



S-92

PRACTICE TEST

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

With Standard exam paper questions

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PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions

INTRODUCTION

ALL -IN -ONE

Practice Test - Answers & Standard Exam Paper Questions

We will cover all parts of the S-92 Supervision Of Portable Fueled Space Heaters At Construction Sites chapter with more than 250 practice questions.

Practice Test Approximately 50 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.

Critical Topics questions

1. Solid fueled salamanders are also known as?
 - A. Coke pots
 - B. Ember stoves
 - C. Charcoal burners
 - D. Wood heaters
2. Solid fueled salamanders provide optimal heat via?
 - A. Direct flame contact always
 - B. Radiant heat transfer mainly
 - C. Convection to floor above
 - D. Forced air circulation unit
3. How far must solid fuel heaters be from tarpaulins?
 - A. At least 5 feet
 - B. At least 15 feet
 - C. At least 20 feet
 - D. At least 10 feet
4. What is required on the floor above a heated area?
 - A. Additional ventilation fans
 - B. An escape hatch
 - C. Water supply source
 - D. Fire blanket station
5. Kerosene must be stored in what type of enclosure?
 - A. Metal, ventilated, locked
 - B. Heavy-duty plastic bin
 - C. Wooden, sealed cabinet
 - D. Fireproof fabric container
6. Kerosene heaters are typically used for?
 - A. General comfort heating
 - B. Curing large concrete slabs
 - C. Masonry and wet trades
 - D. Outdoor event heating
7. A FDNY permit is required for gasoline storage over?
 - A. 1 gallon on site
 - B. 5 gallons on site
 - C. 10 gallons on site
 - D. 2½ gallons on site

8. What marking should tanks for flammable liquids bear?
- A. "Handle With Extreme Care"
 - B. "Combustible Material Inside"
 - C. "Store In Cool Place"
 - D. "FLAMMABLE-KEEP FIRE AWAY"
9. Max capacity for approved safety cans for kerosene transfer?
- A. Five gallons
 - B. Ten gallons
 - C. Two gallons
 - D. One gallon
10. How should a fuel spill be handled initially?
- A. Wash down with water
 - B. Cover with plastic sheet
 - C. Use absorbent material
 - D. Ventilate area immediately

Answers

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

11. LPG salamanders are prohibited in?
 - A. Any occupied building
 - B. Areas below ground level
 - C. Buildings over three stories
 - D. Sites without sprinklers
12. LP-gases are naturally?
 - A. Pungent and irritating
 - B. Sweet smelling always
 - C. Heavier than the air
 - D. Colorless and odorless
13. What is the expansion rate of LP-gas from liquid to vapor?
 - A. Expands 100 times volume
 - B. Expands 269 times volume
 - C. Expands 50 times volume
 - D. Expands 500 times volume
14. Cylinders not meeting FDNY time frames should be?
 - A. Used with extra caution
 - B. Repaired on the site
 - C. Marked for discount sale
 - D. Not accepted by user
15. How must standard LP-gas cylinders be positioned during use?
 - A. Upright position
 - B. Tilted for better flow
 - C. Horizontal on flat surface
 - D. Does not matter much
16. What does an excess flow check valve do?
 - A. Prevents overfilling cylinder
 - B. Regulates gas pressure
 - C. Shuts off gas in rupture
 - D. Indicates low fuel level
17. A protective collar on an LPG cylinder protects what?
 - A. The cylinder base mainly
 - B. The pressure relief valve
 - C. The main body shell
 - D. The cylinder control valve
18. How are regulator connections with left-handed threads tightened?
 - A. Turning them clockwise always
 - B. Using specialized wrench only
 - C. Turning counter-clockwise
 - D. Hand-tight then quarter turn

19. Hoses for LP-gas appliances must be approved for?
- A. Working pressure of 150 psi
 - B. Working pressure of 350 psi
 - C. Low temperature flexibility
 - D. High abrasion resistance
20. Where must extra LPG cylinders be at end of workday?
- A. Taken outside the building
 - B. Locked in site office
 - C. Stored on highest floor
 - D. Kept near the heaters

Answers

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

21. A permit is needed for LPG storage exceeding?
- A. 100 SCF (approx 12 lbs)
 - B. 200 SCF (approx 24 lbs)
 - C. 400 SCF (approx 47 lbs)
 - D. 50 SCF (approx 6 lbs)
22. Natural gas is often informally referred to as?
- A. "Propane" or "butane"
 - B. "Methane gas" always
 - C. Simply "gas"
 - D. "Utility fuel"
23. Natural gas is _____ than air.
- A. Significantly heavier always
 - B. Slightly heavier usually
 - C. Similar density to air
 - D. Lighter and tends to rise
24. How often should temporary natural gas piping be marked?
- A. Once every 10 feet
 - B. Once every 50 feet
 - C. At least every 30 feet
 - D. Only at connection points
25. How many heaters may be connected to each shut-off valve for natural gas?
- A. A maximum of two
 - B. A maximum of six
 - C. A maximum of eight
 - D. A maximum of four
26. Defective gas piping and fittings shall be?
- A. Repaired by COF holder
 - B. Wrapped with sealant tape
 - C. Replaced, not repaired
 - D. Used until new parts arrive
27. Who designates the Fire Safety Manager at a construction site?
- A. The lead C of F holder
 - B. The building owner
 - C. The FDNY inspector
 - D. The site safety coordinator
28. If a gas leak ignites, what is the first action?
- A. Extinguish flame immediately
 - B. Call Fire Department 911
 - C. Try to cap the leak
 - D. Ventilate the entire area

29. Fire extinguishers for portable heaters (excluding solid fuel) require what minimum rating if travel is up to 50 feet?

- A. 20-B:C rating
- B. 10-A:C rating
- C. 60-B:C rating
- D. 40-B:C rating

30. Solid fuel (coke) salamanders require what rated extinguisher per 1000 sq ft?

- A. One with a 4-A rating
- B. Two with 2-A ratings
- C. One with a 10-B rating
- D. One with a 20-C rating

Answers

21. C

22. C

23. D

24. C

25. D

26. C

27. B

28. B

29. D

30. A

Portable Fueled Space Heaters

31. LPG salamanders are typically used for drying plaster and what else?
 - A. Curing large concrete slabs
 - B. Thawing frozen underground pipes
 - C. Heating outdoor event tents
 - D. Similar wet trade applications
32. Supervision of LPG salamanders requires a person holding what?
 - A. A G-95 torch use CoF
 - B. An S-12 sprinkler CoF
 - C. An FDNY Certificate of Fitness
 - D. A site safety manager license
33. LP-gases are naturally colorless and what other characteristic?
 - A. Naturally very pungent
 - B. Naturally odorless
 - C. Naturally mildly sweet
 - D. Naturally slightly visible
34. LP-gases are non-toxic but can cause what if they displace air?
 - A. Asphyxiation (suffocation)
 - B. Severe skin irritation
 - C. Temporary loss of hearing
 - D. Allergic respiratory reactions
35. Why is a vapor space left in an LP-gas cylinder?
 - A. To reduce cylinder weight
 - B. To allow for expansion
 - C. To insert a fill gauge
 - D. To prevent overfilling noise
36. If an LPG cylinder is exposed to hot air, what must be used?
 - A. A cooling water spray
 - B. A reflective metal shield
 - C. A protective partition
 - D. An insulating foam wrap
37. The LP-gas cylinder control valve should be opened how many revolutions?
 - A. One half revolution only
 - B. One full revolution max
 - C. Three full revolutions
 - D. Two full revolutions

38. The standard type LP-gas cylinder must be kept in what position during use?
- A. A slightly tilted position
 - B. An upright position
 - C. A horizontal position
 - D. Any stable position
39. If an LPG cylinder lacks an internal excess flow valve, what is required?
- A. It must be installed
 - B. Use a lower pressure
 - C. Inspect it more often
 - D. Replace the entire cylinder
40. What is the purpose of a protective cap or collar on an LPG cylinder?
- A. To enhance its appearance
 - B. To aid in cylinder lifting
 - C. To protect control valve
 - D. To indicate fuel level

Answers

41. The LPG pressure relief valve allows excess pressure to escape where?
 - A. Into a catch container
 - B. Back into the supply line
 - C. Through the main hose
 - D. Into the atmosphere
42. What is a function of the excess flow check valve?
 - A. Regulates gas temperature
 - B. Shuts off gas to heater
 - C. Indicates low fuel level
 - D. Prevents cylinder freezing
43. The protective collar extends above the height of what cylinder part?
 - A. The cylinder base ring
 - B. The pressure relief valve
 - C. The cylinder control valve
 - D. The cylinder fill port
44. Full or empty LPG cylinders not in use must be stored where?
 - A. Outdoors, 25ft from building
 - B. Indoors, in a fireproof room
 - C. On the active work floor
 - D. In any secured location
45. LPG storage enclosures must be kept how when not in use?
 - A. Slightly ajar for venting
 - B. Securely locked always
 - C. Covered with a tarp
 - D. Under constant surveillance
46. Flammable materials must be how far from an LPG storage enclosure?
 - A. At least 10 feet away
 - B. At least 25 feet away
 - C. At least 50 feet away
 - D. At least 75 feet away
47. Several markings are stamped where on approved LPG cylinders?
 - A. On the cylinder bottom
 - B. On the regulator body
 - C. On the connecting hose
 - D. On collar or near valve
48. How often must LPG cylinders be re-tested for safety?
 - A. Every two years
 - B. Every three years
 - C. Every five years
 - D. Every seven years

49. Who is responsible for checking the LPG cylinder retest date?
- A. The site safety manager
 - B. The Certificate of Fitness holder
 - C. The construction foreman
 - D. The equipment rental company
50. A cylinder should not be accepted if it does not meet what?
- A. Time frames by FDNY
 - B. Specific color coding
 - C. Minimum weight limits
 - D. Preferred brand names

Answers

51. Kerosene storage must be in what type of enclosure?
 - A. Metal, ventilated, locked
 - B. Wooden, sealed, labeled
 - C. Plastic, open-top, marked
 - D. Indoor, insulated, secured
52. Kerosene heaters must only be in use when who is present?
 - A. Any construction worker
 - B. S-92 CoF holder
 - C. Site safety coordinator
 - D. Building fireguard on duty
53. Before refueling, a kerosene heater must be shut down and what?
 - A. Vented for five minutes
 - B. Moved to open air
 - C. Cool to the touch
 - D. Checked for fuel leaks
54. An FDNY permit is required to store kerosene in excess of what quantity?
 - A. 2.5 gallons quantity
 - B. 5 gallons quantity
 - C. 7.5 gallons quantity
 - D. 10 gallons quantity
55. Kerosene is transferred from storage to heaters using what?
 - A. Approved safety cans
 - B. Direct pump and hose
 - C. Funnel and plastic jugs
 - D. Any clean fuel container
56. What is the maximum capacity for approved safety cans for kerosene?
 - A. 2.5 gallons capacity
 - B. 5 gallons capacity
 - C. 7.5 gallons capacity
 - D. 10 gallons capacity
57. Kerosene heaters used on site must be listed by whom?
 - A. Underwriters Laboratories (UL)
 - B. National Fire Protection Assoc.
 - C. NYC Department of Buildings
 - D. Environmental Protection Agency
58. Metal containers for fuel at construction sites must not exceed what capacity?
 - A. 2.5 gallons capacity
 - B. 3 gallons capacity
 - C. 5 gallons capacity
 - D. 6 gallons capacity

59. Containers filled with motor fuel at a dispensing facility have what max capacity?
- A. 1.5 gallons capacity
 - B. 2.5 gallons capacity
 - C. 3.5 gallons capacity
 - D. 5.0 gallons capacity
60. What should be used on a fuel spill according to the guide?
- A. Water to dilute spill
 - B. Sawdust to absorb it
 - C. A specialized foam spray
 - D. Sand or absorbent material

Answers

61. For a large fuel spill, who must be notified right away?
- A. The project supervisor
 - B. The equipment supplier
 - C. The insurance company
 - D. The Fire Department
62. Where must "No Smoking" signs be posted within a fenced enclosure?
- A. Only at main entrance
 - B. Near flammable storage
 - C. Throughout the site
 - D. On all large equipment
63. It is unlawful to store flammable liquids in containers with individual capacity greater than?
- A. 30 gallons capacity
 - B. 60 gallons capacity
 - C. 90 gallons capacity
 - D. 120 gallons capacity
64. Which is an acceptable method of electrical interconnection for liquid transfer?
- A. Using a bond wire
 - B. Insulated rubber matting
 - C. Grounding to water pipe
 - D. Operator wearing gloves
65. Portable containers shall not be filled while located where?
- A. Outside in direct sun
 - B. Near an open flame
 - C. On a wooden surface
 - D. Inside a vehicle trunk

Answers

66. Natural gas is often informally referred to simply as what?
- A. "Blue flame" fuel
 - B. "City fuel" source
 - C. "Pipeline energy"
 - D. "Gas" for short
67. Processed natural gas is tasteless and what other characteristic?
- A. Naturally pungent always
 - B. Slightly sweet smelling
 - C. Odorless before treatment
 - D. Visibly blue in color
68. Natural gas can kill if it displaces air causing lack of what?
- A. Carbon dioxide lack
 - B. Oxygen to support life
 - C. Nitrogen in atmosphere
 - D. Hydrogen for breathing
69. Methane has an upper explosive limit of what percentage in air?
- A. 15 percent in air
 - B. 10 percent in air
 - C. 20 percent in air
 - D. 25 percent in air
70. A shut-off valve for natural gas heaters must be installed where?
- A. At the main gas meter
 - B. Start of temporary piping
 - C. Before flexible hose splits
 - D. At each pipe gas outlet

Answers

71. Flexible hoses for natural gas heaters are designed for what working pressure?
- A. Not less than 150 psi
 - B. Not less than 250 psi
 - C. Not less than 300 psi
 - D. Not less than 350 psi
72. Access to valves over seven feet above floor level requires what?
- A. A portable step stool
 - B. A rolling safety ladder
 - C. Fixed stair/ladder/platform
 - D. Two-person lift assist
73. The outdoor gas service line shut-off valve must be clearly marked how?
- A. With bright color paint
 - B. Metal tags/permanent manner
 - C. Reflective warning tape
 - D. A weatherproof sign
74. What must be available on premises for gas piping systems?
- A. Adequate spare parts
 - B. Specialized repair tools
 - C. Leak detection fluid
 - D. Emergency shutoff plans
75. Temporary enclosures for curing must be secured from movement by what?
- A. Heavy weighted objects
 - B. Being nailed to floor
 - C. Wind or other causes
 - D. Being tied to structure

Answers

76. Solid fueled salamanders are what type of heaters?
- A. Indirect-fired units
 - B. Catalytic reaction type
 - C. Electric element based
 - D. Solid-fuel-open-flame
77. Radiant heat from solid fueled salamanders heats what supporting elements?
- A. Metal support scaffolding
 - B. Concrete foundation walls
 - C. Vertical wood columns
 - D. Horizontal steel I-beams
78. What is used to contain heat when using solid fueled salamanders?
- A. Insulated foam panels
 - B. Fire rated tarpaulins
 - C. Plastic sheeting barriers
 - D. Temporary wooden walls
79. Solid fueled salamanders must be ignited with what approved device?
- A. An LPG torch device
 - B. A kerosene-soaked rag
 - C. An electric arc igniter
 - D. A long wooden match
80. The COF holder for S-92 may not supervise more than how many coke salamanders?
- A. 25 coke salamanders
 - B. 35 coke salamanders
 - C. 45 coke salamanders
 - D. 50 coke salamanders

Answers

Using LP-Gases

81. What must be installed before an LP-gas cylinder fuels a heater?
 - A. A pressure regulator
 - B. An anti-siphon device
 - C. A fuel flow meter
 - D. A secondary shutoff valve
82. The LP-gas regulator controls what from the cylinder?
 - A. The fuel temperature
 - B. The cylinder pressure
 - C. The discharge rate
 - D. The odorant level
83. Some LP-gas regulator connections may be tightened by what method only?
 - A. Using a pipe wrench
 - B. By hand tightening
 - C. With torque wrench
 - D. Using channel locks
84. How are some LP-gas regulator connections tightened, besides by hand?
 - A. With a strap wrench
 - B. With an Allen key
 - C. Using pliers gently
 - D. Must use a wrench
85. What must the CoF holder regularly inspect LP-gas cylinders for?
 - A. Leaks in equipment
 - B. Correct fuel color
 - C. External paint chips
 - D. Proper cylinder weight
86. If a foul odor indicates an LP-gas leak, what should be done first?
 - A. Spray area with water
 - B. Attempt to ignite it
 - C. Close cylinder valve
 - D. Call the gas supplier
87. A leaking LP-gas cylinder must be isolated, tagged, and what else?
 - A. Returned to supplier
 - B. Vented in open air
 - C. Submerged under water
 - D. Repaired on the site

88. LP-gas is highly explosive when it does what in an area?
- A. Cools down rapidly
 - B. Accumulates in one area
 - C. Mixes with dust air
 - D. Contacts cold metal
89. LP-gas cylinders must not be placed where?
- A. On wooden pallets
 - B. Near a doorway
 - C. Underground/below grade
 - D. In direct sunlight
90. All LP-gas cylinders must be secured in what position?
- A. A slightly tilted way
 - B. A horizontal manner
 - C. Any stable placement
 - D. An upright position

Answers

91. A permit is needed for LPG use in excess of 400 SCF, which is how many pounds?
- A. About 27 lbs liquid
 - B. About 37 lbs liquid
 - C. About 57 lbs liquid
 - D. About 47 lbs liquid
92. Where are extra LP-gas cylinders NOT allowed during work hours?
- A. In the storage cage
 - B. On the delivery truck
 - C. Inside the building
 - D. Near the supervisor's desk
93. What must happen to LP-gas cylinders at day's end?
- A. Grouped near heaters
 - B. Moved outside daily
 - C. Checked for pressure
 - D. Polished for inspection
94. LP-gas cylinders must be marked "Flammable - LPG" or what similar phrase?
- A. "Flammable LP-gas"
 - B. "Pressurized Flammable"
 - C. "Danger - LPG Fuel"
 - D. "Handle With Extreme Care"
95. The Certificate of Fitness holder is responsible for safe storage and what of LP-gas?
- A. Safe cylinder transport
 - B. Safe cylinder refilling
 - C. Safe cylinder disposal
 - D. Safe cylinder use

Answers

96. Propane, propylene, butane, and butylenes are examples of what?
- A. Natural gas types
 - B. Kerosene derivatives
 - C. Solid fuel options
 - D. Liquid petroleum gases
97. The odor added to propane gas may do what over time?
- A. Become much stronger
 - B. Change its smell
 - C. Fade or diminish
 - D. React with metal
98. LP-gases are stored under pressure inside what kind of cylinders?
- A. Thin-walled aluminum
 - B. Specially designed
 - C. Standard oxygen tanks
 - D. Plastic composite type
99. Why is a liquid LPG leak more dangerous than a vapor leak?
- A. Due to expansion rate
 - B. It is harder to see
 - C. It spreads much faster
 - D. Odor is less noticeable
100. The re-testing of LPG cylinders is done by whom?
- A. The cylinder user
 - B. The site supervisor
 - C. The cylinder supplier
 - D. An FDNY official

Answers

101. Forcing an LPG cylinder valve with a wrench might do what?
 - A. Damage the valve seat
 - B. Improve its tight seal
 - C. Make it easier to open
 - D. Calibrate flow rate
102. Where is the pressure relief valve usually found on standard LPG cylinders?
 - A. Near the cylinder base
 - B. Along the side seam
 - C. On top of cylinder
 - D. Attached to the hose
103. What does the pressure relief valve do if cylinder pressure is too high?
 - A. It seals completely shut
 - B. It allows gas to escape
 - C. It sounds an alarm
 - D. It reduces heater output
104. The relief valve on an LPG cylinder will operate properly only if what?
 - A. Cylinder is nearly full
 - B. It is regularly oiled
 - C. It is cleaned weekly
 - D. Cylinder is upright
105. When does the LPG cylinder relief valve typically close again?
 - A. When pressure is safe
 - B. After a fixed time
 - C. When manually reset
 - D. Once cylinder is empty

Answers

Safe LPG Cylinder Storage

106. Who is responsible for the safe storage and use of LP-gas cylinders?
 - A. The building owner only
 - B. The equipment supplier
 - C. The site safety manager
 - D. The CoF holder
107. Only LP-gas cylinders currently in use are permitted where?
 - A. In any locked room
 - B. Near a fire exit
 - C. Inside building under construction
 - D. On the lowest floor
108. No extra LP-gas cylinders may be located where during work?
 - A. Outside the main gate
 - B. In the building
 - C. In an open truck bed
 - D. Near the site office
109. What must happen to all LP-gas cylinders at the end of each workday?
 - A. Taken outside building
 - B. Vented to release pressure
 - C. Grouped in one corner
 - D. Covered with fire blankets
110. How must all LP-gas cylinders be marked?
 - A. With the purchase date
 - B. With the user's name
 - C. With the pressure level
 - D. "Flammable LP-gas" / "LPG"
111. A permit is required to store LPG in excess of how many SCF?
 - A. 100 Standard Cubic Feet
 - B. 200 Standard Cubic Feet
 - C. 400 Standard Cubic Feet
 - D. 600 Standard Cubic Feet
112. 400 SCF of LPG is equivalent to approximately how many pounds of liquid?
 - A. Roughly 27 pounds liquid
 - B. Roughly 47 pounds liquid
 - C. Roughly 67 pounds liquid
 - D. Roughly 87 pounds liquid

113. In NYC, LP-gas must be stored in what type of cylinders?
- A. Portable DOT approved
 - B. Fixed manifold systems
 - C. Underground storage tanks
 - D. Lightweight composite type
114. How often must DOT-approved LP-gas cylinders typically be re-tested?
- A. Every two years always
 - B. Every three years only
 - C. Every four years max
 - D. Every five years usually
115. Who is responsible for checking the LP-gas cylinder retest date?
- A. The delivery driver only
 - B. The site safety officer
 - C. The Certificate of Fitness holder
 - D. The equipment rental firm

Answers

116. A vapor space is left in LP-gas cylinders to allow for what?
- A. Expansion of the LP-gas
 - B. Easier cylinder handling
 - C. Faster fuel withdrawal
 - D. Pressure gauge insertion
117. Standard portable LP-gas cylinders may be charged to a maximum of what weight?
- A. 50 pounds of LP-gas
 - B. 100 pounds of LP-gas
 - C. 150 pounds of LP-gas
 - D. 200 pounds of LP-gas
118. When moved, portable LP-gas cylinders must be secured to what?
- A. Any available hand cart
 - B. A rolling platform dolly
 - C. A specialized hand truck
 - D. A vehicle bumper rack
119. LP-gas cylinders and equipment must be protected from physical damage and what?
- A. Low humidity conditions
 - B. Direct sunlight exposure
 - C. Radio frequency signals
 - D. Extreme temperatures
120. If a cylinder is near a heating appliance, what must shield it?
- A. A protective partition
 - B. A water cooling jacket
 - C. A reflective metal sheet
 - D. An insulating blanket
121. The LP-gas cylinder control valve must be opened by what means?
- A. Using a special tool
 - B. By hand carefully
 - C. With a lever action
 - D. Using a wrench gently
122. The cylinder control valve is opened by turning it how many revolutions?
- A. One-half a revolution
 - B. One full revolution
 - C. Two full revolutions
 - D. Three full revolutions
123. The pressure relief valve operates properly only if the cylinder is what?
- A. More than half full
 - B. Less than one year old
 - C. Kept in cool area
 - D. In an upright position

124. If a cylinder is not upright, what might escape from the relief valve?
- A. Liquid gas may escape
 - B. Only inert vapor gas
 - C. Odorant additive only
 - D. Pressurized air mixture
125. The excess flow check valve acts as a safety device if what occurs?
- A. Regulator freezes quickly
 - B. Control valve is open
 - C. Ambient temperature drops
 - D. Fuel level is very low

Answers

General Safety Regulations

126. Who designates the Fire Safety Manager for a construction site?
- A. The lead contractor
 - B. The FDNY inspector
 - C. The site safety coordinator
 - D. The property owner
127. The Fire Safety Manager's log book must be available for inspection by whom?
- A. Only the building owner
 - B. Any insurance adjuster
 - C. Any FDNY representative
 - D. The project architect
128. What is the S-92 CoF holder prohibited from creating on site?
- A. Excessive operational noise
 - B. Any unsafe condition
 - C. Dust or smoke clouds
 - D. Minor work delays
129. The S-92 CoF holder supervising coke salamanders must personally perform what task?
- A. Igniting the salamanders
 - B. Transporting coke fuel
 - C. Cleaning out the ashes
 - D. Stacking unused units
130. What is the maximum number of coke-fueled salamanders one S-92 CoF holder can supervise?
- A. Twenty-five salamanders
 - B. Thirty-five salamanders
 - C. Fifty salamanders
 - D. Seventy-five salamanders
131. A log of coke salamander supervision must be maintained for whose inspection?
- A. The Department of Buildings
 - B. The FDNY for inspection
 - C. The Environmental Protection Agency
 - D. The primary site contractor
132. The S-92 CoF holder must inspect LPG heaters and containers how often?
- A. Every four work hours
 - B. Twice during a shift
 - C. At start and end of day
 - D. At least on an hourly basis

133. Results of LPG heater inspections must be recorded where?
- A. On a whiteboard daily
 - B. In an email to supervisor
 - C. In the site log book
 - D. On tags on heaters
134. Storage of combustible materials in buildings shall be what?
- A. Orderly and separated
 - B. Covered with tarps
 - C. Kept near an exit
 - D. Sprayed with retardant
135. What is required for storing empty salamanders not in use on site?
- A. Must be off ground
 - B. Must be covered well
 - C. Must be tagged out
 - D. No FDNY permit needed

Answers

136. Minor gas leaks (not ignited) can be mitigated by shutting off the gas valve and what?
- A. Ventilating the area
 - B. Calling the supervisor
 - C. Spraying with water
 - D. Applying sealant tape
137. If a gas leak involving natural gas is burning, what is the first action?
- A. Attempt to extinguish
 - B. Call FDNY 911 immediately
 - C. Move cylinders away
 - D. Increase site ventilation
138. For a burning gas leak, what should be done until the gas supply is shut off?
- A. Try to smother flames
 - B. Use a CO2 extinguisher
 - C. Allow the gas to burn
 - D. Evacuate the whole site
139. Extinguishing burning gas before shutting off supply may cause what?
- A. Only a larger flame
 - B. Damage to equipment
 - C. A sudden pressure drop
 - D. An explosion or reignition
140. While waiting for gas supply to be shut off (burning leak), what should be done to nearby combustibles?
- A. Wet them down well
 - B. Cover with fire blankets
 - C. Move them far away
 - D. Spray with dry chemical
141. What is the safest way to extinguish a gas fire?
- A. Using a water hose
 - B. Shutting the gas supply
 - C. Using a dry powder
 - D. Smothering with sand
142. If a minor gas leak has not ignited, what is the primary action?
- A. Shut off gas valve
 - B. Immediately call 911
 - C. Use a fire extinguisher
 - D. Evacuate the building

143. What might happen if leaking gas (extinguished but not shut off) contacts an ignition source?
- A. It will dissipate safely
 - B. It will freeze quickly
 - C. It may suddenly ignite
 - D. It loses its odorant
144. For a burning gas leak, the FDNY should be called using what number?
- A. The local precinct number
 - B. The site manager's phone
 - C. The gas company emergency
 - D. The 911 emergency line
145. After calling 911 for a burning gas leak, what is a key action?
- A. Attempt valve closure
 - B. Wet nearby combustibles
 - C. Start site evacuation
 - D. Search for more leaks

Answers

146. If a fire occurs, the person responsible for heater supervision should immediately call whom?
- A. Call 911 immediately
 - B. Call the site manager
 - C. Call the building owner
 - D. Call the safety officer
147. After a phone notification for a fire, what else must be sounded?
- A. A verbal shouted alarm
 - B. The local fire alarm
 - C. The vehicle horn signals
 - D. A manual air horn
148. Activation of the fire alarm may transmit a signal to FDNY via what?
- A. Direct phone line link
 - B. Radio repeater system
 - C. Approved central station
 - D. Satellite communication
149. The C of F holder shall initiate what, when necessary after an incident?
- A. A damage assessment
 - B. An equipment shutdown
 - C. A detailed incident report
 - D. An orderly evacuation
150. The Bureau of Fire Prevention may require what after a fire/explosion?
- A. A detailed incident report
 - B. A site safety stand-down
 - C. An immediate re-inspection
 - D. A new permit application

Answers

Fire Extinguishers

161. Occupancy hazard protection uses extinguishers for which fire potentials?
- A. Such as A, B, C, D, K
 - B. Only Class A, B types
 - C. Only Class C, K types
 - D. Only for building structure
162. For building protection, NYC Fire Code requires extinguishers for what at stairways?
- A. For Class B liquids
 - B. For Class C electric
 - C. For ordinary hazard
 - D. For Class K cooking
163. Solid fuel (coke) salamanders are considered what type of hazard?
- A. A Light Hazard area
 - B. An Extra Hazard area
 - C. An Ordinary Hazard
 - D. A Minimal Hazard risk
164. For coke salamanders, what rated extinguisher is needed per 1000 sq ft?
- A. A 2-A rated unit
 - B. A 3-A rated unit
 - C. A 4-A rated unit
 - D. A 5-A rated unit
165. The P.A.S.S. acronym for extinguisher use stands for Pull, Aim, Squeeze, and what?
- A. Spray at the top
 - B. Shout for assistance
 - C. Secure the area well
 - D. Sweep side to side

Answers

166. How often are portable fire extinguishers required to be checked monthly?
- A. Every other month
 - B. Twice per month
 - C. Quarterly by owner
 - D. Monthly by selected person
167. Who is responsible for selecting a person to do the monthly "quick check"?
- A. The FDNY inspector
 - B. The site supervisor
 - C. The owner of business
 - D. The C of F holder
168. The monthly "quick check" ensures the extinguisher is fully what?
- A. Polished and clean
 - B. Fully charged always
 - C. Tagged appropriately
 - D. Mounted on the wall
169. The "quick check" verifies the extinguisher has not been actuated or what?
- A. Tampered with by anyone
 - B. Moved from its place
 - C. Used for training
 - D. Recently hydro-tested
170. The monthly inspection record must include the date and whose initials/name?
- A. The FDNY inspector's
 - B. The building manager's
 - C. The person inspecting
 - D. The company owner's
171. Where is the monthly quick check record typically kept?
- A. In a central office file
 - B. On back of PFE tag
 - C. Emailed to the FDNY
 - D. With the manufacturer
172. How often must all Portable Fire Extinguishers be checked by a W-96 CoF holder?
- A. Every six months period
 - B. Every two years only
 - C. Every three years max
 - D. At least annually always
173. The W-96 CoF holder for annual PFE checks must be from where?
- A. Any certified technician
 - B. The PFE manufacturer
 - C. An FDNY approved company
 - D. The building's maintenance

174. What will the W-96 CoF holder do after each annual inspection?
- A. Replace the PFE tag
 - B. Repaint the extinguisher
 - C. Refill all extinguishers
 - D. Test discharge nozzle
175. Information of the annual inspection record must be indicated where?
- A. On the new PFE tag
 - B. In the building logbook
 - C. On a separate certificate
 - D. Verbally to supervisor

Answers

176. Installed Portable Fire Extinguishers must have what affixed to them?
- A. A PFE tag affixed
 - B. A pressure gauge
 - C. A warning label
 - D. A use instruction sheet
177. New standardized PFE tags began appearing at premises starting when?
- A. November 2017
 - B. November 2019
 - C. November 2018
 - D. November 2020
178. By November of 2019, all PFEs must have what?
- A. Been recently refilled
 - B. The new PFE tags
 - C. A hydrostatic test
 - D. A six-year maintenance
179. Real PFE tags will have a high quality silver what?
- A. Reflective safety strip
 - B. Embossed FDNY seal
 - C. Hologram on the tag
 - D. Barcode for scanning
180. If PFE tags look different or are suspected counterfeit, who should be contacted?
- A. The PFE manufacturer
 - B. The local police dept
 - C. The building supervisor
 - D. FDNY via email/supervisor

Answers

Lithium-Ion Battery Safety

181. Lithium-ion batteries are found in electric bikes, scooters, and what else?
- A. Cars, laptops, phones
 - B. Gas-powered generators
 - C. Standard alkaline cells
 - D. Single-use hand warmers
182. If you notice fire or smoke from a lithium-ion battery, you should stop using/charging and what?
- A. Try to cool it down
 - B. Call 911 immediately
 - C. Cover it with blanket
 - D. Move it outdoors fast
183. Which is a sign to stop using/charging a lithium-ion battery?
- A. Battery feels slightly warm
 - B. Charging takes longer
 - C. Overheating or odd noises
 - D. Device operates slowly
184. ALWAYS purchase and use devices certified by whom?
- A. The device manufacturer
 - B. An online review site
 - C. Your local retailer
 - D. A Nationally Recognized Lab
185. ALWAYS follow manufacturer's instructions for charging and what else?
- A. Battery storage procedures
 - B. Battery disposal methods
 - C. Battery modification steps
 - D. Battery internal cleaning
186. Where should you plug lithium-ion battery chargers for charging?
- A. Into any power strip
 - B. Directly into wall outlet
 - C. Into a long extension cord
 - D. Into a portable generator
187. Batteries and devices should be kept at what temperature?
- A. Below freezing always
 - B. Cool room temperature
 - C. Slightly above body heat
 - D. Any ambient temperature

188. Store and/or charge batteries away from what type of materials?
- A. Any metallic objects nearby
 - B. Other electronic devices
 - C. Concrete or stone floors
 - D. Anything flammable always
189. NEVER use what kind of batteries or chargers with your device?
- A. Aftermarket or altered
 - B. Higher capacity rated
 - C. Older model versions
 - D. Different brand name
190. NEVER charge a battery or device where?
- A. On a wooden desk
 - B. Under pillow/on bed
 - C. Near a window area
 - D. In a vehicle outside
191. In the event of a lithium-ion battery fire, what should you do first?
- A. Try to extinguish it
 - B. Leave and close door
 - C. Grab important items
 - D. Open windows to vent
192. When charging more than five personal mobility devices, it must be where?
- A. In any well-lit room
 - B. Near an open window
 - C. Outdoors on concrete
 - D. In a dedicated room
193. For total battery capacity up to 50 kWh, what separation is needed?
- A. A 3-foot separation
 - B. A 1-foot separation
 - C. A 5-foot separation
 - D. A 2-foot separation
194. What is common with lithium-ion batteries after a fire is seemingly out?
- A. They become inert safely
 - B. Unexpected re-ignition
 - C. They cool down rapidly
 - D. They are safe to handle
195. Fire extinguishers work how well on lithium-ion battery fires?
- A. Are highly effective always
 - B. Work if used quickly
 - C. Do not work well
 - D. Work with special agent

Answers

Definitions

196. What is a "Certificate of Fitness" issued by FDNY?
- A. A written safety statement
 - B. A building occupancy permit
 - C. An equipment use license
 - D. A material safety datasheet
197. "Construction Site" refers to any location undergoing construction, alteration, or what?
- A. Landscape design changes
 - B. Regular maintenance work
 - C. Demolition of structures
 - D. Public utility upgrades
198. "Dispensing" is pouring or transferring material that could release what to atmosphere?
- A. Only visible smoke clouds
 - B. Harmless water vapor
 - C. Dusts, fumes, or gases
 - D. Strong, unpleasant odors
199. A "Flammable Liquefied Gas" is partially liquid at 68°F and is what?
- A. A non-toxic substance
 - B. Heavier than water always
 - C. Chemically very stable
 - D. A flammable gas type
200. "Personal Supervision" requires the CoF holder to be where?
- A. On premises or proximate
 - B. Available by phone call
 - C. On site once per day
 - D. Within city limits always

Answers

PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions

