



S-56

PRACTICE TEST

**Practice Test (More Than 350 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 S-56 Construction Site Fire Safety Manager chapter with more than 350 practice questions.

Practice Test Approximately 80 pages and More than 350 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.

1. Construction Site Fire Safety Manager Critical Topics (30 questions)

1. What is the primary role of a CSFSM?
 - A. Managing construction schedules daily.
 - B. Ensuring site fire safety compliance.
 - C. Operating heavy site machinery safely.
 - D. Handling subcontractor payment disputes timely.

2. When must a CSFSM be present on site?
 - A. Only during safety manager inspections.
 - B. During all active work hours.
 - C. Only when hot work occurs.
 - D. During weekly progress review meetings.

3. What document must the CSFSM develop and maintain?
 - A. Daily worker attendance sheets always.
 - B. Material safety data sheets only.
 - C. Monthly financial expenditure reports now.
 - D. An approved site Pre-Fire Plan.

4. How often must the CSFSM inspect the site?
 - A. On at least a daily basis.
 - B. Only upon FDNY official request.
 - C. At least once per week.
 - D. Before starting any hot work.

5. Who supervises fire guards during a fire watch?
 - A. The designated site safety manager.
 - B. The construction project site manager.
 - C. The Construction Site Fire Safety Manager.
 - D. The lead general site contractor only.

6. The CSFSM performs duties of which coordinator during impairments?
 - A. The main site safety coordinator.
 - B. The emergency evacuation drill coordinator.
 - C. The building impairment coordinator role.
 - D. The designated first aid responder.

7. What critical system requires readiness when the deck reaches 75 feet?

- A. Temporary site electrical power system.
- B. Permanent or temporary standpipe system.
- C. The main building ventilation system.
- D. Completed final elevator safety system.

8. Hot work operations require authorization from whom?

- A. The site owner's representative only.
- B. The designated hot work responsible person.
- C. The lead welding subcontractor foreman.
- D. The local fire department inspector.

9. What minimum rating is required for extinguishers near hot work?

- A. A minimum 2-A:20-B:C rating.
- B. A basic 1-A:10-B:C rating.
- C. A specific Class D extinguisher.
- D. A large 4-A:40-B:C rating.

10. How long must a fire watch continue after hot work?

- A. A minimum duration of 30 minutes.
- B. Until the site manager leaves.
- C. For at least one full hour.
- D. Until the next work shift begins.

Answers for Critical Topics (1-10):

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

11. What is prohibited at all construction sites?
- A. Using portable radios during work.
 - B. Wearing non-safety rated footwear always.
 - C. Smoking or carrying smoking materials.
 - D. Drinking beverages outside break areas.
12. How often must combustible waste be removed from buildings?
- A. At least once per work day.
 - B. Only when dumpsters are full.
 - C. Weekly during the site cleanup.
 - D. Before any official site inspections.
13. What must be readily available for FDNY inspection daily?
- A. Subcontractor insurance policy documents only.
 - B. The CSFSM log book records.
 - C. Worker time and attendance sheets.
 - D. Updated building architectural blueprint drawings.
14. Who is responsible for training personnel on fire extinguishers?
- A. The equipment rental company representative.
 - B. The local fire department personnel.
 - C. The Construction Site Fire Safety Manager.
 - D. The designated site safety coordinator.
15. What action is required if a standpipe alarm activates?
- A. Continue work until shift end.
 - B. Reset the alarm system quickly.
 - C. Notify FDNY and cease work.
 - D. Wait for CSFSM arrival onsite.
16. What color are caps for standpipe-only FDNY connections?
- A. Painted bright safety yellow always.
 - B. Painted standard signal green color.
 - C. Painted official signal red color.
 - D. Painted basic standard silver color.
17. How must incompatible compressed gases be stored?
- A. Stacked vertically in tight groups.
 - B. Grouped by container color code.
 - C. Separated by distance or barriers.
 - D. Kept near emergency exit doors.

18. What is the minimum clearance for Class III liquids storage?

- A. At least 10 feet from combustibles.
- B. A minimum of 5 feet always.
- C. At least 15 feet from waste.
- D. A standard 3-foot safe distance.

19. An S-92 C of F holder supervises what equipment?

- A. Operation of site tower cranes.
- B. Use of portable fueled space heaters.
- C. Installation of temporary electrical wiring.
- D. Maintenance of site dewatering pumps.

20. Who can use powder-actuated tools on site?

- A. Any experienced construction site worker.
- B. Only the licensed master plumber.
- C. Only the certified site welder.
- D. An E-21 Certificate of Fitness holder.

Answers for Critical Topics (11-20):

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

21. What is required when taking a fire protection system offline?

- A. Verbal notice to site workers.
- B. Notification to the building owner.
- C. Following impairment coordinator procedures promptly.
- D. Emailing the general construction contractor.

22. What does the acronym P.A.S.S. stand for?

- A. Pass Alarm Safety System check.
- B. Pull Aim Squeeze Sweep quickly.
- C. Prepare Access Secure Site access.
- D. Protect Area Stop Spread fast.

23. How should oily rags be stored onsite?

- A. In open plastic trash containers.
- B. Inside cardboard boxes near exits.
- C. In a listed disposal container.
- D. Piled neatly on concrete floors.

24. What is the maximum height for installing a 40lb PFE?

- A. Top not more than 5 feet.
- B. Base must touch the floor.
- C. Top exactly at 6 feet.
- D. Top not more than 3.5 feet.

25. What must be available before hazardous materials arrive?

- A. Completed site safety inspection report.
- B. Approved temporary or permanent water supply.
- C. Finalized construction completion schedule first.
- D. List of all site personnel names.

26. When can an existing wet standpipe be kept dry?

- A. If building is fully occupied.
- B. During winter months without approval.
- C. With DOB/FDNY approval and alarm.
- D. If connected to city water main.

27. What signage is required at FDNY connections?

- A. "Fire Department Use Only" sign.
- B. "Standpipe Connection" sign and light.
- C. "Emergency Water Source" warning label.
- D. Building address and contact number.

28. How often should an Air Pressurized Alarm System be tested?

- A. Recommended testing is done weekly.
- B. Only tested during initial installation.
- C. Tested once every single month.
- D. Tested annually by FDNY personnel.

29. What FDNY unit inspects construction sites?

- A. The Fire Prevention Inspection Unit.
- B. The Construction Demolition Abatement Unit.
- C. The Hazardous Materials Response Unit.
- D. The Emergency Medical Services Division.

30. What must be included in the First Responder Box?

- A. Worker medical history emergency forms.
- B. Detailed site financial budget reports.
- C. Copies of site safety meeting minutes.
- D. Pre-Fire Plan and access keys.

Answers for Critical Topics (21-30):

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

2. Fire Protection Systems - 60 questions

31. What is required before hazardous materials arrive on site?
- A. Finalized landscaping plan approval first.
 - B. Approved site water supply source.
 - C. List of certified first aiders.
 - D. Installation of permanent site lighting.
32. Can site water sources be used for construction purposes?
- A. Yes, without any specific restrictions.
 - B. Only if approved by NYCDEP.
 - C. Never under any site circumstances.
 - D. If the CSFSM grants permission.
33. What device protects the public water supply from contamination?
- A. A standard water pressure regulator.
 - B. An FDNY approved backflow preventer.
 - C. A high-capacity site water filter.
 - D. A simple check valve installation only.
34. When must a standpipe system be installed in new buildings?
- A. When the working deck reaches 75 feet.
 - B. After the roof structure is complete.
 - C. Before foundation concrete is poured fully.
 - D. Upon completion of exterior facade work.
35. What color must standpipes in a state of readiness be painted?
- A. Standard bright safety yellow color.
 - B. Basic standard battleship gray color.
 - C. Official designated signal red color.
 - D. Highly visible standard safety orange.
36. How must standpipes be maintained during demolition?
- A. As fully charged wet systems always.
 - B. Completely removed from the structure first.
 - C. As dry standpipe systems only.
 - D. Pressurized with inert nitrogen gas.
37. Who performs cutting and capping of standpipes during demolition?
- A. Any certified site demolition worker.
 - B. The CSFSM or site supervisor.
 - C. Licensed Plumber or MFSPC contractor.
 - D. The building owner's representative only.

38. What must be maintained around FDNY connections?

- A. A minimum three-foot clear space.
- B. Decorative landscaping features for aesthetics.
- C. Temporary construction material storage area.
- D. Parking for site management vehicles.

39. What color are caps for COMBINATION standpipe/sprinkler connections?

- A. Standard designated signal red color.
- B. Painted bright official safety yellow.
- C. Basic standard battleship gray color.
- D. Standard designated signal green color.

40. What type of valve is commonly used as a main control valve?

- A. An automatic pressure relief valve.
- B. A standard non-indicating gate valve.
- C. An Outside Stem & Yoke valve.
- D. A simple globe valve installation type.

Answers for Fire Protection Systems (31-40):

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

41. How can you tell if an OS&Y valve is open?
- A. The stem is raised OUTWARDLY.
 - B. The handle points straight down.
 - C. The stem is flush INWARDLY.
 - D. The pressure gauge reads zero.
42. How must OS&Y or control valves be secured?
- A. Wrapped tightly with duct tape.
 - B. Secured with plastic zip ties.
 - C. Locked by chain in open position.
 - D. Welded permanently in open state.
43. What color are caps for SPRINKLER-only FDNY connections?
- A. Standard designated signal red color.
 - B. Painted official standard safety green.
 - C. Basic standard battleship gray color.
 - D. Painted bright official safety yellow.
44. Dry standpipes must have what type of alarm system?
- A. A simple manual bell alarm.
 - B. An air pressurized alarm system.
 - C. A standard heat detection system.
 - D. A visual strobe light indicator.
45. What is the maximum allowable air pressure in a dry standpipe?
- A. Pressure should not exceed 25 psig.
 - B. A minimum pressure of 50 psig.
 - C. Pressure maintained exactly at 100 psig.
 - D. Maximum set pressure of 15 psig.
46. What happens if dry standpipe pressure drops below supervisory level?
- A. The air compressor shuts down completely.
 - B. An automatic alarm is activated immediately.
 - C. Water automatically fills the system pipe.
 - D. A notification email is sent promptly.
47. What must cease if a dry standpipe alarm activates?
- A. Only non-essential personnel movement stops.
 - B. All construction work must cease.
 - C. Only hot work operations stop.
 - D. Work continues after alarm silences.

48. What is the exception to ceasing work during an alarm activation?

- A. Installation of exterior window panels always.
- B. Ongoing critical concrete pouring operations.
- C. Scheduled delivery of major equipment then.
- D. Final roofing membrane installation work ongoing.

49. What connects the air compressor to the standpipe system?

- A. Between FDC and house check valve.
- B. Directly to the highest hose outlet.
- C. At the lowest drain point only.
- D. Connected after the main control valve.

50. What must be provided at all standpipe hose valves?

- A. Pressure reducing valve installations always needed.
- B. Readily accessible operating instruction manuals nearby.
- C. Standard securely installed capped outlets present.
- D. Individual isolation shut-off control valves required.

Answers for Fire Protection Systems (41-50):

51. What size connection is required for the manual air release?
- A. A minimum 2.5-inch hose connection.
 - B. A standard 1.5-inch pipe connection.
 - C. A large 4-inch diameter connection.
 - D. A small 1-inch utility connection.
52. How quickly must the air release valve vent the system?
- A. Release pressure within 10 minutes maximum.
 - B. Vent system in 3 minutes maximum.
 - C. Release pressure within 5 minutes typically.
 - D. Vent system in under 1 minute.
53. Where must pressure gauges be installed on the system?
- A. Only at the main control valve.
 - B. At compressor and most remote points.
 - C. At every floor hose connection point.
 - D. Near the FDNY connection outside only.
54. Who tests the standpipe system upon initial installation?
- A. The CSFSM or site superintendent must.
 - B. Licensed plumber or suppression contractor does.
 - C. The local FDNY engine company tests.
 - D. An independent third-party testing agency.
55. How often is weekly testing of the air pressurized alarm recommended?
- A. Testing should occur each single week.
 - B. Testing is done every single month.
 - C. Testing performed once per quarter yearly.
 - D. Annually during the main system test.
56. Who should be notified before weekly alarm system testing?
- A. Only the site security personnel notified.
 - B. FDNY dispatcher and site personnel are.
 - C. The building owner's main representative is.
 - D. Adjacent building managers must be notified.
57. What action confirms the alarm sounds during weekly testing?
- A. Listening for the compressor starting noise.
 - B. Checking the log book entries later.
 - C. Confirming the alarm sounds audibly nearby.
 - D. Observing the pressure gauge drop rapidly.

58. What information is recorded after the weekly standpipe test?

- A. Only the date and time tested.
- B. Alarm/compressor levels and confirmation heard.
- C. Weather conditions during the test performed.
- D. Name of the subcontractor performing work.

59. Who operates sprinkler control valves?

- A. Any trained construction site worker can.
- B. Only authorized personnel operate valves always.
- C. The building security guard on duty.
- D. The CSFSM exclusively must operate them.

60. How often are sprinkler valves inspected if frequently used?

- A. Inspection required at shift end daily.
- B. Inspected weekly during site safety walk.
- C. Checked monthly by the C of F holder.
- D. Annually by the sprinkler service company.

Answers for Fire Protection Systems (51-60):

61. What must be maintained during alteration or demolition operations?
- A. Original building aesthetic design features always.
 - B. Required means of egress always available.
 - C. Maximum construction noise level limits set.
 - D. Uninterrupted utility services for tenants nearby.
62. What color are handles on valves for SPRINKLER-only systems?
- A. Standard designated signal red color handle.
 - B. Painted official standard safety green handle.
 - C. Basic standard battleship gray color handle.
 - D. Painted bright official safety yellow handle.
63. What color are handles for COMBINATION standpipe/sprinkler systems?
- A. Standard designated signal red color handle.
 - B. Painted official standard safety green handle.
 - C. Basic standard battleship gray color handle.
 - D. Painted bright official safety yellow handle.
64. How are existing sprinklers maintained during full demolition?
- A. Kept fully charged with site water.
 - B. Maintained as non-automatic sprinkler systems typically.
 - C. Completely removed before demolition starts ever.
 - D. Pressurized using compressed inert air only.
65. Who designates the Impairment Coordinator for out-of-service systems?
- A. The lead fire protection system contractor.
 - B. The building owner designates this person.
 - C. The local Fire Department Borough Commander.
 - D. The insurance company loss control representative.
66. For how long must Impairment Coordinator records be kept?
- A. For minimum duration of one year.
 - B. For a standard period of 5 years.
 - C. Minimum of 3 years onsite always.
 - D. Until project completion and sign-off occurs.
67. What is required when a fire protection system is out-of-service?
- A. Increased site security patrol frequency implemented.
 - B. A continuous fire watch must be maintained.
 - C. Installation of temporary detection devices always.
 - D. Posting of additional emergency exit signage.

68. Fire watch personnel must have means for notifying whom?

- A. Only the site construction superintendent quickly.
- B. The building owner's insurance company rep.
- C. FDNY and the CSFSM onsite always.
- D. All subcontractors working in affected areas.

69. For the initial 4 hours (area \leq 50k sq ft), who can perform fire watch?

- A. Only an F-01 C of F holder.
- B. Any available site security guard present.
- C. Impairment Coordinator or trained person can.
- D. The CSFSM assigned to the site.

70. After 4 hours, who must perform the impairment fire watch?

- A. Designated trained construction site personnel may.
- B. The site superintendent or their designee.
- C. Only fire guards holding F-01 C of F.
- D. The building owner or representative must personally.

Answers for Fire Protection Systems (61-70):

71. What is the maximum area one fire guard should patrol?
- A. Maximum area of 50,000 square feet.
 - B. Unlimited area on a single floor.
 - C. Maximum area of 100,000 square feet.
 - D. Entire building regardless of total size.
72. How often must a fire guard patrol the affected area?
- A. Patrol continuously without any set breaks.
 - B. At least once every single hour.
 - C. Once at the start of shift.
 - D. Every 30 minutes during their shift.
73. Who must the Impairment Coordinator notify before planned removal?
- A. Only the workers in affected areas.
 - B. The C of F holder supervising maintenance.
 - C. The building's primary mortgage lender representative.
 - D. Local community board representatives nearby always.
74. What must be placed at FDNY connections during impairment?
- A. A laminated copy of the permit.
 - B. A brightly colored warning safety cone.
 - C. An out-of-service tag or disc always.
 - D. Contact information for the impairment coordinator.
75. When must FDNY be notified of standpipe system impairment?
- A. Only if impairment exceeds 24 hours.
 - B. Notification required for any duration always.
 - C. If impairment affects multiple system zones.
 - D. Only during planned maintenance shutdowns yearly.
76. When must FDNY be notified for sprinkler/fire alarm impairment?
- A. If impairment is longer than 8 hours.
 - B. Only if system protects entire building.
 - C. Immediately upon discovery of any fault.
 - D. If impairment occurs during business hours.
77. What color disc indicates a PARTIALLY out-of-service system?
- A. Standard bright safety yellow colored disc.
 - B. A specific light blue colored disc.
 - C. A standard basic white colored disc.
 - D. A standard bright signal red disc.

78. What color disc indicates a COMPLETELY out-of-service system?
- A. Standard bright safety yellow colored disc.
 - B. A specific light blue colored disc.
 - C. A standard basic white colored disc.
 - D. A standard bright signal red disc.
79. Who removes the out-of-service tags/discs when service is restored?
- A. The first FDNY unit arriving onsite.
 - B. The building maintenance staff member present.
 - C. The Impairment Coordinator removes these items.
 - D. The contractor who performed repair work.
80. If a standpipe isn't restored within 2 hours of planned removal?
- A. Fire watch duration must be doubled.
 - B. All construction work must cease promptly.
 - C. Only hot work must be stopped.
 - D. Notify FDNY Borough Commander immediately then.

Answers for Fire Protection Systems (71-80):

81. What specific operation is prohibited while standpipes are out-of-service?
- A. Operation of temporary heating equipment always.
 - B. Use of personnel material site hoists.
 - C. Any type of site hot work.
 - D. Delivery and storage of materials onsite.
82. Who must concur before DOB approves removing a damaged sprinkler?
- A. The building owner's primary insurance carrier must.
 - B. The New York City Fire Department.
 - C. The licensed master plumber association board.
 - D. The Environmental Protection Agency regional office.
83. What must be provided if visual obstruction of extinguishers is unavoidable?
- A. Audible alarms indicating extinguisher hidden locations.
 - B. Signs or markings indicating PFE locations.
 - C. A map posted near the entrance.
 - D. Reflective tape marking pathways toward them.
84. What must be protected against backflow per plumbing code?
- A. Only temporary construction water supply lines.
 - B. Potable water supply to sprinkler/standpipe systems.
 - C. Water lines serving site sanitation facilities.
 - D. All exterior hose bib connection points.
85. Can standpipe hose and nozzles be removed during demolition?
- A. Yes, they may be removed anytime.
 - B. Only after FDNY inspection confirms removal.
 - C. No, they must remain installed always.
 - D. If replaced with temporary fire hoses.
86. Who provides vehicle impact protection for exposed FDCs?
- A. The NYC Department of Transportation always.
 - B. The construction site general contractor does.
 - C. The property owner is responsible always.
 - D. The local fire department engine company.
87. What must be used with an air compressor during freezing conditions?
- A. An approved antifreeze additive mixture always.
 - B. An electric pipe heat tracing system.
 - C. An approved effective air dryer unit.
 - D. Insulated wrapping around the compressor unit.

88. How must standpipe alarm systems be powered?
- A. Connected to a dedicated power supply.
 - B. Powered by rechargeable battery packs only.
 - C. Via temporary construction power outlet strips.
 - D. Solar panels installed on the roof.
89. What prevents water from entering the air compressor?
- A. Properly installed FDNY approved check valves.
 - B. A manual drain valve system installed.
 - C. An automatic water pump-out system activated.
 - D. A pressure differential sensor switch installed.
90. Where should signage indicating a pressurized system be placed?
- A. At each hose valve outlet location.
 - B. At all Fire Department connections outside.
 - C. Inside the main electrical panel room.
 - D. On the air compressor unit itself.

Answers for Fire Protection Systems (81-90):

3. Hot Work Operations - 45 questions

91. Who supervises the issuance of hot work authorizations?
- A. The site safety coordinator primarily does.
 - B. The Construction Site Fire Safety Manager.
 - C. The lead welding foreman onsite always.
 - D. The building owner or representative directly.
92. What must the CSFSM ensure contractors have before hot work?
- A. Updated liability insurance coverage papers only.
 - B. Appropriate FDNY permit for the work.
 - C. A list of all workers involved.
 - D. Signed daily safety briefing attendance sheet.
93. What C of F is needed for oxygen-fuel torch operations?
- A. A standard S-92 C of F.
 - B. A specific G-60 C of F.
 - C. An F-60 Fire Guard C of F.
 - D. An E-21 Powder Tool C of F.
94. What C of F performs fire watch during torch operations?
- A. Any S-60 Watchperson C of F.
 - B. A G-60 Torch Operator C of F.
 - C. An F-60 Fire Guard C of F.
 - D. The S-56 CSFSM C of F.
95. Where must the F-60 Fire Guard be present?
- A. Only during rooftop torch applications performed.
 - B. At construction sites during torch operations.
 - C. Wherever welding occurs inside the building.
 - D. Near flammable liquid storage areas always.
96. Who designates the "responsible person" for hot work programs?
- A. The CSFSM designates this specific person.
 - B. The owner of the premises designates.
 - C. The FDNY CDA Unit inspector assigns.
 - D. The general contractor's project manager does.
97. What must the responsible person inspect before issuing authorization?
- A. The workers' training certification documents first.
 - B. The hot work site safety conditions.
 - C. Availability of first aid kits nearby.
 - D. Weather forecast for the entire day.

98. Where must hot work NOT be performed?
- A. In areas near combustible materials always.
 - B. Outdoors during rainy weather conditions ever.
 - C. In areas with impaired sprinkler protection.
 - D. On floors above occupied building levels.
99. Minimum distance for CUTTING/WELDING from combustibles?
- A. At least 35 feet or use shielding.
 - B. Standard safe distance of 10 feet.
 - C. Minimum separation distance of 50 feet.
 - D. Safe distance of 25 feet always.
100. Minimum distance for OTHER hot work from combustibles?
- A. At least 35 feet or use shielding.
 - B. Standard safe distance of 10 feet.
 - C. Minimum separation distance of 50 feet.
 - D. At least 25 feet or use shielding.

Answers for Hot Work Operations (91-100):

101. How long must hot work authorizations be available post-work?

- A. For a minimum of 48 hours.
- B. Until the project is fully completed.
- C. For at least one full week.
- D. Only during the work performance duration.

102. Who must be notified in writing 48 hours before citywide permit hot work?

- A. The local FDNY firehouse captain must.
- B. The premises owner or responsible person.
- C. The NYC Department of Buildings inspector.
- D. All adjacent property owners must be.

103. How often must the responsible person conduct a pre-hot work check?

- A. Only before work initially commences daily.
- B. At least once per day always.
- C. Every four hours during active work.
- D. Weekly as part of site inspection.

104. What condition must hot work equipment be in?

- A. Recently serviced within the last year.
- B. In good safe working order always.
- C. Under manufacturer's original warranty period still.
- D. Approved specifically by the site owner.

105. How should sprinklers be protected during nearby hot work?

- A. Shut off the entire sprinkler system.
- B. Shield heads with noncombustible barriers/cloth.
- C. Wrap sprinkler heads with plastic sheeting.
- D. Remove sprinkler heads temporarily from area.

106. What must be available and operable near the hot work area?

- A. A dedicated emergency communication radio channel.
- B. Portable fire extinguishers and charged hoses.
- C. A stocked comprehensive first aid station.
- D. Copies of the site evacuation plan.

107. What C of F is needed for torch-applied roof systems?

- A. An F-60 Fire Guard C of F.
- B. An S-92 Space Heater C of F.
- C. A G-60 or G-41/G-42 C of F.
- D. An S-12 Sprinkler C of F.

108. When must a fire watch be maintained?

- A. Only when welding is actively performed.
- B. During all types of hot work.
- C. Only for rooftop torch application work.
- D. When using flammable gases for heating.

109. Minimum duration for fire watch AFTER hot work concludes?

- A. A required minimum of 30 minutes.
- B. Until the end of the workday.
- C. A required minimum of 60 minutes.
- D. Until materials have cooled completely down.

110. Who can extend the fire watch duration?

- A. Only the FDNY incident commander present.
- B. The hot work operator performing work.
- C. The site safety manager on duty.
- D. FDNY or the responsible person can.

Answers for Hot Work Operations (101-110):

111. Can persons performing fire watch have other duties?

- A. Yes, if approved by the CSFSM.
- B. Only light cleaning tasks nearby allowed.
- C. No, they must have no others.
- D. Yes, monitoring site security cameras simultaneously.

112. What must fire watch personnel be equipped with?

- A. A high-visibility safety vest always worn.
- B. A portable fire extinguisher readily available.
- C. A handheld air monitoring gas detector.
- D. A copy of the hot work permit.

113. How many F-60 fire guards per torch at construction sites?

- A. One fire guard per active torch.
- B. One guard per every two torches.
- C. One guard per floor regardless torches.
- D. Two guards required per active torch.

114. Exception allowing one guard for multiple torches?

- A. If torches use propane fuel only.
- B. If total work area is small.
- C. If torches within 50ft and view.
- D. If work duration is under 1hr.

115. When is fire watch required on floors BELOW torch work?

- A. Always required regardless of floor type.
- B. If sparks/slag might travel downward far.
- C. Only if floor below is occupied then.
- D. When using acetylene fuel gas specifically.

116. What must CSFSM/responsible person do before torch work near edges/openings?

- A. Notify the building owner in writing.
- B. Inspect lower levels and protect combustibles.
- C. Install temporary smoke detectors below work.
- D. Measure the exact opening size accurately.

117. When is fire watch BELOW torch work NOT required?

- A. If work performed after normal hours.
- B. If floor is noncombustible, no openings nearby.
- C. If only brazing or soldering performed.
- D. If CSFSM deems it unnecessary then.

118. What action is needed if sparks/slag extend beyond 35 feet?

- A. Increase the fire watch duration immediately.
- B. Discontinue torch work and inspect below.
- C. Notify the FDNY Borough Dispatcher quickly.
- D. Switch to a different hot work method.

119. When must oxygen/acetylene containers be removed from the work area?

- A. Only if containers are nearly empty.
- B. When operations discontinue for workday typically.
- C. If FDNY performs a site inspection.
- D. Before starting any grinding operations nearby.

120. What is the exception for removing containers during brief interruptions?

- A. If containers are secured to cart.
- B. If interruption is under 2 hours.
- C. If a fire guard remains present always.
- D. If work area is clear completely.

Answers for Hot Work Operations (111-120):

121. What is a torch-applied roof system?

- A. Roofing adhered using hot liquid asphalt.
- B. Membranes adhered by torch heating asphalt.
- C. Mechanically fastened single-ply roofing membranes always.
- D. Spray-applied polyurethane foam roofing insulation type.

122. Is fire watch required during torch-applied roofing?

- A. Yes, continuous fire watch required always.
- B. Only if roof deck is combustible.
- C. No, standard precautions are sufficient usually.
- D. Only if building is currently occupied.

123. What minimum rated PFE is required on roofs during torch work?

- A. A basic 1-A:10-B:C rated extinguisher.
- B. A minimum 3-A:40-B:C rated extinguisher.
- C. Two 2-A:20-B:C rated extinguishers always.
- D. A Class K wet chemical extinguisher.

124. Is torch-applied roofing allowed on combustible construction roofs?

- A. Yes, with additional fire guard personnel.
- B. Yes, if approved by building owner.
- C. No, it is unlawful to do.
- D. Only if roof has sprinkler protection.

125. Who maintains pre-hot work check reports?

- A. The individual hot work operator does.
- B. The responsible person for hot work.
- C. The site general contractor's main office.
- D. The F-60 fire guard assigned onsite.

126. What is the minimum retention period for pre-hot work check reports?

- A. Must keep for at least 24 hours.
- B. Retain for minimum of 48 hours.
- C. Keep until project completion date always.
- D. Retain for a full calendar year.

127. What must be done if sprinklers are impaired during hot work?

- A. Hot work must not be performed.
- B. Provide additional portable fire extinguishers nearby.
- C. Assign extra fire watch personnel immediately.
- D. Notify FDNY before starting any work.

128. How are automatic fire detection systems protected during hot work?

- A. Cover detectors tightly with plastic bags.
- B. Take approved precautionary measures always taken.
- C. Disable entire fire alarm system panel.
- D. Remove detectors from the work area.

129. What information must be logged when a fire alarm is offline?

- A. Only the duration it was offline.
- B. Date/time offline/online, reason, notification details.
- C. Name of worker performing hot work.
- D. Location of nearest manual pull station.

130. Can hot work proceed if combustibles cannot be moved 35/25 feet?

- A. Yes, if fire guard is present always.
- B. Yes, if appropriate shielding is used.
- C. No, hot work is strictly prohibited.
- D. Only with written FDNY variance approval.

Answers for Hot Work Operations (121-130):

131. Who must possess C of F for required hot work?

- A. Only the supervisor of the crew.
- B. All persons performing the hot work.
- C. The designated responsible person for site.
- D. The fire guard assigned to watch.

132. What must be obtained for any project involving hot work?

- A. A verbal approval from the CSFSM.
- B. A hot work program authorization form.
- C. An updated site safety plan document.
- D. A daily work task safety briefing.

133. Who signs the hot work program authorization?

- A. The hot work operator signs it.
- B. The F-60 fire guard signs it.
- C. The designated responsible person signs it.
- D. The site superintendent signs it always.

134. How often must the fire watch inspect after LPG/CNG torch work?

- A. Once 30 minutes after work completion.
- B. 30 mins and 1 hour after.
- C. Every 15 minutes for one hour.
- D. Once 60 minutes after work completion.

135. Who receives the fire guard's signed inspection report?

- A. It is filed with the CSFSM.
- B. Submitted to person in charge/torch operator.
- C. Mailed directly to the FDNY CDA.
- D. Posted publicly at the work site.

Answers for Hot Work Operations (131-135):

4. Precautions Against Fire - 36 questions

136. What is strictly prohibited at all construction sites?

- A. Using personal cell phones during work.
- B. Playing music loudly during work hours.
- C. Smoking or carrying smoking paraphernalia always.
- D. Parking personal vehicles inside site gates.

137. Where must "No Smoking" signs be posted?

- A. Only at the main site entrance.
- B. At entrances, gates, stair/elevator points.
- C. Inside contractor office trailers exclusively always.
- D. Near flammable material storage areas only.

138. Can the FDNY-approved "No Smoking" sign design be modified?

- A. No, only the exact design allowed.
- B. Yes, if sign is still legible.
- C. Only with written FDNY design approval.
- D. Yes, if using company official logo.

139. Is igniting an open fire lawful at construction sites?

- A. Yes, for burning scrap wood waste.
- B. Only if supervised by the CSFSM.
- C. No, except for coke-fueled salamanders use.
- D. Yes, if contained within metal barrel.

140. How often must combustible waste be removed from buildings?

- A. Removal required at least once daily.
- B. Removed weekly during general site cleanup.
- C. Only when containers are completely full.
- D. Before any scheduled DOB site inspection.

141. How must rubbish susceptible to spontaneous ignition be stored?

- A. In open-top metal drum containers nearby.
- B. Submerged completely in water-filled buckets always.
- C. In a listed disposal container always.
- D. Spread thinly on noncombustible ground surface.

142. What is required for dumpsters exceeding 40 gallons capacity?

- A. Must be constructed only of steel.
- B. Must be emptied every single day.
- C. Must be provided with tight lids.
- D. Must have wheels for easy movement.

143. Minimum distance for dumpsters (>200 gal) from combustible walls?

- A. Minimum required distance is 5 feet.
- B. Must be at least 20 feet.
- C. Required separation distance is 10 feet.
- D. No specific minimum distance required outdoors.

144. Exception for storing large dumpsters near combustible walls?

- A. If dumpster is less than half full.
- B. If area is protected by sprinklers.
- C. If dumpster has certified fire rating.
- D. During daylight working hours storage only.

145. How must wheeled containers be secured at day's end?

- A. Locked inside a designated storage shed.
- B. Secured by rope, cable, or chocks.
- C. Parked tightly against a solid wall.
- D. Emptied completely before leaving the site.

Answers for Precautions Against Fire (136-145):

146. Where should containers NOT be placed, except when moved?

- A. Near active work zones during day.
- B. At the edge of the building.
- C. Inside designated material laydown storage areas.
- D. Adjacent to site office trailer units.

147. When must containers holding debris be covered?

- A. Only during inclement weather conditions forecasted.
- B. At end of workday or when full.
- C. Continuously while debris is inside always.
- D. Never required if stored inside building.

148. How often must floors, roofs, and decks be cleaned?

- A. Cleaned thoroughly at least once daily.
- B. Cleaned weekly before the weekend shutdown.
- C. Cleaned only when visually cluttered significantly.
- D. Cleaned prior to client site visits.

149. What must accompany hazardous materials brought on site?

- A. A copy of the purchase order.
- B. The manufacturer's warranty information document always.
- C. A current Safety Data Sheet (SDS).
- D. Contact info for the supplier rep.

150. Contractor sheds within 30 feet of buildings must be?

- A. Constructed of fire-retardant treated wood always.
- B. Made of metal or noncombustible material.
- C. Painted bright red for high visibility.
- D. Equipped with internal sprinkler system heads.

151. Exception for using fire-retardant wood sheds inside buildings?

- A. If shed area exceeds 120 sq ft.
- B. If shed is over one story high.
- C. If shed is within 30ft another shed.
- D. If under 120 sq ft/one story/30ft separation.

152. What type of heater is permitted if ceiling mounted/wired?

- A. A standard portable propane gas heater.
- B. An approved permanent electric unit heater.
- C. An oil-filled portable radiator style heater.
- D. A direct-fired kerosene torpedo style heater.

153. What must be clearly labeled for emergency shed shutdown?

- A. The main water supply shutoff valve.
- B. The electrical service disconnect switch clearly.
- C. Location of the fire extinguisher inside.
- D. Emergency contact number for the contractor.

154. What must be maintained during construction, alteration, demolition?

- A. Unobstructed required means of egress always.
- B. Original landscaping features around the site.
- C. Access for public pedestrian traffic flow.
- D. Existing non-essential building utility services active.

155. Who performs temporary electrical wiring installations?

- A. Any skilled construction site electrician can.
- B. Individual with a proper electrical license.
- C. The CSFSM or site safety manager.
- D. Building maintenance staff member available then.

Answers for Precautions Against Fire (146-155):

156. Where are spark-producing operations prohibited?
- A. Inside enclosed contractor office trailers nearby.
 - B. Near fueling or fuel storage areas.
 - C. On concrete floors during curing process.
 - D. Within 10 feet of site perimeter fence.
157. What potential hazard can moisture cause to electrical systems?
- A. Reduced overall energy efficiency ratings significantly.
 - B. Interference with site radio communication signals.
 - C. Potential for fires via shorts/arcing.
 - D. Corrosion of electrical wire insulation material.
158. Who must fix electrical problems found by CSFSM?
- A. The CSFSM can make minor repairs.
 - B. The site superintendent assigns any worker.
 - C. Individual with proper electrical license must.
 - D. Building owner's maintenance staff handles it.
159. What construction components should be given priority?
- A. Installation of decorative facade elements always.
 - B. Completion of interior finish work quickly.
 - C. Fire walls, barriers, structural fireproofing first.
 - D. Landscaping and exterior site paving work.
160. When must required fire doors be installed?
- A. Installed as soon as is practicable.
 - B. Only after final wall finishes complete.
 - C. Just before final building inspection scheduled.
 - D. After HVAC system balancing is finished.
161. What C of F holder acts as watchperson when operations cease?
- A. An F-60 Fire Guard C of F.
 - B. An S-60 Watchperson C of F holder.
 - C. The S-56 CSFSM C of F holder.
 - D. An S-92 Space Heater C of F.
162. What is the minimum site footprint requiring a watchperson?
- A. Sites between 5,000 and 40,000 sq ft.
 - B. Any site exceeding 1,000 square feet.
 - C. Sites larger than 50,000 square feet.
 - D. All construction sites regardless of size.

163. How many additional watchpersons for sites over 40,000 sq ft?

- A. One additional per 100,000 sq ft.
- B. Two additional watchpersons are required always.
- C. One additional per 40,000 sq ft.
- D. No additional watchpersons are needed then.

164. What must the watchperson be familiar with?

- A. Detailed construction project cost breakdown sheets.
- B. Emergency notification procedures for the site.
- C. Names of all subcontractors onsite daily.
- D. Operation of heavy construction site equipment.

165. What must be posted next to the emergency telephone?

- A. The CSFSM's direct cell phone number.
- B. Construction site street address clearly visible.
- C. A list of local hospital locations.
- D. Contact info for the site owner.

Answers for Precautions Against Fire (156-165):

166. After calling 911, who should the watchperson notify next?

- A. The site security company supervisor first.
- B. The Construction Site Fire Safety Manager.
- C. The building owner or their representative.
- D. All other workers present on site.

167. What information should the watchperson provide to first responders?

- A. His or her work shift schedule.
- B. Details from the updated Pre-Fire Plan.
- C. Location of the nearest coffee shop.
- D. Personal opinion on cause of emergency.

168. Can the FDNY require fire guards at demolition sites?

- A. Yes, FDNY may require fire guards.
- B. No, only S-60 watchpersons allowed there.
- C. Only if site exceeds certain size.
- D. Only if hot work is occurring.

169. What are the duties of a fire guard during fire watch?

- A. Performing minor site cleanup tasks simultaneously.
- B. Operating construction elevators for personnel transport.
- C. Patrolling, detecting fire, notifying FDNY always.
- D. Directing delivery truck traffic onsite safely.

170. Who is responsible for maintaining fire watch records?

- A. The individual fire guard keeps them.
- B. The site general contractor's main office.
- C. The Construction Site Fire Safety Manager.
- D. The building owner retains all records.

171. What is the primary difference between S-60 and F-01/F-60 duties?

- A. S-60 works only during active hours.
- B. F-01/F-60 focus on impairment/hot work.
- C. S-60 requires security license always needed.
- D. F-01/F-60 C of F is easier.

Answers for Precautions Against Fire (166-171):

5. Fire and Emergency Procedures - 30 questions

172. What is the purpose of the First Responder Box?

- A. Storing spare construction safety equipment always.
- B. Consolidating key information for FDNY use.
- C. Securing workers personal valuable items safely.
- D. Housing the main site electrical panel.

173. Who decides if a First Responder Box is necessary?

- A. The construction project site manager decides.
- B. The building owner makes final decision.
- C. FDNY CDA unit or Local Firehouse.
- D. The site insurance company safety representative.

174. What key items should be in the First Responder Box?

- A. Daily construction progress photo documentation files.
- B. Copies of worker safety training certificates.
- C. Building access keys and Pre-Fire Plan.
- D. List of approved site subcontractors onsite.

175. How should the First Responder Box be secured?

- A. Locked with standard construction site padlock.
- B. Openable by citywide/FDNY standard keys always.
- C. Secured using heavy duty chains only.
- D. Left unlocked for immediate quick access.

176. What color should the First Responder Box be painted?

- A. Standard bright safety yellow color paint.
- B. Official designated signal red color paint.
- C. Basic standard battleship gray color paint.
- D. Highly visible standard safety orange paint.

177. What should be stenciled on the First Responder Box?

- A. The main general contractor's company logo.
- B. "EMERGENCY USE ONLY" warning text message.
- C. "FDNY" clearly written with reflective tape.
- D. The construction site permit number listed.

178. What critical contact information is needed inside the box?

- A. Local restaurant delivery service phone numbers.
- B. Emergency contact list for site personnel.
- C. Phone number for construction material suppliers.
- D. Contact info for building architect/engineer team.

179. How often should the local firehouse tour the jobsite?

- A. Only upon completion of the project.
- B. Recommended monthly or after major changes.
- C. Annually as part of routine inspections.
- D. Only if a major incident occurs.

180. Where should documentation of FDNY site visits be kept?

- A. Filed at the contractor's main office.
- B. CSFSM Daily Report/First Responder Box typically.
- C. Emailed directly to the building owner.
- D. Given to the visiting FDNY officer.

181. Minimum distance for vehicle access to FDNY connections?

- A. Access provided within 100 feet distance.
- B. Must be directly adjacent to connection.
- C. Access provided within 250 feet always.
- D. Within visible line of sight only.

Answers for Fire and Emergency Procedures (172-181):

182. What capability must access roads for fire apparatus have?

- A. Support vehicle loading in all weather.
- B. Minimum width of 30 feet always.
- C. Paved with asphalt or concrete surface.
- D. Illuminated with permanent road lighting fixtures.

183. What is required if site access is restricted by locks?

- A. A designated key holder onsite always.
- B. An FDNY approved key box installation.
- C. Posting emergency contact number on door.
- D. Leaving one access point always unlocked.

184. Who ensures the key in the key box is current?

- A. The local FDNY firehouse personnel check.
- B. The site security guard company manager.
- C. The building owner ensures key replacement.
- D. The CSFSM is solely responsible always.

185. What is the primary emergency contact number?

- A. FDNY Borough Dispatcher telephone number listed.
- B. The universal emergency number 9-1-1.
- C. The site superintendent's direct mobile number.
- D. The local police precinct desk number.

186. When should the FDNY Borough Dispatcher number be used?

- A. Reporting active fire or medical emergency.
- B. For fire protection system impairment notification.
- C. Requesting routine fire safety site inspections.
- D. Asking general fire code interpretation questions.

187. What triggers automatic activation of the air pressurized alarm?

- A. Detection of smoke in the vicinity.
- B. Pressure drop below supervisory level always.
- C. Manual activation via pull station signal.
- D. Scheduled daily system self-test sequence initiated.

188. If CSFSM is absent, who calls 911 when alarm activates?

- A. Wait for CSFSM to return onsite.
- B. The site superintendent makes the call.
- C. Watchperson or other site personnel must.
- D. The alarm company central station calls.

189. What must CSFSM immediately do if present when alarm activates?

- A. Attempt to reset the alarm system.
- B. Investigate the cause of the alarm.
- C. Immediately notify the Fire Department always.
- D. Check the system pressure gauges first.

190. What must be provided at an approved site location?

- A. A fully stocked first aid cabinet.
- B. An emergency telephone (no coin needed).
- C. A designated severe weather shelter area.
- D. Spare batteries for portable site radios.

191. What information must be posted adjacent to the emergency phone?

- A. Instructions for basic first aid procedures.
- B. Site address and FDNY emergency number.
- C. Map showing nearest hospital location clearly.
- D. List of certified first responders onsite.

Answers for Fire and Emergency Procedures (182-191):

192. Should notification to 911 be delayed for any reason?

- A. Yes, until CSFSM confirms emergency situation.
- B. No, there should be no delays.
- C. Yes, attempt to extinguish fire first.
- D. Yes, until head count is complete.

193. What information should be provided to the 911 operator?

- A. Caller's employee identification number information always.
- B. Nature of emergency and site address.
- C. Estimated cost of potential property damage.
- D. Name of the general contracting company.

194. What should the caller do before hanging up with 911?

- A. Provide their personal cell phone number.
- B. Wait for operator instructions to hangup.
- C. Ask for the operator's identification number.
- D. Confirm estimated arrival time of responders.

195. What should CSFSM do before FDNY arrives during an emergency?

- A. Begin gathering all project financial records.
- B. Put Pre-Fire Plan into action always.
- C. Contact the company's public relations department.
- D. Secure all construction site office trailers.

196. Who should meet arriving emergency responders?

- A. The highest-ranking subcontractor foreman present onsite.
- B. CSFSM or designated responsible person should.
- C. The site security guard at entrance.
- D. The worker who initially reported emergency.

197. What information is crucial for FDNY upon arrival?

- A. Location of employee break room area.
- B. Nature/location of emergency, hazards present always.
- C. Schedule for upcoming concrete pour work.
- D. List of recently completed safety inspections.

198. Where should key emergency documents be readily available?

- A. Locked securely in superintendent's office safe.
- B. In the First Responder Box/Kit always.
- C. Stored electronically on CSFSM's laptop computer.
- D. Filed at the main corporate headquarters.

199. What type of access is required for FDNY apparatus?

- A. Minimum overhead clearance of 12 feet.
- B. Approved vehicle access must be provided.
- C. A dedicated paved access lane always.
- D. Access directly from main public highway.

200. How should FDNY connection obstructions be handled?

- A. Report obstruction to DOB immediately always.
- B. Request offending vehicle be ticketed/towed away.
- C. Immediate access must be maintained always.
- D. Place temporary warning signs around obstruction.

201. What is a primary concern for FDNY during major incidents?

- A. Minimizing disruption to nearby traffic flow.
- B. Determining an accurate personnel head count.
- C. Protecting undamaged construction materials onsite always.
- D. Identifying the specific cause immediately onsite.

Answers for Fire and Emergency Procedures (192-201):

6. Flammable Gases and Oxygen - 27 questions

202. A permit is needed for flammable gas storage above what quantity?

- A. Storage above 400 Standard Cubic Feet.
- B. Any amount stored inside a building.
- C. Storage exceeding 10 individual gas cylinders.
- D. Quantities greater than 100 pounds total.

203. A permit is needed for oxidizing gas storage above what quantity?

- A. Storage above 504 Standard Cubic Feet.
- B. Any amount exceeding 5 gas cylinders.
- C. Storage greater than 200 pounds total.
- D. If stored adjacent to flammable gases.

204. What C of F holder supervises LPG/CNG storage?

- A. An S-93 Flammable Liquids C of F.
- B. A G-60 Torch Operations C of F.
- C. A W-44/G-44 C of F holder.
- D. An S-12 Sprinkler Systems C of F.

205. How must compressed gas container contents be identified?

- A. Identified solely by the container color.
- B. By stenciled/stamped marking or label always.
- C. Using handwritten tags attached to valves.
- D. Based on the type of valve outlet.

206. Is transferring compressed gases between commercial containers allowed?

- A. Yes, if performed by trained personnel.
- B. Yes, for topping off partially full cylinders.
- C. No, this practice is not permitted.
- D. Only allowed for inert nonflammable gases.

207. What signage is required where different gas types are stored?

- A. Standardized international hazard pictograms only required.
- B. Names of gases stored prominently posted.
- C. A single "Compressed Gas" warning sign.
- D. Color-coded area designation floor markings installed.

208. How should incompatible gases be grouped in storage?

- A. Grouped according to container cylinder size only.
- B. Arranged alphabetically by the gas name always.
- C. Grouped by type (flammable/oxidizer/inert) always.
- D. Stored based on date of delivery sequence.

209. What sign must be posted at entrances where permits required?

- A. A "Restricted Access Area" warning sign.
- B. Hazard identification signs (NFPA 704 diamond).
- C. The FDNY permit number clearly displayed.
- D. "Caution: High Pressure Cylinders" text sign.

210. How must compressed gas containers be stored?

- A. Lying horizontally on sturdy wooden racks.
- B. Secured upright to prevent tipping over.
- C. Stacked vertically up to three high max.
- D. Inside locked flammable storage safety cabinets.

211. What secures containers from tipping over?

- A. Leaning them securely against solid walls.
- B. Appropriate chains, cables, or straps used.
- C. Placing heavy sandbags around cylinder bases.
- D. Grouping cylinders tightly together for support.

Answers for Flammable Gases and Oxygen (202-211):

212. Maximum number of containers allowed in a single gas cabinet?

- A. Maximum limit of three containers only.
- B. Limited to only one single container.
- C. Maximum limit of five containers typically.
- D. No specific numerical limit is stated.

213. Minimum distance for separating incompatible gases in storage?

- A. Separation distance of at least 10 feet.
- B. Required separation minimum is 20 feet.
- C. Minimum separation distance is 5 feet.
- D. Must be separated by 50 feet.

214. Alternative to distance separation for incompatible gases?

- A. Storing them in different site buildings.
- B. Using approved gas storage safety cabinets.
- C. Placing warning tape on the floor.
- D. Isolating with noncombustible partition/barrier always required.

215. Minimum distance combustible waste must be kept from containers?

- A. Minimum separation distance of 10 feet.
- B. Must keep waste 5 feet away.
- C. Required separation distance is 20 feet.
- D. Must keep waste 3 feet away.

216. Minimum distance flammable gas containers from open flames?

- A. Minimum distance required is 25 feet.
- B. Must be kept at least 50 feet.
- C. Required safe separation distance is 10 feet.
- D. Minimum safe distance specified is 5 feet.

217. Can compressed gas containers be used for electrical grounding?

- A. Yes, if container is properly isolated first.
- B. Yes, for temporary low voltage circuits.
- C. No, this practice is strictly prohibited.
- D. Only allowed for inert gas cylinders safely.

218. What must be connected to containers when in use?

- A. Only the appropriate dispensing hose line.
- B. Gas delivery systems and pressure regulator.
- C. A flashback arrestor safety device always.
- D. An emergency shut-off valve connection point.

219. When should valve protection caps be removed?

- A. Immediately upon cylinder delivery to site.
- B. Only when ready to withdraw gas always.
- C. Caps must remain on at all times.
- D. After connecting the regulator system securely.

220. Where must LPG/CNG containers NOT be stored?

- A. Outdoors in direct sunlight exposure areas.
- B. Inside unoccupied buildings under construction typically.
- C. Underground or in below-grade locations always.
- D. On rooftop levels of tall buildings.

221. How must LPG/CNG storage enclosures be secured?

- A. Secured with heavy duty plastic ties.
- B. Using standard wire twist tie fasteners.
- C. Secured by a locked gate/locker always.
- D. Monitored continuously by site security camera.

Answers for Flammable Gases and Oxygen (212-221):

222. What type of PFE is required at LPG/CNG storage enclosures?

- A. One 20-B:C rated wheeled extinguisher typically.
- B. One 40-B:C rated wheeled extinguisher required.
- C. Two 10-B:C rated portable extinguishers needed.
- D. One large Class A water extinguisher.

223. Maximum distance PFE can be from LPG/CNG storage enclosure?

- A. Located not more than 30 feet.
- B. Must be within 10 feet always.
- C. Located not more than 50 feet.
- D. Must be inside the storage enclosure.

224. Where can oxygen/acetylene for torch work be stored temporarily?

- A. Inside occupied areas during work hours.
- B. On floors where torch work occurs.
- C. Only in outdoor approved storage areas.
- D. Near emergency exits for quick removal.

225. How close can oxygen and flammable gas be on a cart?

- A. Must maintain 20 feet separation always.
- B. Allowed together if connected for use.
- C. Minimum 5 feet separation is required.
- D. Only allowed if cart has barrier.

226. When must container valves be closed on torch carts?

- A. Only when gas flow seems excessive.
- B. At end of workday/when moved always.
- C. Before taking scheduled work break periods.
- D. If cart is left unattended briefly.

227. Maximum aggregate indoor storage quantity for acetylene?

- A. Limit is 15,000 Standard Cubic Feet.
- B. Maximum allowed is 5,000 SCF always.
- C. Limited to 10,000 SCF per floor.
- D. No specific aggregate limit is stated.

228. How must reserve oxygen/acetylene containers be stored?

- A. Preferably stored in outdoor approved areas.
- B. Indoors on the ground floor only.
- C. On any floor if secured properly.
- D. Separated by at least 100 feet.

Answers for Flammable Gases and Oxygen (222-228):

7. Portable Fire Extinguishers - 24 questions

229. What is the most common violation related to PFEs?

- A. Using extinguishers past expiration date often.
- B. Improper PFE location or missing tags.
- C. Having wrong class of extinguisher installed.
- D. Extinguishers being slightly undercharged often noticed.

230. What is the recommended minimum PFE rating for general construction sites?

- A. Minimum 1-A:10-B:C rating is sufficient.
- B. A minimum 2-A:20-B:C rating recommended.
- C. Must be at least 4-A:40-B:C always.
- D. Only Class K extinguishers are suitable.

231. Maximum travel distance to any general use PFE?

- A. Maximum distance should not exceed 75ft.
- B. Must be within 50 feet always reachable.
- C. Maximum travel distance is 100 feet.
- D. Must be within 30 feet reach quickly.

232. Where must PFEs be located near stairways?

- A. Only at the bottom main landing.
- B. At each stairway on all floors.
- C. Mid-point between floor landing areas always.
- D. Only on floors with active construction.

233. Where else are PFEs explicitly required?

- A. Inside every occupied site office trailer.
- B. At entrance of storage/construction sheds always.
- C. Near temporary sanitary facility locations installed.
- D. Adjacent to main electrical service panels.

234. What rating PFE is needed near cranes fueled by liquid/gas?

- A. A minimum 10-B:C rated extinguisher needed.
- B. A specific Class D metal extinguisher.
- C. A large 40-B:C rated wheeled unit.
- D. A 2-A:20-B:C multi-purpose dry chemical.

235. Minimum PFE rating near hot work operations?

- A. A minimum 2-A:20-B:C rating PFE.
- B. A basic 1-A:10-B:C rated unit.
- C. A 4-A water-based extinguisher type only.
- D. A small 5-B:C carbon dioxide unit.

236. Minimum PFE rating on roofs during torch-applied work?

- A. One 2-A:20-B:C dry chemical unit.
- B. A minimum 3-A:40-B:C rated PFE.
- C. Two 10-B:C carbon dioxide extinguishers always.
- D. One large Class A water extinguisher.

237. Minimum PFE rating required where LPG/CNG is used/stored?

- A. At least a 10-B:C rating needed.
- B. Minimum 2-A rating water extinguisher required.
- C. A 5-B:C carbon dioxide extinguisher needed.
- D. At least a 20-B:C rating needed.

238. What rated PFE near portable NATURAL GAS heaters (travel < 30ft)?

- A. At least a 20-B:C rating needed.
- B. A minimum 10-B:C rated extinguisher.
- C. A 2-A rated water type extinguisher.
- D. Must be a 40-B:C rated unit.

Answers for Portable Fire Extinguishers (229-238):

239. Minimum PFE rating near COKE-FUELED salamanders (per 1000 sq ft)?

- A. At least a 4-A rating needed.
- B. A 20-B:C dry chemical extinguisher required.
- C. A 2.5-gallon water extinguisher type needed.
- D. A minimum 2-A rating is sufficient.

240. Minimum PFE rating near powder-actuated tool load storage?

- A. A minimum 2-A rating is needed.
- B. A 10-B:C dry chemical extinguisher required.
- C. A Class D metal fire extinguisher.
- D. A 5-B:C carbon dioxide extinguisher nearby.

241. How must PFEs be located for accessibility?

- A. Stored inside locked site storage containers.
- B. In conspicuous, readily accessible locations always.
- C. Grouped together near the main entrance.
- D. Mounted high on walls above reach.

242. Can PFEs be obstructed or obscured from view?

- A. Yes, if location is clearly marked.
- B. No, they must not be obstructed.
- C. Yes, temporarily during active construction work.
- D. Only allowed inside designated cabinets safely.

243. How must PFEs weighing 40 lbs or less be installed?

- A. Top not more than 5 ft high.
- B. Base must rest directly on floor.
- C. Top not more than 3.5 ft high.
- D. Mounted between 4-6 feet from floor.

244. Minimum clearance between PFE bottom and the floor?

- A. Must be minimum of 4 inches.
- B. No minimum clearance is specifically required.
- C. Must be minimum of 12 inches.
- D. Clearance should be exactly 6 inches.

245. When should PFEs be used to fight fires?

- A. Only on large, rapidly spreading fires.
- B. Only when egress path is clear.
- C. Before calling 911 for any fire.
- D. As primary tool for all fires.

246. What should be done after a PFE is discharged?

- A. Shake vigorously to redistribute remaining agent.
- B. Place back in service if partially full.
- C. Must be fully recharged or replaced.
- D. Tag as empty and leave onsite.

247. What does the 'A' in P.A.S.S. stand for?

- A. Activate the building fire alarm system.
- B. Aim low at the fire base.
- C. Alert nearby personnel of the fire.
- D. Assess the fire size and spread.

248. Which extinguisher type uses water as the agent?

- A. Standard Class ABC dry chemical type.
- B. Class A / Air Pressurized Water type.
- C. Class BC carbon dioxide gas type.
- D. Class K wet chemical agent type.

Answers for Portable Fire Extinguishers (239-248):

249. What type of fires are Class BC extinguishers used for?

- A. Ordinary combustibles like wood/paper fires.
- B. Flammable liquid and electrical equipment fires.
- C. Combustible cooking media grease fires mainly.
- D. Fires involving combustible reactive metals only.

250. What tag must be affixed to installed PFEs?

- A. The manufacturer's original product shipping tag.
- B. An FDNY standard PFE tag always.
- C. A site-specific inventory control number tag.
- D. A tag indicating last hydrostatic test.

251. How often must PFEs undergo a "quick check" inspection?

- A. Inspection required on a monthly basis.
- B. Checked weekly by the site CSFSM.
- C. Inspected daily before work shift starts.
- D. Checked annually by certified service company.

252. Who performs the required annual PFE servicing?

- A. The CSFSM or designated trained personnel.
- B. FDNY approved company with W-96 holder.
- C. Any certified fire protection system contractor.
- D. The building owner's maintenance staff member.

Answers for Portable Fire Extinguishers (249-252):

8. Flammable and Combustible Liquids - 18 questions

253. What defines a Class IA flammable liquid?

- A. Flash point < 73°F, boiling point < 100°F.
- B. Flash point >= 100°F, boiling point > 200°F.
- C. Flash point < 73°F, boiling point >= 100°F.
- D. Flash point >= 73°F, boiling point < 100°F.

254. What defines a Class II combustible liquid?

- A. Flash point between 73°F and 100°F always.
- B. Flash point between 100°F and 140°F usually.
- C. Flash point between 140°F and 200°F typically.
- D. Flash point at or above 200°F minimum.

255. A permit is required for gasoline storage exceeding what amount?

- A. Storage exceeding 2½ gallons requires permit.
- B. Any amount stored requires FDNY permit.
- C. Storage exceeding 10 gallons needs permit.
- D. Storage exceeding 5 gallons needs permit.

256. A permit is required for Class II/III liquids storage exceeding?

- A. Storage quantity exceeding 5 gallons limit.
- B. Storage quantity exceeding 10 gallons limit.
- C. Any amount stored inside the building.
- D. Storage quantity exceeding 20 gallons limit.

257. Who supervises storage of liquids requiring a permit?

- A. S-93 C of F holder (general supervision).
- B. S-92 C of F holder always supervises.
- C. W-44 C of F holder must supervise.
- D. P-54 C of F holder can supervise.

258. Who supervises HANDLING/USE of liquids requiring a permit?

- A. S-93 C of F holder (personal supervision).
- B. Any trained site worker can handle.
- C. The CSFSM must personally supervise always.
- D. S-92 C of F holder (general supervision).

259. What is required for operations applying flammable solvents?

- A. Continuous air quality monitoring equipment always.
- B. Adequate ventilation (natural or mechanical) provided.
- C. Installation of temporary sprinkler heads nearby.
- D. Use of non-sparking hand tools only.

260. How should flammable/combustible liquid storage areas be maintained?

- A. Adjacent to main site egress routes.
- B. Clear of vegetation and combustible waste.
- C. Inside heated construction site office trailers.
- D. Secured with standard chain link fencing.

261. What is prohibited in flammable/combustible liquid storage areas?

- A. Storing liquids in original manufacturer containers.
- B. Use of battery-powered hand tools nearby.
- C. Sources of ignition and smoking prohibited.
- D. Storing different classes of liquids together.

262. What type of containers must Class I/II liquids be stored in?

- A. Standard heavy-duty plastic utility containers acceptable.
- B. Original cardboard shipping boxes are suitable.
- C. Approved safety containers must be used.
- D. Glass laboratory-grade bottles are acceptable containers.

Answers for Flammable and Combustible Liquids (253-262):

263. What must be done with leaking liquid containers?

- A. Wrap leak tightly using duct tape.
- B. Immediately repair or remove from service.
- C. Place container inside larger secondary container.
- D. Continue using until container becomes empty.

264. Who must be notified immediately for large spills (>5 gal)?

- A. The NYC Department of Environmental Protection.
- B. The building owner's insurance claims department.
- C. The New York City Fire Department.
- D. The site general contractor's safety director.

265. Where must liquids be stored if not removed daily?

- A. Inside a locked site storage container.
- B. In a metal flammable liquid cabinet.
- C. Underneath a fire-retardant heavy duty tarp.
- D. Within a designated outdoor bermed area.

266. Maximum quantity of liquids stored on a roof?

- A. Limited to maximum of 5 gallons.
- B. No liquids allowed on roofs ever.
- C. One day supply, max 20 gallons.
- D. Limited to maximum of 55 gallons.

267. What type of containers are required for flammable/combustible liquids?

- A. Only DOT-approved metal containers allowed always.
- B. Standard plastic fuel cans are acceptable.
- C. Approved design or DOT regulated containers.
- D. Containers listed specifically by UL laboratories.

268. Maximum combined liquid quantity allowed inside one storage cabinet?

- A. Limit is maximum of 60 gallons.
- B. Maximum quantity allowed is 120 gallons.
- C. Limited to only 30 gallons maximum.
- D. No specific maximum quantity limit stated.

269. How are empty containers previously holding liquids treated?

- A. Considered non-hazardous once completely empty always.
- B. Considered as full containers for storage.
- C. Can be disposed in regular trash.
- D. Must be rinsed thoroughly with water.

270. What signage is required on tanks/containers for aboveground storage?

- A. Only the NFPA 704 diamond sign.
- B. Product name and "FLAMMABLE—KEEP FIRE AWAY".
- C. Date container was initially filled onsite.
- D. Capacity limit of the tank/container listed.

Answers for Flammable and Combustible Liquids (263-270):

9. Role and Responsibilities - 15 questions

271. When is a CSFSM designation required by the owner?

- A. For all types of construction projects.
- B. When Site Safety Manager/Coordinator required always.
- C. Only for high-rise building construction sites.
- D. If hot work is performed daily.

272. What is the exception to requiring a CSFSM?

- A. Projects lasting less than 30 days.
- B. Façade work with no hot work.
- C. Interior renovation projects under \$1 million.
- D. Single-family home construction projects always qualify.

273. What C of F must the designated CSFSM hold?

- A. An S-60 Watchperson C of F required.
- B. A G-60 Torch Operator C of F.
- C. An S-56 CSFSM C of F holder.
- D. A Site Safety Manager DOB License.

274. Can the CSFSM also be the Site Safety Manager/Coordinator?

- A. Yes, this dual role is permitted.
- B. No, these roles must be separate.
- C. Only on small construction project sites.
- D. Requires special FDNY written approval always.

275. When must a SEPARATE CSFSM be designated?

- A. If project involves hazardous materials always.
- B. For buildings 20+ stories/250ft+ high always.
- C. If site employs over 100 workers.
- D. When multiple general contractors are present.

276. When must the CSFSM be present at the site?

- A. Only during scheduled safety inspection times.
- B. Minimum of 4 hours per workday.
- C. At all times during work conduct.
- D. During morning safety briefing meeting only.

277. What must the CSFSM do at the start/end of workday?

- A. Conduct a full site safety walk-through.
- B. Sign in/out of the logbook always.
- C. Email status report to building owner.
- D. Review all active work permits issued.

278. Who assumes CSFSM duties if the primary CSFSM is absent?

- A. The senior site superintendent takes over.
- B. An alternate designated fire safety manager.
- C. The site safety coordinator automatically assumes roles.
- D. Work must stop until CSFSM returns.

279. What must the CSFSM develop and maintain onsite?

- A. Detailed daily construction activity schedule reports.
- B. An approved site specific Pre-Fire Plan.
- C. Inventory list of all site materials.
- D. Log of all site visitor entries.

280. What must the CSFSM ensure compliance with?

- A. Only the NYC Building Code requirements.
- B. Fire Code and Fire Rules requirements.
- C. OSHA workplace safety standards regulations primarily.
- D. Environmental Protection Agency site regulations mostly.

Answers for Role and Responsibilities (271-280):

281. What activities does the CSFSM supervise/monitor?

- A. Subcontractor work quality assurance checks daily.
- B. Materials, operations, facilities regulated by FC.
- C. Daily worker productivity and task completion.
- D. Site budget adherence and cost control.

282. How often must the CSFSM conduct site inspections?

- A. Inspection performed at least once daily.
- B. Weekly comprehensive safety audit performed usually.
- C. Only when new hazards are identified.
- D. Before and after hot work operations.

283. The CSFSM ensures personnel are acquainted with what?

- A. Operation of heavy construction site equipment.
- B. Operation of PFE/fire protection equipment always.
- C. Details of the construction project schedule.
- D. Location of site first aid stations.

284. The CSFSM ensures fire protection equipment is?

- A. Covered by manufacturer's current product warranty.
- B. The newest available model on market.
- C. Readily available, inspected, tested, maintained always.
- D. Stored securely in locked site containers.

285. What record must the CSFSM maintain for inspections/actions?

- A. An electronic spreadsheet file saved daily.
- B. A bound log book or approved system.
- C. Handwritten notes submitted weekly to owner.
- D. Verbal reports given during safety meetings.

Answers for Role and Responsibilities (281-285):

10. Preparation - 15 questions

286. Who develops and maintains the Pre-Fire Plan?

- A. The site general contractor superintendent develops.
- B. The Construction Site Fire Safety Manager.
- C. The building owner's designated safety consultant.
- D. The local FDNY fire prevention inspector.

287. Where must the Pre-Fire Plan be kept?

- A. Filed securely at the contractor's office.
- B. Maintained available at the construction site.
- C. Submitted electronically to the FDNY database.
- D. Posted publicly near the main entrance.

288. What should be done if site conditions affect the plan?

- A. Notify FDNY Borough Dispatcher by phone.
- B. Conduct an emergency evacuation safety drill.
- C. Update the Pre-Fire Plan immediately always.
- D. Issue safety alert to all workers.

289. What is the primary purpose of the Pre-Fire Plan?

- A. Documenting compliance with building code regulations.
- B. Establishing safe, orderly emergency evacuation methods.
- C. Tracking daily construction progress onsite accurately.
- D. Identifying potential cost saving construction methods.

290. What information format should the Pre-Fire Plan include?

- A. A simple bullet point checklist format.
- B. Narrative with explanatory site drawings included.
- C. A series of detailed photographs only.
- D. Standardized FDNY pre-printed template form only.

291. What key fire protection systems should the plan identify?

- A. Location of temporary heating equipment used.
- B. Standpipe risers, FDCs, alarm system details.
- C. Inventory list of site power tools.
- D. Schedule for required safety inspections onsite.

292. What emergency procedure should the Pre-Fire Plan detail?

- A. Procedure for handling media inquiries onsite.
- B. Site specific personnel evacuation procedure details.
- C. Process for reporting workplace injury incidents.
- D. Method for securing site after hours.

293. What must the Pre-Fire Plan sketch indicate?

- A. Location of all subcontractor work areas.
- B. Evacuation procedures and paths to follow.
- C. Designated areas for material storage zones.
- D. Planned phases of construction sequence activity.

294. What notification method should the plan specify?

- A. Use of site public address system.
- B. Method for notifying site personnel always.
- C. Sending text messages to worker phones.
- D. Posting notices on site bulletin boards.

295. What location must the Pre-Fire Plan identify outside the site?

- A. Nearest available public transportation stop location.
- B. Designated emergency "MUSTER POINT" location clearly.
- C. Location of offsite material storage yard.
- D. Address of the nearest hospital facility.

Answers for Preparation (286-295):

296. What training must CSFSM ensure personnel receive?

- A. Advanced first aid and CPR certification.
- B. Acquainted with PFE/fire protection operation always.
- C. Hazardous material spill response specific training.
- D. Proper use of construction site ladders.

297. What specific policy should training cover?

- A. Site policy on personal protective equipment.
- B. The strict site non-smoking policy rules.
- C. Rules regarding site parking regulations onsite.
- D. Procedure for requesting time off work.

298. Who else should be familiar with the Pre-Fire Plan?

- A. Only the senior project management staff.
- B. Watchperson and any responsible site person.
- C. Representatives from the local community board.
- D. The building owner's insurance agent representative.

299. What does NFPA 241 address?

- A. Standards for electrical wiring installations always.
- B. Construction/demolition fire safety program guidelines usually.
- C. Requirements for structural steel erection safety.
- D. Guidelines for safe crane operation procedures.

300. What is a key element of the NFPA 241 program?

- A. Implementing strict cost control measures always.
- B. Ensuring good site housekeeping practices maintained.
- C. Maximizing construction schedule efficiency methods used.
- D. Utilizing sustainable building material choices often.

Answers for Preparation (296-300):

11. FDNY Permit and Certificate of Fitness - 9 questions

301. What authorizes storing/handling hazardous materials at a specific site?

- A. A citywide FDNY operational permit allows.
- B. A site-specific FDNY permit required always.
- C. A general construction work site permit.
- D. A Certificate of Fitness for supervisor.

302. What is the typical maximum validity of a permanent permit?

- A. Valid for up to 12 months.
- B. Valid for the entire project duration.
- C. Valid for a period of 3 years.
- D. Valid for only 6 months maximum.

303. What type of permit allows temporary operations citywide?

- A. A temporary site-specific FDNY permit type.
- B. A transportation permit for hazardous materials.
- C. A citywide FDNY operational permit type.
- D. An FDNY special event activity permit.

304. Maximum duration for citywide permit activity at one location?

- A. Activity duration cannot exceed 30 days.
- B. Maximum duration allowed is 90 days.
- C. Activity duration cannot exceed 7 days.
- D. Maximum allowed duration is 6 months.

305. What is required if citywide permit activity exceeds 30 days?

- A. Must apply for permit time extension.
- B. A site-specific permit is required then.
- C. Must cease operations at that location.
- D. Need written approval from FDNY commissioner.

306. What authorizes transporting hazardous materials?

- A. A standard commercial driver's vehicle license.
- B. An FDNY transportation permit sticker required.
- C. A bill of lading document only.
- D. A site-specific material delivery schedule plan.

307. Where must FDNY permits be kept?

- A. Filed securely at company main office.
- B. Posted conspicuously or readily available always.
- C. With the individual C of F holder.
- D. Inside the site emergency first responder box.

308. Which C of F supervises flammable finishing operations?

- A. A C-30 C of F holder.
- B. An S-93 C of F holder.
- C. A G-60 C of F holder.
- D. An F-60 C of F holder.

309. Which C of F supervises temporary storage/dispensing of flammable liquids?

- A. An S-93 C of F holder does.
- B. An S-92 C of F holder can.
- C. A P-54 C of F holder may.
- D. A W-44 C of F holder must.

Answers for FDNY Permit and Certificate of Fitness (301-309):

12. Portable Fueled Space Heaters - 6 questions

310. What C of F holder supervises portable fueled space heaters?

- A. An S-93 Flammable Liquids C of F.
- B. An S-92 C of F holder supervises.
- C. A G-44 Compressed Gas C of F.
- D. An F-60 Fire Guard C of F.

311. When can portable oil-fueled heaters typically be used?

- A. Allowed for use year-round always permitted.
- B. Only during official heating season specified.
- C. Whenever ambient temperature drops below 50F.
- D. Requires special permit for summer use.

312. Minimum distance portable heaters must be from buildings/exits?

- A. Minimum clearance distance is 5 feet.
- B. Must be located 10 feet away.
- C. Required separation distance is 3 feet.
- D. Minimum safe distance specified is 15 feet.

313. When must portable fueled heaters be shut down?

- A. Only at the end of workday.
- B. Shut down before refueling operation starts.
- C. If ambient temperature exceeds 70F limit.
- D. During scheduled site safety inspection times.

314. What is required if heaters are used during concrete placement?

- A. Installation of temporary ventilation exhaust fans.
- B. An escape hatch must be provided.
- C. Increased frequency of air quality monitoring.
- D. A dedicated fire watcher posted nearby.

315. Using flammable liquids to ignite coke salamanders is?

- A. Allowed if performed by S-92 holder.
- B. Permitted only with small starting quantities.
- C. Unlawful and strictly prohibited practice always.
- D. Acceptable if no open flames nearby.

Answers for Portable Fueled Space Heaters (310-315):

13. Internal-Combustion-Powered Equipment - 3 questions

316. How should internal combustion equipment exhausts be handled?

- A. Directed away from active work zones.
- B. Exhaust must be piped to outdoors.
- C. Equipped with certified spark arrestor device.
- D. Cooled using a water spray system.

317. Can internal combustion equipment be refueled while operating?

- A. Yes, if using approved safety cans.
- B. Only diesel-powered equipment can be refueled.
- C. No, it must not be refueled.
- D. If supervised by certified mechanic onsite.

318. Maximum size approved container for moving fuel for equipment?

- A. Limited to maximum 5-gallon container size.
- B. Can use standard 55-gallon drum safely.
- C. Limited to maximum 1-gallon container only.
- D. No specific container size limit stated.

Answers for Internal-Combustion-Powered Equipment (316-318):

14. Powder-Actuated Tool Loads - 3 questions

319. Who is authorized to USE powder-actuated tools?

- A. Any worker with prior tool experience.
- B. Only an E-21 C of F holder.
- C. The site framing subcontractor foreman only.
- D. Personnel trained by the tool manufacturer.

320. How must the main store of tool loads be kept?

- A. Inside the CSFSM's site office trailer.
- B. In an approved locked metal box.
- C. Within original cardboard packaging material always.
- D. Near the active work area daily.

321. What sign is required on the tool load storage box/area?

- A. "Caution: Explosive Charges" warning sign text.
- B. "DANGER-AMMUNITION" sign (white on red background).
- C. Standard NFPA 704 hazard identification diamond.
- D. "Authorized Personnel Only" access restriction sign.

Answers for Powder-Actuated Tool Loads (319-321):

15. Asbestos Projects - 3 questions

322. What equipment is required for all asbestos projects?

- A. High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuums always.
- B. Negative pressure ventilation equipment must use.
- C. Full body disposable coverall suits worn.
- D. Air purifying respirator masks with filters.

323. When must negative pressure ventilation operate?

- A. Only during active asbestos removal tasks.
- B. Continuously from barrier setup to clearance.
- C. During normal daytime work hours only.
- D. Whenever dust levels exceed OSHA limits.

324. Where must the negative air cut-off switch location be posted?

- A. Inside the main work containment area.
- B. Prominently posted in the building lobby.
- C. At the site superintendent's office location.
- D. Near the negative air machine unit.

Answers for Asbestos Projects (322-324):

16. Aerosols - 3 questions

325. Which aerosol level has the HIGHEST heat of combustion?

- A. Standard designated Level 1 aerosol products.
- B. Standard designated Level 2 aerosol products.
- C. Standard designated Level 3 aerosol products.
- D. All levels have similar heat values.

326. A permit is required for aerosol storage exceeding what weight?

- A. Storage exceeding 100 pounds net weight.
- B. Any amount stored indoors requires permit.
- C. Storage exceeding 500 pounds net weight.
- D. Quantities greater than 50 aerosol cans.

327. Who supervises the HANDLING/USE of aerosols requiring a permit?

- A. An S-93 Flammable Liquids C of F.
- B. A W-49/A-49 C of F holder (personal).
- C. The CSFSM must personally supervise always.
- D. Any worker trained in aerosol safety.

Answers for Aerosols (325-327):

17. Crane Aerial Fueling Operations - 3 questions

328. What C of F holder must be present during crane aerial fueling?

- A. An S-93 Flammable Liquids C of F.
- B. A P-54 C of F holder present.
- C. The certified crane operator C of F.
- D. An S-13 Standpipe C of F holder.

329. What must be stopped/shut off before fueling the crane?

- A. Only nearby hot work operations stopped.
- B. Construction operation and crane engine off.
- C. All radio communication signals turned off.
- D. Site dewatering pump system operation halted.

330. What rating PFE is required in or near the crane cab?

- A. A minimum 10-B:C rating extinguisher needed.
- B. A 2-A rated water type extinguisher.
- C. A large 40-B:C rated wheeled unit.
- D. No specific extinguisher requirement is stated.

Answers for Crane Aerial Fueling Operations (328-330):

PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions



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