# SPECIAL HAZARDS SYSTEMS LEVEL 2 PRACTICE TEST (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

**1. In a step-up transformer, doubling the output voltage results in approximately halving the output current, assuming constant VA.**

A. Decreases

B. Increases

C. Remains the same

D. Unpredictable

**2. What term describes an extinguishment that is electrically nonconducting, volatile, or gaseous and leaves no residue after evaporation?**

A. Clean agent

B. Wet chemical

C. Dry chemical

D. Water mist

**3. Pull stations are red in color.**

A. True

B. False

C. Ignored in most jurisdictions

D. Only in new buildings

**4. NFPA 11 governs the design and inspection of what type of fire protection system?**

A. Standpipe systems

B. Clean agent systems

C. Foam fire protection systems

D. Water mist systems

**5. Which publication provides the testing table for squibb release circuit testing?**

A. NFPA 72 2019, Table 14.4.3.2(18)(6)

B. NFPA 72 2019, Table 14.4.3.2(18)(7)

C. NFPA 72 2019, Table 14.4.3.2(18)(8)

D. NFPA 2001 2018, Section 1.4.2.2

**6. How often do you inspect the location of foam discharge devices (spray nozzles)?**

A. Weekly.

B. Quarterly.

C. Monthly.

D. Annually.

**7. What type of device is used to alert abnormal levels or positions in systems such as water storage tanks?**

A. Alarm

B. Supervisory

C. Indicator

D. Control

**8. Which operating mode requires the minimum SPL to be 15 dBA above the average ambient or 5 dBA above the maximum, whichever is greater?**

A. Private mode

B. Attended mode

C. Remote mode

D. Public mode

**9. What is the main purpose of the O&M Manual?**

A. To provide maintenance direction to the owner.

B. To provide installation instructions.

C. To provide warranty terms.

D. To provide emergency contact numbers.

**10. Identify the type of valve required by NFPA 11 for water and foam solutions.**

A. Globe valve.

B. Ball valve.

C. Check valve.

D. Indicator type.

# Answers

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

# Explanations

**1. In a step-up transformer, doubling the output voltage results in approximately halving the output current, assuming constant VA.**

A. Decreases

B. Increases

C. Remains the same

D. Unpredictable

*When a transformer steps voltage up, power has to balance. In an ideal transformer, the apparent power on the primary roughly equals the apparent power on the secondary: Vp × Ip ≈ Vs × Is. If you doubles the output voltage (Vs) while keeping the same VA, the secondary current (Is) must drop proportionally to keep the product Vs × Is constant. So doubling voltage results in about half the current. For example, if the secondary delivers 600 VA, increasing voltage from 120 V to 240 V requires reducing current from 5 A to 2.5 A. The other options would violate the constant VA condition or imply unpredictability, which isn't the case here. Therefore, the output current decreases.*

**2. What term describes an extinguishment that is electrically nonconducting, volatile, or gaseous and leaves no residue after evaporation?**

A. Clean agent

B. Wet chemical

C. Dry chemical

D. Water mist

*Extinguishing with clean agents focuses on residue-free, nonconductive performance in enclosed or electrical environments. These agents are designed to evaporate or disperse as gases, so they fill the space quickly and absorb heat or interrupt the flame chemistry without leaving any film or solid residues. That nonconducting, residue-free property is crucial around energized equipment, where cleanup or conductive debris would be problematic. Wet chemical, dry chemical, and water mist all have drawbacks in sensitive electrical or equipment settings: wet chemical leaves a soapy residue from cooking-oil fires, dry chemical leaves a powder that can be conductive and damaging to electronics, and water mist is water-based and can introduce conductivity or corrosion risks depending on impurities. So the term that best matches all the described characteristics is a clean agent.*

**3. Pull stations are red in color.**

A. True

B. False

C. Ignored in most jurisdictions

D. Only in new buildings

*Manual pull stations are a visual cue designed to be quickly located in an emergency, and color is a big part of that identification. Red is the standard and most recognizable color for these devices because it stands out against typical wall finishes and signals an emergency action. However, this isn't a universal rule across every jurisdiction or building type. Local codes, authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) requirements, and design decisions can lead to different color choices or alternate appearances, as long as the device remains clearly identifiable and accessible. So, while red is common and often preferred, it isn't guaranteed in every situation, which is why the statement isn't universally true.*

## 4. NFPA 11 governs the design and inspection of what type of fire protection system?

A. Standpipe systems

B. Clean agent systems

C. Foam fire protection systems

D. Water mist systems

*NFPA 11 is the standard for foam fire protection systems. It covers the design, installation, testing, and maintenance of systems that mix foam concentrate with water to create a foam solution that blankets and cools the fire, particularly effective on hydrocarbon and other class A fuels. The standard guides selecting foam concentrates, proportioning methods (like eductors and proportioners), equipment layout, storage, and the procedures used to inspect and test the system to ensure reliable performance during an incident. Standpipe systems are governed by NFPA 14, clean agent systems by NFPA 2001, and water mist systems by NFPA 750, so those options describe different fire protection approaches.*

## 5. Which publication provides the testing table for squibb release circuit testing?

A. NFPA 72 2019, Table 14.4.3.2(18)(6)

B. NFPA 72 2019, Table 14.4.3.2(18)(7)

C. NFPA 72 2019, Table 14.4.3.2(18)(8)

D. NFPA 2001 2018, Section 1.4.2.2

*In NFPA standards, squibb release circuits are addressed as part of the releasing circuit testing requirements, and the specific table that provides the testing criteria for these circuits is found in the NFPA 72 publication. For the 2019 edition, the exact table is Table 14.4.3.2(18)(7). This table lays out the tests and acceptance criteria used to verify proper operation of squib release devices within a fire alarm/release system, ensuring reliable actuation without false or inadvertent releases. Other publications or table numbers don't provide this exact testing table for squibb release circuits. NFPA 72 is the appropriate standard for releasing circuits, not NFPA 2001 (which covers clean agent systems), and the other table references in NFPA 72 point to different tests or sections.*

## 6. How often do you inspect the location of foam discharge devices (spray nozzles)?

A. Weekly.

B. Quarterly.

C. Monthly.

D. Annually.

*Regular checks of foam discharge device locations ensure the spray will reach the intended area and isn't blocked or moved. Inspecting monthly provides a practical balance between catching displacement, blockages, or damage early and not overburdening maintenance. With a monthly cadence, you can verify that each nozzle remains in its designated place, remains accessible for discharge, and is free of obstructions. If checks are done too infrequently, issues could go undetected and foam may not blanket the protected area during a fire. Therefore, monthly is the best interval.*

## 7. What type of device is used to alert abnormal levels or positions in systems such as water storage tanks?

A. Alarm

B. Supervisory

C. Indicator

D. Control

*Supervisory signals are used to indicate that a monitored condition is out of its normal or safe range and requires operator attention, without automatically changing the process. For a water storage tank, when the water level falls outside the set range or a valve position is not as commanded, a supervisory alert communicates that something needs checking, guiding a human to intervene. This differs from an alarm, which typically triggers a loud warning for immediate danger; an indicator merely displays status locally; and a control actively changes the process (such as starting/stopping pumps or moving valves). The supervisory type is the best fit for signaling an abnormal level or position that needs attention without forcing an automatic action.*

## 8. Which operating mode requires the minimum SPL to be 15 dBA above the average ambient or 5 dBA above the maximum, whichever is greater?

A. Private mode

B. Attended mode

C. Remote mode

D. Public mode

*Public mode is designed to notify everyone in the building, including untrained occupants, so the alarm must cut through background noise reliably. The rule sets the minimum sound pressure level to be at least 15 dBA above the average ambient noise or 5 dBA above the maximum ambient noise, whichever is greater. This dual threshold ensures the alarm remains audible in both quieter periods and in louder conditions, guaranteeing that people can hear it even in a noisy environment. For example, if average ambient is 60 dBA and maximum ambient is 70 dBA, 15 dBA above average would be 75 dBA, while 5 dBA above maximum would be 75 dBA; the higher, 75 dBA, is what the system must achieve. Because public mode targets the general population, this higher audibility margin is required, unlike modes intended for staff or monitored response.*

## 9. What is the main purpose of the O&M Manual?

A. To provide maintenance direction to the owner.

B. To provide installation instructions.

C. To provide warranty terms.

D. To provide emergency contact numbers.

*The main purpose of the O&M Manual is to provide maintenance direction to the owner, guiding how to operate the system safely and keep it running reliably. It includes operating procedures, routine maintenance schedules, recommended inspections, lubrication guidelines, safety notes, and troubleshooting tips so the owner can perform or plan preventive maintenance and know when service is needed. While installation details, warranty terms, and emergency contact numbers may appear in related documents, they are not the primary focus of the O&M Manual; installation instructions belong with installation or commissioning documents, warranty terms are covered separately, and emergency contacts are supplementary information.*

**10. Identify the type of valve required by NFPA 11 for water and foam solutions.**

A. Globe valve.

B. Ball valve.

C. Check valve.

D. Indicator type.

*NFPA 11 requires valves in water and foam solution piping to show their position so operators can verify, at a glance, that the valve controlling the foam/water flow is open or closed during operation and testing. An indicator-type valve includes a visual indicator or mechanism that moves with the valve, clearly showing its status. This visibility is what NFPA 11 mandates, because it helps ensure the foam proportioning system operates correctly and that valve status isn't assumed. Other valve types like globe, ball, or check valves perform flow control but do not inherently provide a clear, built-in indication of whether they're open or closed unless an external indicator is added, which is why the indicator type is the correct choice.*

# 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://specialhazardssyslvl2.examzify.com

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