G-60

PRACTICE TEST

Practice Test (More Than **250** Practice questions)

With Standard exam paper questions

INTRODUCTION

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G-60 General Practice Questions

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INTRODUCTION

ALL -IN -ONE

Practice Test with Answers & Standard Exam Paper Questions

We will cover all parts of the G-60 Flammable Gases With Oxygen Or Use Of Lpg/cng For Hot Work Operations chapter with more than 250 practice questions.

Practice Test Approximately 60 pages and More than 250 MCQs, prepares you for certification and professional success. This guide covers critical knowledge and skills, with comprehensive practice questions, answers. Designed to help you excel as a New York FireGuard.

This Practice Test has a proven track record of helping candidates achieve top scores on the FDNY exam and gain the confidence they need for a successful career.

G-60 General Practice Questions

1. What does CNG stand for?
A. Compressed Nitrogen Gas
B. Contained Natural Gas
C. Compressed Natural Gas
D. Conducted Natural Gas

2. What is a Fire Guard?
A. Person holding a Certificate of Fitness
B. A temporary surveillance measure
C. Equipment used for hot work
D. An area exposed to sparks

3. What is a Fire Watch?
A. Surveillance for fire hazards
B. Equipment used for hot work
C. A person holding a fitness certificate
D. An area exposed to heat

4. Which activities are included in Hot Work?
A. Painting and cleaning operations
B. Cutting, welding, and brazing
C. Storing gas cylinders safely
D. Inspecting fire safety equipment

5. What defines the Hot Work Area?
A. Area storing gas containers
B. Zone for fire extinguisher placement
C. Space exposed to sparks or heat
D. Office for the responsible person

6. What is Hot Work Equipment?
A. Fire extinguishers and hoses
B. Personal protective gear worn
C. Electric or gas welding tools
D. Sprinkler system components nearby

7. What is a Hot Work Program?
A. Training for fire guards
B. Overseeing and authorizing hot work
C. Storing flammable gas cylinders
D. Routine equipment maintenance schedule

8. What are Hot Work Program Authorizations?
A. Permits issued by the FDNY
B. Daily inspection checklists used
C. Certificates held by operators
D. Approvals by the responsible person

9. What does LPG stand for?
A. Liquid Propane Gas
B. Liquefied Pressurized Gas
C. Liquefied Petroleum Gases
D. Low Pressure Gas

10. What is a Torch-Applied Roof System?
A. Roof installed using nails
B. System using hot mopped asphalt
C. Membrane heated by torch
D. Roof cooled by water spray

Answer Key

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

11. A Certificate of Fitness is needed for connecting LPG containers of what capacity?
A. Less than 16.4 oz
B. Equal to or greater than 16.4 oz
C. Only containers over 100 lbs
D. Any portable LPG container

12. What information must be on the tag if an LPG supplier connects containers?
A. Supplier name and address
B. Date of last container inspection
C. Type of gas inside container
D. Location of nearest fire hydrant

13. Which torch operations always require a Certificate of Fitness holder?
A. Small soldering jobs only
B. Any torch-applied roofing system
C. Heating food at outdoor events
D. Thawing pipes in residential homes

14. An FDNY permit is required for storing flammable gas exceeding how many SCF?
A. 100 SCF
B. 250 SCF
C. 400 SCF
D. 500 SCF

15. An FDNY permit is required for storing oxygen exceeding how many SCF?
A. 250 SCF
B. 400 SCF
C. 504 SCF
D. 600 SCF

16. How many 20 lbs LPG containers require an FDNY permit?
A. 1 container
B. 2 containers
C. 3 containers
D. 5 containers

17. Where is the storage of portable LPG containers over 16.4 oz prohibited?
A. Outdoor construction sites only
B. Commercial kitchen storage areas
C. Residential occupancies indoors/roofs
D. Designated factory work zones

18. What is the maximum weight for a single standard portable LPG container?
A. 50 lbs
B. 75 lbs
C. 100 lbs
D. 150 lbs

19. What is the maximum capacity for a single CNG container?
A. 100 SCF
B. 250 SCF
C. 381 SCF
D. 400 SCF

20. How long is a permanent site-specific FDNY permit typically valid?
A. 6 months only
B. 12 months only
C. 24 months only
D. Indefinitely until revoked

Answer Key

11. B
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. C
16. C
17. C
18. C
19. C
20. B

21. How long can a citywide permit be used at one location before a site-specific one is needed?
A. 7 calendar days
B. 14 calendar days
C. 30 calendar days
D. 60 calendar days

22. Who issues the Hot Work Program Authorization?
A. The FDNY Commissioner directly
B. The designated responsible person
C. The Certificate of Fitness holder
D. The building owner's insurance

23. When must the Hot Work Program Authorization be available for inspection?
A. Only during active hot work
B. Only after work is completed
C. During work and 48 hours after
D. Only before work commences daily

24. How far must cutting or welding operations be from combustibles?
A. 10 feet distance
B. 20 feet distance
C. 25 feet distance
D. 35 feet distance

25. How far must other hot work operations (not cutting/welding) be from combustibles?
A. 10 feet distance
B. 25 feet distance
C. 35 feet distance
D. 50 feet distance

26. Can sprinkler system protection be shut off during hot work?
A. Yes, if inconvenient nearby
B. Yes, with FDNY permission
C. No, must not be impaired
D. Only if fire guard present

27. What should be used to shield sprinkler heads near hot work?
A. Plastic sheeting material
B. Wooden boards placed nearby
C. Noncombustible barriers or damp cloth
D. Operator stands blocking sparks

28. How many torches can one person operate simultaneously?
A. One torch only
B. Two torches maximum
C. Three if experienced
D. Depends on the job

29. How long must a fire watch continue after hot work concludes?
A. 10 minutes minimum
B. 15 minutes minimum
C. 30 minutes minimum
D. 60 minutes minimum

30. What is the first inspection time after completing CNG or LPG torch operations?
A. 15 minutes after completion
B. 30 minutes after completion
C. 45 minutes after completion
D. 60 minutes after completion

Answer Key

21. C
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. B
26. C
27. C
28. A
29. C
30. B

Part 1: Torch (Hot Work) Operation

1.1 Approved Location and Restricted Areas

31. Which area is generally approved for hot work operations?
    A. Near flammable liquid storage
    B. Inside occupied residential units
    C. Areas specifically designed for it
    D. Spaces with impaired sprinklers

32. Hot work can be conducted in areas authorized by whom?
    A. Any employee on site
    B. The designated responsible person
    C. The building security guard
    D. The equipment rental company

33. What condition must be met for an area to be authorized for hot work?
    A. Precautions comply with Fire Code
    B. Good natural lighting exists
    C. It passed recent inspection
    D. Area is vacant for 24 hours

34. Hot work is strictly prohibited in areas with what potential hazard?
    A. Low ambient lighting levels
    B. Presence of flammable vapors
    C. Recently painted surfaces nearby
    D. High pedestrian traffic flow

35. Hot work must NOT be conducted in areas with large quantities of:
    A. Metal pipes and beams
    B. Concrete building materials
    C. Non-combustible insulation types
    D. Readily ignitable materials

36. Which specific location is listed as a restricted hot work area?
    A. Outdoor construction zones
    B. Automotive repair garages
    C. Designated welding shops
    D. Marine vessels under repair

37. Hot work is forbidden if which safety system is impaired?
    A. The sprinkler system protection
    B. The building's HVAC system
    C. The main water supply line
    D. The emergency lighting system

38. Where is storing or handling LPG/CNG generally prohibited?
    A. On building rooftops always
    B. Within commercial kitchens
    C. In basements or cellars
    D. Near exterior exit doors

39. Storing LPG containers over 16.4 oz is prohibited in which occupancy type?
    A. Commercial storage warehouses
    B. Residential occupancies always
    C. Designated construction trailers
    D. Outdoor public assembly areas

40. Using LPG/CNG for space heating is generally:
    A. Allowed with proper ventilation
    B. Acceptable below freezing temperatures
    C. Permitted in temporary structures
    D. Prohibited by FDNY regulations

Answer Key :
31. C
32. B
33. A
34. B
35. D
36. D
37. A
38. C
39. B
40. D

1.2 Responsible Person and Pre-Hot Work Check

41. Who must designate the responsible person for hot work operations?
    A. The owner of the premises
    B. The FDNY commissioner directly
    C. The hot work operator team
    D. The insurance company agent

42. What is a key duty of the responsible person regarding the hot work site?
    A. Operating the torch equipment
    B. Training new fire guards always
    C. Inspecting site before authorization
    D. Transporting gas cylinders daily

43. How often must the pre-hot work check be conducted?
    A. Once before work starts
    B. At least once per day
    C. Weekly during the project
    D. Only if hazards are visible

44. For how long must pre-hot work check reports be maintained on premises?
    A. 24 hours after completion
    B. 7 days after completion
    C. Until project is finished
    D. 48 hours after completion

45. What distance must be maintained from combustibles for cutting/welding?
    A. 35 feet minimum distance
    B. 20 feet minimum distance
    C. 25 feet minimum distance
    D. 10 feet minimum distance

46. What distance must be maintained from combustibles for other hot work?
    A. 10 feet minimum distance
    B. 35 feet minimum distance
    C. 15 feet minimum distance
    D. 25 feet minimum distance

47. What must be done if hot work is near sprinklers?
    A. Shut off the sprinkler system
    B. Shield heads with damp cloth
    C. Remove the nearby sprinkler heads
    D. Relocate hot work >50 feet

48. What action might be needed for fire detection systems during hot work?
    A. Increase system sensitivity level
    B. Test detectors every 15 minutes
    C. Take system temporarily offline
    D. Cover detectors with plastic bags

49. What must be verified about portable fire extinguishers during the pre-check?
    A. They are operable and available
    B. They are brand new units
    C. They match the building decor
    D. They have electronic monitoring

50. The responsible person must ensure hot work personnel possess required:
    A. Union membership cards always
    B. Specific tool brand training
    C. Personal protective equipment only
    D. Certificates of Fitness/Permits

Answer Key :

1.3 Fire Safety Requirements

51. How many torches can one person operate simultaneously?
    A. Two torches maximum
    B. One torch only
    C. Three with assistance
    D. Depends on torch size

52. What must NOT be done with an ignited torch?
    A. Used in windy conditions
    B. Pointed towards the ground
    C. Operated near water sources
    D. Left unattended by operator

53. Torch equipment should only be used for:
    A. Its intended, designed purpose
    B. Any heating requirement task
    C. Quick thawing of pipes only
    D. Lighting celebratory fireworks safely

54. Using torch equipment for tricks or stunts can result in:
    A. Faster job completion times
    B. Improved operator skill level
    C. Serious or fatal injuries
    D. Impressing nearby coworkers safely

55. Who should operate gas torch equipment?
    A. Any available site worker
    B. Trained and responsible personnel
    C. Only the site supervisor
    D. Apprentices under remote supervision

56. Floors in designated hot work areas should ideally have what type of surface?
    A. Noncombustible material surface
    B. Clean wooden plank surface
    C. Heavy-duty rubber matting
    D. Thick protective carpeting layer

57. If combustibles cannot be moved 35 feet away, what must be done?
    A. Wet them down continuously
    B. Remove them after work ends
    C. Cover tightly or shield them
    D. Post extra warning signage

58. What should be done with ducts or conveyors that might carry sparks?
    A. Clean them thoroughly inside
    B. Shield or shut them down
    C. Increase airflow through them
    D. Inspect them post-operation only

59. Hot work is prohibited on containers that have held:
    A. Water or inert gases
    B. Flammable solids, liquids, gases
    C. Non-hazardous cleaning solutions
    D. Pressurized air or oxygen mix

60. Welding or cutting is prohibited when supported by or resting on:
    A. Noncombustible metal stands always
    B. Concrete flooring surfaces only
    C. Fire-resistant support structures
    D. Any compressed gas containers

Answer Key :

61. When must visible hazard identification signs be posted?
    A. When area is accessible others
    B. Only for welding operations
    C. If work lasts over 4 hours
    D. During nighttime work shifts

62. Where should hazard signs be posted?
    A. At the site entrance gate
    B. On the gas cylinders directly
    C. Inside the supervisor's office
    D. In a conspicuous location

63. What information should be included on a warning sign?
    A. Operator's name and ID
    B. Nature of hazard (Hot Work)
    C. Specific tools being used
    D. Project completion date estimate

64. Who should keep copies of the FDNY permit and hot work authorization?
    A. Only the responsible person
    B. Fire guard or watch person
    C. The building's security desk
    D. The local firehouse staff

65. What happens with hot work authorizations at the end of the workday?
    A. They are shredded immediately
    B. Filed with project manager
    C. Posted publicly for 24 hours
    D. Returned to responsible person

Answer Key:

66. During which operations must a fire watch be maintained?
    A. During any hot work operation
    B. Only during welding tasks
    C. Only for roofing applications
    D. When using LPG fuel only

67. What is the primary duty of a person conducting a fire watch?
    A. Assisting the torch operator
    B. Documenting work progress rate
    C. Keeping constant watch for fires
    D. Managing equipment inventory levels

68. Which Certificate of Fitness is required for a fire guard performing fire watch at certain locations?
    A. G-60 Certificate
    B. F-60 Certificate
    C. S-12 Certificate
    D. W-96 Certificate

69. A fire guard (F-60) is required for torch operations conducted where?
    A. In any indoor location
    B. Only in jewelry manufacturing
    C. At all construction sites
    D. When using acetylene fuel

70. A fire guard (F-60) is required when torch operations are conducted by a person holding what type of permit?
    A. Site-specific temporary permit
    B. Transportation permit only
    C. Annual premises permit always
    D. Citywide permit for torches

Answer Key:

71. Installing torch-applied roofing on combustible construction is:
    A. Unlawful and prohibited always
    B. Allowed with extra fire guards
    C. Permitted during daylight hours
    D. Acceptable with FDNY approval

72. How many fire guards are generally required per torch operator at a construction site?
    A. Two fire guards always
    B. One fire guard minimum
    C. One per 500 sq ft
    D. Depends on building height

73. When is an additional fire guard required on floors below the hot work?
    A. Always for multi-story buildings
    B. Only if combustibles are present
    C. If sparks might fall below
    D. When work is near elevators

74. What is the minimum duration a fire watch must continue after hot work concludes?
    A. 10 minutes minimum
    B. 15 minutes minimum
    C. 60 minutes minimum
    D. 30 minutes minimum

75. For LPG/CNG torch operations, when is the second post-work inspection required?
    A. 1 hour after completion
    B. 30 minutes after completion
    C. 15 minutes after completion
    D. 2 hours after completion

Answer Key

Part 2: Gas Torch Equipment

2.1 Blowtorch (Air-fuel) and Oxy-fuel Torch

76. What type of gas system does a blowtorch typically use?
    A. Oxy-fuel gas system
    B. Inert gas shielded system
    C. Air-fuel gas system
    D. Pressurized liquid fuel only

77. How does a blowtorch get the oxygen needed for combustion?
    A. From a separate oxygen tank
    B. Generates oxygen chemically inside
    C. Uses fuel with oxygen added
    D. Mixes air from surroundings

78. Which fuel gas is commonly used in blowtorches?
    A. Acetylene gas primarily
    B. LPG (propane/butane)
    C. Hydrogen gas mixture
    D. Pure oxygen fuel source

79. What component controls the intake of air in a blowtorch?
    A. A valve near the nozzle
    B. The main fuel container valve
    C. The pressure regulator device
    D. The hose connection fitting

80. How many separate gas containers does an oxy-fuel torch system have?
    A. One combined gas container
    B. Three containers (fuel, O2, inert)
    C. Two separate gas containers
    D. Depends on the torch model

81. What is the purpose of oxygen in an oxy-fuel torch?
    A. To cool the torch tip
    B. To intensify fuel burning
    C. To clean the work surface
    D. To pressurize the fuel gas

82. Why should oxygen never be used to blow dirt off clothes?
    A. It can stain the fabric
    B. It wastes expensive oxygen
    C. It intensifies potential ignition
    D. It can cause frostbite injury

83. Which fuel gas, when used with oxygen, creates the highest flame temperature?
    A. Propane gas fuel
    B. Butane gas fuel only
    C. Natural gas (methane)
    D. Acetylene gas fuel

Answer Key :

2.2 Different Use of Gas Torches

84. What process involves joining two pieces of metal using heat?
    A. Welding process always
    B. Cutting process mainly
    C. Grinding process only
    D. Brazing process typically

85. What process involves separating metal using intense heat?
    A. Soldering process only
    B. Cutting process mainly
    C. Welding process typically
    D. Thawing process always

86. What is the typical maximum temperature reached by an oxy-acetylene torch?
    A. 2000 °F
    B. 3500 °F
    C. 8000 °F
    D. 6000 °F

87. What is the typical temperature range for soldering and brazing?
    A. Around 1500 °F
    B. Around 840 °F
    C. Around 2500 °F
    D. Above 3000 °F

88. What type of torch is often used for small tin-lead soldering jobs?
    A. Oxy-acetylene cutting torch
    B. Natural gas welding torch
    C. Propane canister torch usually
    D. Heavy-duty propane blowtorch

89. Gas torches used for roofing or melting ice can exceed what temperature?
    A. 500 °F
    B. 1500 °F
    C. 1000 °F
    D. 2000 °F

90. What type of flame is often used for heavy-duty applications like roofing?
    A. A precise, pinpoint flame
    B. A diffuse high-temperature flame
    C. A low-temperature blue flame
    D. An oxygen-rich cutting flame

Answer Key :

2.3 Guidelines for Using an Oxygen-fuel Torch

91. What must be ensured about valves and regulators before setup?
    A. They are heavily lubricated
    B. They are painted recently
    C. They are clean always
    D. They are loosely fitted

92. Gas container valves must be accessible for what purpose during operation?
    A. Routine pressure adjustments only
    B. Checking the fuel level gauge
    C. Attaching secondary safety chains
    D. Immediate emergency shutoff always

93. What should be used to check for leaks after setting up?
    A. A soap and water solution
    B. An open flame source
    C. Pressurized air spray can
    D. Your sense of smell only

94. How should the gas container valve be opened?
    A. Quickly to full open
    B. Only halfway for safety
    C. Slowly to allow stabilization
    D. Using a wrench always

95. What is the maximum opening for an acetylene valve?
    A. 1/2 turn maximum
    B. 1 1/2 turns maximum
    C. 1 turn maximum always
    D. Fully open position only

96. When turning off, what should be done after closing container valves?
    A. Immediately disconnect hoses quickly
    B. Tighten regulator screws fully
    C. Open torch valves to bleed
    D. Store torch in water pail

97. What should be done with regulator pressure screws when shutting down?
    A. Turn counter-clockwise until loose
    B. Turn clockwise until tight
    C. Remove them completely always
    D. Apply lubricant to threads

98. If torch operation stops for 1 hour or more, what must be done?
    A. Reduce the flame size
    B. Close torch and supply valves
    C. Close torch valve only
    D. Hang torch on cylinder

99. What substance must be kept away from oxygen equipment?
    A. Water and cleaning solvents
    B. Non-flammable inert gases only
    C. Oil or grease always
    D. Metal shavings and dust

100. Is it permissible to mix gases inside a container or transfer between containers?
    A. Yes, if done carefully
    B. Never attempt this action
    C. Only for oxygen transfer
    D. With manufacturer approval only

Answer Key

2.4 General Guidelines for Using a Blowtorch

101. What is crucial regarding the fuel gas container valve accessibility?
A. It must face the operator
B. Accessible for emergency shutoff
C. It needs frequent lubrication
D. Hidden to prevent tampering

102. What action is required if leaks are found during setup?
A. Tighten fittings harder always
B. Apply sealant tape quickly
C. Continue if leak is minor
D. Shut valve, discontinue use

103. How should a blowtorch ideally be ignited?
A. With a friction spark lighter
B. Using matches or lighter
C. From another hot surface
D. By arcing electrical wires

104. After closing the container valve, what is the next step in shutting down a blowtorch?
A. Cool torch tip with water
B. Tighten regulator adjusting knob
C. Open torch valve to drain
D. Immediately disconnect the hose

105. For overnight shutdown, what should be done after draining lines?
A. Leave torch valve open
B. Disconnect torch and regulator
C. Submerge torch in oil
D. Loosen container valve slightly

Answer Key :

2.5 Common Problems Occur With Torch Operations

106. What is a backfire in torch operation?
A. Flame burns inside hose
B. Excessive sparks are produced
C. Flame goes out unexpectedly
D. Fuel leaks from connection

107. What is a flashback in torch operation?
A. Torch tip overheats quickly
B. Sudden loud popping sound
C. Gas pressure drops sharply
D. Flame burns inside torch/hose

108. What sound often accompanies a flashback?
A. Whistling or hissing noise
B. Loud banging noise always
C. Crackling electrical sound type
D. Low rumbling sound effect

109. What type of ventilation is recommended for hot work areas?
A. Natural ventilation is sufficient
B. Sealed area to contain fumes
C. Well-ventilated area required
D. Minimal airflow preferred always

110. What type of clothing should NOT be worn during hot work?
A. Flame-resistant aprons always
B. Frayed clothing items ever
C. Leather gloves and boots
D. Tight-fitting cotton shirts

Answer Key:

Part 3: Compressed Gas Container

3.1 Handling, Use, and Storage of Compressed Gas

111. How must the contents of a compressed gas container be identified?
   A. Clear label or stencil
   B. By container color only
   C. By valve type always
   D. Hose connection fitting size

112. Is it legal to refill LPG/CNG containers in NYC?
   A. Yes, at approved facilities
   B. Illegal, must be replaced
   C. Only for personal use
   D. With a special permit

113. How should compressed gas containers generally be secured and stored?
   A. Lying flat on shelves
   B. Stacked horizontally always
   C. Leaning against sturdy walls
   D. Secured in upright position

114. What must be done with the protective cap when a container is not in use?
   A. Stored separately nearby always
   B. Must be kept in place
   C. Used to prop container
   D. Loosened for ventilation flow

115. What device controls the flow and lowers pressure from the container?
   A. The main container valve
   B. The pressure regulator device
   C. The pressure relief valve
   D. The hose connector itself

116. What is the maximum allowed length for hoses used inside buildings?
   A. 10 feet maximum length
   B. 30 feet maximum length
   C. 20 feet maximum length
   D. 50 feet maximum length

117. Are rubber slip connections allowed for hoses?
A. Yes, if properly clamped
B. Allowed for temporary use
C. Only for low pressure gas
D. Prohibited for gas connections

118. When installing containers on a cart for hot work, valves must allow:
A. Immediate gas shut down
B. Slow, gradual gas release
C. Automatic pressure regulation flow
D. Connection of multiple torches

119. When must container valves on a cart be closed?
A. Only when moving the cart
B. During brief work breaks
C. At the end of workday
D. If pressure drops low

120. What is the minimum separation distance required between carts storing connected containers?
A. 5 feet minimum distance
B. 20 feet minimum distance
C. 10 feet minimum distance
D. 15 feet minimum distance

Answer Key :

121. How should compressed gas containers be moved?
A. Rolled on their side
B. Dragged by the valve
C. Using an approved truck/cart
D. Lifted only by the cap

122. What must carts used for moving containers indoors provide?
A. A low center gravity
B. Pneumatic tire suspension system
C. Built-in fire extinguisher holder
D. A stable base always

123. Can container valves be used for lifting?
A. Yes, if secured properly
B. No, never use valves
C. Only for empty containers
D. If using certified slings

124. Fuel gas containers in storage must be separated from combustibles by at least:
A. 5 feet minimum distance
B. 10 feet minimum distance
C. 20 feet minimum distance
D. 15 feet minimum distance

125. Oxidizing gases (like oxygen) must not come in contact with:
A. Water or moisture always
B. Oil or grease products
C. Nitrogen or inert gases
D. Stainless steel surfaces only

126. Oxygen storage areas must be separated from open flames by at least:
A. 10 feet minimum distance
B. 25 feet minimum distance
C. 15 feet minimum distance
D. 50 feet minimum distance

127. Compressed gas containers should be kept away from:
A. Temperature extremes generally
B. Direct sunlight exposure always
C. Low ambient temperature zones
D. Well-ventilated open areas only

128. What Certificate of Fitness is needed to supervise storage of acetylene?
A. G-44 Certificate
B. G-98 Certificate
C. G-46 Certificate
D. G-60 Certificate

129. Storage of compressed gases requiring a permit must be supervised by:
A. Any G-60 holder always
B. The building superintendent only
C. The security personnel staff
D. A proper C of F holder

130. How should empty containers be stored?
A. Stored separately, marked empty
B. Mixed with full containers
C. With valves left open
D. Stacked horizontally for space

Answer Key :

3.2 Handling and Use of Acetylene Gas

131. What is the characteristic odor of acetylene gas?
A. Odorless like natural gas
B. Garlic-like odor typically
C. Sweet, fruity type odor
D. Pungent chlorine-like smell

132. What material should NEVER be used for acetylene hoses or splicing?
A. Reinforced rubber material type
B. Flexible plastic tubing type
C. Stainless steel braided hose
D. Copper tubing material always

133. What is the maximum safe working pressure for acetylene gas?
A. 10 psi maximum pressure
B. 25 psi maximum pressure
C. 15 psi maximum pressure
D. 30 psi maximum pressure

134. What safety feature is installed on acetylene containers to prevent explosion from heat?
A. Pressure relief valves always
B. Internal cooling system device
C. Reinforced steel bottom section
D. Fusible safety plugs typically

135. How should the acetylene container valve be opened?
A. Maximum 1 1/2 turns
B. Fully open position always
C. With a standard wrench
D. Slowly using pliers tool

136. Is the use of acetylene generators permitted for hot work in NYC?
A. Yes, with FDNY approval
B. Prohibited in any operation
C. Only in designated shops
D. Allowed for large projects

137. What could happen if copper reacts with acetylene?
A. Forms a harmless coating
B. Causes slow gas leak
C. Neutralizes the gas odor
D. May cause an explosion

138. Acetylene is stored in containers as a:
A. Compressed gas state only
B. Solid absorbed material type
C. Liquid under high pressure
D. Cryogenic liquid temperature state

Answer Key :

3.3 Handling and Use of Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)

139. What is added to LPG to give it a detectable odor?
A. Mercaptan odorant additive typically
B. Ammonia compound additive type
C. Chlorine based chemical agent
D. Sulfur dioxide gas mixture

140. Compared to air, LPG vapor is:
A. Significantly lighter than air
B. Variable density depends temperature
C. Approximately the same density
D. Heavier than air always

141. LPG containers must be approved for use by which federal agency?
A. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
B. Department of Transportation (DOT)
C. Occupational Safety Health Admin (OSHA)
D. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

142. What is the maximum weight allowed for standard portable LPG containers in NYC?
A. 50 lbs maximum weight
B. 75 lbs maximum weight
C. 150 lbs maximum weight
D. 100 lbs maximum weight

143. LPG containers should never be allowed to reach temperatures exceeding:
A. 125 °F maximum temperature
B. 100 °F maximum temperature
C. 150 °F maximum temperature
D. 200 °F maximum temperature

144. Where must LPG containers NOT be placed or used?
A. On rooftop work areas
B. Underground or below grade
C. Inside well-ventilated garages always
D. Near building exit pathways

145. What must be in place when LPG containers are transported or not in use?

A. Pressure gauge attached always
B. Valve slightly opened slightly
C. Warning flag attached securely
D. Protective caps or plugs

Answer Key :

3.4 Handling and Use of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)

146. What is the main component of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)?
   A. Propane gas primarily component
   B. Methane gas mainly component
   C. Butane gas main component
   D. Ethane gas primary component

147. Compared to air, CNG is:
   A. Significantly heavier than air
   B. Approximately same density always
   C. Variable density depends pressure
   D. Lighter than air typically

148. What is the maximum capacity allowed for a single CNG container in NYC?
   A. 100 SCF maximum capacity
   B. 381 SCF maximum capacity
   C. 250 SCF maximum capacity
   D. 500 SCF maximum capacity

149. What should NEVER be used to check for gas leaks?
   A. Soap and water solution
   B. An open flame source
   C. Electronic leak detector device
   D. Your sense of smell

150. What does icy build-up on a regulator often indicate?
   A. Normal operation in cold
   B. Excessive gas flow rate
   C. Low ambient humidity level
   D. Liquid gas leaving container

Answer Key :

Part 4: Portable Fire Extinguishers

4.1 Operation Instructions for a Fire Extinguisher

151. What does the 'P' in the P.A.S.S. acronym stand for?
A. Pull the safety pin
B. Point the nozzle upward
C. Position yourself near fire
D. Press the handle gently

152. What does the 'A' in the P.A.S.S. acronym stand for?
A. Activate the alarm system
B. Aim at fire base
C. Assess the fire size
D. Approach fire very slowly

153. What does the 'S' (first S) in the P.A.S.S. acronym stand for?
A. Stand back 10 feet
B. Spray in short bursts
C. Shout for assistance loudly
D. Squeeze the handles together

154. What does the 'S' (second S) in the P.A.S.S. acronym stand for?
A. Secure the area quickly
B. Sweep side to side
C. Stop if fire grows
D. Spray until empty always

155. What is the maximum mounting height for the top of a fire extinguisher?
A. 3 feet above floor
B. 5 feet above floor
C. 4 feet above floor
D. 6 feet above floor

4.2 Fire Extinguishers

156. What is the easiest way to extinguish a fire caused by a gas leak?
A. Spray water continuously always
B. Shut off gas supply
C. Smother with fire blanket
D. Use Class D extinguisher

157. How should a fire be approached with an extinguisher?
A. From the downwind direction
B. Directly from the side
C. From the upwind direction
D. As close as possible

158. Where should the extinguishing agent be directed for most fires?
A. At the top flames
B. At the base fire
C. Into center of fire
D. Above the fire area

159. If the gas supply cannot be shut off for a gas fire, what should be done?
A. Attempt to extinguish flame
B. Cover valve with wet cloth
C. Allow flame burn itself out
D. Spray water on container

160. Portable fire extinguishers are intended for what type of fires?
A. Large, rapidly spreading fires
B. Electrical equipment fires only
C. Fires limited in size
D. Fires involving combustible metals

Answer Key

4.3 Typical Fire Extinguishers

161. Class A fires involve which type of materials?
   A. Flammable liquids or gases
   B. Energized electrical equipment types
   C. Ordinary combustible materials (wood)
   D. Combustible metals like magnesium

162. Class B fires involve which type of materials?
   A. Ordinary combustibles like paper
   B. Live electrical wiring always
   C. Cooking oils and fats
   D. Flammable liquids or gases

163. Class C fires involve which type of hazard?
   A. Energized electrical equipment hazard
   B. Flammable metal dust clouds
   C. Deep-seated wood ember fires
   D. Flammable gas cylinder leaks

164. Which type of extinguisher should NOT be used on electrical fires?
   A. Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) type
   B. Water or Foam types
   C. Dry Chemical powder type
   D. Halon replacement agent type

165. What does a multi-purpose dry chemical extinguisher typically extinguish?
   A. Class A fires only
   B. Class D metal fires
   C. Class B and C fires
   D. Class A, B, C fires

166. What must be affixed to installed portable fire extinguishers in NYC?
   A. Manufacturer's warranty sticker only
   B. An FDNY standard PFE tag
   C. Building owner's contact info
   D. A reflective safety strip

167. What is a key feature to verify the legitimacy of a new PFE tag?
A. Bright red tag color
B. Plastic lamination coating finish
C. A high-quality hologram strip
D. Handwritten inspector signature always

168. Scanning the QR code on a PFE tag should direct you to:
A. Fire safety training videos
B. Extinguisher manufacturer's website link
C. Online payment portal access
D. FDNY approved company list

169. What letter might indicate an outdoor PFE tag on the serial number?
A. The letter 'X' always
B. The letter 'D' possibly
C. The letter 'W' usually
D. The letter 'O' never

170. If you suspect a PFE tag is counterfeit, who should you contact?
A. The building management office
B. The FDNY via email
C. The extinguisher manufacturer directly
D. Your immediate site supervisor

Answer Key :

4.5 Portable Fire Extinguisher Inspections

171. How often are portable fire extinguishers required to be inspected ("quick check")?
A. Weekly inspection required always
B. Quarterly inspection required minimum
C. Monthly inspection required usually
D. Semi-annually inspection required only

172. Who is responsible for designating a person for the monthly "quick check"?
A. The FDNY inspector assigned
B. The Certificate Fitness holder
C. The fire extinguisher company
D. The building owner always

173. What is checked during the monthly "quick check"?
A. Internal pressure chemical level
B. Extinguisher is fully charged
C. Hydrostatic test date validity
D. Nozzle obstruction internal check

174. How often must portable fire extinguishers be checked by a W-96 C of F holder?
A. Every six months minimum
B. Every two years usually
C. At least annually always
D. Only after being used

175. Where is the record of the monthly quick check typically kept?
A. In a central office logbook
B. On back of PFE tag
C. Electronically by FDNY always
D. With the building blueprints

Answer Key :

Part 5: Lithium-Ion Battery Safety

176. What should you do immediately if you notice a lithium-ion battery overheating or smoking?
A. Pour water on it quickly
B. Stop using/charging, call 911
C. Cover it with blanket
D. Place it outdoors immediately

177. Where should lithium-ion batteries ideally be charged?
A. Plugged into power strip
B. Under a pillow safely
C. Directly into wall outlet
D. Near flammable materials only

178. Is it safe to use aftermarket or damaged lithium-ion batteries/chargers?
A. Yes, if they fit correctly
B. Acceptable for short periods
C. Only if manufacturer approves
D. No, never use them

179. How should lithium-ion batteries be disposed of?
A. In regular trash bin
B. At NYC Battery Recycling Center
C. In standard recycling bin
D. Flushed down the toilet

180. Do standard fire extinguishers work effectively on lithium-ion battery fires?
A. Yes, Class B extinguishers
B. No, they generally do not
C. Yes, Class A water types
D. Only Class D extinguishers

Answer Key

PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions