



F-60

PRACTICE TEST

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

With Standard exam paper questions

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PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions

Introduction

ALL -IN -ONE

Practice Test - Answers & Standard Exam Paper Questions

We will cover all parts of the F-60 Fire Guard For Torch 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 FDNY.

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.

Fire Guard For Torch Operations Important Questions

1. What primary hazard necessitates a fire watch during hot work?
 - A. Accidental activation of sprinklers
 - B. Loud equipment noises disrupting work
 - C. Sparks igniting nearby combustibles
 - D. Toxic fumes released during operations
2. Who is responsible for designating the "Responsible Person" for hot work?
 - A. The property owner where work occurs
 - B. The Certificate of Fitness holder
 - C. The Fire Department inspector
 - D. The hot work equipment operator
3. What action is required if hot work is performed near sprinkler heads?
 - A. Shut off the sprinkler system
 - B. Remove the nearby sprinkler heads
 - C. Notify the building manager only
 - D. Shield heads with noncombustible barriers
4. What is the minimum distance required for cutting operations from combustibles?
 - A. 15 feet without shielding
 - B. 35 feet without shielding
 - C. 25 feet without shielding
 - D. 50 feet without shielding
5. When must an F-60 fire guard be present for torch operations?
 - A. Only when using LPG torches
 - B. Only during rooftop operations
 - C. At specific sites like construction
 - D. Only at residential occupancies
6. Which FDNY Certificate of Fitness is required for fire guards at construction sites?
 - A. F-60 for torch fire watch
 - B. S-60 for watchperson duty
 - C. G-60 for torch operations
 - D. F-01 for impairment duty
7. What does the acronym P.A.S.S. stand for in fire extinguisher operation?
 - A. Point, Activate, Sweep, Secure
 - B. Prepare, Alert, Suppress, Stop
 - C. Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep
 - D. Pass, Assist, Spray, Smother

8. How long must a fire watch continue after hot work concludes?
 - A. For exactly 15 minutes
 - B. Until the area feels cool
 - C. For at least one hour
 - D. For a minimum of 30 minutes
9. What action must be taken if combustibles cannot be moved 35 feet away?
 - A. Proceed with extra caution
 - B. Shield or cover the combustibles
 - C. Use a lower temperature torch
 - D. Wet down the entire work area
10. Which type of fire involves flammable liquids like gasoline or oil?
 - A. Class A fires
 - B. Class C fires
 - C. Class D fires
 - D. Class B fires

Answers :

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

11. What rating must a portable fire extinguisher have for most hot work areas?
 - A. Minimum 1-A:10-B:C rating
 - B. Minimum 3-A:40-B:C rating
 - C. Minimum 2-A:20-B:C rating
 - D. Minimum 4-A:60-B:C rating
12. What is the primary purpose of a Fire Guard during torch operations?
 - A. Operating the torch equipment
 - B. Watching for and controlling fire hazards
 - C. Supervising the responsible person
 - D. Inspecting gas cylinder conditions
13. How often must the Responsible Person inspect the hot work area?
 - A. Once before work starts only
 - B. Every hour during operations
 - C. Only when requested by FDNY
 - D. Before work and once per day
14. Who is qualified to perform the annual inspection of portable fire extinguishers?
 - A. The F-60 Fire Guard on site
 - B. The Responsible Person for hot work
 - C. A W-96 Certificate holder
 - D. An FDNY inspector during checks
15. What immediate action should be taken if a lithium-ion battery overheats?
 - A. Pour water on the battery
 - B. Cover it with a blanket
 - C. Place it in a metal container
 - D. Stop using/charging and call 911
16. Which document must be issued by the Responsible Person before hot work begins?
 - A. FDNY Citywide Permit
 - B. Certificate of Fitness F-60
 - C. Hot Work Authorization
 - D. Building Department Work Permit
17. How should leaks in gas piping or equipment be tested?
 - A. Using a lit match carefully
 - B. Using an open torch flame
 - C. Using leak detection spray
 - D. Using soapy water solution
18. It is unlawful to conduct welding operations resting on what?
 - A. Wooden support structures
 - B. Compressed gas containers
 - C. Noncombustible flooring materials
 - D. Fire-resistive tarpaulins

19. What must be readily accessible within 30 feet of hot work?
- A. A charged fire hose line
 - B. A spare gas cylinder
 - C. A portable fire extinguisher
 - D. A first aid kit
20. What information is confirmed by scanning the QR code on a PFE tag?
- A. The extinguisher's pressure level
 - B. The date of the last monthly check
 - C. Instructions for extinguisher use
 - D. The FDNY approved company list

Answers :

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

21. What type of permit is needed for hot work lasting longer than 30 days at one location?
- A. Citywide permit only
 - B. Transportation permit
 - C. Site-specific permit
 - D. Hot Work Authorization
22. What material is considered a Class A combustible?
- A. Magnesium shavings
 - B. Gasoline fuel
 - C. Electrical wiring
 - D. Wood and paper
23. A fire watch involves continuous surveillance for what purpose?
- A. Preventing unauthorized personnel entry
 - B. Monitoring equipment noise levels
 - C. Identifying hazards and detecting fire
 - D. Documenting work progress speeds
24. How must oxygen cylinders and fittings be kept?
- A. Covered with protective cloths
 - B. Stored horizontally on racks
 - C. Painted bright safety yellow
 - D. Free from oil or grease
25. Can an F-60 Certificate holder serve as a fire guard for impairment?
- A. Yes, under direct supervision
 - B. No, an F-01 COF is required
 - C. Yes, if holding a G-60 also
 - D. No, only S-60 holders can
26. What is required if hot work sparks might fall to lower levels?
- A. Stop work immediately permanently
 - B. Increase torch operating pressure
 - C. Use water spray constantly
 - D. Add fire watch on lower levels
27. What precaution is needed for automatic fire detection systems during hot work?
- A. Increase system sensitivity levels
 - B. Test detectors with smoke frequently
 - C. Disable the entire alarm system
 - D. Take measures to prevent false alarms
28. When should torch valves be completely shut off?
- A. Every 15 minutes during work
 - B. Only at the end of shift
 - C. If work stops for 1 hour or more
 - D. When changing gas cylinders

29. Are fire extinguishers effective against lithium-ion battery fires?
- A. Yes, dry chemical works well
 - B. Yes, water extinguishers work
 - C. Only foam can work effectively
 - D. No, extinguishers are not effective
30. Where should the PFE monthly "quick check" record be kept?
- A. In the main office files
 - B. With the Responsible Person only
 - C. On the back of the PFE tag
 - D. Emailed to the FDNY monthly

Answers :

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

HOT WORK OPERATION AND FIRE WATCH

1.1 Responsible Person and Pre-Hot Work Check

31. Who designates the Responsible Person for hot work activities?
 - A. The Fire Department representative
 - B. The owner of the premises
 - C. The hot work operator C.O.F holder
 - D. The building safety manager
32. What is the primary duty of the Responsible Person regarding hot work?
 - A. Operating the cutting torch
 - B. Conducting the fire watch
 - C. Transporting gas cylinders
 - D. Authorizing the performance of hot work
33. What training must the Responsible Person possess?
 - A. Advanced first aid certification
 - B. Operation of welding equipment
 - C. Training in fire safety hazards
 - D. Hazardous materials handling
34. What must the Responsible Person ensure about the hot work site?
 - A. Proper ventilation is present
 - B. Adequate lighting exists
 - C. Noise levels are acceptable
 - D. It is a fire safe area
35. When must the Responsible Person conduct the pre-hot work check?
 - A. Only after work is completed
 - B. Before authorizing and daily
 - C. Once a week before work starts
 - D. Only if requested by the fire guard
36. How long must pre-hot work check reports be kept at the site after work?
 - A. For at least 12 hours
 - B. For at least 24 hours
 - C. For at least one week
 - D. For a minimum of 48 hours
37. What document is issued by the Responsible Person to allow hot work?
 - A. FDNY Site-Specific Permit
 - B. Certificate of Occupancy
 - C. Hot Work Authorization
 - D. Building Department Approval

38. The pre-hot work check ensures the area is clear of what?
- A. Unnecessary personnel nearby
 - B. Standing water puddles
 - C. Trip hazards like cables
 - D. Combustibles and flammable solids
39. What does the pre-hot work check verify about equipment?
- A. It has the latest software
 - B. It is in good working order
 - C. It is clean and polished
 - D. It is the newest model
40. The check verifies that floor openings near hot work are what?
- A. Clearly marked with tape
 - B. Used for ventilation flow
 - C. Documented in the site log
 - D. Protected to stop sparks

Answers :

- 31. B
- 32. D
- 33. C
- 34. D
- 35. B
- 36. D
- 37. C
- 38. D
- 39. B
- 40. D

41. The pre-check ensures what about fire extinguishers and hoses?
- A. They are newly purchased items
 - B. They are painted safety red
 - C. They are operable and available
 - D. They have instruction manuals
42. What must be verified about fire watch personnel during the check?
- A. They have communication devices
 - B. They have completed first aid
 - C. They wear high-visibility vests
 - D. They are properly assigned if required
43. How soon before work must the premises owner be notified in writing (citywide permit)?
- A. At least 12 hours before
 - B. At least 48 hours before
 - C. At least 24 hours before
 - D. At least 72 hours before
44. Who must the Responsible Person notify before starting hot work with a citywide permit?
- A. The local firehouse crew
 - B. The insurance company agent
 - C. The building occupants nearby
 - D. The premises owner in writing
45. The Responsible Person monitors the work periodically to ensure what?
- A. Work progresses on schedule
 - B. Operators take regular breaks
 - C. No fire safety hazards exist
 - D. Equipment is used efficiently

Answers

1.2 Fire Safety Requirements

46. When can an ignited torch be left unattended?
 - A. For short breaks under 5 minutes
 - B. If placed in a secure holder
 - C. If the fire guard is watching
 - D. Never, it must not be left unattended
47. How many torches is one person allowed to operate simultaneously?
 - A. As many as safely possible
 - B. Two torches if experienced
 - C. Only one torch at a time
 - D. Three with assistant help
48. Misusing torch equipment, like for stunts, could result in what?
 - A. Faster completion of the job
 - B. Increased operator skill levels
 - C. Serious or fatal injuries
 - D. Minor equipment surface damage
49. For what purpose should torch equipment be used?
 - A. Heating food during lunch breaks
 - B. Only for intended cutting/welding
 - C. Performing tricks or stunts safely
 - D. Thawing frozen non-pipe items
50. How should oxygen containers and apparatus NOT be handled?
 - A. With clean, dry leather gloves
 - B. Using mechanical lifting aids
 - C. Storing them in upright position
 - D. With oily hands or greasy tools

Answers:

51. What must be kept free from oil or grease on oxygen systems?
 - A. Only the cylinder body exterior
 - B. Valves, regulators, hoses, fittings
 - C. Only the pressure regulator gauge
 - D. The torch handle gripping area
52. What allows for immediate gas shutoff in an emergency?
 - A. Keeping valves partially closed
 - B. Using automatic shutoff sensors
 - C. Storing cylinders far from work
 - D. Having valves accessible to operator/guard
53. Where must oxygen and fuel gas containers be located relative to hot work?
 - A. Immediately adjacent for quick access
 - B. Within 10 feet for efficiency
 - C. Sufficient distance to protect from heat/sparks
 - D. On a level below the work area
54. Is welding permitted while resting materials on gas cylinders?
 - A. Yes, if cylinders are secured
 - B. No, it is unlawful practice
 - C. Yes, if materials are light
 - D. No, unless operator is certified
55. What action is required if hot work stops for 1 hour or more?
 - A. Reduce the torch flame setting
 - B. Disconnect hoses from cylinders
 - C. Cool the torch tip with water
 - D. Close torch valve and shut off gas supply
56. How must suspected leaks in gas piping be tested?
 - A. Using an open torch flame
 - B. Listening for hissing sounds
 - C. Smelling for gas odor presence
 - D. Using soapy water solution
57. Using a flame to test piping systems for leaks is what?
 - A. Recommended for quick detection
 - B. Allowed only by G-60 holders
 - C. Unlawful and prohibited
 - D. Acceptable if done carefully
58. What type of surface should floors have in designated hot work areas?
 - A. Thick wooden plank flooring
 - B. Rubberized safety matting covers
 - C. Carpeted for noise reduction
 - D. Noncombustible surface materials

59. How far must cutting or welding be from combustibles unless shielded?
- A. At least 15 feet away
 - B. At least 25 feet away
 - C. At least 35 feet away
 - D. At least 50 feet away
60. What are examples of combustible materials mentioned?
- A. Steel beams and metal pipes
 - B. Paper, wood shavings, fabric
 - C. Concrete blocks and bricks
 - D. Glass panels and ceramic tiles

Answers :

61. What should be done with combustible waste in hot work areas?
 - A. Pile it neatly in a corner
 - B. Cover it with welding blankets
 - C. Use it to absorb spills nearby
 - D. Prevent accumulation, remove regularly
62. How far must other hot work (not cutting/welding) be from combustibles unless shielded?
 - A. At least 10 feet away
 - B. At least 25 feet away
 - C. At least 15 feet away
 - D. At least 35 feet away
63. Ducts and conveyor systems that might carry sparks must be what?
 - A. Kept running to clear sparks
 - B. Oiled frequently for smooth running
 - C. Shielded or shut down
 - D. Cleaned after hot work finishes
64. If combustibles cannot be moved, what must be done to openings/cracks within 35 feet?
 - A. Leave them open for ventilation
 - B. Mark them with warning tape
 - C. Fill them loosely with paper
 - D. Tightly cover or shield them
65. Hot work is prohibited on containers that held flammable materials until what?
 - A. The container has cooled down
 - B. Thoroughly cleaned and purged
 - C. The container is filled with water
 - D. Inspected by the fire guard
66. If hot work is near walls or ceilings, what must be prevented?
 - A. Discoloration of the surface finish
 - B. Noise transmission to other areas
 - C. Vibration damage to structure
 - D. Ignition of combustibles on other side
67. How must partitions be connected to the floor in fixed hot work areas?
 - A. Leaving a small gap for airflow
 - B. Using temporary adhesive tape
 - C. Secured with no gap present
 - D. Bolted only at the top edge
68. Partitions separating hot work areas must be of what construction?
 - A. Heavy-duty plastic sheeting type
 - B. Fire-retardant treated wood type
 - C. Standard drywall partition type
 - D. Noncombustible construction type

69. Partitions used for hot work must prevent the passage of what?
- A. Only visible light flashes
 - B. Sparks, slag, and heat
 - C. Only loud operational noises
 - D. Personnel without permission
70. When must visible hazard identification signs be posted for hot work?
- A. Only if work lasts over 8 hours
 - B. Only for exterior hot work jobs
 - C. If using LPG gas torches
 - D. If area is accessible to non-operators

Answers :

71. What is the purpose of posting hot work warning signs?
- A. To advertise the work being done
 - B. To warn others before entering area
 - C. To meet insurance requirements
 - D. To designate break locations
72. Where should hot work warning signs be posted?
- A. At the main building entrance
 - B. Inside the operator's toolbox
 - C. On the gas cylinders used
 - D. In a conspicuous location
73. What must be done with the hot work authorization upon completion of work for the day?
- A. Discard it in the trash bin
 - B. Return it to the responsible person
 - C. Keep it with the fire guard
 - D. Mail it to the FDNY office
74. What documents should the fire guard keep readily available?
- A. Equipment maintenance logs
 - B. Operator's training certificates
 - C. Building blueprints nearby
 - D. FDNY permit and authorization
75. The returned hot work authorization is filed with what?
- A. The employee personnel record
 - B. The project completion report
 - C. The original FDNY permit
 - D. The equipment rental agreement

Answers

1.3 Fire Watch Requirements

76. When must a fire watch be maintained?
- A. Only during welding operations
 - B. During any hot work operation
 - C. Only when using flammable gas
 - D. During breaks in hot work
77. What area must the fire watch personnel observe?
- A. Only the torch operator's actions
 - B. Only the gas cylinder area
 - C. The exits and escape routes
 - D. The entire hot work area
78. Can persons performing fire watch have other duties simultaneously?
- A. Yes, if they are minor tasks
 - B. No, they shall not have other duties
 - C. Yes, if approved by supervisor
 - D. No, unless work area is small
79. When are additional fire watch personnel required?
- A. If work lasts more than 4 hours
 - B. If using more than one torch
 - C. If working above the ground floor
 - D. If exposures are not observable by one person
80. What is the primary responsibility of persons conducting a fire watch?
- A. Assisting the torch operator
 - B. Documenting start and stop times
 - C. Keeping constant watch for fires
 - D. Checking operator certifications

Answers :

81. How close must the required fire extinguisher be to the hot work area?
- A. Within 10 feet travel distance
 - B. Within 30 feet travel distance
 - C. Within 20 feet travel distance
 - D. Within 50 feet travel distance
82. If fire hoses are required, what condition must they be in?
- A. Coiled neatly on a rack nearby
 - B. Inspected within the last year
 - C. Long enough to reach exit doors
 - D. Connected, charged, ready for operation
83. What is the minimum rating for the portable fire extinguisher required during hot work?
- A. 1-A:10-B:C rating minimum
 - B. 3-A:40-B:C rating minimum
 - C. 2-A:20-B:C rating minimum
 - D. 4-A:60-B:C rating minimum
84. What is a Fire Guard specifically defined as?
- A. Any worker watching for fire
 - B. The Responsible Person designee
 - C. An FDNY fire inspector unit
 - D. A person holding a C of F for fire watch
85. Fire watch for torch operations on any rooftop must be done by whom?
- A. The roofing company foreman
 - B. At least one F-60 fire guard
 - C. The building security personnel
 - D. Any worker present on roof
86. The fire watch for torch operations at construction sites must be conducted by whom?
- A. Any trained site employee
 - B. The site safety manager only
 - C. The torch operator himself
 - D. At least one F-60 fire guard
87. Does every individual maintaining a fire watch need an F-60 certificate?
- A. Yes, all fire watch requires F-60
 - B. No, not all require an F-60 C of F
 - C. Yes, unless supervised directly
 - D. No, only if using flammable gas
88. Torch operations conducted by a citywide permit holder require fire watch by whom?
- A. The permit holder's supervisor
 - B. The building maintenance staff
 - C. A designated Responsible Person
 - D. At least one F-60 fire guard

89. What must the F-60 Certificate holder keep available for inspection?
- A. Their driver's license ID
 - B. Their Certificate of Fitness
 - C. The hot work equipment manual
 - D. A copy of the building C of O
90. An F-60 fire guard is trained and responsible for maintaining what?
- A. Equipment maintenance schedule
 - B. Site access control logs
 - C. Emergency evacuation plans
 - D. A fire watch and fire safety duties

Answers :

91. Is it lawful to use a torch for roofing on combustible roof construction?
- A. Yes, with extra precautions taken
 - B. No, it shall be unlawful
 - C. Yes, if fire guard is present
 - D. No, unless approved by FDNY
92. At construction sites, every torch operator must have fire watch performed by whom?
- A. Another torch operator nearby
 - B. The site construction foreman
 - C. A designated safety spotter
 - D. An F-60 fire guard
93. What defines a torch-applied roof system?
- A. Roofs installed using electric heaters
 - B. Metal roofing welded at seams
 - C. Membranes adhered by torch heating
 - D. Shingles attached with hot tar
94. When is an additional F-60 fire guard required on floors below torch work?
- A. If work duration exceeds 2 hours
 - B. If work is near edge or opening
 - C. If using acetylene gas torches
 - D. If floor below is occupied space
95. When must fire guards be on continuous duty during torch operations?
- A. Only during the first hour
 - B. Only when operator takes break
 - C. During windy weather conditions
 - D. During all torch operations on roofs
96. The additional fire guard below must watch areas within what distance of potential spark exposure?
- A. Within 15 feet horizontally
 - B. Within 25 feet horizontally
 - C. Within 35 feet horizontally
 - D. Within 50 feet horizontally
97. Under what condition may one fire guard watch multiple torch operations?
- A. If operations are within 25 feet
 - B. If ops are ≤ 50 ft away & in view
 - C. If operations use electric torches
 - D. If approved by site manager
98. What must occur if sparks are observed traveling beyond 35 feet during torch work?
- A. Increase water spray cooling
 - B. Add more fire retardant blankets
 - C. Notify the responsible person only
 - D. Immediately discontinue torch operation

99. For how long must the fire watch continue after hot work concludes?
- A. For exactly 15 minutes only
 - B. For at least one full hour
 - C. For a minimum of 30 minutes
 - D. Until area is completely cool
100. Who has the authority to extend the duration of the fire watch past 30 minutes?
- A. Only the torch operator
 - B. Commissioner or Responsible Person
 - C. Only the F-60 fire guard
 - D. The building owner's request

Answers :

101. What must fire guards or fire watch personnel complete after their watch?
- A. An equipment condition report form
 - B. A timesheet for payroll processing
 - C. A signed inspection report or logbook
 - D. A hazard assessment checklist form
102. For CNG or LPG torch operations, when are post-work inspections required?
- A. 15 mins and 45 mins after
 - B. 1 hour and 2 hours after
 - C. Only one check 30 mins after
 - D. 30 mins and 1 hour after
103. How long should the inspection report/logbook be maintained on premises after work?
- A. For at least 12 hours
 - B. For 48 hours after work
 - C. For at least 24 hours
 - D. For at least 7 days
104. What is the purpose of the second post-work inspection (1 hour after)?
- A. To ensure equipment is stored
 - B. To complete the logbook entry
 - C. To verify area cleanup status
 - D. To check for smoldering fires

Answers:

1.4 Gas Welding and Cutting Precautions

105. Oxygen containers, valves, and apparatus must be kept free of what substances?
 - A. Water and excess moisture
 - B. Oil or grease contamination
 - C. Dust and surface dirt buildup
 - D. Rust and minor corrosion spots
106. Gas containers must be located sufficient distance from hot work to protect from what?
 - A. Accidental impacts from tools
 - B. Unauthorized access attempts
 - C. Direct sunlight exposure effects
 - D. Heat, sparks, or slag exposure
107. Oxygen equipment should not be handled with what?
 - A. Clean, dry cotton gloves on
 - B. Standard leather work gloves on
 - C. Oily hands or greasy tools
 - D. Rubber insulated safety gloves on
108. Welding or cutting supported by or resting on gas containers is what?
 - A. Permitted if containers are secured
 - B. Allowed for small, quick jobs
 - C. Acceptable with fire guard watch
 - D. Unlawful and strictly prohibited
109. Oxygen and fuel gas container valves must be accessible for what reason?
 - A. Routine pressure checking needs
 - B. Immediate shutoff in emergency
 - C. Quick cylinder change operations
 - D. Attaching pressure regulators easily
110. Using an acetylene generator for hot work operations is what?
 - A. Standard practice on large sites
 - B. Allowed if generator is certified
 - C. Permitted only outdoors safely
 - D. Unlawful and strictly prohibited

Answers :

111. Torch-applied roofing on combustible roofs is what?
- A. Allowed with extra fire watch
 - B. Unlawful and strictly prohibited
 - C. Permitted if roof is wetted
 - D. Acceptable if done quickly
112. How must tests for suspected leaks in piping be performed?
- A. Using pressurized air supply
 - B. Applying an open flame source
 - C. Listening carefully for sounds
 - D. Using soapy water solution
113. Is using a flame permitted to test piping equipment for leaks?
- A. Yes, it is a quick method
 - B. No, it is unlawful to do so
 - C. Yes, only for low pressure gas
 - D. No, unless no soap is available
114. Handling oxygen apparatus with oily gloves can cause what hazard?
- A. Slipping and dropping equipment
 - B. Staining the equipment surface
 - C. Clogging the regulator valves
 - D. Potential fire or explosion risk
115. When must the torch valve be closed and gas supply shut off?
- A. Whenever the operator pauses work
 - B. Only at the end of the shift
 - C. If work discontinues for 1 hour+
 - D. Every time a cut is finished
116. Hot work on containers that held flammables requires what first?
- A. Filling container with inert gas
 - B. Cooling container below 100F
 - C. Getting FDNY special approval
 - D. Thorough cleaning and purging
117. What is the reason for locating gas cylinders away from the immediate work zone?
- A. To prevent theft of cylinders
 - B. Protect from heat, sparks, slag
 - C. To keep them out of way
 - D. To allow easier access path
118. Can hot work equipment be used for unintended purposes like tricks?
- A. Yes, if performed safely away
 - B. Yes, for operator amusement
 - C. No, unless supervisor approves
 - D. No, it should not be misused

119. Who needs access to gas cylinder valves for emergency shutoff?
- A. Only the site safety manager
 - B. Torch operator or fire guard
 - C. Only the Responsible Person
 - D. Any certified worker nearby
120. How many torches can one person operate at the same time?
- A. Two torches if experienced
 - B. Depends on the job type
 - C. As many as manageable safely
 - D. Only one torch maximum
121. Hot work involving heating flammable solids requires approval from whom?
- A. The building owner in charge
 - B. The FDNY commissioner
 - C. The Responsible Person only
 - D. The insurance company first
122. What is the safe and approved method for leak testing gas lines?
- A. Using a match or lighter flame
 - B. Using electronic gas detectors
 - C. Smelling for escaping gas odors
 - D. Applying soapy water mixture
123. Should an ignited torch ever be left unattended?
- A. Yes, for very short periods
 - B. No, it must not be left alone
 - C. Yes, if area is clear nearby
 - D. No, unless fire guard watches
124. Are acetylene generators permitted for hot work use in NYC?
- A. Yes, if inspected annually first
 - B. Yes, only for outdoor projects
 - C. No, unless FDNY permits it
 - D. No, their use is unlawful

Answers :

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION, FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS, AND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

2.1 Notifications

125. The fire guard must be familiar with what type of procedures?
- A. Equipment maintenance procedures
 - B. Hot work authorization procedures
 - C. Emergency notification procedures
 - D. Daily work reporting procedures
126. What is the most direct and effective way to notify FDNY of an emergency?
- A. Sending an email message request
 - B. Using a fire alarm pull station
 - C. Contacting building security first
 - D. Notifying by phone call
127. What device can a fire guard use for emergency notifications?
- A. A signal mirror device only
 - B. A wireless phone device
 - C. A loud compressed air horn
 - D. A hand-cranked siren tool
128. What information is most critical when calling 911?
- A. The fire guard's name provided
 - B. The time the fire started exactly
 - C. Type of torch equipment used then
 - D. Nature of emergency and address
129. What is important if using a wireless phone for notifications?
- A. Phone has latest software updates
 - B. Phone has a camera feature
 - C. Phone is on silent mode always
 - D. Battery has sufficient power
130. Why is providing the best site entrance information helpful to responders?
- A. Helps them find parking spots
 - B. Allows most direct access to emergency
 - C. Directs them to the break area
 - D. Shows compliance with rules
131. What additional information might the 911 operator ask for?
- A. The weather conditions present
 - B. The number of workers on site
 - C. The cost of project damage
 - D. Nearest cross-street location

132. What should the fire guard do when FDNY arrives on scene?
- A. Leave the site immediately safely
 - B. Continue the fire watch duties
 - C. Secure the hot work equipment
 - D. Meet responders and provide info
133. What should you not do until the 911 operator instructs you to?
- A. Describe the emergency details
 - B. Hang up the phone call
 - C. Answer the operator's questions
 - D. Provide your phone number
134. Besides location, what details might the 911 operator request?
- A. Your Certificate of Fitness number
 - B. The name of the Responsible Person
 - C. The type of FDNY permit held
 - D. Description of fire or injuries

Answers:

2.2 Fire Protection System

135. If hose lines are required for hot work, what state must they be in?
- A. Drained and stored neatly nearby
 - B. Connected, charged, and ready
 - C. Recently pressure tested okay
 - D. Clearly marked with signage
136. Who typically determines if hose lines are required at a hot work site?
- A. The torch operator decides it
 - B. The fire guard makes assessment
 - C. The Responsible Person decides
 - D. FDNY requirements specify it
137. Why must required hose lines be ready for immediate operation?
- A. To quickly cool down hot metal
 - B. To wet down dusty work areas
 - C. For rapid fire suppression need
 - D. For cleaning equipment post-job
138. What does "charged" mean for a fire hose line?
- A. The hose has passed inspection test
 - B. The hose is fully pressurized with water
 - C. The hose is connected to hydrant
 - D. The nozzle is attached securely
139. Who is usually responsible for ensuring hose lines are ready if required?
- A. The building maintenance crew chief
 - B. The F-60 fire guard personnel
 - C. The torch equipment operator
 - D. The Responsible Person on site
140. Can sprinkler system protection be shut off during hot work?
- A. Yes, if work is brief duration
 - B. Not unless approved by Commissioner
 - C. Yes, if fire guard is present there
 - D. Not if combustibles are nearby

Answers:

141. What alternative can be used to shield sprinkler heads besides barriers?
- A. Covering heads with plastic bags
 - B. Wrapping heads with dry cloths
 - C. Spraying heads with cooling foam
 - D. Using damp cloth guards shields
142. What must be done if hot work is performed close to sprinkler heads?
- A. Remove the sprinkler heads nearby
 - B. Aim torch flame away from heads
 - C. Shield heads with noncombustible barriers
 - D. Shut off water supply temporarily
143. If hot work extends over several days, when should sprinkler shields be removed?
- A. Only at the very end of project
 - B. Weekly during the site cleanup
 - C. Never, until final inspection pass
 - D. At the end of each workday
144. When must shields or guards on sprinkler heads be removed?
- A. After the torch is extinguished
 - B. Only if the alarm activates system
 - C. When the work is completed
 - D. Before leaving site for break
145. What should be done regarding automatic fire detection systems during hot work?
- A. Increase their overall sensitivity
 - B. Test them frequently using smoke
 - C. Disable them completely always
 - D. Take precautions to avoid false alarms
146. If an alarm system is offline, what additional safety measure must be provided?
- A. Increased ventilation in the area
 - B. Fire watch for impairment duty
 - C. Extra lighting for visibility needs
 - D. Constant water mist spraying nearby
147. Why might a fire alarm system (e.g., smoke detectors) need to be taken out of service?
- A. To conserve electrical power use
 - B. To perform system maintenance task
 - C. To allow testing other systems
 - D. To avoid unwarranted alarms
148. Who must be notified if a centrally monitored alarm system is taken offline?
- A. The building insurance company agent
 - B. The central monitoring station
 - C. All occupants on the floor level
 - D. The local police department desk

149. What information must be logged when an alarm system is taken offline?
- A. Detector model numbers listed
 - B. Reason for the hot work needed
 - C. Operator's name and time off/on
 - D. Location of nearest extinguisher

Answers:

2.3 Fire Extinguishers

150. All persons conducting hot work or fire watch must be trained in what?
- A. Advanced first aid techniques application
 - B. Gas cylinder refueling procedures safely
 - C. Use of portable fire extinguishers
 - D. Emergency evacuation route planning skill
151. What should be done first in case of any fire, even a small one?
- A. Attempt to extinguish it quickly
 - B. Evacuate the immediate work area
 - C. Activate the building fire alarm
 - D. Call 911 to notify the FDNY
152. Trained personnel should only attempt to extinguish fires that are what?
- A. Producing large amounts of smoke
 - B. Limited in size and spread
 - C. Involving energized electrical gear
 - D. Located near building exit doors
153. What does the 'A' in the P.A.S.S. acronym stand for?
- A. Activate the alarm system nearby
 - B. Alert others in the vicinity now
 - C. Aim at the base of the fire
 - D. Assess the size of the fire first
154. What does the 'P' in the P.A.S.S. acronym stand for?
- A. Point the nozzle at fire
 - B. Prepare the extinguisher valve
 - C. Position yourself near fire
 - D. Pull the safety ring pin
155. What does the 'S' (second S) in P.A.S.S. stand for?
- A. Stop spraying once flames gone
 - B. Sweep the stream side to side
 - C. Shout for assistance loudly now
 - D. Stand back further from fire source
156. What does the 'S' (first S) in P.A.S.S. stand for?
- A. Spray the extinguishing agent out
 - B. Sweep the nozzle side to side
 - C. Secure the area from others entry
 - D. Squeeze the handles together

157. If a fire extinguisher is discharged, what must be done before work resumes?
- A. Refill the discharged extinguisher unit
 - B. Clean the area where used well
 - C. Obtain a fully charged replacement
 - D. Document its use in site logbook
158. Class B fires involve what type of materials?
- A. Ordinary combustibles like cloth trash
 - B. Live electrical wiring panels switch
 - C. Metallic sodium or titanium solids
 - D. Flammable liquids and gases
159. Class A fires involve what type of materials?
- A. Flammable liquids like grease oil
 - B. Ordinary combustibles (wood, paper)
 - C. Energized electrical components wires
 - D. Combustible metals like magnesium dust
160. Which types of extinguishers must NOT be used on electrical fires (Class C)?
- A. Dry chemical extinguishers type only
 - B. Carbon dioxide extinguishers type only
 - C. Halon replacement agent extinguishers type
 - D. Foam and water type extinguishers

Answers :

161. Class C fires involve what type of hazard?
- A. Deep fat fryer cooking oils fire
 - B. Energized electrical equipment
 - C. Combustible metal shavings dust fire
 - D. Flammable gas cylinder leak fire
162. What does a multi-purpose dry chemical extinguisher typically extinguish?
- A. Class A fires only effectively now
 - B. Class B and C fires only well
 - C. Class D metal fires primarily use
 - D. Class A, B, and C fires
163. Class D fires involve what type of materials?
- A. Flammable liquids spilled on floor
 - B. Ignitable or combustible metals
 - C. Ordinary trash can contents fire
 - D. High voltage transformer equipment fire
164. What does a symbol with a shaded background and slash indicate on an extinguisher?
- A. The extinguisher is fully charged status
 - B. The type of fire it is best for use
 - C. The extinguisher requires maintenance soon
 - D. The extinguisher must not be used
165. Where can operation instructions for an extinguisher usually be found?
- A. Only in the manufacturer's manual book
 - B. Painted on the side of extinguisher
 - C. On a separate instruction card nearby
 - D. Inside the carrying handle mechanism part
166. What rating extinguisher is required for torch-applied roofing operations?
- A. Minimum 2-A:20-B:C rating unit
 - B. Minimum 4-A:60-B:C rating unit
 - C. Minimum 10-B:C rating unit only
 - D. Minimum 3-A:40-B:C rating unit
167. What is the minimum clearance required between the floor and extinguisher bottom?
- A. Not less than 2 inches clearance
 - B. Not less than 4 in clearance
 - C. Not less than 3 inches clearance
 - D. Not less than 6 inches clearance
168. Is placing a fire extinguisher directly on the floor acceptable installation?
- A. Yes, if floor is noncombustible type
 - B. Yes, if extinguisher is very large size
 - C. No, unless it is temporary placement only
 - D. No, extinguishers not allowed on floor

169. What is the maximum mounting height for the top of a fire extinguisher?
- A. Not more than 3 feet above floor
 - B. Not more than 5 ft above the floor
 - C. Not more than 4 feet above floor
 - D. Not more than 6 feet above floor
170. How often is the "quick check" inspection of portable fire extinguishers required?
- A. Checked daily before work starts each
 - B. Checked weekly on Monday morning always
 - C. Checked annually by certified company only
 - D. Checked monthly by designated person

Answers:

171. What does the monthly "quick check" verify about the extinguisher's charge?
- A. It needs recharging service soon maybe
 - B. The charge level is above 50% mark
 - C. It is fully charged pressure okay
 - D. The pressure gauge needle moves freely ok
172. How often must portable fire extinguishers be professionally checked?
- A. Every six months is required check
 - B. Every two years minimum check needed
 - C. Only when monthly check fails inspection
 - D. At least annually by approved company
173. What does the quick check verify regarding tampering or actuation?
- A. The safety seal wire is loose broken
 - B. It has not been actuated or tampered
 - C. The nozzle shows signs of recent discharge
 - D. The handle is difficult to squeeze test
174. Who must perform the annual portable fire extinguisher inspection?
- A. The F-60 Fire Guard holder on site job
 - B. The building owner or manager staff now
 - C. Any certified fire safety professional nearby
 - D. A W-96 C of F holder from FDNY approved co.
175. What must be affixed to all installed portable fire extinguishers in NYC?
- A. A brightly colored warning label sticker
 - B. The building owner's inventory ID tag
 - C. An FDNY standard PFE tag attached
 - D. A barcode for scanning inventory check
176. What feature helps verify the legitimacy of a new PFE tag?
- A. A tamper-proof plastic casing around it
 - B. The signature of the FDNY Commissioner print
 - C. A unique serial number starting W-96 only
 - D. A high-quality silver hologram strip
177. What information is found on the PFE tag?
- A. The original purchase price paid then
 - B. Important info about the extinguisher
 - C. The location where it should be installed
 - D. The fire guard who checked it last time
178. What should you do if you suspect a PFE tag is counterfeit?
- A. Remove the tag from extinguisher unit now
 - B. Ignore it if extinguisher looks okay fine
 - C. Replace it with a generic label sticker
 - D. Contact your supervisor/FDNY

179. Scanning the QR code on a PFE tag should direct you where?
- A. To the extinguisher manufacturer's website page
 - B. To online extinguisher operation instructions help
 - C. To the FDNY approved company list
 - D. To the FDNY main homepage directly now

Answers :

LITHIUM-ION BATTERY SAFETY

180. Lithium-ion batteries are commonly found in which devices?
- A. Only in industrial power tools used
 - B. Disposable single-use vape pens only
 - C. Only in electric vehicles like cars
 - D. E-bikes, scooters, laptops, phones
181. Where should lithium-ion batteries ideally be charged?
- A. Plugged into a power strip safely
 - B. Using an extension cord connection wire
 - C. Plugged directly into a wall outlet
 - D. Under a pillow for convenience quick
182. What should you do immediately if you notice a lithium-ion battery changing shape?
- A. Continue charging it carefully monitor
 - B. Stop using/charging and call 911
 - C. Place it outside in direct sunlight cool
 - D. Wrap it tightly in plastic film wrap
183. Should lithium-ion batteries be left charging overnight or overcharged?
- A. Yes, to ensure a full maximum charge
 - B. Yes, if using a smart charger device
 - C. No, unless battery is brand new model
 - D. No, avoid overcharging/charging overnight
184. What type of replacement batteries and chargers should be used?
- A. Cheaper aftermarket options available online
 - B. Only manufacturer recommended/certified
 - C. Any charger with matching voltage okay
 - D. Universal chargers designed for all types
185. What action should be taken in the event of a lithium-ion battery fire?
- A. Attempt to smother it with sand dirt
 - B. Use a Class ABC fire extinguisher spray
 - C. Pour large amounts of water on fire source
 - D. Leave the area, close door, call 911
186. How should lithium-ion batteries be disposed of?
- A. Place them in regular trash bins okay
 - B. Bring to NYC Battery Recycling Center
 - C. Put them in household recycling bins fine
 - D. Mail them back to the manufacturer site

187. What is a common characteristic of lithium-ion battery fires after being extinguished?
- A. They produce a very pleasant odor smell
 - B. They rarely cause significant damage spread
 - C. They are easily put out permanently fast
 - D. Unexpected re-ignition can occur
188. Are standard fire extinguishers effective on lithium-ion battery fires?
- A. Yes, especially dry chemical types work
 - B. No, extinguishers generally do not work
 - C. Yes, water stream works adequately well
 - D. No, only specialized foam agents work now
189. When charging multiple e-bike batteries (over 5), what is required?
- A. Charging them all outdoors only space
 - B. Using a dedicated charging power strip
 - C. Keeping them within 1 foot spacing close
 - D. A dedicated room with ventilation
190. What state can lithium-ion batteries enter, leading to fire or explosion?
- A. A deep discharge hibernation state mode
 - B. A fully inert and stable condition always
 - C. An uncontrollable self-heating state
 - D. A state of increased energy efficiency flow

Answers:

PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions



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