S-13

PRACTICE TEST

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

With Standard exam paper questions

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Introduction

ALL -IN -ONE

Practice Test - Answers & Standard Exam Paper Questions

We will cover all parts of the S-13 Supervision Of Standpipe System 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.

S-13 Supervision of Standpipe System Critical Topics (30 Questions)

1. What is the primary purpose of a standpipe system in a building?
   A. Providing drinking water supply.
   B. Supplying water for sprinklers.
   C. Transferring water for firefighting.
   D. Draining excess building water.

2. Which code generally dictates the requirement for a standpipe system in a building?
   A. National Fire Protection Association.
   B. NYC Fire Department Rules.
   C. Occupational Safety Health Administration.
   D. NYC Building Code.

3. According to which standard must inspection and testing of standpipe systems be performed?
   A. NFPA 72 guidelines.
   B. NFPA 25, 2011 edition.
   C. NFPA 101 procedures.
   D. NFPA 13 requirements.

4. Which Certificate of Fitness holder must constantly supervise multi-zoned standpipe systems?
   A. S-14 Certificate holder.
   B. S-12 Certificate holder.
   C. S-15 Certificate holder.
   D. S-13 Certificate holder.

5. What might the commissioner direct buildings to provide for fire prevention?
   A. Elevators and escalators.
   B. Security camera systems only.
   C. Advanced communication networks.
   D. Fire hose and extinguishers.

6. What must happen to fire protection systems when a building is altered?
   A. Systems must be removed.
   B. Protection must be maintained.
   C. Systems must be shut down.
   D. Systems must be replaced.

7. Systems not complying with the study material requirements are considered what?
   A. Considered to be impaired.
   B. Fully operational always.
   C. Approved for limited use.
   D. Temporarily out of service.

8. Who is primarily responsible for maintaining the standpipe system?
   A. The Fire Department personnel.
   B. The building owner.
   C. The Certificate holder only.
   D. The insurance company always.

9. What is the role of the Impairment Coordinator regarding system maintenance records?
   A. Discarding records after one year.
   B. Sending records to FDNY monthly.
   C. Storing records off the premises.
   D. Keeping records for minimum three years.

10. In the absence of a specific designee, who is considered the impairment coordinator?
    A. The lead fire guard.
    B. The central station operator.
    C. The building owner.
    D. The S-13 holder only.

Answers (1-10):

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

11. What action must the impairment coordinator take before placing a system out of service?
    A. Immediately start the repair work.
    B. Notify the insurance carrier.
    C. Wait for FDNY approval always.
    D. Only inform the building owner.

12. How long must fire watch records be maintained after the watch concludes?
    A. For exactly 24 hours.
    B. Until the system is fixed.
    C. A minimum of 48 hours.
    D. For at least one week.

13. When must the Fire Department be notified about an out-of-service standpipe system?
    A. Only after 24 hours.
    B. When it is out-of-service.
    C. If repairs take longer week.
    D. Only for unplanned outages.

14. What color disc indicates a system is fully out of service?
    A. A blue disc always.
    B. An orange disc only.
    C. A green disc only.
    D. A white disc always.

15. What color tag is placed on the main control valve for a fully out-of-service system?
    A. A RED tag always.
    B. An orange tag.
    C. A green tag always.
    D. A blue tag always.

16. What color disc indicates a system is partially out of service?
    A. A white disc always.
    B. A green disc only.
    C. A blue disc always.
    D. An orange disc only.

17. Who is permitted to place tags on an out-of-service system?
    A. Any building occupant always.
    B. Only the building owner.
    C. The fire watch personnel.
    D. Only FDNY or MFSPC/MLP.

18. What action must be taken before returning a system to service?
    A. Notify the insurance carrier.
    B. Only perform visual check.
    C. Keep the tags in place.
    D. Wait for FDNY inspection.

19. How long must records of system inspections and tests be maintained?
    A. For exactly one year only.
    B. For at least five years.
    C. Minimum of three years.
    D. Until the next inspection.

20. Where should the approved card with inspection dates be posted?
    A. Inside the elevator cab.
    B. On the building main door.
    C. Within the fire command center.
    D. Near the main control valve.

Answers (11-20):
11:B
12:C
13:B
14:D
15:A
16:C
17:D
18:A
19:C
20:D

21. If defects are not corrected within 30 days, who must be notified?
    A. The insurance company only.
    B. The building occupants directly.
    C. The system manufacturer always.
    D. The Fire Department office.

22. What is the consequence of failing to maintain records or report defects?
    A. A simple verbal warning.
    B. Mandatory system replacement always.
    C. Revocation of C of F.
    D. A small administrative fine.

23. Which task is an S-13/S-14 holder authorized to perform?
    A. Performing visual inspections only.
    B. Repairing major system leaks.
    C. Replacing system components always.
    D. Conducting hydrostatic pressure tests.

24. Who can repair/replace components in systems NOT combined with sprinklers?
    A. Only an MFSPC Class A.
    B. An S-13 holder always.
    C. Any licensed engineer always.
    D. A Master Plumber (MP).

25. What does an Automatic Ball Drip prevent in the Fire Department connection piping?
    A. Excessive water pressure always.
    B. Unauthorized system access always.
    C. Water freezing in piping.
    D. Backflow into city main.

26. What action is required to get water from an automatic standpipe system?
    A. Activating the fire pump.
    B. Calling the Fire Department.
    C. Breaking the glass cabinet.
    D. Opening a hose valve.

27. What is a Central Station in the context of fire protection?
    A. A facility receiving alarm signals.
    B. A main fire department building.
    C. The primary water supply source.
    D. A designated building meeting point.

28. What does an OS&Y valve stand for?
    A. On System Yard valve.
    B. Open Shut Yearly valve.
    C. Over System Yield valve.
    D. Outside Stem and Yoke.

29. What defines a critical deficiency in a fire protection system?
    A. A minor cosmetic issue only.
    B. Needs correction for maintenance access.
    C. Affects system performance if uncorrected.
    D. Requires only owner notification always.

30. What is the function of a Fire Department Connection?
    A. Draining the standpipe system always.
    B. Testing water pressure regularly.
    C. Connecting sprinkler heads directly.
    D. Allowing FD to pump water in.

Answers (21-30):
21:D
22:C
23:A
24:D
25:C
26:D
27:A
28:D
29:C
30:D

Inspection, Testing and Maintenance (60 Questions)

31. How often should gauges on dry systems without constant supervision be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a daily basis.
    B. Inspected on a weekly basis.
    C. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    D. Inspected on a quarterly basis.

32. How often should alarm devices be inspected for physical damage?
    A. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    B. Inspected on a semi-annual basis.
    C. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    D. Inspected on an annual basis.

33. What minimum temperature should be maintained in areas with water-filled piping?
    A. Minimum temperature of 32°F.
    B. Minimum temperature of 50°F.
    C. Minimum temperature of 60°F.
    D. Minimum temperature of 40°F.

34. How often should hangers and seismic braces be inspected from floor level?
    A. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    B. Inspected on an annual basis.
    C. Inspected on a semi-annual basis.
    D. Inspected every five years only.

35. Piping inspections from floor level should verify the absence of what?
    A. Correct paint color application.
    B. Approved manufacturer labels only.
    C. Leakage or corrosion issues.
    D. Proper insulation thickness always.

36. How often should hose valves be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a weekly basis.
    B. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    C. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    D. Inspected on an annual basis.

37. What should be verified during a hose valve inspection?
    A. Caps are in place undamaged.
    B. The valve handle color code.
    C. The last hydrostatic test date.
    D. The water flow rate capacity.

38. Hoses equipped with pressure restricting devices require inspection to ensure what?
    A. Devices are painted red color.
    B. Devices have tamper proof seals.
    C. Restricting devices are present.
    D. Devices are recently calibrated always.

39. How often must in-service hose be service tested?
    A. Tested every single month.
    B. Tested at least annually.
    C. Tested every six months always.
    D. Tested only when damage seen.

40. How should hose be loaded onto fire apparatus?
    A. Loaded tightly without any gaps.
    B. Loaded folded in same place.
    C. Loaded only when completely new.
    D. Loaded allowing air circulation.

Answers (31-40):
31:B
32:C
33:D
34:B
35:C
36:B
37:A
38:C
39:B
40:D

41. How often should hose be removed and reloaded to change fold positions?
    A. Reloaded every single day.
    B. Reloaded with sufficient frequency.
    C. Reloaded only after major use.
    D. Reloaded once every year only.

42. What should be done if hose must be dragged?
    A. Dragged only when fully pressurized.
    B. Dragged quickly over sharp objects.
    C. Dragged by the nozzle end only.
    D. Dragged when it is flat.

43. How often should occupant-use hose be physically inspected?
    A. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    B. Inspected on an annual basis.
    C. Inspected on a semi-annual basis.
    D. Inspected every three years only.

44. What condition requires a hose to be removed from service?
    A. Minor external dirt present.
    B. Hose older than five years.
    C. Evidence of rot or mildew.
    D. Slight discoloration of jacket.

45. How often should nozzles be inspected?
    A. Inspected only before major use.
    B. Inspected at least annually.
    C. Inspected every two years only.
    D. Inspected every five years only.

46. What should be checked during a nozzle inspection?
    A. The nozzle's manufacturing date code.
    B. Compatibility with non-OEM hoses.
    C. Waterway clear of obstructions.
    D. The nozzle's polished finish state.

47. How often should hose storage devices (racks) be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    B. Inspected on an annual basis.
    C. Inspected on a semi-annual basis.
    D. Inspected only when hose tested.

48. If enclosed in a cabinet, the hose rack must swing out how far?
    A. Swing out at least 45 degrees.
    B. Swing out a full 180 degrees.
    C. Swing out at least 90 degrees.
    D. Swing out at least 120 degrees.

49. How often should hose cabinets be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    B. Inspected on an annual basis.
    C. Inspected on a semi-annual basis.
    D. Inspected every three years only.

50. What condition should be checked on a break-glass type cabinet?
    A. The color of the cabinet.
    B. The manufacturer's warranty date.
    C. If lock functions properly.
    D. The glass thickness measurement always.

Answers (41-50):

51. How often should fire pump circulation relief valves be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a weekly basis.
    B. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    C. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    D. Inspected on an annual basis.

52. How often should pump house heating be checked for adequate temperature?
    A. Checked on a weekly basis.
    B. Checked on a monthly basis.
    C. Checked on a quarterly basis.
    D. Checked on an annual basis.

53. What should be checked weekly on a fire pump system?
    A. The pump's paint condition only.
    B. The accuracy of pressure gauges.
    C. Suction/discharge valves fully open.
    D. The alignment of pump coupling.

54. What level should the diesel engine fuel tank be maintained at?
    A. Maintained at exactly half full.
    B. Maintained completely full always.
    C. Maintained at 1/4 full level.
    D. Maintained at 2/3 full level.

55. How often should the diesel engine battery electrolyte level be checked?
    A. Checked on a weekly basis.
    B. Checked on a monthly basis.
    C. Checked on a quarterly basis.
    D. Checked on an annual basis.

56. How often should water levels in tanks without supervised alarms be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a weekly basis.
    B. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    C. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    D. Inspected on an annual basis.

57. How often should water levels in tanks WITH supervised alarms be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a weekly basis.
    B. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    C. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    D. Inspected on an annual basis.

58. What is the minimum allowable water temperature in storage tanks?
    A. Minimum temperature of 32°F.
    B. Minimum temperature of 50°F.
    C. Minimum temperature of 60°F.
    D. Minimum temperature of 40°F.

59. How often should the exterior of water tanks and supporting structures be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a weekly basis.
    B. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    C. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    D. Inspected on an annual basis.

60. How often should the interior of steel tanks WITHOUT corrosion protection be inspected?
    A. Inspected every single year.
    B. Inspected every 5 years.
    C. Inspected every 3 years.
    D. Inspected every 10 years.

Answers (51-60):

61. How often should the interior of all other types of tanks (not steel w/o protection) be inspected?
    A. Inspected every single year.
    B. Inspected every 5 years.
    C. Inspected every 3 years.
    D. Inspected every 10 years.

62. How often should valve enclosures without temperature alarms be inspected daily during cold weather?
    A. Inspected on a weekly basis.
    B. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    C. Inspected only when freezing.
    D. Inspected on a daily basis.

63. How often should exterior deluge valves be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a weekly basis.
    B. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    C. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    D. Inspected on an annual basis.

64. How often should strainers and filters for deluge valves be inspected internally?
    A. Inspected every single year.
    B. Inspected every 5 years.
    C. Inspected every 3 years.
    D. Inspected every 10 years.

65. How often should the exterior of dry pipe valves be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a weekly basis.
    B. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    C. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    D. Inspected on an annual basis.

66. How often should the interior of dry pipe valves be inspected?
    A. Inspected quarterly always.
    B. Inspected every five years only.
    C. Inspected semi-annually always.
    D. Inspected annually when trip tested.

67. How often should Fire Department Connections be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a weekly basis.
    B. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    C. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    D. Inspected on an annual basis.

68. What method of supervising control valves requires weekly inspections?
    A. Using removable seals.
    B. Using tamper switches always.
    C. Using locking devices only.
    D. Using video surveillance only.

69. How often should control valves secured with locks or electrically supervised be inspected?
    A. Inspected on a weekly basis.
    B. Inspected on a quarterly basis.
    C. Inspected on a monthly basis.
    D. Inspected on an annual basis.

70. How often should alarm valves and their associated strainers/filters be inspected internally?
    A. Inspected every single year.
    B. Inspected every 5 years.
    C. Inspected every 3 years.
    D. Inspected every 10 years.

Answers (61-70):

71. How often should check valves be inspected internally?
    A. Inspected every single year.
    B. Inspected every 3 years.
    C. Inspected every 10 years.
    D. Inspected every 5 years.

72. How often should mechanical water-flow devices (e.g., water motor gongs) be tested?
    A. Tested on a weekly basis.
    B. Tested on a quarterly basis.
    C. Tested on a monthly basis.
    D. Tested on a semi-annual basis.

73. How often should gauges be replaced or tested by comparison with a calibrated gauge?
    A. Replaced or tested every year.
    B. Replaced or tested every 5 years.
    C. Replaced or tested every 3 years.
    D. Replaced or tested every 10 years.

74. Gauges not accurate within what percentage of the full scale must be recalibrated or replaced?
    A. Accurate within 1 percent.
    B. Accurate within 5 percent.
    C. Accurate within 3 percent.
    D. Accurate within 10 percent.

75. How long must an electric pump run during a monthly no-flow test?
    A. Run minimum of 5 minutes.
    B. Run minimum of 20 minutes.
    C. Run minimum of 30 minutes.
    D. Run minimum of 10 minutes.

76. How long must a diesel pump run during a monthly no-flow test?
    A. Run minimum of 10 minutes.
    B. Run minimum of 30 minutes.
    C. Run minimum of 20 minutes.
    D. Run minimum of 60 minutes.

77. How often should an annual fire pump test be conducted under minimum, rated, and peak flows?
    A. Tested every six months only.
    B. Tested every two years only.
    C. Tested every five years only.
    D. Tested on an annual basis.

78. How often should low water temperature alarms on tanks be tested during cold weather?
    A. Tested on a weekly basis.
    B. Tested on a quarterly basis.
    C. Tested on a monthly basis.
    D. Tested on an annual basis.

79. How often should high and low water level alarms on tanks be tested?
    A. Tested on a quarterly basis.
    B. Tested on an annual basis.
    C. Tested every five years only.
    D. Tested on a semi-annually basis.

80. How often should tank level indicators be tested for accuracy?
    A. Tested every single year.
    B. Tested every 5 years.
    C. Tested every 3 years.
    D. Tested every 10 years.

Answers (71-80):

81. How often should a main drain test be conducted on systems where the sole water supply is through a backflow preventer?
    A. Tested on a monthly basis.
    B. Tested on a semi-annual basis.
    C. Tested on a quarterly basis.
    D. Tested on an annual basis.

82. How often should the priming water level in a dry pipe valve be tested?
    A. Tested on a monthly basis.
    B. Tested on a semi-annual basis.
    C. Tested on an annual basis.
    D. Tested on a quarterly basis.

83. How often should dry pipe valve low air pressure alarms be tested?
    A. Tested on a monthly basis.
    B. Tested on a quarterly basis.
    C. Tested on a semi-annual basis.
    D. Tested on an annual basis.

84. How often should quick-opening devices be tested?
    A. Tested on a monthly basis.
    B. Tested on a semi-annual basis.
    C. Tested on a quarterly basis.
    D. Tested on an annual basis.

85. How often should each dry pipe valve be trip tested during warm weather?
    A. Tested every six months.
    B. Tested every two years.
    C. Tested every three years.
    D. Tested on an annual basis.

86. How often should a dry pipe valve be trip tested with the control valve fully open?
    A. Tested every single year.
    B. Tested every 3 years.
    C. Tested every 2 years.
    D. Tested every 5 years.

87. How often should standpipe system master pressure reducing valves have a full flow test?
    A. Tested every two years.
    B. Tested on an annual basis.
    C. Tested every three years.
    D. Tested every five years.

88. How often should backflow prevention assemblies be tested?
    A. Tested on a quarterly basis.
    B. Tested on an annual basis.
    C. Tested on a semi-annual basis.
    D. Tested every five years only.

89. How often should each control valve be operated through its full range?
    A. Operated every six months.
    B. Operated every three years.
    C. Operated on an annual basis.
    D. Operated every five years.

90. How often should in-service hose be removed and service tested after the initial 5-year test?
    A. Tested every single year.
    B. Tested every 3 years.
    C. Tested every 2 years.
    D. Tested every 5 years.

Answers (81-90):

Out-of-Service Systems (OOS) (25 Questions)

91. Who must authorize and personally supervise placing a fire protection system out of service?
    A. Any S-13 certificate holder.
    B. The impairment coordinator.
    C. The building maintenance staff.
    D. The responding fire company.

92. Before authorizing an OOS condition, what must the impairment coordinator determine?
    A. The cost of the repair.
    B. The name of repair person.
    C. The extent and duration.
    D. The manufacturer warranty status.

93. Who must the impairment coordinator notify if a system will be OOS?
    A. Only the building security desk.
    B. The local news station always.
    C. Adjacent building management only.
    D. The central station company.

94. When must occupants be notified if a sprinkler or fire alarm system is OOS?
    A. If OOS for > 15 minutes.
    B. If OOS for > 60 minutes.
    C. If OOS for > 30 minutes.
    D. Only if OOS overnight always.

95. Where should tags be placed for an OOS system?
    A. Only on the main door.
    B. Inside the elevator only.
    C. On the building roof hatch.
    D. At each FD connection.

96. What must be maintained while a standpipe system at a construction site is OOS?
    A. Increased security patrols always.
    B. Reduced construction activity hours.
    C. Continuous fire watch always.
    D. Additional portable extinguishers nearby.

97. What activity is explicitly prohibited on a construction site with an OOS standpipe?
    A. Any type of welding work.
    B. Hot work operations always.
    C. Operation of heavy machinery always.
    D. Any work above ground floor.

98. Who should be notified immediately upon discovery of an unplanned OOS condition?
    A. The system manufacturer representative.
    B. The local utility company always.
    C. The owner and impairment coordinator.
    D. The building insurance agent only.

99. What must fire watch personnel be provided with for FDNY notification?
    A. A dedicated fire department radio.
    B. A direct phone line always.
    C. A loud hailing device only.
    D. At least one approved means.

100. What is a primary duty of fire watch personnel?
    A. Performing routine maintenance tasks.
    B. Assisting with system repairs always.
    C. Continuously patrolling affected area.
    D. Directing building occupant traffic.

Answers (91-100):

101. For how long may an impairment coordinator conduct a fire watch in lieu of a fire guard (if area <= 50,000 sq ft)?
A. For the initial 1 hour.
B. For the initial 4 hours.
C. For the initial 2 hours.
D. For the initial 8 hours.

102. Which information must be included in the initial FDNY notification for an OOS system?
A. The building's original construction date.
B. The cost estimate for repairs.
C. The number of building occupants.
D. The name of the S-13 holder.

103. If a Certificate of Fitness holder observes a major defect, who must they report it to?
A. Only the building owner listed.
B. The central station company only.
C. The borough dispatcher and owner.
D. The insurance carrier representative first.

104. If a minor defect is not corrected within 30 days, what must be done?
A. System must be shut down.
B. Double the fire watch patrol.
C. Report in writing to FDNY.
D. Replace the entire component always.

105. Where should OOS correspondence be sent via email?
A. To dispatch@fdny.nyc.gov always.
B. To cofaudit@fdny.nyc.gov address.
C. To techsupport@fdny.nyc.gov always.
D. To spkstp@fdny.nyc.gov address.

106. Besides FD connections and control valves, where else should OOS tags be placed?
A. On every floor fire exit.
B. At the Fire Command Center.
C. Inside each elevator cab always.
D. On the main building entrance.

107. Who is responsible for ensuring the placement of OOS tags?
A. The fire watch personnel only.
B. The central station operator first.
C. Impairment coordinators / owners.
D. The building security staff always.

108. For an unplanned OOS condition, what color disc is placed on affected FD connections?
A. An orange disc is placed.
B. A yellow disc is placed.
C. A black disc is placed.
D. A white or blue disc.

109. What information should be included on an OOS tag?
A. The time the defect occurred.
B. The name of repair technician.
C. The estimated time until operational.
D. The cost of the repair.

110. What color tag indicates a critical deficiency?
A. A Red tag color.
B. A Yellow tag color.
C. An Orange tag color.
D. A Green tag color.

Answers (101-110):

111. What color tag indicates non-critical deficiencies?
A. A Red tag color.
B. An Orange tag color.
C. A Green tag color.
D. A Yellow tag color.

112. What color tag indicates the system appears free of defects?
A. A Red tag color.
B. A Green tag color.
C. An Orange tag color.
D. A Yellow tag color.

113. For systems fully or partially OOS without FD connections, where are tags placed?
A. On the nearest fire hydrant.
B. On the building main entrance.
C. Inside the pump room door.
D. At the main control valve.

114. Before returning a system to service, the impairment coordinator must ensure what?
A. All OOS tags remain placed.
B. Only owner is notified always.
C. Necessary tests are conducted.
D. FDNY physically inspects system first.

115. Who must be notified when a system is returned to service?
A. Only the building maintenance crew.
B. Only the central station notified.
C. The insurance carrier notified.
D. The original system installer always.

Answers (111-115):

Standpipe System Components (25 Questions)

116. What is typically located at the top of the highest standpipe riser on the roof?
A. The main water supply tank.
B. The primary fire pump unit.
C. A three-way roof manifold.
D. The system control panel only.

117. How far above the roof level should roof manifold hose outlets be set back?
A. Between 6 and 12 inches.
B. Between 60 and 72 inches.
C. Exactly 75 inches always required.
D. Between 18 and 60 inches.

118. What component allows the Fire Department to pump supplemental water into the system?
A. The main drain valve only.
B. The Fire Department Connection.
C. The roof manifold connection always.
D. An individual hose station valve.

119. What must always be accessible for FD use?
A. The main system drain valve.
B. The standpipe system blueprints only.
C. The building's fire alarm panel.
D. Fire Department connections always.

120. What device prevents water from building up and freezing in the FD connection?
A. The main system check valve.
B. A pressure reducing valve always.
C. An automatic ball drip.
D. The FD connection cap only.

Answers (116-120):

121. What does a leaking automatic ball drip indicate?
A. The system pressure too high.
B. The check valve is defective.
C. The main drain valve open.
D. Normal system operation always shown.

122. What is the purpose of supervisory devices connected to a central station?
A. To automatically extinguish small fires.
B. To control building ventilation systems.
C. To provide audio announcements always.
D. To monitor systems for problems.

123. Which condition is commonly supervised in a standpipe system?
A. The paint color of risers.
B. Low water level in tanks.
C. The age of system piping.
D. Cleanliness of the pump room.

124. What do water flow alarms typically indicate?
A. Only a scheduled system test.
B. Low ambient room temperature only.
C. Need for routine maintenance soon.
D. A possible fire occurrence.

125. What type of valve permits water flow in only one direction?
A. A standard gate valve type.
B. A check valve type only.
C. An OS&Y control valve type.
D. A pressure relief valve type.

126. What type of valve is commonly used with gate valves due to low pressure drop?
A. A standard ball valve type.
B. A butterfly valve type always.
C. A swing check valve type.
D. A globe valve type always.

127. What type of valve signals occupants when the system activates?
A. The main drain valve signal.
B. A simple gate valve signal.
C. The roof manifold valve signal.
D. An alarm check valve signal.

128. What is a characteristic of an OS&Y valve?
A. Stem is hidden internally always.
B. Requires specialized key wrench always.
C. Indicates open/closed position visually.
D. Used only for system draining.

129. How can you tell if an OS&Y valve is open?
A. The stem is fully lowered.
B. The handwheel feels loose always.
C. An indicator light is green.
D. The stem is raised (OUT).

130. At what height above the floor should a hose rack be placed?
A. Between 1 ft and 2 ft.
B. Between 5 ft and 6 ft.
C. Between 3 ft and 4 ft.
D. Above 7 ft height always.

Answers (121-130):

131. What is required for cabinets containing firefighting equipment?
A. Must be painted bright yellow.
B. Must have electronic lock always.
C. Must not be obstructed/obscured.
D. Must contain spare parts inside.

132. What is the minimum letter height for cabinet identification signs?
A. Minimum height of 1 inch.
B. Minimum height of 3 inches.
C. Minimum height of 4 inches.
D. Minimum height of 2 inches.

133. What temperature range is best for hose storage?
A. Between 0°F and 32°F range.
B. Between 100°F and 150°F range.
C. Below freezing point temperature always.
D. Between 32°F and 100°F range.

134. What minimum length is required for nozzles on 2 1/2 in. hose (excluding yard hydrants)?
A. Minimum length of 6 inches.
B. Minimum length of 15 inches.
C. Minimum length of 10 inches.
D. Minimum length of 24 inches.

135. What type of nozzle is required at auxiliary hose stations?
A. Fixed smooth bore nozzle type.
B. Piercing nozzle type application only.
C. Low-pressure applicator nozzle type.
D. Adjustable combination fog nozzle.

136. What is the maximum length specified for a single hose line?
A. Maximum length of 75 feet.
B. Maximum length of 125 feet.
C. Maximum length of 100 feet.
D. Maximum length of 150 feet.

137. How should nozzle valves attached to in-service hose be kept?
A. Kept in the fully open position.
B. Kept partially open for testing.
C. Kept in the closed position.
D. Kept removed from the hose.

138. Where should records for hose on racks or reels be kept?
A. Only at the FDNY headquarters.
B. With the building's insurance agent.
C. Mailed annually to manufacturer only.
D. At the hose location/control point.

139. What is the purpose of service testing occupant-use hose?
A. To clean the hose interior.
B. To measure the hose length.
C. To ensure suitability for use.
D. To check the hose color.

140. What is the acceptable service test pressure for 1 1/2 in. single jacket unlined hose?
A. Test pressure of 100 psi.
B. Test pressure of 200 psi.
C. Test pressure of 250 psi.
D. Test pressure of 150 psi.

Answers (131-140):

Different Types of Standpipe Systems (20 Questions)

141. What is the function of piping that runs vertically in a standpipe system?
A. Called a branch line mainly.
B. Referred to as the main.
C. Usually called a riser.
D. Known as the FDC pipe.

142. What defines a multi-zone standpipe system?
A. Has multiple FD connections always.
B. Uses different pipe materials zone.
C. Supplies multiple buildings always nearby.
D. Vertically subdivided into zones.

143. What is the typical maximum height for a single standpipe zone?
A. Maximum height of 150 feet.
B. Maximum height of 300 feet.
C. Maximum height of 200 feet.
D. Maximum height of 500 feet.

144. Who is intended to use a Class I standpipe system?
A. Untrained building occupants primarily use.
B. Only building maintenance personnel use.
C. Only specialized HAZMAT teams use.
D. Fire Department/Fire Brigade use.

145. What is the typical diameter of hose used in a Class I system?
A. Diameter of 1 inch usually.
B. Diameter of 2 1/2 inches.
C. Diameter of 1 1/2 inches.
D. Diameter of 3 inches usually.

146. Who is intended to use a Class II standpipe system?
A. Only FDNY personnel intended use.
B. Building occupants intended use.
C. Trained Fire Brigade members only.
D. Facility security staff intended use.

147. What is the typical diameter of hose used in a Class II system?
A. Diameter of 1 inch usually.
B. Diameter of 2 1/2 inches.
C. Diameter of 3 inches usually.
D. Diameter of 1 1/2 inches.

148. What does a Class III standpipe system provide?
A. Only 1 1/2 inch connections.
B. Both 1 1/2 & 2 1/2 connections.
C. Only 2 1/2 inch connections.
D. Connections for foam discharge only.

149. Which type of standpipe system always has water under pressure in the piping?
A. A dry (manual) system type.
B. A dry (automatic) system type.
C. A semi-automatic dry system type.
D. A wet (automatic) system.

150. In what type of building is a wet standpipe system typically used?
A. Unheated parking garages primarily installed.
B. Heated buildings without freezing risk.
C. Buildings under initial construction phase.
D. Outdoor stadium facilities primarily installed.

Answers (141-150):

151. What is characteristic of a manual wet standpipe system?
A. Has no permanent water supply.
B. Always maintains full system pressure.
C. Requires FD pumping for demand.
D. Uses air pressure normally always.

152. What is normally contained in the piping of an automatic dry standpipe system?
A. Contains pressurized water always normally.
B. Contains nitrogen gas exclusively always.
C. Contains air under pressure normally.
D. Contains unpressurized water always normally.

153. What device prevents water from entering an automatic dry standpipe system normally?
A. A standard check valve device.
B. A pressure reducing valve device.
C. An OS&Y gate valve device.
D. A dry pipe valve device.

154. What causes a dry pipe valve to open automatically?
A. An increase in air pressure.
B. Activation of a manual switch.
C. A drop in air pressure.
D. A signal from smoke detector.

155. What is the typical air pressure setting above the trip level in a dry pipe system?
A. Set at 5 to 10 psi.
B. Set at 30 to 40 psi.
C. Set at 50 psi exactly always.
D. Set at 15 to 20 psi.

156. What activates a manual dry standpipe system with a manual control valve?
A. A drop in air pressure.
B. Manual operation of control valve.
C. A signal from central station.
D. Connection of FD pumper always.

157. How is water supplied to a manual dry standpipe with no permanent water supply?
A. Supplied by a gravity tank.
B. Pumped in by Fire Department.
C. Supplied by the building occupants.
D. Supplied by a pressure tank.

158. What type of system requires activation of a remote control device like a deluge valve?
A. An automatic wet standpipe system.
B. An automatic dry standpipe system.
C. A manual dry standpipe system.
D. A semiautomatic dry standpipe system.

159. Where are yard hydrant systems most often used?
A. In high-rise office buildings use.
B. In large private manufacturing plants.
C. In small residential homes use.
D. In underground subway stations use.

160. What is a combined standpipe system?
A. Combines wet and dry sections.
B. Uses both city/tank water supplies.
C. Supplies both hose/automatic sprinklers.
D. Serves multiple adjacent buildings always.

Answers (151-160):

Water Supply (20 Questions)

161. Which is NOT listed as a potential water supply source for standpipe systems?
A. Public water mains supply source.
B. Dedicated swimming pool supply source.
C. Gravity tanks supply source always.
D. Pressure tanks supply source always.

162. What is a key reason for having a secondary water supply source?
A. Primary source may be disabled.
B. To reduce water usage costs.
C. To simplify system maintenance always.
D. Required by all local ordinances.

163. What allows a pressure tank to discharge water forcefully?
A. The force of gravity always.
B. An internal electric water pump.
C. A chemical reaction inside tank.
D. Air pressure in the tank.

164. What minimum temperature must be maintained in a pressure tank enclosure?
A. Minimum temperature of 32°F.
B. Minimum temperature of 50°F.
C. Minimum temperature of 40°F.
D. Minimum temperature of 60°F.

165. What is the correct water-to-air ratio maintained in a pressure tank?
A. One-third water, two-thirds air ratio.
B. Half water and half air ratio.
C. One-quarter water, three-quarters air ratio.
D. Two-thirds water, one-third air ratio.

166. What maintains the air pressure automatically in a pressure tank?
A. A manual hand pump system.
B. Connection to building HVAC system.
C. An air compressor system.
D. A passive pressure relief valve.

167. What is the typical maximum capacity of a single pressure tank?
A. Capacity of 1,000 gallons limit.
B. Capacity of 9,000 gallons limit.
C. Capacity of 5,000 gallons limit.
D. Capacity of 15,000 gallons limit.

168. What do alarm systems on pressure tanks monitor?
A. Only the water temperature monitored.
B. The age of the tank.
C. High/low air pressure & water levels.
D. Only the external tank corrosion.

169. How often should the inside of pressure tanks be inspected?
A. Inspected every single year.
B. Inspected every five years.
C. Inspected every ten years only.
D. Inspected every three years.

170. What force does a gravity tank use to supply water?
A. Uses internal pump pressure force.
B. Uses the force of gravity.
C. Uses compressed air pressure force.
D. Uses city water main pressure.

Answers (161-170):

171. What is the minimum elevation a gravity tank must be above the highest hose outlet it supplies?
A. Minimum elevation of 10 feet.
B. Minimum elevation of 50 feet.
C. Minimum elevation of 25 feet.
D. Minimum elevation of 100 feet.

172. For every 1 foot a gravity tank is elevated, how much pressure is gained?
A. Pressure gain of 0.100 psi.
B. Pressure gain of 1.000 psi.
C. Pressure gain of 2.307 psi.
D. Pressure gain of 0.433 psi.

173. What typically controls the water level in a gravity tank?
A. Manual fill valves control level.
B. Float devices control water level.
C. Timer-based pump operation controls level.
D. Pressure sensors control water level.

174. What is the minimum fill rate for pumps supplying gravity tanks?
A. Minimum rate of 25 gpm.
B. Minimum rate of 100 gpm.
C. Minimum rate of 50 gpm.
D. Minimum rate of 65 gpm.

175. What prevents a gravity tank from overflowing if the fill mechanism fails?
A. An overflow pipe system installed.
B. A pressure relief valve system.
C. An emergency shutoff switch system.
D. A secondary drain pump system.

176. What is the minimum water temperature to be maintained in a gravity tank during freezing weather?
A. Minimum temperature of 32°F.
B. Minimum temperature of 50°F.
C. Minimum temperature of 40°F.
D. Minimum temperature of 60°F.

177. What is a common cause of gravity tank system failure during a fire?
A. Tank water temperature too high.
B. Tank water pressure too low.
C. Incorrect pipe material used always.
D. Not enough water in tank.

178. What type of fire pump is currently standard in fire protection systems?
A. A positive displacement pump type.
B. A centrifugal fire pump type.
C. A vertical turbine pump type.
D. A manual hand-operated pump type.

179. What characteristic is required for the water supply to a standard centrifugal pump?
A. Supply must be unpressurized always.
B. Supply must contain antifreeze always.
C. Supply must be under pressure.
D. Supply must be from gravity tank.

180. What type of pump can draw water from sources like ponds or wells without pressurized suction?
A. A standard centrifugal pump type.
B. A jockey pump type always.
C. A manual diaphragm pump type.
D. A vertical turbine pump type.

Answers (171-180):

General Procedure for Record Keeping, Impairments & Safety (15 Questions)

181. Whose responsibility is it to maintain detailed records of all inspections?
A. Only the building owner's duty.
B. S-13/S-14 Certificate holder's duty.
C. Only the impairment coordinator's duty.
D. The fire department representative's duty.

182. What is the minimum retention period for system inspection and test records?
A. Minimum period of 1 year.
B. Minimum period of 5 years.
C. Minimum period of 3 years.
D. Minimum period of 7 years.

183. Where must system maintenance records be maintained?
A. Only at FDNY headquarters kept.
B. With the insurance carrier always.
C. At the C of F holder's home.
D. On premises or approved location.

184. What information should be included in a detailed inspection report?
A. Only the date of inspection.
B. Conditions of water supply/tanks.
C. Only the C of F holder name.
D. The cost of the inspection.

185. Besides detailed records, what else must be posted near the main water supply control valve?
A. A copy of building blueprint.
B. Contact info for repair service.
C. An approved card with dates.
D. A fire safety evacuation plan.

186. What information must be on the approved card posted near the main control valve?
A. The building owner's phone number.
B. C of F number/signature.
C. The date of last repair.
D. The system installation date always.

187. Who must the C of F holder report all defects to initially?
A. Directly to the Fire Department.
B. The central station company only.
C. The system component manufacturer always.
D. The owner or representative first.

188. After how many days must uncorrected defects be reported to the Fire Department?
A. After exactly 7 days wait.
B. After 30 days have passed.
C. After exactly 14 days wait.
D. After 60 days have passed.

189. Failure to make inspections or maintain records may result in what?
A. Mandatory C of F retraining only.
B. Increased insurance premium costs always.
C. Temporary system shutdown always required.
D. Revocation of C of F.

190. Who assigns the impairment coordinator for a building?
A. The Fire Department assigns coordinator.
B. The building owner assigns coordinator.
C. The S-13 holder assigns coordinator.
D. The central station assigns coordinator.

Answers (181-190):

191. What is a key responsibility of the impairment coordinator?
A. Performing all system repairs personally.
B. Training all building occupants always.
C. Taking action for OOS systems.
D. Issuing all hot work permits.

192. How long must witnessed FDNY test records be kept?
A. Minimum period of 1 year.
B. Minimum period of 10 years.
C. Minimum period of 3 years.
D. Minimum period of 5 years.

193. What action should be taken with OOS tags and discs when a system is restored?
A. Tags/discs must be archived onsite.
B. Tags/discs replaced with green ones.
C. Tags/discs must be removed immediately.
D. Tags/discs mailed back to FDNY.

194. What information must be included in the detailed records regarding tanks?
A. The tank manufacturer's contact info.
B. Water levels within the tanks.
C. The date the tank was installed.
D. The type of paint used.

195. Who must detailed records be readily available to for inspection?
A. Only the building owner available.
B. Any Fire Department representative.
C. Only the insurance company available.
D. Any building tenant upon request.

Answers (191-195):

Responsibility of the Building Owner (10 Questions)

196. Who holds the primary responsibility for maintaining the standpipe system?
A. The lead maintenance technician always.
B. The building owner primarily responsible.
C. The S-13 Certificate holder solely.
D. The Fire Department liaison officer.

197. Who is responsible for determining the qualifications of the C of F holder performing ITM tasks?
A. The Fire Department determines qualifications.
B. The central station verifies qualifications.
C. The C of F holder self-attests.
D. The building owner determines qualifications.

198. Who is responsible for assigning an impairment coordinator?
A. The Fire Department must assign one.
B. The building owner shall assign.
C. The lead fire guard assigns one.
D. The C of F holder assigns.

199. In the absence of a specific designee, who assumes the role of impairment coordinator?
A. The highest ranking security guard.
B. The central monitoring station service.
C. The senior C of F holder.
D. The building owner is considered.

200. Who must the impairment coordinator make appropriate recommendations to regarding increased risks from OOS systems?
A. Recommendations made to the FDNY.
B. Recommendations made to central station.
C. Recommendations made to the owner.
D. Recommendations made to insurance carrier.

201. Who must be notified by the impairment coordinator before planned removal from service?
A. Only the maintenance staff notified.
B. Only the insurance company notified.
C. All building tenants notified first.
D. The C of F holder notified.

202. If an unplanned OOS condition occurs, who must the person discovering it notify?
A. Directly notify the Fire Department.
B. Notify the central station first.
C. Notify the owner and coordinator.
D. Notify the insurance company directly.

203. Who ensures placement of OOS discs for unplanned outages?
A. The S-13 C of F holder.
B. The central station dispatcher ensures.
C. The fire watch personnel always.
D. The impairment coordinator/owner ensures.

204. Who can place a tag on a system according to the provided material?
A. Any qualified building engineer always.
B. The fire safety director only.
C. FDNY, Owner, MFSPC or MLP.
D. Only the impairment coordinator directly.

205. Who conducts hydrostatic pressure and flow tests at the owner's risk?
A. Tests conducted by FDNY personnel.
B. Tests conducted by insurance company.
C. Tests conducted by central station.
D. Tests conducted by owner's representative.

Answers (196-205):

Individuals Authorized to Perform Tasks (10 Questions)

206. What tasks are S-13 or S-14 C of F holders authorized to perform?
A. Perform major system repairs always.
B. Conduct full hydrostatic tests always.
C. Replace damaged system piping section.
D. Perform visual inspections only.

207. Besides visual inspections, what else can certain Engineers (Q-01/Q-99, High Pressure) with an S-13 perform?
A. Replace entire standpipe risers always.
B. Conduct 5-year hydrostatic tests done.
C. Test notification appliances performed.
D. Design new system installations always.

208. What type of maintenance can authorized Engineers perform?
A. Only monthly system flushing performed.
B. Daily and weekly routine maintenance.
C. Only quarterly pump lubrication performed.
D. Annual full system overhaul performed.

209. Which C of F is required for Engineers performing these tasks?
A. Only requires a basic S-12.
B. Requires an S-15 C of F.
C. Requires no specific C of F.
D. Requires an S-13 C of F.

210. What scope limitation applies to Engineers performing these tasks under S-13?
A. Limited only to low-rise buildings.
B. For employees under common ownership.
C. Limited to non-combined systems only.
D. Limited to systems under 100psi.

211. Who is permitted to inspect, test, maintain, and repair/replace ALL fire standpipe and sprinkler system components?
A. Any licensed Master Plumber always.
B. An MFSPC Class A or B.
C. An S-14 C of F holder.
D. A certified building inspector always.

212. What additional credential must an MFSPC hold to perform these tasks?
A. Must hold an S-12 C of F.
B. Must hold an S-14 C of F.
C. Must hold an S-15 C of F.
D. Must hold an S-13 C of F.

213. What type of standpipe system can a Master Plumber (MP) with an S-13 work on?
A. Only multi-zone systems allowed work.
B. Only dry standpipe systems allowed.
C. Systems NOT combined with sprinklers.
D. Only systems installed post-2000 allowed.

214. What tasks can an MP with S-13 perform on non-combined standpipe systems?
A. Only visual inspections allowed tasks.
B. Inspect, test, maintain, repair/replace.
C. Only minor adjustments allowed tasks.
D. Only record keeping allowed tasks.

215. Who is ultimately responsible for ensuring individuals performing tasks are qualified?
A. The individual C of F holder.
B. The central monitoring station responsible.
C. The Fire Department inspector always.
D. The building owner is responsible.

Answers (206-215):

Definitions (5 Questions)

216. What is an Alarm Notification Appliance?
A. A manual pull station device.
B. A smoke detector sensing device.
C. A device issuing alerts visual/audible.
D. A water flow switch device.

217. What is an Automatic Standpipe System?
A. Requires FD pumping for supply.
B. Uses manual valves for activation.
C. Contains only pressurized air normally.
D. Has water supply always available.

218. What is a Fire Department Connection formerly known as?
A. Known as a Roof Manifold.
B. Known as a Main Drain.
C. Known as a Siamese connection.
D. Known as a Control Valve.

219. What does GPM stand for?
A. Gauge Pressure Measurement reading type.
B. General Pipe Maintenance procedure required.
C. Gravity Pump Mechanism system type.
D. Gallons Per Minute flow rate.

220. What is Occupant-Use Hose designed for?
A. Designed for FD professional use.
B. Designed for fighting incipient fires.
C. Designed for hydrostatic pressure testing.
D. Designed for system flushing only.

Answers (216-220):

Signage Requirements (5 Questions)

221. What are the specified colors for interior standpipe signage?
A. Black letters on yellow background.
B. White letters on red background.
C. Blue letters on white background.
D. Red letters on white background.

222. What are the specified colors for exterior standpipe signage?
A. White letters on red background.
B. Black letters on yellow background.
C. Blue letters on white background.
D. Red letters on white background.

223. What is the minimum letter height for interior and exterior signage?
A. Minimum height of 1/2 inch.
B. Minimum height of 2 inches.
C. Minimum height of 1 inch.
D. Minimum height of 3 inches.

224. What color must the caps on Fire Department connections serving a standpipe system be painted?
A. Caps painted bright yellow color.
B. Caps painted FDNY red color.
C. Caps painted standard black color.
D. Caps painted safety orange color.

225. What wording must appear on the sign for stairways without hose connections?
A. "STAIRWAY CLOSED FOR MAINTENANCE USE".
B. "FIRE DEPARTMENT ACCESS ONLY STAIRWAY".
C. "EMERGENCY EXIT STAIRWAY NO RE-ENTRY".
D. "NO STANDPIPE CONNECTIONS IN STAIRWAY".”

Answers (221-225):

NYC Building Local Law 58 and Fire Department Code (10 Questions)

226. Where are requirements for standpipe systems generally provided?
A. Only in the Fire Code rules.
B. In construction codes/Building Code.
C. Only in the NFPA standards listed.
D. In the owner's insurance policy.

227. Who must approve fire hose threads used with standpipe systems?
A. Approved by the building owner.
B. Approved by Underwriters Laboratories always.
C. Approved by the system installer.
D. Approved by the commissioner.

228. Who approves the location of fire department hose connections?
A. Approved by the building architect.
B. Approved by the insurance underwriter.
C. Approved by the commissioner.
D. Approved by the C of F holder.

229. In buildings with multi-zone standpipe systems, what level of supervision is required?
A. Requires general supervision only daily.
B. Requires continuous personal supervision.
C. Requires weekly inspection supervision always.
D. Requires supervision during emergencies only.

230. How must cabinets containing firefighting equipment like standpipes be maintained?
A. Must be locked at all times.
B. Must be kept slightly ajar always.
C. Must be inspected monthly only.
D. Must not be obstructed/obscured.

231. Valves controlling water supplies must generally be supervised in which position?
A. Supervised in the closed position.
B. Supervised in a partially open position.
C. Supervised in the open position.
D. Supervision position does not matter.

232. What is an exception to the valve supervision requirement?
A. Valves installed before year 1990.
B. Underground key/hub valves always.
C. Valves located above 10th floor.
D. Valves smaller than 2 inches.

233. How often must a standpipe system undergo a hydrostatic pressure test and flow test per FC 905.12.1?
A. Test conducted every single year.
B. Test conducted every 10 years.
C. Test conducted every 3 years.
D. Test conducted every 5 years.

234. What is the definition of a pressure restrictor according to Rule § 905-01?
A. A fully automated control valve.
B. A type of check valve device.
C. A removable flow-restricting fitting.
D. The main system shutoff valve.

235. How often must an affidavit regarding pressure reducing devices be filed with the Department?
A. Filed only upon initial installation.
B. Filed at least every 3 years.
C. Filed every single year always.
D. Filed at least every 5 years.

Answers (226-235):

Lithium-Ion Battery Safety (5 Questions)

236. What type of batteries are commonly found in devices like e-bikes, laptops, and phones?
A. Nickel-cadmium type batteries commonly found.
B. Lithium-ion type batteries commonly found.
C. Lead-acid type batteries commonly found.
D. Alkaline type batteries commonly found.

237. What should you do immediately if you notice a lithium-ion battery overheating or smoking?
A. Attempt to cool it quickly.
B. Cover it with heavy blanket.
C. Stop using/charging, call 911.
D. Move it to safe location.

238. Where should lithium-ion batteries ideally be charged?
A. Charged using any power strip.
B. Charged overnight while you sleep.
C. Charged near flammable materials always.
D. Charged plugged into wall outlet.

239. Is it safe to use aftermarket or damaged lithium-ion batteries or chargers?
A. Yes, if they fit correctly.
B. No, never use damaged/aftermarket.
C. Yes, if cheaper than original.
D. Only if certified by seller.

240. How should lithium-ion batteries be disposed of?
A. Placed in regular household trash.
B. Disposed of in hazardous waste.
C. Placed in standard recycling bin.
D. Brought to NYC Battery Recycling Center.

Answers (236-240):

PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions