

TFM-04 FIRE EXTINGUISHER LICENSE – A (FEL-A) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://tfm04fela.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Which statement about foam solution piping is true?**
 - A. It cannot be galvanized steel
 - B. It includes galvanized steel as an allowed material
 - C. It must be copper-nickel only
 - D. It must be unprotected carbon steel
- 2. DOT containers must be tested at least every how many years before recharging?**
 - A. 1 year
 - B. 3 years
 - C. 5 years
 - D. 10 years
- 3. Which standard addresses Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems?**
 - A. NFPA 11
 - B. NFPA 12
 - C. NFPA 12A
 - D. NFPA 25
- 4. What percentage pressure loss on a Halon 1301 system requires replacement or refill?**
 - A. 5% Pressure
 - B. 15% Pressure
 - C. 10% Pressure
 - D. 20% Pressure
- 5. How does an extinguisher fit into a broader fire safety program?**
 - A. It provides a secondary backup after other controls
 - B. It provides an initial line of defense to control small fires and facilitate safe evacuation while other controls are activated
 - C. It is not part of a safety program
 - D. It is used only in laboratories

- 6. How often should the foam concentrate pump operation be checked?**
- A. Every 30 days
 - B. Every 7 days
 - C. Every 90 days
 - D. Every 6 months
- 7. The B rating on an extinguisher indicates effectiveness against which type of fire?**
- A. Class A (Ordinary Combustibles)
 - B. Class C (Electrical Fires)
 - C. Class B (Flammable Liquids)
 - D. Class D (Combustible Metals)
- 8. How often shall CO2 containers be weighed?**
- A. Semi annually
 - B. Monthly
 - C. Annually
 - D. Weekly
- 9. The alarm in a clean agent fire suppression system should begin operating before what event?**
- A. Before start of discharge
 - B. After discharge
 - C. Only after manual confirmation
 - D. Simultaneously with discharge
- 10. Which NFPA standard covers Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection?**
- A. NFPA 25
 - B. NFPA 12
 - C. NFPA 11
 - D. NFPA 15

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which statement about foam solution piping is true?

- A. It cannot be galvanized steel
- B. It includes galvanized steel as an allowed material**
- C. It must be copper-nickel only
- D. It must be unprotected carbon steel

The main idea is that the materials used for foam solution piping must be compatible with the foam concentrate and the system environment, and galvanized steel is permitted as a valid option. This means you can design foam piping using galvanized steel, provided you follow the rest of the system requirements (like proper coatings, fittings, and maintenance) and ensure the foam concentrate chemistry won't corrode or degrade the piping. Galvanized steel is acceptable because it offers adequate corrosion resistance in typical foam system conditions and is cost-effective and widely available. It's not restricted to copper-nickel or limited to unprotected carbon steel; those options either impose too strict a limitation or raise corrosion concerns in this application. So, recognizing galvanized steel as an allowed material aligns with standard practice for many foam piping installations, assuming all other design and maintenance guidelines are met.

2. DOT containers must be tested at least every how many years before recharging?

- A. 1 year
- B. 3 years
- C. 5 years**
- D. 10 years

Hydrostatic testing checks the cylinder's ability to safely handle pressure after years of use. For DOT containers used on portable extinguishers, the standard requalification interval is five years. This test subjects the cylinder to a higher-than-service pressure to look for hidden flaws like cracks or corrosion, and only a cylinder that passes is considered safe to recharge. If it fails, the container must be retired or repaired according to regulations. Other intervals aren't the typical requalification period for these DOT containers, so five years is the best answer.

3. Which standard addresses Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems?

- A. NFPA 11
- B. NFPA 12
- C. NFPA 12A**
- D. NFPA 25

Understanding which NFPA standard applies to a specific extinguishing agent helps you match the system to the code. Halon 1301 is a halogenated clean agent used in fixed fire suppression, and there is a standard that specifically covers halogenated extinguishing systems, including Halon 1301. That standard provides the requirements for design, installation, testing, and maintenance of these halogenated systems. NFPA 12 is the broader standard for clean agent fire extinguishing systems in general, covering other agents like FM-200 or Inergen, but it isn't focused on Halon 1301. NFPA 11 deals with foam systems, and NFPA 25 covers inspection and maintenance of water-based systems. So for Halon 1301, the specific standard is NFPA 12A.

4. What percentage pressure loss on a Halon 1301 system requires replacement or refill?

- A. 5% Pressure
- B. 15% Pressure
- C. 10% Pressure**
- D. 20% Pressure

In Halon 1301 fixed suppression systems, keeping the cylinder pressurized is crucial for a reliable discharge to achieve the required agent concentration in the protected space. If the cylinder pressure drops, it means there's less agent or a slower release than designed, so the system may not perform as intended during an incident. A 10% reduction from the normal charged pressure is the commonly used threshold at which the system should be refilled or replaced to restore proper performance. Smaller losses are typically within tolerance, while larger drops indicate significant leakage and require service.

5. How does an extinguisher fit into a broader fire safety program?

- A. It provides a secondary backup after other controls
- B. It provides an initial line of defense to control small fires and facilitate safe evacuation while other controls are activated**
- C. It is not part of a safety program
- D. It is used only in laboratories

Extinguishers fit into a broader fire safety program as an immediate, practical defense you can use on small, early-stage fires. They are most effective when used as the first line of defense to knock down a fire quickly and create time for safe evacuation and for alarms to be activated or other controls to engage. This hands-on tool complements detection and alarm systems, automatic suppression, and the actions of emergency responders, forming a layered approach that reduces risk to people and property. Proper training, regular inspection, and knowing which extinguisher to use for different fire types are essential so you can act confidently without abandoning your escape route. It's part of the safety program everywhere, not just in labs, and it works best when integrated with prevention, detection, containment, evacuation procedures, and ongoing maintenance.

6. How often should the foam concentrate pump operation be checked?

- A. Every 30 days**
- B. Every 7 days
- C. Every 90 days
- D. Every 6 months

Regular maintenance checks on a foam concentrate pump are done to ensure the system is ready to perform under pressure when needed. Performing a pump operation test about every 30 days confirms the pump starts properly, runs smoothly, maintains the correct discharge, and that the foam lines, connections, and concentrate supply are intact. This monthly cadence catches developing issues—such as electrical faults, wear, leaks, or contamination—that could compromise performance if left unchecked. Checking much more often, like every week, isn't usually necessary and can add unnecessary wear or workload, while waiting for 90 days or six months increases the risk that a fault goes undetected until a real emergency. So the monthly check (every 30 days) best balances reliability and practicality.

7. The B rating on an extinguisher indicates effectiveness against which type of fire?

- A. Class A (Ordinary Combustibles)
- B. Class C (Electrical Fires)
- C. Class B (Flammable Liquids)**
- D. Class D (Combustible Metals)

Rating labels show what kind of fire an extinguisher is designed to fight. The B rating is for fires involving flammable liquids such as gasoline, oil, solvents, and other liquid fuels. These fuels burn in vapors that can spread quickly, so B-rated extinguishers are built to control or suppress those vapors and cool or smother the liquid to prevent reignition. The agents used (like dry chemical powders or foam) help interrupt the chemical reactions at the flame and create a barrier between the fuel and the air. This differs from fires involving ordinary combustibles (wood, paper, textiles), which require a Class A extinguisher; fires in energized electrical equipment require a Class C approach (or a combined BC/ABC extinguisher that is safe for electrical fires); and fires involving combustible metals require a Class D extinguisher with metal-specific agents.

8. How often shall CO2 containers be weighed?

- A. Semi annually**
- B. Monthly
- C. Annually
- D. Weekly

CO2 extinguishers often don't have a reliable gauge to show how much charge remains, so weighing the cylinder is the best way to verify the correct charge. A cylinder can lose CO2 slowly through small leaks or fittings, and this loss isn't easily visible just by looking at the extinguisher. By weighing it at a set interval, you can detect any decrease in weight that would indicate a low or leaking charge before it's needed in an emergency. Six months strikes a practical balance: CO2 cylinders are unlikely to lose significant charge in a short time, but regular checks are still important. Monthly inspections cover external condition and seals, while annual checks are too far apart to catch gradual losses. Weighing every six months provides timely verification without being unnecessarily burdensome. Weigh the CO2 container every six months.

9. The alarm in a clean agent fire suppression system should begin operating before what event?

- A. Before start of discharge**
- B. After discharge
- C. Only after manual confirmation
- D. Simultaneously with discharge

Alarms in a clean agent fire suppression system are designed to warn occupants before any agent is released. This pre-discharge alert gives people time to evacuate safely and allows building responders to confirm there isn't a false trigger, reducing the risk of exposure to the agent. If the alarm sounded after discharge, occupants could be exposed to the agent without warning, and if it waited for manual confirmation or happened simultaneously with discharge, there would be little or no time for safe egress. Therefore, beginning the alarm before the start of discharge best protects life by ensuring timely notification and orderly evacuation.

10. Which NFPA standard covers Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection?

- A. NFPA 25
- B. NFPA 12
- C. NFPA 11
- D. NFPA 15**

NFPA 15 is the standard that covers Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection. These systems use a fixed arrangement of spray nozzles to deliver water over a defined area to control heat and suppress fires, often chosen for spaces with sensitive equipment, high-value assets, or special hazards where broader water application is needed than traditional sprinkler heads provide. NFPA 15 defines how such systems should be designed, installed, tested, and maintained, including aspects like system types (deluge and dry/wet variants), water supply requirements, pipe sizing, nozzle placement, and required inspections. Other standards deal with different approaches to fire protection. NFPA 25 covers inspection, testing, and maintenance of water-based fire protection systems after installation. NFPA 12 covers extinguishing systems that use clean agents (such as CO₂ or halogenated compounds). NFPA 11 covers foam firefighting systems. So, when the focus is specifically on water spray fixed systems, NFPA 15 is the appropriate reference.

SAMPLE

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://tfm04fela.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE