

# OHIO SPRINKLER TECHNICIAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

**STUDY GUIDE**



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE  
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://ohiosprinklertechnician.examzify.com>



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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. Sprinkler heads must comply with what requirements in corrosive environments?**
  - A. Only the design must comply
  - B. Only the manufacturer must be certified
  - C. They must be corrosion resistant and listed
  - D. No specific requirements are necessary
- 2. What is the minimum required spacing between sprinklers as measured in plain view?**
  - A. 6 feet
  - B. 8 feet
  - C. 10 feet
  - D. 12 feet
- 3. What two codes should be followed for maintaining a water-based extinguisher system in a building?**
  - A. Ohio Fire Code and EPA regulations
  - B. Ohio Fire Code and NFPA 10
  - C. Ohio Fire Code and NFPA 25
  - D. Local Building Code and NFPA 25
- 4. What does the term "K-factor" refer to in sprinkler design?**
  - A. The flow rate of the system
  - B. The area coverage of a sprinkler head
  - C. The discharge coefficient of a sprinkler head
  - D. The installation angle of the sprinkler
- 5. Are standpipes required in underground buildings due to the ease of advancing hose lines down stairwells?**
  - A. No, they are required
  - B. Yes, they are not required
  - C. Only if the building exceeds a certain height
  - D. Only in older buildings

- 6. What kind of testing is required for a newly installed sprinkler system?**
- A. Pressure testing
  - B. Hydrostatic testing
  - C. Smoke testing
  - D. Electrical testing
- 7. How many spare sprinklers are required for systems containing between 300 to 1,000 sprinklers?**
- A. No less than 10 sprinklers
  - B. No less than 15 sprinklers
  - C. No less than 12 sprinklers
  - D. No less than 20 sprinklers
- 8. How often should a main drain test be conducted at each water-based fire protection system riser?**
- A. Monthly
  - B. Quarterly
  - C. Annually
  - D. Bi-Annually
- 9. In order to comply with code, what is the maximum distance of unsupported hose fittings in fire protection systems?**
- A. 4 feet
  - B. 5 feet
  - C. 6 feet
  - D. 7 feet
- 10. What are devices called that supervise the operative condition of automatic sprinkler systems?**
- A. Control panels
  - B. Supervisory devices
  - C. Monitoring systems
  - D. Control systems

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Sprinkler heads must comply with what requirements in corrosive environments?**

- A. Only the design must comply
- B. Only the manufacturer must be certified
- C. They must be corrosion resistant and listed**
- D. No specific requirements are necessary

*In corrosive environments, it is essential for sprinkler heads to be corrosion resistant and listed to ensure their effectiveness and longevity. Corrosion can significantly compromise the integrity of materials used in sprinkler heads, leading to failures that can result in inadequate fire suppression or maintenance issues. The requirement for them to be listed means that they have been tested and evaluated under specific standards for reliability and safety. Using corrosion-resistant materials also helps in maintaining the functionality of the sprinkler system over time, particularly in environments where chemicals or high humidity can lead to quicker deterioration of standard materials. This adherence to specific standards and the use of appropriately designed components not only enhances safety but also ensures compliance with relevant codes and regulations, which are critical in fire protection systems.*

**2. What is the minimum required spacing between sprinklers as measured in plain view?**

- A. 6 feet
- B. 8 feet**
- C. 10 feet
- D. 12 feet

*The minimum required spacing between sprinklers, as measured in plain view, is 8 feet. This standard spacing is established to ensure that the entire area covered by the sprinkler system receives adequate water distribution, allowing for effective irrigation and minimizing the risk of dry spots or overlapping coverage. By maintaining 8 feet between sprinklers, each unit can operate efficiently, providing the necessary amount of water to designated areas without excessive overlap, which can lead to water wastage or create a solution that is less effective in certain environments. This spacing consideration is crucial for the overall design and functionality of an irrigation system, influencing both water conservation and the health of the landscape being watered.*

### 3. What two codes should be followed for maintaining a water-based extinguisher system in a building?

- A. Ohio Fire Code and EPA regulations
- B. Ohio Fire Code and NFPA 10
- C. Ohio Fire Code and NFPA 25**
- D. Local Building Code and NFPA 25

The correct choice highlights the importance of adhering to both the Ohio Fire Code and NFPA 25 when maintaining a water-based extinguisher system. The Ohio Fire Code provides essential state-specific regulations and guidelines for fire safety, ensuring that fire protection systems are operable and inspected regularly to minimize risks associated with fire hazards. On the other hand, NFPA 25, which is the Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, outlines the necessary procedures for maintaining these systems. This includes guidelines on inspection frequency, testing methods, and maintenance protocols to ensure that water-based extinguisher systems function as intended during an emergency. Applying both these codes ensures that the systems not only comply with local and state regulations but also align with national standards for reliability and safety in fire protection. By following NFPA 25, technicians can also effectively manage the lifecycle of fire protection systems, maintaining their readiness and effectiveness.

### 4. What does the term "K-factor" refer to in sprinkler design?

- A. The flow rate of the system
- B. The area coverage of a sprinkler head
- C. The discharge coefficient of a sprinkler head**
- D. The installation angle of the sprinkler

In sprinkler design, the term "K-factor" specifically refers to the discharge coefficient of a sprinkler head. It is a crucial value that represents the relationship between the flow rate of water and the pressure that drives it through the sprinkler. This coefficient is used to calculate how much water will flow from the sprinkler head at a given pressure, which is essential for determining the effectiveness and efficiency of the sprinkler system in delivering water where it is needed for fire suppression. Understanding the K-factor is important for engineers and technicians when designing sprinkler systems to ensure that they meet the required specifications for fire protection. This value ultimately helps in selecting the right sprinkler heads for a specific application, ensuring that the system operates correctly and provides adequate coverage. Other options might touch upon relevant aspects of sprinkler operation but do not accurately define what the K-factor specifically measures. For instance, while the flow rate is significant, the K-factor more directly connects flow rate to pressure rather than being a measurement on its own. Similarly, the area coverage of a sprinkler head relates to how wide an area can be effectively watered or protected but doesn't describe the discharge properties. Lastly, the installation angle of the sprinkler is vital for proper function but is not related to the K-factor's definition or significance in system calculations.

**5. Are standpipes required in underground buildings due to the ease of advancing hose lines down stairwells?**

- A. No, they are required
- B. Yes, they are not required**
- C. Only if the building exceeds a certain height
- D. Only in older buildings

*Standpipes in underground buildings are generally not required due to the ease of advancing hose lines down stairwells. The rationale behind this is that firefighters can effectively use stairwells to transport hoses and tackle fires without the need for additional standpipe systems in such structures. The layout and accessibility of underground buildings can often mitigate the need for standpipes as a principal means of fire suppression. Moreover, modern building codes and standards often account for the unique challenges of underground construction, leading to decisions that prioritize firefighter access and the ability to safely maneuver equipment. In many cases, the design of the building itself allows for adequate fire protection measures without necessitating standpipe installation. This perspective aligns with current fire safety regulations, which are evaluated and updated to ensure effective firefighting tactics and equipment can be employed as needed.*

**6. What kind of testing is required for a newly installed sprinkler system?**

- A. Pressure testing
- B. Hydrostatic testing**
- C. Smoke testing
- D. Electrical testing

*Hydrostatic testing is essential for a newly installed sprinkler system as it involves filling the system with water and pressurizing it to ensure there are no leaks in the pipes, fittings, and joints. This testing method helps to verify the integrity and strength of the system under pressure, ensuring that it can operate effectively in the event of a fire. The procedure typically requires maintaining the pressure for a certain duration, during which observations are made for any drops in pressure that would indicate a leak. Hydrostatic testing is crucial in the installation phase to confirm that the system is ready for operational use and complies with safety and building codes. While pressure testing is a broader term that can include hydrostatic methods, hydrostatic testing specifically refers to the use of liquid to test for leaks, which is why it's the required testing method for sprinkler systems. Other testing methods like smoke testing and electrical testing serve different purposes and are not applicable for testing the integrity of a newly installed sprinkler system.*

**7. How many spare sprinklers are required for systems containing between 300 to 1,000 sprinklers?**

- A. No less than 10 sprinklers
- B. No less than 15 sprinklers
- C. No less than 12 sprinklers**
- D. No less than 20 sprinklers

*In systems containing between 300 to 1,000 sprinklers, the requirement for spare sprinklers is typically set to ensure that there are enough replacements available for maintenance and unexpected failures. The standard guideline in this scenario is to have a minimum of 12 spare sprinklers. This figure is designed to cover a range of potential issues, ensuring that routine repairs and replacements can be managed without significant disruption to the system's functionality. Having 12 spare sprinklers allows technicians to swiftly address minor problems without the need for extensive delays in operational capacity. When considering options, this number is derived from industry best practices that balance the necessity for spare parts against manageable inventory levels. It ensures adequate coverage while remaining practical for technicians in terms of storage and accessibility.*

**8. How often should a main drain test be conducted at each water-based fire protection system riser?**

- A. Monthly
- B. Quarterly
- C. Annually**
- D. Bi-Annually

*A main drain test is crucial for the maintenance and reliability of water-based fire protection systems. Conducting this test annually allows technicians to ensure that the system has adequate water supply and to check for any obstructions or issues that may affect system operation. Performing the main drain test once a year is designed to comply with industry standards and regulations, which emphasize the importance of regular assessment of system performance. This yearly basis strikes a balance between maintaining system reliability and not imposing excessive operational downtime or resource allocation. More frequent testing, such as monthly or quarterly, may not be necessary for the main drain since it could lead to unnecessary wear on system components and increased labor costs. Similarly, while bi-annual testing is more comprehensive than only once a year, it still does not align with the widely accepted standard for ensuring proper functionality while balancing maintenance efficiency.*

**9. In order to comply with code, what is the maximum distance of unsupported hose fittings in fire protection systems?**

- A. 4 feet
- B. 5 feet
- C. 6 feet**
- D. 7 feet

*In fire protection systems, the requirement for unsupported hose fittings is crucial to ensure reliability and safety during operation, particularly under various environmental conditions. The maximum distance of unsupported hose fittings set at 6 feet is established to prevent excessive strain on the fittings and hoses, which may lead to failures or leaks during use. Hoses that are too far from a stable support risk tension or damage, especially if subjected to water pressure, movement, or environmental factors. Building codes, like those from the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), set standards to ensure the integrity of fire protection systems, ensuring that all components function effectively when needed. The specification of 6 feet balances practical installation considerations while maintaining safety standards, making it the correct maximum distance for unsupported hose fittings in fire protection systems.*

**10. What are devices called that supervise the operative condition of automatic sprinkler systems?**

- A. Control panels
- B. Supervisory devices**
- C. Monitoring systems
- D. Control systems

*Supervisory devices are essential components of automatic sprinkler systems as they continuously monitor the operational status of the system. These devices ensure that all components, such as valves and water flow, are functioning correctly and are ready to activate in case of a fire. By supervising the system's integrity, they provide early warning of any issues that may affect the performance of the sprinkler system, such as leaks, valve malfunctions, or pressure drops. Control panels, while they manage the overall operations of the sprinkler system, do not specifically define the devices that supervise the operational condition. Monitoring systems typically refer to broader categories of systems including alarms and surveillance, rather than focusing strictly on the status of sprinkler systems. Control systems can imply a more complex arrangement of various components managing a system but does not pinpoint the specific devices concerned with supervision. Hence, supervisory devices is the accurate term to describe those that keep track of the operational status of automatic sprinkler systems.*

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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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ohiosprinklertechnician.examzify.com>

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

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