

MINNESOTA JOURNEYMAN SPRINKLER FITTER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. A fire pump must be dedicated to what type of service?**
 - A. General water supply
 - B. Fire protection service
 - C. Industrial processes
 - D. Construction activities
- 2. In designing a bathroom with a fire sprinkler system, what is the required square footage to be covered?**
 - A. 100 square ft
 - B. 150 square ft
 - C. 200 square ft
 - D. 250 square ft
- 3. What is the minimum number of manual and automatic starts required during fire pump acceptance testing?**
 - A. Four
 - B. Six
 - C. Eight
 - D. Ten
- 4. How often should private fire hydrants be inspected?**
 - A. Monthly
 - B. Quarterly
 - C. Annually
 - D. After each use
- 5. According to NFPA 25, dry-type sprinklers must be tested after an initial period of how many years of service?**
 - A. 20 years
 - B. 15 years
 - C. 10 years
 - D. 5 years

6. If a sample size of 50-year standard response sprinklers is sent off for testing and passed in 2020, what year would they need to be tested again?
- A. 2030
 - B. 2040
 - C. 2025
 - D. 2070
7. What is the replacement or testing interval for quick response sprinklers?
- A. 20 years
 - B. 50 years
 - C. 10 years
 - D. 75 years
8. In the context of fire protection systems, what does NFPA stand for?
- A. National Fire Protection Agency
 - B. National Fire Prevention Association
 - C. National Fire Protection Association
 - D. National Fire Prevention Agency
9. What does the term "feed main" refer to in a sprinkler system?
- A. A main supply line from the riser
 - B. A line for transferring water to a storage tank
 - C. A vertical pipe for sprinkler heads
 - D. A horizontal distribution pipe
10. What is the primary purpose of a jockey pump in a fire suppression system?
- A. To increase water flow to the sprinkler system
 - B. To maintain pressure in the system
 - C. To automatically activate the main pump
 - D. To provide backup power to the system

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A fire pump must be dedicated to what type of service?

- A. General water supply
- B. Fire protection service**
- C. Industrial processes
- D. Construction activities

A fire pump must be dedicated to fire protection service because its primary function is to supply water at the necessary pressure and flow rate to extinguish fires. Fire pumps are specifically designed and installed for this critical purpose, ensuring that in the event of a fire, there is an immediate and reliable source of water available to protect lives and property. Using the fire pump solely for fire protection avoids any risk of contamination or misuse in general water supply or other applications, which could compromise its reliability and performance during an emergency. Additionally, dedicating the pump to fire protection aligns with safety codes and regulations that mandate specific requirements for fire safety equipment, thereby ensuring compliance with local standards. The other service types mentioned, such as general water supply, industrial processes, or construction activities, do not ensure the same level of readiness and prioritization for firefighting, which could dilute the effectiveness and reliability of the pump when it is needed most. Hence, the focus on fire protection service is paramount in maintaining the integrity and functionality of the fire protection systems.

2. In designing a bathroom with a fire sprinkler system, what is the required square footage to be covered?

- A. 100 square ft
- B. 150 square ft**
- C. 200 square ft
- D. 250 square ft

The required square footage to be covered by a fire sprinkler system in a bathroom is 150 square feet. This standard is aligned with fire protection regulations typically set forth in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guidelines and local building codes, which aim to ensure effective fire suppression in residential settings, particularly in areas where there may be an increased risk of fire hazards, such as bathrooms. In practice, ensuring that a bathroom covers this square footage ensures that the sprinkler system is adequately designed to accommodate potential fire incidents, providing optimal protection for that space. If the area were smaller, it wouldn't be necessary to cover as much space, and larger areas would require additional considerations for the layout of the system or additional sprinklers, depending on the design health standards that apply. Therefore, the 150 square feet standard is critical to balance effective fire prevention and system efficiency.

3. What is the minimum number of manual and automatic starts required during fire pump acceptance testing?

- A. Four
- B. Six**
- C. Eight
- D. Ten

The minimum number of manual and automatic starts required during fire pump acceptance testing is six. This requirement is specified to ensure that the fire pump system functions reliably in both automatic and manual modes under different conditions. Conducting six starts allows for a comprehensive assessment of the pump's operational capabilities, responsiveness, and reliability. In particular, this testing verifies that the pump can start successfully on demand and that it functions properly with its controls and sensors. Additionally, performing multiple tests helps identify any potential issues in the pump mechanism, wiring, and control panel, ensuring that the system meets the necessary safety and operational standards before it is put into service. This thorough testing is critical for confirming that the fire protection system is ready to handle emergencies effectively, thereby safeguarding property and lives.

4. How often should private fire hydrants be inspected?

- A. Monthly
- B. Quarterly
- C. Annually**
- D. After each use

Private fire hydrants should be inspected annually to ensure they are in proper working condition. Regular inspections help identify issues such as leaks, corrosion, and mechanical failures that could hinder the hydrant's performance during an emergency. The annual inspection ensures compliance with safety regulations and local ordinances, which can mandate this frequency to maintain fire safety standards. While more frequent inspections, such as monthly or quarterly, might seem beneficial for maintaining readiness, they are generally not required unless specified by local fire codes. Annual inspections strike a balance between thoroughness and practicality, allowing enough time to address potential maintenance needs without overburdening the property owner. After each use is primarily relevant for hydrants that are actually used in an emergency, which might require checks for functionality but does not provide a comprehensive preventive maintenance strategy.

5. According to NFPA 25, dry-type sprinklers must be tested after an initial period of how many years of service?

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

According to NFPA 25, dry-type sprinklers must be tested after an initial period of 10 years of service. This requirement is in place to ensure that the sprinklers remain functional and effective in case of a fire. Testing at this interval helps identify any issues such as corrosion or mechanical failure that could compromise the sprinkler system's performance. The reason for setting the interval at 10 years reflects the understanding of the materials used in the construction of dry-type sprinklers and the potential for deterioration over time. Regular testing can help maintain the integrity of the fire protection system, ensuring safety for occupants in the building. After this initial test, ongoing maintenance and testing should follow the guidelines specified in NFPA 25 to ensure continued compliance and safety.

6. If a sample size of 50-year standard response sprinklers is sent off for testing and passed in 2020, what year would they need to be tested again?

- A. 2030**
- B. 2040
- C. 2025
- D. 2070

The correct answer indicates that after passing the initial test in 2020, the 50-year standard response sprinklers would need to undergo their next test in 2030. This aligns with the requirement that products like sprinklers need to be re-evaluated every 10 years after they've been initially tested. In this case, since the sprinklers were tested and passed in 2020, the logical schedule for their next testing would be 10 years after that initial test. Thus, the next test date would indeed be 2030, complying with the standard practice ensuring ongoing reliability and safety of the equipment over time.

7. What is the replacement or testing interval for quick response sprinklers?

- A. 20 years**
- B. 50 years
- C. 10 years
- D. 75 years

Quick response sprinklers are designed to activate more quickly than standard sprinklers, providing an earlier response to heat and potential fire situations. The replacement or testing interval for these sprinklers is set to ensure their functionality and reliability over time. The industry standard recognizes that quick response sprinklers should be tested or replaced every 20 years to ensure they remain effective and operate correctly when needed. This 20-year interval is based on the understanding of the materials and mechanisms used in the design of quick response sprinklers, which may degrade or become less reliable over an extended period. Regular testing and potential replacement help to avoid failures in critical situations, thereby enhancing the safety and effectiveness of fire protection systems.

8. In the context of fire protection systems, what does NFPA stand for?

- A. National Fire Protection Agency
- B. National Fire Prevention Association
- C. National Fire Protection Association**
- D. National Fire Prevention Agency

The correct answer is "National Fire Protection Association." This organization is a globally recognized entity that develops and publishes codes and standards aimed at minimizing the risk of fire and ensuring safety in fire protection systems. The NFPA plays a crucial role in promoting fire safety through education, research, and outreach, as well as developing regulations that govern fire protection practices across various sectors, including residential, industrial, and commercial environments. The name "National Fire Protection Association" accurately reflects the organization's mission to advocate for fire safety and prevention, distinguishing it from similar entities that may focus solely on prevention or have different regulatory roles. Understanding this acronym is essential for professionals in the field of fire protection, as it helps ensure compliance with established safety standards and guidelines that affect the design and implementation of sprinkler systems and other fire protection measures.

9. What does the term "feed main" refer to in a sprinkler system?

- A. A main supply line from the riser**
- B. A line for transferring water to a storage tank
- C. A vertical pipe for sprinkler heads
- D. A horizontal distribution pipe

The term "feed main" specifically refers to the main supply line that originates from the riser and is responsible for distributing water to various parts of the sprinkler system. This is a critical component in ensuring that water reaches all areas where sprinkler heads are located, providing the necessary coverage for fire protection. The feed main is designed to maintain adequate pressure and flow to supply multiple branches or laterals extending to the individual sprinkler heads. In the context of fire protection systems, having a reliable feed main is essential since it ensures that the system can perform effectively in the event of a fire. This line plays a fundamental role in the overall architecture of the sprinkler system, working in conjunction with other components such as branch lines and control valves. Understanding the significance of the feed main is vital for professionals in the sprinkler fitting field, as it influences system design, installation, and maintenance practices.

10. What is the primary purpose of a jockey pump in a fire suppression system?

- A. To increase water flow to the sprinkler system
- B. To maintain pressure in the system**
- C. To automatically activate the main pump
- D. To provide backup power to the system

The primary purpose of a jockey pump in a fire suppression system is to maintain pressure in the system. A jockey pump, which is typically a small, automatic pump, operates to keep the pressure within the fire protection piping at the required level without the need for constant activation of the main fire pump. By maintaining the pressure, the jockey pump mitigates issues such as water hammer and ensures that the system remains ready for immediate activation in case of a fire event. When the system pressure drops due to minor leaks or usage of water, the jockey pump automatically engages to restore the pressure to the set point. This functionality is crucial for ensuring that the fire protection system is reliable and responsive when needed. Other options, while they may seem relevant to various functions in a sprinkler system, do not define the jockey pump's role as accurately. For example, increasing water flow or providing backup power is not the main focus of a jockey pump, nor is it designed specifically to activate the main pump automatically. The jockey pump's primary function distinctly centers around pressure maintenance, making it an essential component in the operational readiness of fire suppression systems.

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://mnsprinklerfitter.examzify.com>

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

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