A-35

PRACTICE TEST

Practice Test (More Than **200** Practice questions)

With Standard exam paper questions

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION

ALL -IN -ONE

Practice Test - Answers & Standard Exam Paper Questions

We will cover all parts of the A-35 Supervision Of Air Compressors chapter with more than 200 practice questions.

Practice Test Approximately 40 pages and More than 200 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.

Supervision of Air Compressors Critical Topics (Questions 1-30)

1. A Certificate of Fitness is required for:
   A) Supervising permitted air compression.
   B) Repairing all compressor types.
   C) Purchasing new air compressors.
   D) Operating any small compressor.

2. FDNY permits are needed for compressors exceeding:
   A) 50 psi for any gas.
   B) 100 psi for nonflammable gas.
   C) 120 psi for outdoor use.
   D) 75 psi for flammable gas.

3. Outdoor air compressing generally does not require:
   A) An operator present nearby.
   B) Daily maintenance checks done.
   C) An FDNY permit issued.
   D) A safety inspection always.

4. Supervision of permitted air compressing can be:
   A) Waived for small units.
   B) Remote via camera only.
   C) By any trained employee.
   D) Personal or general always.

5. Flammable gases in a service station tend to:
   A) Settle near the floor.
   B) Rise towards the ceiling.
   C) Mix evenly with air.
   D) Dissipate very quickly now.

6. To prevent igniting flammable gases, compressors are often:
   A) Painted with fireproof paint.
   B) Raised above ground level.
   C) Operated in short bursts.
   D) Cooled with inert gas.

7. The minimum height to raise compressors in some areas is:
   A) Two feet above ground.
   B) Four feet above ground.
   C) Five feet above ground.
   D) Three feet above ground.

8. An explosion can occur if flammable gases are:
   A) Mixed with lubricating oil.
   B) Drawn into the compressor.
   C) Vented to open atmosphere.
   D) Cooled too rapidly now.

9. The A-35 Certificate of Fitness incorporates sections from:
   A) G-35 and W-11 COFs.
   B) P-51 and G-60 COFs.
   C) F-60 and S-12 COFs.
   D) W-12 and S-95 COFs.

10. The primary purpose of an air compressor system is:
    A) Cooling industrial machinery parts.
    B) Storing pressurized air safely.
    C) Generating electrical power supply.
    D) Filtering ambient room air.

Answers for Critical Topics (1-10):

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

11. A key responsibility of the COF holder is:
    A) Designing new compressor systems.
    B) Selling compressor spare parts.
    C) Ensuring safe equipment operation.
    D) Approving all building permits.

12. If a compressor is used for corrosive gas over 100 psi:
    A) No permit is needed.
    B) An EPA permit is needed.
    C) A DOB permit is needed.
    D) An FDNY permit is required.

13. The term "air receiver" is also known as:
    A) An air tank container.
    B) The compression cylinder unit.
    C) The motor housing component.
    D) The primary air filter.

14. The most common power source for air compressors is:
    A) A large steam turbine.
    B) An electric motor unit.
    C) A gasoline internal engine.
    D) A diesel power generator.

15. "General supervision" by a COF holder means:
    A) Being always physically present.
    B) Only checking at shift end.
    C) Overseeing operations responsibly always.
    D) Training new users daily.

16. The 2022 Fire Code operational provisions apply to:
    A) Only newly built facilities.
    B) Only very large compressors.
    C) Only specific occupancy types.
    D) All existing facilities always.

17. If an unsafe condition is found, the COF holder must:
    A) Notify the site manager.
    B) Attempt immediate major repairs.
    C) Ignore it if minor.
    D) Wait for annual inspection.

18. An air compressor must be raised if there's a risk of:
    A) Water damage from flooding.
    B) Drawing in flammable gases.
    C) Excessive operational noise levels.
    D) Obstructing building exit paths.

19. A hydrostatic test for an air receiver is recommended:
    A) Every month for safety.
    B) Every year for compliance.
    C) Every five years minimum.
    D) Every two years always.

20. The Certificate of Fitness must be available for:
    A) Public display in lobby.
    B) Copying by any employee.
    C) Annual renewal processing only.
    D) Inspection by FDNY representative.

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

21. What is a critical safety concern with compressed air?
    A) It becomes extremely cold.
    B) It can be injected into skin.
    C) It may damage hearing.
    D) It can cause skin abrasions.

22. The Fire Code requires a permit for compressing air to:
    A) Over 100 psi generally.
    B) Over 50 psi indoors.
    C) Over 75 psi always.
    D) Over 150 psi outdoors.

23. If a fire or explosion occurs, the first action is:
    A) Notifying the building owner.
    B) Attempting to extinguish it.
    C) Investigating the root cause.
    D) Calling 911 immediately now.

24. The A-35 COF holder is responsible for understanding:
    A) Applicable Fire Code sections.
    B) Only the compressor manual.
    C) All local plumbing codes.
    D) Electrical wiring diagrams fully.

25. Before starting any repair work on a compressor:
    A) Increase system air pressure.
    B) Isolate and render inoperative.
    C) Notify the manufacturer first.
    D) Ensure it is running smoothly.

26. Lockout/Tagout procedures are primarily for:
    A) Preventing unauthorized unit use.
    B) Tracking equipment maintenance hours.
    C) Ensuring worker safety always.
    D) Reducing overall energy consumption.

27. An affidavit for hydrostatic testing of air receivers is:
    A) No longer required now.
    B) Required annually by FDNY.
    C) Submitted to the DOB.
    D) Needed for new installations.

28. The COF holder must know the location of:
    A) All building blueprints always.
    B) Spare parts for compressors.
    C) The main water shutoff.
    D) Fire extinguishing devices nearby.

29. After a fire, a report to the Bureau of Fire Prevention:
    A) Is never required now.
    B) Is filed within ten days.
    C) May be required soon.
    D) Is filed within 24 hours.

30. The study material for A-35 is provided by:
    A) The New York City FDNY.
    B) The compressor manufacturer always.
    C) The Department of Buildings.
    D) The Occupational Safety Administration.

Answers for Critical Topics (21-30):
21. B
22. A
23. D
24. A
25. B
26. C
27. A
28. D
29. B
30. A

Introduction (Questions 31-40)

31. Air compressors are commonly used to power:
    A) Building heating system units.
    B) Pneumatic tools and lifts.
    C) Emergency lighting fixtures now.
    D) Water circulation pump systems.

32. The most commonly used type of air compressor is:
    A) The reciprocating air compressor.
    B) The centrifugal air compressor.
    C) The scroll air compressor.
    D) The rotary screw compressor.

33. Air compressors are sometimes also referred to as:
    A) Air vacuum generator units.
    B) Hydraulic pressure intensifiers now.
    C) Gas turbine engine units.
    D) Air pump machine systems.

34. A FDNY permit is required for compressing nonflammable gas to:
    A) Pressure exceeding 100 psi.
    B) Pressure below 50 psi.
    C) Any pressure for testing.
    D) Only very high volumes.

35. Flammable gases are often heavier than air and tend to:
    A) Rise quickly to ceilings.
    B) Accumulate near the floor.
    C) Disperse in moving air.
    D) Neutralize over short time.

36. To prevent ignition, an air compressor intake should be:
    A) Away from flammable gases.
    B) Close to the floor.
    C) Pointed towards a wall.
    D) Covered with dense cloth.

37. Air compressors can be powered by electric motors or:
    A) Solar panel array systems.
    B) Wind turbine generator units.
    C) Geothermal energy heat pumps.
    D) Internal combustion engines now.

38. The primary danger of operating compressors in gassy areas is:
    A) Potential for sudden explosion.
    B) Causing electrical short circuits.
    C) Overheating the motor unit.
    D) Damaging the air receiver.

39. Raising an air compressor can be achieved by placing it on:
    A) A thick rubber mat.
    B) A sturdy bench or shelf.
    C) The ground if outdoors.
    D) A wooden pallet directly.

40. The compressing of atmospheric air requiring a permit must be supervised by:
    A) A COF holder always.
    B) Any experienced site worker.
    C) The building safety manager.
    D) The equipment manufacturer representative.

Answers for Introduction (31-40):

Operation of Air Compressors (Questions 41-80)

41. In a reciprocating compressor, air is drawn in when:
    A) The piston moves upward.
    B) The discharge valve opens.
    C) The piston moves downward.
    D) The intake valve closes.

42. The intake valve in a compressor automatically opens during:
    A) The piston's upward stroke.
    B) The compression of air.
    C) The air discharge cycle.
    D) The piston's downward stroke.

43. The discharge valve in a compressor is typically:
    A) Spring loaded for function.
    B) Manually operated for safety.
    C) Magnetically controlled always now.
    D) Open during air intake.

44. A single-stage air compressor typically has:
    A) One cylinder, one piston.
    B) Two cylinders, one piston.
    C) Multiple intercooler stage units.
    D) No air receiver tank.

45. Multi-stage compressors increase air pressure by:
    A) Using a larger motor.
    B) Passing air through stages.
    C) Cooling air significantly first.
    D) Reducing receiver tank size.

46. An intercooler in a multi-stage compressor serves to:
    A) Heat air for efficiency.
    B) Filter oil from air.
    C) Cool air between stages.
    D) Increase air intake volume.

47. When air is compressed, its temperature typically:
    A) Increases due to work.
    B) Decreases significantly without warning.
    C) Remains completely constant always.
    D) Fluctuates unpredictably each time.

48. The unloading valve allows air to escape during:
    A) Motor startup to reduce strain.
    B) Normal high-pressure operation.
    C) Air receiver tank filling.
    D) Routine system maintenance checks.

49. A check valve primarily prevents the:
    A) Over-pressurization of system components.
    B) Backflow of air always.
    C) Motor from overheating quickly.
    D) Oil from entering airlines.

50. The pressure gauge on an air compressor indicates:
    A) The ambient room temperature.
    B) The motor operating speed.
    C) The pressure inside receiver.
    D) The oil level remaining.

Answers for Operation of Air Compressors (41-50):

51. Pressure relief valves are designed to:
    A) Release excessive system pressure.
    B) Increase system operating pressure.
    C) Indicate low oil levels.
    D) Filter incoming atmospheric air.

52. The air intake valve is fitted with a filter to:
    A) Reduce operating noise levels.
    B) Prevent dust from entering.
    C) Cool the incoming air.
    D) Increase air compression ratio.

53. A fire inside the cylinder can be caused by:
    A) Excessively cold intake air.
    B) Water in the airline.
    C) Low pressure in receiver.
    D) Dust igniting from heat.

54. The Filter and Moisture Separator Assembly (FMSA) removes:
    A) Moisture and dust particles.
    B) Only large debris particles.
    C) Oil vapor from system.
    D) Flammable gases from air.

55. The automatic control device on the air receiver:
    A) Manually adjusts belt tension.
    B) Controls compressor start/stop.
    C) Lubricates moving engine parts.
    D) Monitors external air quality.

56. Safety relief valves prevent tank bursting if the:
    A) Oil level is too low.
    B) Air filter becomes clogged.
    C) Motor runs too slowly.
    D) Pressure switch fails completely.

57. A constant speed control switch is used when there is:
    A) A steady demand for air.
    B) Intermittent demand for air.
    C) A need for silence.
    D) Limited electrical power available.

58. If demand drops with constant speed control, excess air:
    A) Is stored in auxiliary tank.
    B) Escapes into the atmosphere.
    C) Recirculates in the compressor.
    D) Causes the motor to stall.

59. Small air compressors are usually cooled by:
    A) Air circulated by fan.
    B) A refrigerated coil system.
    C) Circulating water from main.
    D) An internal oil cooler.

60. Large air compressors are typically cooled using:
    A) Forced ambient air ventilation.
    B) A dedicated chiller unit.
    C) Cold water circulation system.
    D) Nitrogen gas injection method.

Answers for Operation of Air Compressors (51-60):

61. The low oil level indicator switch will:
    A) Add oil automatically now.
    B) Sound a very loud alarm.
    C) Reduce compressor operating speed.
    D) Shut down the compressor.

62. Operating a compressor with low oil can cause:
    A) Serious damage to compressor.
    B) Increased system air pressure.
    C) Reduced operating noise levels.
    D) The air filter to clog.

63. Drive belts on an air compressor power the:
    A) Pressure relief safety valves.
    B) Moving parts of unit.
    C) Electrical control panel lights.
    D) Cooling fan motor only.

64. When a piston moves upward, the intake valve:
    A) Closes to trap air.
    B) Opens to draw air.
    C) Remains partially open always.
    D) Regulates the oil flow.

65. Compressed air is released into the air receiver when:
    A) The intake valve fully opens.
    B) The discharge valve fully opens.
    C) The piston is stationary.
    D) The motor stops running.

66. In a multi-stage system, each cylinder further:
    A) Cools the compressed air.
    B) Filters the compressed air.
    C) Reduces air flow rate.
    D) Increases air pressure more.

67. The unloading valve operates automatically in:
    A) Most modern air compressors.
    B) Only very old compressors.
    C) Only water-cooled system units.
    D) Only very small compressors.

68. If the pressure switch fails, the primary backup is the:
    A) Safety relief valve component.
    B) Check valve safety component.
    C) Manual shutoff power switch.
    D) Air intake filter unit.

69. The FMSA is typically installed between the:
    A) Motor and the compressor.
    B) Compressor and air receiver.
    C) Air receiver and hose.
    D) Intake filter and compressor.

70. The pressure inside the air receiver must never exceed:
    A) Manufacturer's recommended level always.
    B) The ambient atmospheric pressure.
    C) 50% of rated capacity.
    D) The pressure relief setting.

Answers for Operation of Air Compressors (61-70):

71. The automatic control device restarts the compressor when:
    A) Pressure is needed again.
    B) Oil level becomes too low.
    C) The ambient temperature drops.
    D) A timer signal activates.

72. The cooling system prevents the compressor from:
    A) Running too quietly always.
    B) Overheating and causing damage.
    C) Compressing air too quickly.
    D) Vibrating excessively during use.

73. If an unloading valve is manually operated, you should:
    A) Always keep it closed.
    B) Open it after starting.
    C) Test it every hour.
    D) Follow manufacturer's instructions carefully.

74. The check valve works in conjunction with the:
    A) Unloading valve operation sequence.
    B) Air intake filter primarily.
    C) Main power supply switch.
    D) Oil level indicator light.

75. Dust entering the compressor cylinder can cause:
    A) A decrease in pressure.
    B) An internal fire hazard.
    C) The unit to cool.
    D) The belts to slip.

76. The pressure switch controls the air receiver's:
    A) Internal storage tank temperature.
    B) Rate of moisture accumulation.
    C) Maximum and minimum pressure.
    D) Oil lubrication distribution system.

77. If a pressure relief valve fails, it could lead to:
    A) An air tank rupture.
    B) A gradual loss of pressure.
    C) The motor running cooler.
    D) The oil becoming dirty.

78. The purpose of an air filter on the intake is:
    A) To muffle compressor noise.
    B) To cool the cylinder.
    C) To prevent internal fires.
    D) To increase air density.

79. An intercooler is essential in multi-stage compressors to:
    A) Increase final air moisture.
    B) Prevent excessive heat buildup.
    C) Boost motor power output.
    D) Reduce operational noise levels.

80. The low oil indicator switch is a critical:
    A) Automatic protective safety device.
    B) Performance enhancing safety device.
    C) Preventative maintenance safety feature.
    D) Manual override safety control.

Answers for Operation of Air Compressors (71-80):

Maintenance & Safety Procedures (Questions 81-125)

81. Before starting, the COF holder must visually inspect:
    A) The building's main breaker.
    B) The compressor's paint condition.
    C) The operator's safety footwear.
    D) The entire system components.

82. After starting, the COF holder should remain to:
    A) Ensure safe unit operation.
    B) Read the instruction manual.
    C) Polish the air receiver.
    D) Check the room humidity.

83. Compressed air can be dangerous and may cause:
    A) Eardrum rupture at 40 PSI.
    B) Mild skin irritation only.
    C) Temporary voice pitch changes.
    D) Enhanced muscle tissue growth.

84. Combustible materials should never be placed:
    A) On the air compressor.
    B) Near the air intake.
    C) Under the air receiver.
    D) Within ten feet always.

85. Repairs should not be made while the compressor is:
    A) Still warm from operation.
    B) Running or under pressure.
    C) Located in a garage.
    D) Connected to any hoses.

86. Before repairs, drain compressed air and also:
    A) Increase the room ventilation.
    B) Notify the local utility.
    C) Shutdown electrical supply source.
    D) Clean the surrounding floor.

87. Major repairs to an air compressor should be made by:
    A) A qualified repair technician.
    B) The COF holder only.
    C) Any certified building engineer.
    D) The equipment sales representative.

88. An oil leak in a garage with torches is:
    A) An extremely hazardous condition.
    B) A minor cleaning issue.
    C) Acceptable if very small.
    D) A sign of overfilling.

89. COF holders may perform minor repairs such as:
    A) Rewiring the main motor.
    B) Replacing compressor drive belts.
    C) Welding the air receiver.
    D) Recalibrating pressure safety switches.

90. An incorrectly maintained air compressor is a potential:
    A) Serious fire hazard risk.
    B) Noise violation in progress.
    C) Electrical grounding safety problem.
    D) Minor inefficiency in system.

Answers for Maintenance & Safety Procedures (81-90):

91. Air compressors and tanks may be cleaned using:
    A) A soap and water solution.
    B) Gasoline or similar solvents.
    C) A strong acid solution.
    D) High-pressure steam jetting.

92. Benzene or kerosene should not be used for cleaning due to:
    A) Risk of paint damage.
    B) Unpleasant strong odor produced.
    C) Ineffective cleaning properties shown.
    D) Potential explosion risk always.

93. The cooling system should be tested for proper function every:
    A) Six months for safety.
    B) Day before initial startup.
    C) Week during routine checks.
    D) Month with oil changes.

94. Water supply control valves for cooling should be:
    A) Fully open during operation.
    B) Partially closed during operation.
    C) Closed when unattended always.
    D) Opened only when overheating.

95. The air intake filter should be inspected and cleaned:
    A) Annually by a technician.
    B) Weekly by COF holder.
    C) Monthly with other checks.
    D) Only when airflow reduces.

96. The air intake filter should generally be replaced every:
    A) Six months of operation.
    B) Two years of service.
    C) Year with annual service.
    D) Three months for safety.

97. Lubrication oil levels should be checked weekly using the:
    A) Pressure gauge indicator needle.
    B) Dipstick provided by maker.
    C) Sight glass on reservoir.
    D) Automatic electronic oil sensor.

98. The grade of lubricating oil used must be:
    A) Specified by the manufacturer.
    B) Any standard motor oil.
    C) A synthetic blend always.
    D) The cheapest available option.

99. Lubrication oil should typically be replaced every:
    A) Two years or sooner.
    B) Six months of use.
    C) One year of service.
    D) Three months if heavy.

100. The low-level oil indicator switch should be tested every:
    A) Three months by draining.
    B) Year by qualified technician.
    C) Six months with oil.
    D) Month for critical safety.

Answers for Maintenance & Safety Procedures (91-100):

101. Water from the moisture separator and air receiver must be drained:
A) Weekly to prevent rust.
B) Daily under normal conditions.
C) Monthly during deep cleaning.
D) Annually by service personnel.

102. Do not drain moisture if ambient temperature is below:
A) 40 degrees Fahrenheit then.
B) 60 degrees Fahrenheit always.
C) 50 degrees Fahrenheit now.
D) 32 degrees Fahrenheit freezing.

103. All safety valves should be manually operated every:
A) Day to ensure function.
B) Week to check operation.
C) Month for preventative care.
D) Six months by technician.

104. It is recommended that air receiver tanks be pressure tested every:
A) Five years at minimum.
B) Ten years by specialist.
C) Seven years for safety.
D) Two years if old.

105. Hose connections should be checked frequently for:
A) Correct color coding used.
B) Tightness and any leaks.
C) Proper insulation wrapping applied.
D) Manufacturer's brand name label.

106. A leaking air hose should be repaired by:
A) Replacing or using connectors.
B) Wrapping with duct tape.
C) Using a rubber patch.
D) Applying sealant to exterior.

107. If compressor belts are frayed or damaged, they must be:
A) Cleaned and then re-tensioned.
B) Immediately replaced with new.
C) Rotated to unused sections.
D) Coated with belt dressing.

108. To test belt tension, press down; if it moves more than:
A) One inch, adjust/replace.
B) Half an inch, adjust.
C) Two inches, replace immediately.
D) Quarter inch, it's loose.

109. Defective electrical connections or fuses must be addressed by:
A) The COF holder carefully.
B) A qualified site electrician.
C) The building maintenance staff.
D) The equipment supply vendor.

110. The motor starter protects the compressor against:
A) Thermal overload from current.
B) Low voltage power supply.
C) Incorrect phase power rotation.
D) Sudden power surge spikes.

Answers for Maintenance & Safety Procedures (101-110):

111. The pressure switch shuts down the compressor when pressure is:
A) Too low for operation.
B) At a preset level.
C) Fluctuating very rapidly now.
D) Below the restart point.

112. A defective pressure switch that doesn't shut down must be:
A) Replaced before restarting compressor.
B) Bypassed for continued operation.
C) Adjusted to a lower.
D) Monitored closely by operator.

113. The pressure relief valve acts as a backup to the:
A) Air intake filter element.
B) Main motor starter unit.
C) Low oil level sensor.
D) Pressure switch safety device.

114. Pressure relief valves should be set above operating pressure by:
A) 15 psi or 10%.
B) 5 psi or 5%.
C) 10 psi or 8%.
D) 20 psi or 15%.

115. A pressure relief valve is defective if it opens:
A) Only at maximum pressure.
B) Before normal operating pressure.
C) Very slowly under pressure.
D) With a loud hissing.

116. Acceptable operating temperatures are specified in the:
A) Building fire safety plan.
B) COF holder's daily log.
C) Compressor maintenance manual always.
D) Local energy efficiency codes.

117. If an overheating problem is discovered, first check the:
A) Water cooling system mechanisms.
B) Main electrical power supply.
C) Lubrication oil viscosity rating.
D) Ambient room air temperature.

118. Lockout/Tagout procedures ensure machines are:
A) Properly shut off for service.
B) Properly cleaned after each use.
C) Operating at peak efficiency.
D) Tagged with maintenance dates.

119. "Lock and Tag" requires locking the device or:
A) The main access door.
B) The primary power source.
C) The operator control panel.
D) The air discharge outlet.

120. OSHA standard 29 CFR, Part 1910.147 addresses:
A) Control of hazardous energy.
B) Hazardous material transportation rules.
C) Confined space entry protocols.
D) Electrical safety in workplace.

Answers for Maintenance & Safety Procedures (111-120):

121. Lithium-ion batteries are commonly found in:
A) Only industrial power tools.
B) Many common household devices.
C) Large stationary backup systems.
D) Single-use disposable electronics only.

122. If a lithium-ion battery shows odd noises or leaks, you should:
A) Immediately stop using/charging.
B) Try to fix it.
C) Continue charging it carefully.
D) Store it in cool place.

123. Always purchase and use lithium-ion devices certified by a:
A) Local hardware store manager.
B) Device manufacturer's online forum.
C) Social media influencer review.
D) Nationally Recognized Testing Lab.

124. When charging lithium-ion batteries, plug directly into a:
A) Wall electrical outlet always.
B) Power strip with surge.
C) Heavy-duty extension cord reel.
D) Portable battery power bank.

125. It is illegal to place lithium-ion batteries in:
A) Designated battery recycling bins.
B) Trash or recycling bins.
C) Manufacturer's return shipping box.
D) Special fireproof storage containers.

Answers for Maintenance & Safety Procedures (121-125):

Fire Extinguishers (Questions 126-150)

126. At least one portable fire extinguisher must be provided in:
A) Every room of building.
B) The air compressor storage area.
C) The main office only.
D) Outside the building entrance.

127. Fire extinguishers should be located along normal:
A) Travel paths for access.
B) Air duct ventilation pathways.
C) Water pipe supply lines.
D) Electrical conduit cable runs.

128. "Travel Distance" to an extinguisher is the actual:
A) Straight line to extinguisher.
B) Vertical distance to unit.
C) Estimated reach from fire.
D) Walking distance to it.

129. Class A fires involve materials such as:
A) Wood, paper, or cloth.
B) Flammable liquid, grease fires.
C) Energized electrical equipment fires.
D) Combustible metal chip fires.

130. Class B fires involve materials like:
A) Ordinary trash or rubbish.
B) Gasoline, oil, or paint.
C) Live electrical panel boards.
D) Magnesium or titanium metals.

131. A Class C extinguisher is used for fires involving:
A) Cooking oils and fats.
B) Flammable metals like sodium.
C) Live electrical equipment safely.
D) Paper and wood products.

132. Class D extinguishers are for fires involving:
A) Combustible metals or alloys.
B) Ordinary combustible solid materials.
C) Flammable liquid spill fires.
D) Kitchen grease or fat.

133. Class K fire extinguishers are used for:
A) Computer server room fires.
B) Cooking media like oils.
C) Vehicle engine compartment fires.
D) Flammable gas cylinder leaks.

134. In case of any fire, the first action should be:
A) Locate the nearest extinguisher.
B) Attempt to fight fire.
C) Immediately call 911 always.
D) Activate the building alarm.

135. The acronym P.A.S.S. for extinguisher use stands for:
A) Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep.
B) Point, Activate, Spray, Secure.
C) Push, Alert, Squirt, Stop.
D) Prepare, Assess, Shoot, Saturate.

Answers for Fire Extinguishers (126-135):

136. Installed portable fire extinguishers must have an FDNY:
A) Approved mounting bracket always.
B) Standard PFE tag affixed.
C) Instruction manual attached securely.
D) Reflective location marker nearby.

137. One way to verify a PFE tag's legitimacy is the:
A) Presence of a hologram.
B) Brightness of the red.
C) Weight of the entire tag.
D) Font size of text.

138. Scanning the QR code on a PFE tag should direct to:
A) Fire extinguisher usage instructions.
B) The manufacturer's product website.
C) The FDNY approved company list.
D) A fire safety video.

139. Portable fire extinguishers require a "quick check" inspection:
A) Daily by the COF holder.
B) Annually by W-96 holder.
C) Every six months always.
D) Monthly by designated person.

140. A monthly "quick check" ensures the extinguisher is:
A) Fully charged and accessible.
B) Polished and looking very new.
C) Within its warranty period.
D) The correct color code.

141. The monthly inspection record includes the date and:
A) Extinguisher's serial number always.
B) Inspector's name or initials.
C) Time of day inspected.
D) Ambient room air temperature.

142. Annually, PFEs must be checked by a:
A) Building safety code manager.
B) W-96 COF holder always.
C) Certified Fire Department inspector.
D) Licensed insurance company adjuster.

143. After annual inspection, the W-96 COF holder will:
A) Replace the PFE tag.
B) Repaint the fire extinguisher.
C) Test spray the extinguisher.
D) Weigh the fire extinguisher.

144. If you suspect a PFE tag is counterfeit, contact:
A) The building management office.
B) FDNY via their email.
C) The local police precinct.
D) The PFE servicing company.

145. Water may not prevent a lithium-ion battery from:
A) Losing its electrical charge.
B) Burning and then spreading.
C) Becoming too cold quickly.
D) Making very loud noises.

Answers for Fire Extinguishers (136-145):

146. Re-ignition is common with which type of battery fire?
A) Standard alkaline battery fires.
B) Nickel-cadmium battery type fires.
C) Lithium-ion battery type fires.
D) Lead-acid battery car fires.

147. Fire extinguishers are generally NOT effective on:
A) Small paper waste bin fires.
B) Wood furniture item fires.
C) Flammable liquid pool fires.
D) Lithium-ion battery fires always.

148. The COF holder must know how to operate all:
A) Fire extinguishing devices installed.
B) Building elevator control systems.
C) Main electrical disconnect switches.
D) HVAC ventilation control panels.

149. After calling 911, the COF holder should then:
A) Leave the premises immediately.
B) Sound the local alarm.
C) Begin writing an incident.
D) Contact their direct supervisor.

150. A report on a fire or explosion may be required by:
A) The equipment manufacturer soon.
B) The building insurance company.
C) The Bureau of Fire Prevention.
D) The local community board.

Answers for Fire Extinguishers (146-150):

PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions