



F-02

PRACTICE TEST

Practice Test (More than 200 Practice Questions)

WITH STANDARD EXAM PAPER
QUESTIONS

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Part 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions

Introduction

ALL -IN -ONE

Practice Test & Study Guide - answers & explanations

Practice Test Approximately 60 pages and 200 MCQs developed from official FDNY sources, prepares you for certification and professional success. This guide covers critical knowledge and skills, with comprehensive practice questions, answers, and explanations.

Designed to help you excel as a New York firefighter.

Our study guide 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.

Executive Summary for F-02 Test

Requirement/ Information	Details
General Requirements	Review the General Notice of Exam: http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/fdny/downloads/pdf/business/general-notice-of-exam-cof.pdf
F-02 Special Requirements	No separate F-01 certificate needed for Citywide Fire Guard for Impairment duties.
	Can perform F-01 duties in shelters only.
	Authorized for all fire guard duties within the shelter.
Application Fee	\$25
	Payment methods: online credit/debit card, in-person check or money order
	2% convenience fee for credit card payments
Fee Waiver Eligibility	Government employees using CoF for work duties
	Submit fee waiver request on agency letterhead + copy of agency ID
Alternative Issuance (AIP)	Not available. Exam must be passed at FDNY HQ

Exam Format	20 multiple-choice questions
	Touch-screen computer
	30-minute time limit
Passing Score	70% or higher
Additional Info	Call (718) 999-1988
Study Materials	http://www1.nyc.gov/assets/fdny/downloads/pdf/business/cof-f02-noe-study-materials.pdf
Exam Site	FDNY HQ, 9 MetroTech Center, Brooklyn, NY (Flatbush Ave entrance)

Chapter 2 - Definitions

1. What is the definition of "Building Occupants"?

- A. All persons in the shelter, including employees, clients, staff and visitors
- B. All persons who own the building
- C. All persons responsible for the maintenance of the building
- D. All persons who work in the building

2. What is the purpose of an "Emergency Preparedness Plan"?

- A. To ensure the proper maintenance of fire protection systems
- B. To ensure the safe evacuation of building occupants during a fire emergency
- C. To ensure the proper training of fire guards
- D. To ensure the proper notification of fire alarms to the FDNY

3. What is the definition of "Fire Guard"?

- A. A person responsible for maintaining a fire watch
- B. A person responsible for monitoring the fire alarm system
- C. A person responsible for conducting fire drills
- D. A person responsible for operating the fire protection systems

4. What is the definition of "Impairment"?

- A. The failure of a fire protection system to perform its designed fire safety function
- B. The failure of a fire protection system to receive a signal from the fire alarm system
- C. The failure of a fire protection system to activate the sprinkler system
- D. The failure of a fire protection system to notify the FDNY

5. What is the definition of "Owner/Occupant Responsibility"?

- A. The owner is responsible for the safe maintenance of the building, and the occupant is responsible for creating hazardous conditions
- B. The owner and occupant are jointly responsible for the safe maintenance of the building
- C. The occupant is responsible for the safe maintenance of the building, and the owner is responsible for correcting violations
- D. The owner is responsible for the safe maintenance of the building, and the occupant is responsible for correcting violations

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

1. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Building occupants are defined as all persons in the shelter, including employees, clients, staff and visitors.

2. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The purpose of an emergency preparedness plan is to ensure that there are procedures in place to protect the safety of building occupants, including their evacuation, relocation or sheltering in place in the event of a fire or non-fire emergency.

3. **Answer:** A

Explanation: A fire guard is a person holding a Certificate of Fitness who is trained in and responsible for maintaining a fire watch.

4. **Answer:** A

Explanation: Impairment is defined as any condition in which a fire protection system, such as a sprinkler system, standpipe system or fire alarm system, cannot perform its designed fire safety function.

5. **Answer:** A

Explanation: The owner is responsible at all times for the safe maintenance of the building, and if an occupant creates or allows hazardous conditions, the occupant is also responsible for the abatement of those conditions

Chapter 3 - Fires in Homeless Shelters.

1. What is the unique requirement for buildings operating as emergency shelters?

- A. They must have a fire alarm system.
- B. They must have a sprinkler system.
- C. They must have a fire guard on the premises at all times.
- D. They must have a fire safety director on staff.

2. What is the primary responsibility of fire guards in homeless shelters compared to other occupancies?

- A. They have a smaller span of responsibility.
- B. They have a larger span of responsibility.
- C. They have the same responsibilities as fire guards in other occupancies.
- D. They are not required to perform any responsibilities.

3. What is the purpose of fire guards performing consistent patrols in homeless shelters?

- A. To monitor the fire alarm and sprinkler systems.
- B. To ensure fire safety regulations are being complied with.
- C. To provide security for the shelter occupants.
- D. Both A and B.

4. What is the main difference between the F-44 and F-02 Certificates of Fitness in terms of fire watch responsibilities?

- A. F-44 holders were not qualified to perform fire watch in out-of-service conditions.
- B. F-02 holders are not qualified to perform fire watch in out-of-service conditions.
- C. Both F-44 and F-02 holders are qualified to perform fire watch in out-of-service conditions.
- D. There is no difference in fire watch responsibilities between the F-44 and F-02 Certificates.

5. What is the main purpose of the F-02 Certificate of Fitness?

- A. To provide additional training for fire guards in homeless shelters.
- B. To establish consistent requirements for fire guards in all occupancies.
- C. To eliminate the gap between the F-44 and F-01 Certificates of Fitness.
- D. To ensure fire guards in shelters are supervised by a Fire Safety Director.

6. What is the main reason fire guards are required to be present at all times in homeless shelters?

- A. To monitor the fire alarm and sprinkler systems
- B. To provide security for the shelter occupants
- C. To ensure prompt response and evacuation in case of a fire
- D. To perform maintenance on the fire protection equipment

7. What is one of the typical causes of fire in homeless shelters according to the study material?

- A. Overloaded electrical circuits
- B. Improperly stored flammable materials
- C. Malfunctioning kitchen equipment
- D. All of the above

8. What is the main reason fires in homeless shelters tend to spread quickly?

- A. The buildings are not equipped with sprinkler systems
- B. The occupants are less likely to report fires promptly
- C. The buildings are often overcrowded and have narrow corridors
- D. The fire alarm systems are often outdated or not properly maintained

9. What is the primary responsibility of a fire guard during a fire emergency in a homeless shelter?

- A. To control the fire using portable fire extinguishers
- B. To monitor the fire alarm and sprinkler systems
- C. To initiate the emergency response procedures and assist with evacuation
- D. To notify the fire department and building management

10. Which of the following is a typical challenge that fire guards face in homeless shelters?

- A. Dealing with uncooperative or combative shelter occupants
- B. Ensuring all fire protection systems are properly maintained
- C. Coordinating with the building's fire safety director
- D. All of the above

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

1. **Answer:** C

Explanation: The study material states that buildings operating as emergency shelters have the unique requirement of having fire guards on the premises at all times.

2. **Answer:** B

Explanation: The study material indicates that fire guards in shelters have a larger span of responsibility than fire guards in most other occupancies.

3. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The study material states that fire guards are responsible for making sure fire safety regulations are being complied with and that they should be familiar with the location and operation of all fire alarm systems in the shelter.

4. **Answer:** A

Explanation: The study material explains that the F-44 Certificate of Fitness holders were not qualified to perform fire watch in an out-of-service condition, whereas the F-02 Certificate of Fitness eliminates this gap.

5. **Answer:** C

Explanation: The study material states that the purpose of the F-02 Certificate of Fitness is to eliminate the gap between the F-44 and F-01 Certificates of Fitness, as F-02 holders are qualified to work in shelters and perform fire watch duties.

6. **Answer:** C

Explanation: The study material states that the unique requirement for fire guards to be present at all times in homeless shelters is to ensure prompt response and evacuation in case of a fire.

7. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The study material lists overloaded electrical circuits, improperly stored flammable materials, and malfunctioning kitchen equipment as examples of typical causes of fire in homeless shelters.

8. **Answer:** C

Explanation: The study material indicates that fires in homeless shelters tend to spread quickly due to the overcrowded conditions and narrow corridors in these buildings.

9. **Answer:** C

Explanation: The study material states that the primary responsibility of a fire guard during a fire emergency is to initiate the emergency response procedures and assist with the evacuation of the shelter occupants.

10. **Answer:** D

Explanation: The study material indicates that fire guards in homeless shelters face a variety of challenges, including dealing with uncooperative or combative occupants, ensuring proper maintenance of fire protection systems, and coordinating with the building's fire safety director.

Chapter 4 - Fire Guard Responsibilities

4.1 Fire Guard Patrols

1. How often are fire guards required to perform patrols in homeless shelters?

- A. Once a day
- B. Once every 2 hours
- C. Once every hour
- D. Once every 30 minutes

2. What is the primary purpose of the fire guard patrols in homeless shelters?

- A. To monitor the fire alarm and sprinkler systems
- B. To inspect the portable fire extinguishers
- C. To identify and eliminate fire hazards
- D. Both A and B

3. During their patrols, what are fire guards responsible for checking?

- A. The condition of the building's exits and means of egress
- B. The operation of the fire alarm and sprinkler systems
- C. The presence and accessibility of portable fire extinguishers
- D. All of the above

4. What should fire guards do if they identify any fire hazards or violations during their patrols?

- A. Immediately evacuate the shelter
- B. Notify the fire department
- C. Report the hazards to the building management
- D. Attempt to correct the hazards themselves

5. How often are fire guards required to document their patrols?

- A. After each patrol
- B. Daily
- C. Weekly
- D. Monthly

4.2 Fire Guards on Duty

6. What is the primary responsibility of fire guards on duty in a homeless shelter?

- A. To monitor the fire alarm and sprinkler systems
- B. To provide security for the shelter occupants
- C. To ensure the safety of all shelter occupants and employees
- D. To maintain the building's fire protection equipment

7. What is the role of the fire guard in the event of a fire emergency in a homeless shelter?

- A. To attempt to extinguish the fire using portable fire extinguishers
- B. To initiate the emergency response procedures and assist with evacuation
- C. To notify the fire department and building management
- D. Both B and C

8. How many fire guards are required to be on duty at all times in a homeless shelter?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. The number of fire guards required depends on the size and occupancy of the shelter

9. What qualifications are required for fire guards on duty in a homeless shelter?

- A. They must have the F-02 Certificate of Fitness
- B. They must have the F-01 Certificate of Fitness
- C. They must have both the F-02 and F-01 Certificates of Fitness
- D. There are no specific qualifications required for fire guards on duty in shelters

10. What is the primary role of the fire guard in monitoring the fire protection systems in a shelter?

- A. To ensure the systems are functioning properly and immediately report any issues
- B. To perform routine maintenance and testing on the systems
- C. To train the shelter staff on the operation of the fire protection systems
- D. To coordinate with the fire department to test the systems

4.3 Out-of-Service Conditions

11. What is considered an "out-of-service condition" in a homeless shelter?

- A. When the fire alarm system is not functioning properly
- B. When the sprinkler system is shut off or not working
- C. When the standpipe system is not operational
- D. Any situation where a fire protection system is not in full service

12. What is the primary responsibility of the fire guard when a fire protection system is out of service in a shelter?

- A. To immediately evacuate the shelter
- B. To notify the fire department and building management
- C. To implement a fire watch until the system is restored to service
- D. Both B and C

13. How often must fire guards perform patrols during an out-of-service condition?

- A. Once per shift
- B. Once every 2 hours
- C. Once every hour
- D. Continuously, without breaks

14. What is the purpose of the fire watch patrols during an out-of-service condition?

- A. To monitor the fire alarm and sprinkler systems
- B. To ensure the safety of the shelter occupants
- C. To identify and eliminate any fire hazards
- D. All of the above

15. Who is responsible for implementing the fire watch and overseeing the fire guards during an out-of-service condition?

- A. The fire guard on duty
- B. The building owner or manager
- C. The fire department
- D. The impairment coordinator, Coordinator of Fire Safety & Alarm Systems, or Fire Safety Director

4.4 Fire Watch Patrol Record

16. What information must be recorded in the fire watch patrol record?

- A. The date and time of each patrol
- B. The name and signature of the fire guard conducting the patrol
- C. Any fire hazards or issues identified during the patrol
- D. All of the above

17. How long must the fire watch patrol record be maintained?

- A. 1 week
- B. 1 month
- C. 6 months
- D. 1 year

18. Who is responsible for ensuring the fire watch patrol record is properly maintained?

- A. The fire guard on duty
- B. The building owner or manager
- C. The fire department
- D. The impairment coordinator, Coordinator of Fire Safety & Alarm Systems, or Fire Safety Director

19. What should a fire guard do if they identify a fire hazard or issue during their patrol?

- A. Attempt to correct the hazard themselves
- B. Immediately evacuate the building
- C. Report the hazard to the building management
- D. Notify the fire department

20. Where should the fire watch patrol record be kept?

- A. In the fire guard's personal records
- B. In the building's main office
- C. In a designated location that is readily available to the fire department
- D. It does not matter where the record is kept

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

Chapter 5 - Typical Causes of Fire in Shelters

5.1 Common Problems in Shelters.

1. What is one of the typical causes of fire in homeless shelters?

- A. Faulty electrical wiring
- B. Malfunctioning kitchen equipment
- C. Improperly stored combustible materials
- D. All of the above

2. Which of the following is a common problem that can contribute to fires in homeless shelters?

- A. Overcrowding
- B. Lack of fire extinguishers
- C. Blocked or obstructed exits
- D. All of the above

3. What is a potential fire hazard associated with the use of portable heaters in homeless shelters?

- A. They can overload the electrical system
- B. They can be a source of ignition
- C. They can block means of egress
- D. All of the above

4. What is a potential fire hazard associated with smoking in homeless shelters?

- A. Discarded cigarettes can ignite combustible materials
- B. Smoking can cause distraction from fire safety duties
- C. Smoking is prohibited in all indoor public spaces
- D. All of the above

5. What is a common issue with the storage of flammable liquids and gases in homeless shelters?

- A. They are often stored in unauthorized locations
- B. They are properly labeled and segregated
- C. They are stored in a designated, secured area
- D. They are not present in homeless shelters

6. What is a potential fire hazard associated with the use of candles or open flames in homeless shelters?

- A. They can ignite nearby combustible materials
- B. They are a reliable source of emergency lighting
- C. They are prohibited for use in all shelters
- D. Both A and C

7. What is a common issue with the maintenance of fire protection systems in homeless shelters?

- A. Systems are well-maintained and regularly serviced
- B. Systems are often outdated and not properly maintained
- C. Systems are regularly inspected by the fire department
- D. Systems are not required in homeless shelters

8. What is a potential fire hazard associated with the use of cooking appliances in homeless shelters?

- A. Unattended cooking can lead to fires
- B. Overloading of electrical circuits can occur
- C. Improper storage of cooking fuels can be a hazard
- D. All of the above

9. What is a potential fire hazard associated with the use of extension cords in homeless shelters?

- A. They can be a tripping hazard
- B. They can overload the electrical system
- C. They are not allowed to be used in shelters
- D. Both B and C

10. What is a common issue with the training and awareness of fire safety among shelter staff and occupants?

- A. Staff and occupants are well-trained in fire safety
- B. Staff and occupants are unaware of fire safety procedures
- C. Fire safety training is not required in homeless shelters
- D. Fire safety training is provided on a regular basis

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

Chapter 6 - Non-Fire Emergencies in Shelters

6. Non-fire Emergencies in Shelters - Practice Questions

6.1 Medical Emergencies in Shelters

6.2 Bomb or other Explosion Threats in Shelters

6.3 Chemical Incident or Release in Shelters.

1. What is considered a "non-fire emergency" in a homeless shelter?

- A. A fire in the building
- B. A medical emergency
- C. A power outage
- D. Both B and C

2. What is the primary responsibility of a fire guard during a medical emergency in a shelter?

- A. To provide basic first aid and medical assistance
- B. To evacuate the shelter and call for emergency medical services
- C. To coordinate with the building's fire safety director
- D. To isolate the affected area and contain the medical incident

3. What should a fire guard do if they receive a bomb or explosion threat in a homeless shelter?

- A. Immediately evacuate the shelter and call the police
- B. Conduct a search of the building for suspicious items
- C. Notify the building's fire safety director and await further instructions
- D. Both A and C

4. What is the primary concern during a chemical incident or release in a homeless shelter?

- A. Ensuring the safety of the shelter occupants
- B. Containing the spread of the chemical
- C. Determining the source of the chemical release
- D. All of the above

5. What is the first action a fire guard should take if they discover a chemical spill or release in a shelter?

- A. Attempt to clean up the spill using available equipment
- B. Evacuate the immediate area and notify the fire department
- C. Shut off any ventilation systems to prevent the spread of the chemical
- D. Provide first aid to any affected individuals

6. What is the primary responsibility of a fire guard during a bomb or explosion threat in a homeless shelter?

- A. To search the building for suspicious items
- B. To initiate the shelter's evacuation procedures
- C. To coordinate with the police and fire department
- D. Both B and C

7. What type of personal protective equipment (PPE) should fire guards have access to in the event of a chemical incident or release in a shelter?

- A. Fire-resistant clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus
- B. Disposable gloves and goggles
- C. Hazardous materials suits and decontamination equipment
- D. There is no requirement for fire guards to have access to PPE

8. What is the role of the fire guard in supporting emergency medical services (EMS) during a medical emergency in a shelter?

- A. To provide basic first aid and stabilize the patient
- B. To escort EMS personnel to the location of the emergency
- C. To coordinate with the building's fire safety director
- D. Both B and C

9. What is the primary concern for fire guards during a bomb or explosion threat in a shelter?

- A. Identifying the source of the threat
- B. Ensuring the safety of the shelter occupants
- C. Determining the credibility of the threat
- D. Both B and C

10. What is the first step a fire guard should take if they discover a chemical spill or release in a shelter?

- A. Attempt to contain the spill using available materials
- B. Evacuate the immediate area and notify the fire department
- C. Shut off any ventilation systems to prevent the spread of the chemical
- D. Provide first aid to any affected individuals

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

Chapter 7 - Emergency Reporting:

1. What is the primary responsibility of a fire guard when reporting a fire emergency in a homeless shelter?

- A. To call 911 and notify the fire department
- B. To activate the fire alarm system
- C. To evacuate the shelter occupants
- D. Both A and B

2. What information should a fire guard provide when reporting a fire emergency to the fire department?

- A. The address and exact location of the fire
- B. A description of the fire and any injuries or hazards
- C. The number of people in the shelter and their locations
- D. All of the above

3. What is the appropriate order of actions for a fire guard to take when reporting a medical emergency in a shelter?

- A. Call 911, provide first aid, evacuate the area
- B. Provide first aid, call 911, evacuate the area
- C. Evacuate the area, call 911, provide first aid
- D. Call 911, evacuate the area, provide first aid

4. What information should a fire guard provide when reporting a bomb or explosion threat to the police?

- A. The exact location and time of the threat
- B. A description of the threat and any suspicious items
- C. The number of people in the shelter and their locations
- D. All of the above

5. What is the first action a fire guard should take upon discovering a chemical spill or release in a shelter?

- A. Attempt to contain the spill
- B. Evacuate the immediate area and notify the fire department
- C. Shut off any ventilation systems to prevent the spread
- D. Provide first aid to any affected individuals

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

Chapter 8: Fire Alarm Systems

8.1 Types of Fire Alarm Initiating Devices

1. What is the primary purpose of fire alarm initiating devices in a homeless shelter?

- A. To notify building occupants of a fire emergency
- B. To trigger the activation of the fire suppression system
- C. To alert the fire department of a fire emergency
- D. To monitor the condition of the fire protection systems

2. Which of the following is an example of a fire alarm initiating device?

- A. Smoke detectors
- B. Heat detectors
- C. Manual pull stations
- D. All of the above

3. What is the primary advantage of using automatic fire alarm initiating devices, such as smoke or heat detectors, in a homeless shelter?

- A. They can be easily tested and maintained
- B. They provide early detection of fire emergencies
- C. They require less training for shelter staff to operate
- D. They are less expensive to install than manual pull stations

4. How do smoke detectors typically work in a fire alarm system?

- A. They detect the presence of smoke and generate an alarm signal
- B. They detect increases in temperature and generate an alarm signal
- C. They require manual activation by pulling a lever or breaking glass
- D. They monitor the water pressure in the sprinkler system

5. What is the purpose of heat detectors in a fire alarm system?

- A. To detect increases in temperature and generate an alarm signal
- B. To monitor the water flow in the sprinkler system
- C. To provide visual indication of a fire emergency
- D. To allow for manual activation of the fire alarm system

8.2 Manual or Pull station Alarm-Initiating Devices

6. What is the primary function of manual pull stations in a fire alarm system?

- A. To automatically detect the presence of smoke or heat
- B. To provide a means for building occupants to manually activate the fire alarm
- C. To monitor the water flow in the sprinkler system
- D. To control the operation of the fire suppression system

7. Where should manual pull stations be located in a homeless shelter?

- A. Near the building's main entrance
- B. Near all exits and stairwells
- C. At a height between 3.5 and 4.5 feet above the floor
- D. Both B and C

8. What is the purpose of the glass or plastic cover on manual pull stations?

- A. To prevent accidental activation
- B. To protect the pull station from the weather
- C. To allow for easy visibility of the pull station
- D. To provide a means for breaking the cover in an emergency

9. How should shelter occupants be instructed to activate a manual pull station in an emergency?

- A. Pull the lever or break the glass
- B. Press the button on the pull station
- C. Call the fire department directly
- D. Both A and B

10. What is the primary advantage of using manual pull stations in a fire alarm system?

- A. They provide a reliable means of initiating the fire alarm
- B. They require less maintenance than automatic initiating devices
- C. They allow building occupants to manually activate the alarm
- D. They are more cost-effective to install than other initiating devices

8.3 Carbon Monoxide Devices

11. What is the purpose of carbon monoxide (CO) detectors in a homeless shelter?

- A. To detect the presence of smoke and generate an alarm
- B. To monitor the water flow in the sprinkler system
- C. To detect the presence of carbon monoxide and generate an alarm
- D. To control the operation of the fire suppression system

12. Where should carbon monoxide detectors be located in a homeless shelter?

- A. Near the building's main entrance
- B. Near all exits and stairwells
- C. In areas where fuel-burning appliances are located
- D. Both B and C

13. What is the primary purpose of carbon monoxide detectors in a fire alarm system?

- A. To provide early warning of a fire emergency
- B. To monitor the condition of the fire protection systems
- C. To detect the presence of toxic gases and alert occupants
- D. To trigger the activation of the fire suppression system

14. How do carbon monoxide detectors differ from smoke detectors in a fire alarm system?

- A. They use different types of sensors to detect different types of emergencies
- B. They are connected to the fire alarm system in different ways
- C. They are located in different areas of the building
- D. All of the above

15. What is the required response when a carbon monoxide detector is activated in a homeless shelter?

- A. Immediately evacuate the building
- B. Notify the fire department and building management
- C. Investigate the source of the carbon monoxide and take corrective action
- D. Both B and C

8.4 Sprinkler Water Flow Detector

16. What is the primary function of a sprinkler water flow detector in a fire alarm system?

- A. To monitor the water pressure in the sprinkler system
- B. To detect the activation of the sprinkler system and generate an alarm
- C. To control the operation of the fire suppression system
- D. To provide visual indication of a fire emergency

17. Where are sprinkler water flow detectors typically installed in a building?

- A. Near the main water supply to the sprinkler system
- B. At each individual sprinkler head
- C. In the building's main electrical room
- D. Both A and B

18. What is the purpose of the alarm bell or signaling device associated with a sprinkler water flow detector?

- A. To notify building occupants of a fire emergency
- B. To alert the fire department of a sprinkler system activation
- C. To indicate that the sprinkler system is operational
- D. To control the operation of the fire suppression system

19. How do sprinkler water flow detectors work in a fire alarm system?

- A. They monitor the water pressure in the sprinkler system
- B. They detect the activation of individual sprinkler heads
- C. They generate an alarm signal when water flow is detected
- D. Both B and C

20. What is the primary benefit of having sprinkler water flow detectors in a homeless shelter?

- A. They provide early warning of a fire emergency
- B. They help to control the operation of the fire suppression system
- C. They allow for the remote monitoring of the sprinkler system
- D. They ensure the reliable activation of the sprinkler system

8.5 Audio & Visual Notification Devices

21. What is the primary purpose of audio and visual notification devices in a fire alarm system?

- A. To alert building occupants of a fire emergency
- B. To control the operation of the fire suppression system
- C. To monitor the condition of the fire protection systems
- D. To provide a means for manual activation of the fire alarm

22. What types of audio notification devices are typically used in a fire alarm system?

- A. Horns and sirens
- B. Strobe lights and beacons
- C. Voice communication systems
- D. Both A and C

23. What is the purpose of using both audio and visual notification devices in a fire alarm system?

- A. To ensure that all building occupants are alerted, regardless of their sensory abilities
- B. To provide a more efficient and effective means of communication during a fire emergency
- C. To allow for the remote control and monitoring of the fire alarm system
- D. Both A and B

24. Where should audio and visual notification devices be located in a homeless shelter?

- A. Near the building's main entrance
- B. Near all exits and stairwells
- C. In areas with high background noise or poor visibility
- D. Both B and C

25. What is the primary benefit of using voice communication systems as part of the audio notification devices in a fire alarm system?

- A. They provide a more authoritative and directive message to building occupants
- B. They allow for the remote monitoring and control of the fire alarm system
- C. They are more cost-effective to install than traditional horns and sirens
- D. They can be used to provide instructions and updates during a fire emergency

8.6 Communication System

26. What is the primary purpose of the communication system in a fire alarm system?

- A. To allow for two-way communication between the fire department and the building
- B. To provide a means of remotely controlling the fire alarm and suppression systems
- C. To enable communication between the fire guard and building occupants during an emergency
- D. Both A and C

27. What type of communication system is typically used in a homeless shelter?

- A. A standalone telephone system
- B. A dedicated two-way radio system
- C. The building's public address (PA) system
- D. A combination of telephone, radio, and PA systems

28. What is the primary function of the communication system during a fire emergency in a homeless shelter?

- A. To provide updates and instructions to building occupants
- B. To coordinate the response of the fire department and building staff
- C. To allow for remote monitoring and control of the fire alarm system
- D. Both A and B

29. What is the importance of having a reliable communication system in a homeless shelter?

- A. It ensures the effective transmission of emergency information
- B. It allows for the remote monitoring and control of the fire alarm system
- C. It provides a means for building occupants to report emergencies
- D. All of the above

30. What is the role of the fire guard in operating the communication system during a fire emergency?

- A. To initiate and receive emergency calls
- B. To provide updates and instructions to building occupants
- C. To coordinate with the fire department and building staff
- D. All of the above

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

Chapter 9 - Sprinkler System

1. What is the primary purpose of a sprinkler system in a homeless shelter?

- A. To provide early detection of a fire emergency
- B. To control the spread of a fire until the fire department arrives
- C. To alert building occupants to the presence of a fire
- D. To monitor the condition of the fire protection systems

2. What type of sprinkler system is typically used in a homeless shelter?

- A. Wet pipe system
- B. Dry pipe system
- C. Deluge system
- D. Both A and B

3. What is the primary advantage of a wet pipe sprinkler system?

- A. It is less prone to freezing in cold weather
- B. It provides faster activation and water delivery
- C. It requires less maintenance and inspection
- D. It is more cost-effective to install

4. What is the role of the fire guard in maintaining the sprinkler system in a homeless shelter?

- A. To conduct regular inspections and testing of the system
- B. To control the operation of the sprinkler system during a fire emergency
- C. To coordinate with the fire department and building management
- D. Both A and C

5. What is the importance of having a reliable water supply for the sprinkler system in a homeless shelter?

- A. It ensures the system can effectively control a fire
- B. It reduces the risk of water damage to the building
- C. It allows for the remote monitoring of the system
- D. Both A and B

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

Chapter 10 - Standpipe System

1. What is the primary purpose of a standpipe system in a homeless shelter?

- A. To provide a reliable water supply for the fire sprinkler system
- B. To allow firefighters to connect their hoses and attack the fire
- C. To alert building occupants of a fire emergency
- D. To monitor the condition of the building's fire protection systems

2. What type of standpipe system is typically used in a homeless shelter?

- A. Wet standpipe system
- B. Dry standpipe system
- C. Combination standpipe system
- D. Both A and C

3. What is the advantage of a wet standpipe system over a dry standpipe system?

- A. It requires less maintenance and inspection
- B. It provides a more reliable water supply for firefighters
- C. It is less prone to freezing in cold weather
- D. Both B and C

4. What is the role of the fire guard in maintaining the standpipe system in a homeless shelter?

- A. To conduct regular inspections and testing of the system
- B. To control the operation of the standpipe system during a fire emergency
- C. To coordinate with the fire department and building management
- D. All of the above

5. Where should the standpipe connections be located in a homeless shelter?

- A. Near the building's main entrance
- B. Near all exits and stairwells
- C. In areas with high fire risk, such as the kitchen
- D. Both B and C

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

Chapter 11 - Portable Fire Extinguishers:

11.1 Different Types of Portable Fire Extinguishers

1. What is the primary purpose of portable fire extinguishers in a homeless shelter?

- A. To provide a means of early fire suppression by shelter staff
- B. To monitor the condition of the building's fire protection systems
- C. To alert building occupants of a fire emergency
- D. To coordinate the fire department's response to a fire

2. Which type of portable fire extinguisher is most commonly used in a homeless shelter?

- A. Water-based extinguishers
- B. Dry chemical extinguishers
- C. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) extinguishers
- D. Foam extinguishers

3. What is the primary advantage of using dry chemical extinguishers in a homeless shelter?

- A. They are effective on all types of fires
- B. They are less expensive to maintain and refill
- C. They do not leave a residue that requires cleanup
- D. They provide a longer discharge time compared to other types

4. What is the purpose of the pressure gauge on a portable fire extinguisher?

- A. To indicate the extinguishing agent level
- B. To show the operating pressure of the extinguisher
- C. To control the flow of the extinguishing agent
- D. Both A and B

5. What is the recommended height for mounting portable fire extinguishers in a homeless shelter?

- A. Between 3 and 5 feet above the floor
- B. Between 4 and 6 feet above the floor
- C. Between 3.5 and 4.5 feet above the floor
- D. Between 5 and 7 feet above the floor

11.2 Labeling

6. What information is typically provided on the label of a portable fire extinguisher?

- A. The type of extinguishing agent and its rating
- B. The manufacturer's instructions for use and maintenance
- C. The date of the last annual inspection and service
- D. All of the above

7. What is the purpose of the color coding on portable fire extinguisher labels?

- A. To indicate the type of extinguishing agent
- B. To show the extinguisher's rating and suitability for different fire classes
- C. To provide visual cues for easy identification and selection
- D. Both B and C

8. What is the significance of the fire classification symbols on a portable fire extinguisher label?

- A. They indicate the type of extinguishing agent used
- B. They show the size and capacity of the extinguisher
- C. They identify the fire classes that the extinguisher is suitable for
- D. They provide instructions for the proper use of the extinguisher

9. How can shelter staff and occupants identify the appropriate type of portable fire extinguisher to use in an emergency?

- A. By checking the color-coding and fire classification symbols on the label
- B. By consulting the fire safety plan and the location of the extinguishers
- C. By receiving training on the different types of extinguishers and their uses
- D. All of the above

10. What is the importance of having clear and visible labeling on portable fire extinguishers in a homeless shelter?

- A. It ensures that the extinguishers are easily identifiable in an emergency
- B. It provides information on the proper use and maintenance of the extinguishers
- C. It helps shelter staff and occupants select the appropriate extinguisher for the fire
- D. All of the above

11.3 PFE Monthly Inspection

11. What is the primary purpose of the monthly inspection of portable fire extinguishers in a homeless shelter?

- A. To ensure the extinguishers are in proper working condition
- B. To identify any tampering or damage to the extinguishers
- C. To update the maintenance records for the extinguishers
- D. Both A and B

12. What are the key things that should be checked during a monthly portable fire extinguisher inspection?

- A. The pressure gauge, the physical condition, and the accessibility
- B. The expiration date, the weight, and the presence of the tamper seal
- C. The type of extinguishing agent, the size, and the location
- D. All of the above

13. Who is typically responsible for conducting the monthly inspection of portable fire extinguishers in a homeless shelter?

- A. The building owner or manager
- B. The fire department
- C. The designated fire guard
- D. A certified fire protection contractor

14. What should the fire guard do if a portable fire extinguisher is found to be in need of repair or replacement during the monthly inspection?

- A. Immediately remove the extinguisher from service
- B. Notify the building owner or manager for corrective action
- C. Document the issue in the maintenance log
- D. Both A and B

15. How often should the monthly inspection of portable fire extinguishers be documented in a homeless shelter?

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

11.4 PFE Annual Servicing

16. What is the purpose of the annual servicing of portable fire extinguishers in a homeless shelter?

- A. To ensure the extinguishers are in proper working condition
- B. To replace the extinguishing agent and recharge the cylinder
- C. To update the maintenance records and inspection tags
- D. All of the above

17. Who is typically responsible for conducting the annual servicing of portable fire extinguishers in a homeless shelter?

- A. The building owner or manager
- B. The fire department
- C. A certified fire protection contractor
- D. The designated fire guard

18. What should the fire protection contractor do during the annual servicing of a portable fire extinguisher?

- A. Check the pressure gauge and recharge the cylinder if needed
- B. Inspect the physical condition and conduct a hydrostatic test
- C. Replace the extinguishing agent and update the inspection tag
- D. All of the above

19. How often should the annual servicing of portable fire extinguishers be conducted in a homeless shelter?

- A. Every 6 months
- B. Annually
- C. Every 2 years
- D. As needed

20. What is the importance of maintaining accurate records of the annual servicing of portable fire extinguishers in a homeless shelter?

- A. To demonstrate compliance with fire safety regulations
- B. To identify any patterns or trends in extinguisher performance
- C. To facilitate the scheduling of future servicing and maintenance
- D. All of the above

ANSWERS & EXPLANATIONS

Chapter 12 - Tents

- Some shelters may use tent structures. These sites often use LPG or diesel-fueled trailers for hot water and heating.
- **Important:** The FDNY requires a Letter of No Objection (LNO) for the use of LPG and/or fuel in these situations.
- All standard fire safety requirements still apply to tents, including:
 - Fire extinguishers
 - Clearly marked exit signs
 - Strict no smoking policies

Chapter 13 - Lithium-Ion Battery Safety

1. Which of the following is the BEST action to take if you notice fire or smoke from a lithium-ion battery?

- A. Attempt to extinguish the fire with a fire extinguisher
- B. Charge the battery and continue using the device
- C. Immediately stop using or charging the battery and call 911
- D. Place the device in a container of water to cool it down

2. Which of the following is a recommended safety tip for using lithium-ion batteries?

- A. Use aftermarket batteries and chargers to save money
- B. Overcharge the battery to ensure it is fully charged
- C. Store and charge the battery near heat sources
- D. Purchase and use devices certified by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL)

3. What is the recommended minimum separation distance between charging lithium-ion batteries when the total battery capacity is up to 50 kWh?

- A. 1 foot
- B. 2 feet
- C. 3 feet
- D. 4 feet

4. Which of the following is a true statement about lithium-ion battery fires?

- A. Fire extinguishers are effective in extinguishing lithium-ion battery fires
- B. Lithium-ion batteries cannot unexpectedly re-ignite after the fire has been put out
- C. Lithium-ion battery fires can be easily extinguished with water
- D. Lithium-ion battery fires can spread quickly and are difficult to extinguish

5. What is the recommended action if you notice a change in color or shape of a lithium-ion battery?

- A. Continue using the device and monitor the battery
- B. Attempt to repair the battery yourself
- C. Immediately stop using or charging the battery and call 911
- D. Place the device in a container of water to cool it down

6. Which of the following is an example of a good safety practice for charging lithium-ion batteries?

- A. Charging the battery overnight to ensure it is fully charged
- B. Plugging the charger into a power strip or overloading an outlet
- C. Charging the battery in a room with poor ventilation
- D. Charging the battery directly into a wall electrical outlet

7. What is the recommended minimum separation distance between charging lithium-ion batteries when the total battery capacity is up to 20 kWh?

- A. 1 foot
- B. 2 feet
- C. 3 feet
- D. 4 feet

8. Which of the following is a true statement about the use of fire extinguishers on lithium-ion battery fires?

- A. Fire extinguishers are effective in extinguishing lithium-ion battery fires
- B. Fire extinguishers can cause lithium-ion battery fires to spread
- C. Fire extinguishers should be used as the first line of defense against lithium-ion battery fires
- D. Fire extinguishers do not work on lithium-ion battery fires

9. What is the recommended action if you notice unexpected re-ignition of a lithium-ion battery fire?

- A. Attempt to extinguish the fire again with a fire extinguisher
- B. Leave the area and call 911 immediately
- C. Wait for the fire to burn out on its own
- D. Place the device in a container of water to cool it down

10. Which of the following is a recommended safety tip for storing lithium-ion batteries?

- A. Store the batteries near heat sources
- B. Store the batteries in a location with poor ventilation
- C. Store the batteries away from anything flammable
- D. Store the batteries in a closed container

Answers and Explanations

PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions

