fire damage**
- C. Improved fire safety compliance
- D. More frequent inspections from the fire department

A major consequence of a malfunctioning standpipe system is the delayed firefighting response and increased fire damage. Standpipe systems are essential components of a building's fire protection system, designed to provide firefighters with a reliable source of water to combat fires. When these systems malfunction, it can result in inadequate water supply or poor water pressure, severely hindering firefighters' ability to effectively extinguish a fire. This delay not only prolongs the time it takes to bring a fire under control but can also lead to more extensive structural damage, increased risk of injury to both firefighters and building occupants, and potentially greater loss of life. Without the necessary water supply readily available, the overall effectiveness and efficiency of fire response are significantly compromised, which is why option B accurately identifies the serious implications of a malfunctioning standpipe system. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the primary consequences associated with standpipe system failures. Increased maintenance costs, while relevant, are more of a logistical concern rather than an immediate consequence of system failure during a fire emergency. Improved fire safety compliance is not a result of a malfunctioning system, and while more frequent inspections may occur in the wake of identified issues, they do not address the immediate dangers posed by a malfunctioning system during

8. What should be checked during routine standpipe system inspections?

- A. Fire extinguishers' certification dates
- B. Visible leaks, damage, and operational readiness**
- C. Types of hoses available in the building
- D. The number of fire drills conducted

During routine standpipe system inspections, it is crucial to check for visible leaks, signs of damage, and overall operational readiness of the system. This involves a thorough examination of all components, including pipes, valves, and fittings, to ensure that they are not compromised in any way that could hinder their performance in an emergency. Any leaks can lead to a loss of pressure or water, making the standpipe ineffective when it is most needed. Similarly, physical damage could result in system failure, which could put lives at risk and exacerbate fire emergencies. Ensuring that the system is operational means checking that all valves can be opened, and that water flow is adequate. Other options, while important in the context of overall fire safety management, are not directly related to the routine inspection of the standpipe system itself. Checking fire extinguishers' certification dates relates to different fire safety equipment, while verifying types of hoses available and counting fire drills focuses on different aspects of fire preparedness rather than the standpipe system's functionality. Therefore, the focus should be specifically on the condition and performance of the standpipe system during these inspections.

9. What is the purpose of an auxiliary water supply in a standpipe system?

- A. To provide a primary water source
- B. To supplement the standpipe and/or sprinkler system**
- C. To replace the fire department connection
- D. To control the water flow in the system

The purpose of an auxiliary water supply in a standpipe system is to supplement the standpipe and/or sprinkler system. An auxiliary water supply provides additional water volume and pressure that may be required during a fire emergency when the primary water source may not be adequate. In high-rise buildings or during large-scale fires, the demand for water can exceed what the standpipe system is designed to deliver on its own. By having this supplemental supply, firefighters can ensure they have the necessary resources to effectively combat the fire and protect lives and property. Choosing another option would not align with the intended function of the auxiliary water supply. For instance, it does not serve as the primary water source since the standpipe system is generally designed to operate with a primary source of water. Additionally, while the fire department connection may assist in bringing additional water into the system, the auxiliary water supply itself is not meant to replace it. Controlling water flow is more about the design of the system rather than the specific role of an auxiliary supply. Thus, the key function of an auxiliary supply is its role in enhancing the performance of existing fire protection systems during emergencies.

10. What kind of hose is typically used by building occupants during early fire response?

- A. Occupant Use Hose**
- B. High-pressure Hose
- C. Unlined Hose
- D. Composite Hose

The type of hose typically used by building occupants during early fire response is known as the Occupant Use Hose. This hose is specifically designed for use by individuals who may not have extensive training in firefighting, providing them with a means to combat small fires before professional help arrives. The occupant use hose is typically lightweight, easy to handle, and often comes with straightforward instructions, making it accessible for the average person to operate. In a building fire scenario, the occupant use hose allows individuals to take immediate action, potentially containing or extinguishing a fire in its early stages. This proactive approach can be crucial in minimizing damage and ensuring safety until firefighters arrive. High-pressure hoses are generally not suitable for general occupant use, as they are designed for more advanced firefighting operations. Unlined hoses and composite hoses may also have specific applications, but they do not cater primarily to the needs and capabilities of building occupants responding to an emergency. Hence, the occupant use hose stands out as the most appropriate choice for individuals in a fire situation.

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://fdnys13standpipefitness.examzify.com>

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

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