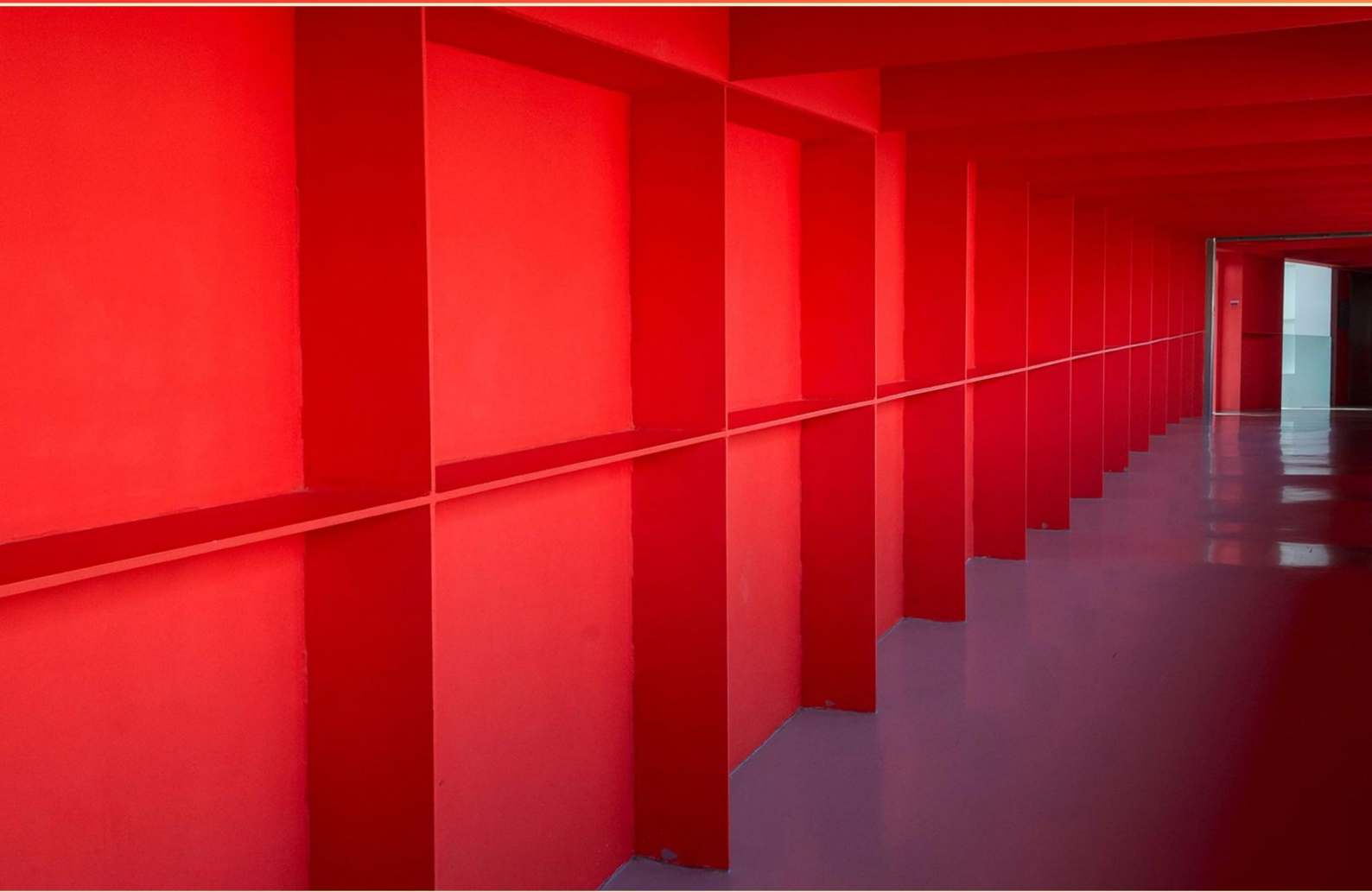


NFPA-99 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 is a requirement when non-certified personnel install medical gas and vacuum systems?**
 - A. An inspector certified to ASSE 6020 must be present
 - B. The installer must work independently
 - C. The installation is allowable without oversight
 - D. Any personnel can perform the installation without certification
- 2. In systems where compressors separate the oil containing section from the compression chamber, which substances must be monitored?**
 - A. Gaseous hydrocarbons
 - B. High temperature
 - C. Liquid hydrocarbons
 - D. Both A and B
- 3. Why is it important to have a certified inspector present during an installation?**
 - A. To finalize the project on time
 - B. To ensure compliance with safety standards
 - C. To perform necessary repair work
 - D. To assist in material selection
- 4. What is a requirement for each medical gas station inlet?**
 - A. A secondary demand valve
 - B. A primary valve
 - C. A main vacuum line
 - D. A backup oxygen supply
- 5. Where are riser valves typically located?**
 - A. Adjacent to the main riser downstream of any zone valve.
 - B. Anywhere in the lateral branches of the piping system.
 - C. In the mainline adjacent to the base of the riser.
 - D. In the riser adjacent to the mainline.

- 6. What is the minimum clearance required around an emergency oxygen service connection (ESOC) during installation?**
- A. 1 foot.
 - B. 3 feet.
 - C. 5 feet.
 - D. 1-1/2 times the width of the auxiliary.
- 7. Under what condition may wooden racks for cylinder storage be permitted?**
- A. The wooden must be painted
 - B. They are permitted with no set conditions
 - C. They must be located in an area with fire suppression system
 - D. Wooden racks are no longer permitted
- 8. What type of adapters must be used when testing outlets and inlets?**
- A. Changeable outlet/inlet adapters.
 - B. Gas specific adapters described by the manufacturer.
 - C. Miscellaneous fittings as required.
 - D. O rings/seals.
- 9. What source is prohibited for powering a venturi of a WAGD system?**
- A. Inert gas
 - B. Instrument air
 - C. Medical air
 - D. Water
- 10. When can an existing medical gas system continue to be used despite not being in strict compliance?**
- A. If it is deemed not a significant hazard to life by the authority having jurisdiction
 - B. If the chief administrator of the facility approves it
 - C. If proper signage is posted only
 - D. If no complaints have been raised

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is a requirement when non-certified personnel install medical gas and vacuum systems?

- A. An inspector certified to ASSE 6020 must be present**
- B. The installer must work independently
- C. The installation is allowable without oversight
- D. Any personnel can perform the installation without certification

The requirement that an inspector certified to ASSE 6020 must be present during the installation of medical gas and vacuum systems is crucial to ensure safety and compliance with regulatory standards. ASSE 6020 certification specifically pertains to the qualifications necessary for personnel involved in the installation, maintenance, and repair of these specialized systems, which are essential for patient care in healthcare facilities. Having a certified inspector present guarantees that the installation adheres to the strict guidelines set forth by safety codes and standards, such as those found in NFPA 99. This oversight helps prevent potential risks associated with improper installation, which can lead to serious safety hazards affecting patients and healthcare staff. In contrast, the other options either suggest a lack of necessary oversight or imply that unqualified personnel can perform critical installations. These alternatives do not align with the best practices and safety standards required for medical gas systems, reinforcing why the presence of a certified inspector is a non-negotiable aspect of the installation process.

2. In systems where compressors separate the oil containing section from the compression chamber, which substances must be monitored?

- A. Gaseous hydrocarbons
- B. High temperature
- C. Liquid hydrocarbons**
- D. Both A and B

In systems where compressors separate the oil containing section from the compression chamber, monitoring the presence of liquid hydrocarbons is crucial. Liquid hydrocarbons can contaminate the compressed gas, potentially leading to hazardous situations or equipment malfunction. The oil used in the compressor can break down or leak into the gas stream, creating a risk of fires or other safety issues. Monitoring for liquid hydrocarbons ensures that any leaks or excess oil in the compression chamber are detected early. This scrutiny is vital for maintaining compliance with safety standards and protecting both equipment integrity and personnel safety. Gaseous hydrocarbons and high temperature are indeed important parameters to monitor in certain contexts. However, in this specific scenario, they do not address the direct concern of liquid hydrocarbons contaminating the compressed gas. Thus, the focus on liquid hydrocarbons is most pertinent for ensuring system safety and reliability in the context of the separation mentioned in the question.

3. Why is it important to have a certified inspector present during an installation?

- A. To finalize the project on time
- B. To ensure compliance with safety standards**
- C. To perform necessary repair work
- D. To assist in material selection

Having a certified inspector present during an installation is crucial to ensure compliance with safety standards. This role is essential because the inspector is trained and knowledgeable in relevant codes and regulations, such as those outlined in NFPA-99. Their expertise allows them to identify potential safety hazards and ensure that the installation adheres to the required specifications for safety and performance. This compliance is vital not only for the safety of the facility and its occupants but also to avoid future liabilities. Non-compliance can lead to serious consequences, including facility closures, costly retrofitting, or even accidents that could harm patients or staff. Therefore, the presence of a certified inspector helps to guarantee that all safety measures are properly implemented, which is a fundamental requirement within healthcare environments.

4. What is a requirement for each medical gas station inlet?

- A. A secondary demand valve
- B. A primary valve
- C. A main vacuum line**
- D. A backup oxygen supply

The requirement for each medical gas station inlet is the presence of a main vacuum line. Medical gas systems are designed to ensure that the medical gases can be safely delivered and that the overall systems remain operational even under varying conditions. A main vacuum line is essential for the removal of any contaminants and for maintaining negative pressure in certain applications, particularly in the case of suction systems used in medical settings. This functionality is critical as it aids in the prevention of backflow of contaminated air into the medical gas supply lines, ensuring patient safety. In environments such as surgical theaters and intensive care units, the ability to effectively manage gases and maintain a sanitary environment is paramount, and a main vacuum line plays a crucial role in achieving this. For clarity, the other options focus on components that, while essential in their own right, do not pertain specifically to a requirement for each medical gas station inlet. A primary valve is important for controlling the flow of gas but is typically integrated into the larger system rather than being a staunch requirement for each inlet. Similarly, a secondary demand valve and a backup oxygen supply are beneficial in particular scenarios but are not mandatory for every medical gas station inlet across the board.

5. Where are riser valves typically located?

- A. Adjacent to the main riser downstream of any zone valve.
- B. Anywhere in the lateral branches of the piping system.
- C. In the mainline adjacent to the base of the riser.
- D. In the riser adjacent to the mainline.**

Riser valves are typically located in the riser adjacent to the mainline to ensure proper access for maintenance and operation, as well as to facilitate the management of fire protection systems. This positioning allows for effective control of water flows and ensures that the riser system can be isolated if necessary, without affecting the overall integrity of the system. Locating riser valves here helps to optimize the responsiveness of the fire protection system during an emergency situation. It provides a quick way to manage water supply within the vertical piping structure, ensuring that any fire suppression needs can be addressed promptly. Other locations provided in the options may not offer the same advantages. For example, positioning valves downstream of any zone valve may lead to complications in isolating sections of the system, while placing them in lateral branches could hinder the ability to manage flows effectively across the mainline system. Thus, the chosen placement maximizes operational efficiency and safety.

6. What is the minimum clearance required around an emergency oxygen service connection (ESOC) during installation?

- A. 1 foot.
- B. 3 feet.**
- C. 5 feet.
- D. 1-1/2 times the width of the auxiliary.

The minimum clearance required around an emergency oxygen service connection (ESOC) during installation is three feet. This clear space is essential to ensure safe access to the service connections in emergency situations. Adequate clearance facilitates easy identification and operation of the ESOC, which is crucial during a medical emergency where reliable access to oxygen is needed quickly. In addition, this clearance helps prevent any potential obstruction that could arise from equipment or personnel, contributing to a safer environment. Following this guideline aligns with safety codes and practices outlined in NFPA 99, which prioritize the health and safety of both patients and healthcare providers.

7. Under what condition may wooden racks for cylinder storage be permitted?

- A. The wooden must be painted
- B. They are permitted with no set conditions
- C. They must be located in an area with fire suppression system
- D. Wooden racks are no longer permitted**

Wooden racks for cylinder storage are no longer permitted primarily due to safety concerns related to fire hazards. Wood is a combustible material, and in environments where gases are stored — such as medical or industrial gases — the risk of a fire can significantly increase if wooden structures are involved. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards emphasize the importance of minimizing risks associated with fire and ensure that cylinder storage areas are constructed in a way that enhances safety. This is why the move towards non-combustible materials for racks in storage areas has been implemented, as it aligns with creating safer environments for both personnel and property. Therefore, the statement that wooden racks are no longer permitted reflects an adherence to modern safety standards aimed at preventing incidents related to fire hazards in cylinder storage.

8. What type of adapters must be used when testing outlets and inlets?

- A. Changeable outlet/inlet adapters.
- B. Gas specific adapters described by the manufacturer.**
- C. Miscellaneous fittings as required.
- D. O rings/seals.

Using gas-specific adapters, as described by the manufacturer, is essential when testing outlets and inlets because these adapters are designed to ensure that the correct type of gas is used for testing and that there are no compatibility issues. Each type of medical gas has unique properties and components, which can only be safely interfaced with compatible equipment. These adapters help maintain accurate testing conditions and prevent potential leaks or hazardous situations that could arise from using incorrect or generic fittings. Additionally, following the manufacturer's specifications ensures compliance with safety and operational standards, which is crucial in medical environments where the well-being of patients depends on the integrity of gas systems.

9. What source is prohibited for powering a venturi of a WAGD system?

- A. Inert gas
- B. Instrument air
- C. Medical air**
- D. Water

In a Waste Anesthetic Gas Disposal (WAGD) system, it is essential to ensure that only suitable and safe sources are used for powering the system to maintain the integrity and intended function of the medical gases involved. Medical air, specifically, is intended for use in applications requiring breathable air for patients, such as for respiratory support or during anesthesia. Using medical air to power a venturi in a WAGD system could create a risk of contamination and potential backflow of waste anesthetic gases into the medical air supply, which could endanger patients and the effectiveness of medical care. The other sources listed, such as inert gas and instrument air, may not carry the same risks because they do not directly interact with patient respiratory systems in a clinical context. Water is also not appropriate for this application, but concerns around backflow and contamination are more pronounced with medical gases specifically designed for patient use. Thus, the prohibition against using medical air as a power source in a WAGD system stems from the need to protect patients from exposure to anesthetic agents that should not enter the medical air lines or be present in an environment that provides air for breathing.

10. When can an existing medical gas system continue to be used despite not being in strict compliance?

- A. If it is deemed not a significant hazard to life by the authority having jurisdiction**
- B. If the chief administrator of the facility approves it
- C. If proper signage is posted only
- D. If no complaints have been raised

An existing medical gas system can continue to be used despite not being in strict compliance when it is deemed not a significant hazard to life by the authority having jurisdiction. This standard is crucial because it ensures that patient safety remains the top priority. The authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) is responsible for enforcing safety regulations and standards to minimize risks associated with medical gas systems. If the AHJ assesses that the system, despite its non-compliance, does not pose a considerable risk to life and health, it may allow continued use under specified conditions. The other options do not provide sufficient justification for the continued use of a non-compliant medical gas system. The chief administrator's approval might indicate a level of management support, but it does not replace the need for a safety assessment by the AHJ. Simply posting proper signage might inform users of potential hazards but doesn't address the underlying compliance issues, and basing continuation solely on the absence of complaints does not ensure that the system is safe to use. Therefore, the assessment by the AHJ is the basis for allowing continued operation, emphasizing safety and regulation adherence.

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://nfpa-99.examzify.com>

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

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