



# S-93

## **PRACTICE TEST**

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

**With Standard exam paper questions**

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# **INTRODUCTION**

## **ALL -IN -ONE**

### **Practice Test - Answers & Standard Exam Paper Questions**

**We will cover all parts of the S-93 Supervision Of Temporary Storage, Handling And Dispensing Flammable Or Combustible Liquids 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 - (30 Questions)**

1. Who is responsible for daily site fire safety inspections?
  - A. Fire Safety Manager
  - B. Construction Superintendent
  - C. Site Safety Manager
  - D. Project Manager
2. What is the maximum capacity for temporary aboveground tanks?
  - A. 550 gallons
  - B. 660 gallons
  - C. 770 gallons
  - D. 880 gallons
3. How far must tanks be from combustible materials?
  - A. At least 25 feet
  - B. At least 40 feet
  - C. At least 50 feet
  - D. At least 60 feet
4. What type of permit is needed for over 30 days?
  - A. Citywide permit
  - B. Temporary permit
  - C. Special permit
  - D. Site-specific permit
5. What must be readily available for inspection at all times?
  - A. Certificate of Fitness
  - B. Building blueprints
  - C. Work schedule
  - D. Material invoices
6. When must empty containers be removed from the premises?
  - A. Weekly
  - B. Daily
  - C. Bi-daily
  - D. Monthly
7. What action is required if a fire extinguisher is discharged?
  - A. Report to supervisor
  - B. Refill it immediately
  - C. Get full replacement
  - D. Tag it as used
8. What is the primary language for warning signs?
  - A. Spanish
  - B. Chinese
  - C. Language of workers
  - D. English

9. How often must a Construction Site Fire Safety Manager inspect?
- A. At least weekly
  - B. At least daily
  - C. At least bi-daily
  - D. At least monthly
10. What is prohibited within the construction site fence enclosure?
- A. Eating food
  - B. Using cell phones
  - C. Smoking
  - D. Loud music

Answers for Chapter 1 (1-10):

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

11. What is the minimum rating for fire extinguishers near combustibles?
  - A. 20-B:C
  - B. 10-B:C
  - C. 30-B:C
  - D. 40-B:C
12. How should internal-combustion equipment exhausts be managed?
  - A. Directed upwards
  - B. Piped outdoors
  - C. Cooled with water
  - D. Filtered regularly
13. When should internal-combustion equipment NOT be refueled?
  - A. During rain
  - B. After sunset
  - C. Before morning
  - D. While in operation
14. Who must ensure personnel know extinguisher operation?
  - A. Fire Safety Manager
  - B. Foreman
  - C. Safety consultant
  - D. Site supervisor
15. What document contains health and physical hazard information?
  - A. Operating Manual
  - B. Permit Application
  - C. Safety Data Sheet
  - D. Site Safety Plan
16. What is the maximum individual capacity for approved safety cans?
  - A. 2.5 gallons
  - B. 5 gallons
  - C. 10 gallons
  - D. 15 gallons
17. How must containers be stored to prevent spills?
  - A. In locked rooms
  - B. On absorbent mats
  - C. Away from exits
  - D. In an upright position
18. Outdoor storage areas must divert spills away from what?
  - A. Walkways
  - B. Parking areas
  - C. Buildings
  - D. Drains

19. What is the maximum quantity of liquids in a storage cabinet?
- A. 120 gallons
  - B. 100 gallons
  - C. 150 gallons
  - D. 200 gallons
20. How many storage cabinets are allowed in one fire area typically?
- A. One cabinet
  - B. Three cabinets
  - C. Two cabinets
  - D. Four cabinets

Answers for Chapter 1 (11-20):

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

21. Empty containers are treated as what for storage?
- A. Full containers
  - B. Non-hazardous items
  - C. Recyclable materials
  - D. General waste
22. How far must rubbish be from liquid storage?
- A. At least 5 feet
  - B. At least 10 feet
  - C. At least 15 feet
  - D. At least 20 feet
23. What must be done before changing tank contents from Class I?
- A. Notify FDNY
  - B. Relabel the tank
  - C. Test for vapors
  - D. Drain and flush
24. Compressed gases shall not be used for what purpose?
- A. Pressurizing containers
  - B. Cleaning tools
  - C. Inflating tires
  - D. Powering equipment
25. What is required for transferring Class I liquids into containers?
- A. Funnel and hose
  - B. Electrical interconnection
  - C. Gravity dispensing
  - D. Ventilation system
26. What is the maximum capacity of containers filled at dispensing facilities?
- A. 5.0 gallons
  - B. 7.5 gallons
  - C. 2.5 gallons
  - D. 10.0 gallons
27. Where should portable containers NOT be filled?
- A. In open air
  - B. On a level surface
  - C. Near a fire hydrant
  - D. Inside vehicle trunk
28. What symbol indicates a material reacts violently with water?
- A. W with a slash
  - B. OX symbol
  - C. Skull and crossbones
  - D. Flame symbol



29. What color quadrant on an NFPA sign indicates flammability?
- A. Blue quadrant
  - B. Red quadrant
  - C. Yellow quadrant
  - D. White quadrant
30. "No Smoking" signs must be posted within how many feet of outdoor storage?
- A. 10 feet
  - B. 15 feet
  - C. 20 feet
  - D. 25 feet

Answers for Chapter 1 (21-30):

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

**DEFINITION (8 Questions)**

31. What is a "Combustible Liquid" flash point range generally?
  - A. At or above 100°F
  - B. Below 100°F
  - C. Only above 200°F
  - D. Exactly 73°F
32. What is the maximum vessel capacity for a "Container"?
  - A. 30 gallons
  - B. 60 gallons
  - C. 55 gallons
  - D. 100 gallons
33. "Dispensing" involves pouring that might release what?
  - A. Only liquids
  - B. Only solids
  - C. Vapors or dusts
  - D. Odorless gases
34. What is the flash point defining a "Flammable Liquid"?
  - A. Below 100°F
  - B. Above 100°F
  - C. Above 140°F
  - D. Below 73°F
35. "Flash Point" is the minimum temperature for what to form?
  - A. Sustained combustion
  - B. Ignitable mixture
  - C. Visible smoke
  - D. Liquid evaporation
36. What does "Personal Supervision" require of the certificate holder?
  - A. Be on call
  - B. Check records daily
  - C. Be on premises
  - D. Train all staff
37. An approved "Safety Can" has what maximum capacity?
  - A. 2 gallons
  - B. 8 gallons
  - C. 10 gallons
  - D. 5 gallons
38. What is the maximum capacity for a "Temporary Tank" at construction sites?
  - A. 660 gallons
  - B. 550 gallons
  - C. 600 gallons
  - D. 750 gallons

Answers for Chapter 2 (31-38):

**STORAGE (30 Questions)**

39. What is the individual container capacity limit for flammable liquids?
- A. 50 gallons
  - B. 60 gallons
  - C. 70 gallons
  - D. 80 gallons
40. Approved containers complying with NFPA 30 are for which liquids?
- A. Only Class I
  - B. Only Class IIIB
  - C. Class I, II, IIIA
  - D. All liquid types
41. Storing liquids in what type of container is unlawful?
- A. Metal drums
  - B. Safety cans
  - C. Glass bottles
  - D. Fiber drums
42. Liquids should not obstruct what important feature?
- A. Storage aisles
  - B. Route of egress
  - C. Ventilation openings
  - D. Sprinkler heads
43. How must containers be stored to maintain stability?
- A. Stacked horizontally
  - B. Tilted slightly
  - C. In upright position
  - D. On their sides
44. Outdoor storage areas must be graded to divert spills from what?
- A. Other containers
  - B. Roadways
  - C. Drains primarily
  - D. Buildings or exposures
45. What minimum height curb is needed if grading is not possible?
- A. 6 inches high
  - B. 3 inches high
  - C. 9 inches high
  - D. 12 inches high
46. Flammable liquids shall only be stored in what type of containers?
- A. Plastic containers
  - B. DOT approved metal
  - C. Wooden barrels
  - D. Unmarked containers

47. What is the limit for Class I liquids (not paint/gasoline) without a permit?
- A. 1 gallon
  - B. 10 gallons
  - C. 5 gallons
  - D. 20 gallons
48. What is the limit for gasoline without a permit?
- A. 1 gallon
  - B. 5 gallons
  - C. 10 gallons
  - D. 2.5 gallons

Answers for Chapter 3.1 (39-48):

49. Liquid storage cabinets must be listed per what standard?
- A. UL 1275
  - B. NFPA 30
  - C. ASTM D93
  - D. ANSI Z535
50. What wording must be on the liquid storage cabinet label?
- A. CAUTION-CONTENTS FLAMMABLE
  - B. FLAMMABLE-KEEP FIRE AWAY
  - C. DANGER-KEEP AWAY
  - D. WARNING-HAZARDOUS LIQUID
51. Cabinet doors must be self-closing and have what latch type?
- A. Single-point latch
  - B. Magnetic latch
  - C. Three-point latch
  - D. Two-point latch
52. The bottom of a storage cabinet must be liquid-tight to what height?
- A. At least 2 inches
  - B. At least 1 inch
  - C. At least 3 inches
  - D. At least 4 inches
53. What is the maximum combined liquid quantity in a cabinet?
- A. 100 gallons
  - B. 120 gallons
  - C. 150 gallons
  - D. 180 gallons
54. How many cabinets are allowed in a single fire area usually?
- A. Maximum 1 cabinet
  - B. Maximum 2 cabinets
  - C. Maximum 4 cabinets
  - D. Maximum 3 cabinets

Answers for Chapter 3.2 (49-54):

55. How are empty containers considered for storage purposes?
- A. As full containers
  - B. As non-hazardous
  - C. As scrap material
  - D. As general waste
56. Storage of empty containers must follow rules for what?
- A. Recyclable items
  - B. Solid waste
  - C. Filled containers
  - D. Inert materials
57. When should empty containers be removed from the premises?
- A. End of week
  - B. When convenient
  - C. Monthly
  - D. At least daily

Answers for Chapter 3.3 (55-57):

58. Storage areas need protection against what unauthorized activity?
- A. Tampering or trespassers
  - B. Loitering
  - C. Photography
  - D. Vehicle parking
59. What protects outdoor tanks from vehicular damage?
- A. Warning signs
  - B. Posts or barriers
  - C. Reflective tape
  - D. Security cameras
60. Storage locations must be kept free from what fire hazard?
- A. Water accumulation
  - B. Direct sunlight
  - C. Vegetation and waste
  - D. Foot traffic
61. Rubbish must not accumulate within how many feet of storage?
- A. 15 feet
  - B. 5 feet
  - C. 10 feet
  - D. 20 feet
62. Vegetation within 15 feet of storage must be what?
- A. Watered daily
  - B. Covered with tarps
  - C. Sprayed with retardant
  - D. Trimmed and removed
63. What is the primary purpose of clearance from combustibles?
- A. Improve aesthetics
  - B. Prevent ignition spread
  - C. Allow ventilation
  - D. Easier access

Answers for Chapter 3.4 (58-63):



64. What may the commissioner require before changing tank contents?
- A. Leak testing
  - B. New paint job
  - C. Increased venting
  - D. Different signage
65. Tanks previously holding Class I liquids need what before Class II use?
- A. Only relabeling
  - B. Nitrogen purging
  - C. Drained and flushed
  - D. Internal inspection
66. This draining and flushing applies to tanks and what else?
- A. Only the tank shell
  - B. The surrounding dike
  - C. The tank foundation
  - D. Associated piping, pumps
67. What is the general requirement for storing liquids regarding egress?
- A. Not obstructing egress
  - B. Near emergency exits
  - C. Away from all doors
  - D. On designated pallets
68. Outdoor storage must divert spills from buildings or what else?
- A. Underground utilities
  - B. Public sidewalks
  - C. Other exposures
  - D. Water sources

Answers :

## **HANDLING AND DISPENSING (25 Questions)**

69. Liquid transfer equipment for Class I, II, IIIA liquids requires what?
- A. Commissioner approval
  - B. Manufacturer certification
  - C. User training
  - D. Annual testing
70. Positive-displacement pumps need pressure relief discharging where?
- A. To atmosphere
  - B. Back to tank/suction
  - C. To a drain
  - D. To a sump
71. What should NOT be used to pressurize containers for transfer?
- A. Hand pumps
  - B. Electric pumps
  - C. Vacuum systems
  - D. Compressed gases
72. Container-filling for Class I liquids must prevent what accumulation?
- A. Static accumulations
  - B. Liquid overflow
  - C. Vapor buildup
  - D. Excessive pressure
73. Class I/II liquids shall NOT be dispensed by what method?
- A. Approved pump
  - B. Gravity
  - C. Closed piping
  - D. Safety cans
74. The gravity dispensing prohibition applies if Class III liquids are how hot?
- A. Above flash point
  - B. At ambient temperature
  - C. 20°F less than flash
  - D. 50°F less than flash
75. Turpentine (95°F FP) cannot be gravity dispensed above what temperature?
- A. 65°F
  - B. 85°F
  - C. 95°F
  - D. 75°F
76. Transferring Class I liquids requires nozzle and container to be what?
- A. Electrically interconnected
  - B. Separated by distance
  - C. Made of plastic
  - D. Cooled significantly

77. Electrical interconnection is also needed for Class II/III liquids if how hot?
- A. Above boiling point
  - B. 20°F less than flash
  - C. At any temperature
  - D. 10°F less than flash
78. What is an acceptable method of electrical interconnection?
- A. Using rubber mats
  - B. Insulated nozzles
  - C. Plastic bonding wire
  - D. Metallic floor plates
79. Another electrical interconnection method involves what device?
- A. A bond wire
  - B. A grounding rod
  - C. An insulating clamp
  - D. A proximity sensor
80. Piping, hoses, and valves for transfer must be what?
- A. Cleaned daily
  - B. Approved or listed
  - C. Painted red
  - D. Replaced annually
81. Transfer of liquids from containers/tanks should use a pump taking suction from where?
- A. Bottom of container
  - B. Side of container
  - C. Top of container
  - D. Any available opening
82. What is an example of an approved engineered liquid transfer system?
- A. Closed loop system
  - B. Manual siphoning
  - C. Bucket and ladle
  - D. Pressurized drum
83. What is the purpose of electrical interconnection during transfer?
- A. Prevent overfilling
  - B. Prevent static discharge
  - C. Measure flow rate
  - D. Heat the liquid

Answers:

84. Discharge devices should not develop what on the container?
- A. Internal pressure
  - B. External rust
  - C. A vacuum
  - D. Condensation
85. Pumping devices or faucets for dispensing must not what?
- A. Be painted
  - B. Be too noisy
  - C. Leak
  - D. Be self-closing
86. Individual containers used for dispensing shall not be what?
- A. Labeled clearly
  - B. Stored upright
  - C. Made of metal
  - D. Interconnected
87. When not in use, dispensing containers must be what?
- A. Kept closed
  - B. Kept open
  - C. Kept cool
  - D. Kept empty
88. What is the maximum capacity of containers filled with motor fuel at a facility?
- A. 5 gallons
  - B. 2.5 gallons
  - C. 10 gallons
  - D. 20 gallons
89. Motor fuel in portable containers shall NOT be dispensed into what?
- A. Vehicle fuel tanks
  - B. Small equipment
  - C. Portable/cargo tanks
  - D. Other safety cans
90. Portable containers shall NOT be filled while located where?
- A. Outdoors
  - B. In a garage
  - C. On a workbench
  - D. Inside vehicle trunk
91. This filling restriction prevents motor fuel from doing what?
- A. Spilling in trunk
  - B. Overheating
  - C. Contaminating ground
  - D. Evaporating quickly

92. No motor vehicle shall be fueled from a portable container where?
- A. At a service station
  - B. Near other vehicles
  - C. Inside a building
  - D. During nighttime
93. What is a key feature of an approved gasoline container (safety can)?
- A. Transparent body
  - B. Wide mouth opening
  - C. Rigid handle only
  - D. Spring-closing lid

Answers :

**LABELING AND SIGNS (20 Questions)**

94. NFPA 704 diamond signs are required for materials in what quantities?
- A. Requiring a permit
  - B. Any small amount
  - C. Over 100 gallons
  - D. Used by public
95. Where should NFPA diamond signs be conspicuously affixed?
- A. Only on doors
  - B. Stationary containers/tanks
  - C. On transport vehicles
  - D. Inside storage rooms
96. The NFPA diamond sign has how many colored quadrants?
- A. Two quadrants
  - B. Three quadrants
  - C. Four quadrants
  - D. Five quadrants
97. What does the BLUE quadrant on an NFPA diamond indicate?
- A. Health hazard
  - B. Flammability hazard
  - C. Instability hazard
  - D. Special hazard
98. What does the RED quadrant on an NFPA diamond indicate?
- A. Health hazard
  - B. Flammability hazard
  - C. Instability hazard
  - D. Special hazard
99. What does the YELLOW quadrant on an NFPA diamond indicate?
- A. Flammability hazard
  - B. Health hazard
  - C. Instability hazard
  - D. Special hazard
100. What does the WHITE quadrant on an NFPA diamond indicate?
- A. Special hazard
  - B. Flammability hazard
  - C. Health hazard
  - D. Instability hazard
101. What number in a quadrant indicates the highest degree of risk?
- A. Number 0
  - B. Number 4
  - C. Number 1
  - D. Number 2

102. What does the symbol "OX" in the white quadrant signify?
- A. Material is organic
  - B. Material is explosive
  - C. Material is an acid
  - D. Material is an oxidizer
103. What does a "W" with a slash through it in the white quadrant mean?
- A. Wash hands after
  - B. Water soluble
  - C. Water reactive
  - D. Use water to clean
104. The "Composite Method" for NFPA signs shows what rating?
- A. Maximum hazard rating
  - B. Average hazard rating
  - C. Lowest hazard rating
  - D. Specific chemical rating
105. When is the "Individual Method" for NFPA signs typically used?
- A. For many chemicals
  - B. For few chemicals
  - C. For unknown chemicals
  - D. For non-hazardous areas

Answers for Chapter 5.1 (94-105):



106. Signs and markings shall be in what primary language?
- A. English
  - B. Spanish
  - C. French
  - D. German
107. Tanks for aboveground storage must be marked with product name and what words?
- A. DANGER - NO ENTRY
  - B. CAUTION - LIQUID
  - C. FLAMMABLE-KEEP FIRE AWAY
  - D. WARNING - HANDLE CAREFULLY
108. Aboveground tanks shall also bear what additional marking regarding distance?
- A. KEEP 20 FEET FROM BUILDINGS
  - B. KEEP 30 FEET FROM BUILDINGS
  - C. KEEP 100 FEET FROM BUILDINGS
  - D. KEEP 50 FEET FROM BUILDINGS
109. "No Smoking" signs are required where hazardous materials are what?
- A. Stored or used
  - B. Only manufactured
  - C. Only transported
  - D. Inspected by FDNY
110. "No Smoking" signs are needed within how many feet of outdoor hazardous areas?
- A. 10 feet
  - B. 15 feet
  - C. 25 feet
  - D. 50 feet
111. Individual containers, packages, and cartons must be identified per whose regulations?
- A. Local community board
  - B. NYC DOB rules
  - C. Manufacturer's guidelines
  - D. Federal regulations
112. Tanks over what capacity require a label and placard?
- A. 25 gallons
  - B. 100 gallons
  - C. 50 gallons
  - D. 75 gallons
113. Placards for tanks over 100 gallons shall be in accordance with what?
- A. NFPA 704
  - B. NFPA 30
  - C. UL 142
  - D. OSHA 1910

Answers :

**PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS AND EMERGENCY RESPONSES (32 Questions)**

114. Fire extinguishers must be located in what type of locations?
- A. Hidden but secure
  - B. Conspicuous and accessible
  - C. Locked cabinets
  - D. Near water sources
115. Extinguishers ( $\leq 40$  lbs) top must not be more than how high?
- A. 3 feet above floor
  - B. 4 feet above floor
  - C. 5 feet above floor
  - D. 6 feet above floor
116. Extinguishers ( $> 40$  lbs) top must not be more than how high?
- A. 2.5 feet above floor
  - B. 4.5 feet above floor
  - C. 5.5 feet above floor
  - D. 3.5 feet above floor
117. What is the minimum clearance between floor and extinguisher bottom?
- A. 4 inches
  - B. 1 inch
  - C. 2 inches
  - D. 3 inches
118. If an extinguisher is discharged, what is required before work resumes?
- A. Incident report filed
  - B. Fully charged replacement
  - C. Area ventilated
  - D. Supervisor notified
119. Portable fire extinguishers are NOT intended for what type of fires?
- A. Small incipient fires
  - B. Class A fires
  - C. Large or spreading
  - D. Contained fires
120. What is the first step in the P.A.S.S. acronym for extinguishers?
- A. Aim at base
  - B. Squeeze the handle
  - C. Sweep side to side
  - D. Pull the pin

121. What does the "A" in P.A.S.S. stand for?
- A. Aim at base
  - B. Alert others nearby
  - C. Assess the fire
  - D. Activate alarm
122. What does the first "S" in P.A.S.S. stand for?
- A. Stand back safely
  - B. Squeeze the handle
  - C. Spray contents
  - D. Shout for help
123. What does the second "S" in P.A.S.S. stand for?
- A. Secure the area
  - B. Stop, drop, roll
  - C. Smother the flames
  - D. Sweep side to side
124. In case of any fire, what number must be called?
- A. 911 emergency
  - B. Building security
  - C. Fire marshal direct
  - D. 311 service line
125. Extinguisher instructions are typically found where?
- A. On the PFE tag
  - B. In a manual
  - C. Painted on side
  - D. On a wall chart

Answers:

126. Class A fires involve what type of materials?
- A. Ordinary combustibles
  - B. Flammable liquids
  - C. Electrical equipment
  - D. Combustible metals
127. Class B fires are caused by what type of materials?
- A. Wood and paper
  - B. Flammable liquids/gases
  - C. Live electrical gear
  - D. Cooking oils
128. What type of extinguishers must NOT be used on electrical (Class C) fires?
- A. Carbon Dioxide
  - B. Dry Chemical
  - C. Halogenated agents
  - D. Foam and water
129. Class D fires involve what specific type of hazard?
- A. Ignitable metals
  - B. Flammable gases
  - C. High-voltage electricity
  - D. Radioactive materials
130. A multi-purpose dry chemical extinguisher can be used on which fire classes?
- A. Class A only
  - B. Class A, B, C
  - C. Class B, C only
  - D. Class D only
131. What does a symbol with a shaded background and slash indicate on an extinguisher?
- A. Use with caution
  - B. Preferred type for
  - C. For trained users
  - D. Must not be used

Answers :

132. Installed Portable Fire Extinguishers must have what item affixed?
- A. A PFE tag
  - B. A pressure gauge
  - C. A warning label
  - D. Manufacturer's sticker
133. The COF stamp on a PFE tag indicates who performed work?
- A. Building owner
  - B. C of F holder
  - C. FDNY inspector
  - D. Equipment supplier
134. Real PFE tags will have what specific security feature?
- A. Embossed FDNY logo
  - B. Barcode only
  - C. High quality hologram
  - D. Watermark insignia
135. What should you do if you suspect a PFE tag is counterfeit?
- A. Contact FDNY
  - B. Remove the tag
  - C. Ignore the issue
  - D. Replace extinguisher

Answers :

136. How often are portable fire extinguishers required to be quick checked?
- A. Daily
  - B. Monthly
  - C. Weekly
  - D. Annually
137. The monthly "quick check" should verify the extinguisher is what?
- A. Recently painted
  - B. Near an exit
  - C. Fully charged
  - D. Heaviest available
138. Who performs the annual check of Portable Fire Extinguishers?
- A. Building superintendent
  - B. Business owner
  - C. Local firehouse
  - D. W-96 C of F holder
139. What is done with the PFE tag after an annual inspection?
- A. It is stamped
  - B. It is replaced
  - C. It is cleaned
  - D. It is photocopied

Answers:

140. Who is required to notify 911 if aware of a fire?
- A. Anyone becoming aware
  - B. Only C of F holder
  - C. Only security guard
  - D. Only building manager
141. What should NOT be done regarding reporting a fire?
- A. Use a cell phone
  - B. Notify supervisor first
  - C. Prevent or delay
  - D. Activate pull station
142. Besides 911, what else should be activated if available?
- A. Sprinkler system valve
  - B. Building ventilation fan
  - C. Emergency generator
  - D. Fire alarm pull station
143. If clothing catches fire, what is the immediate action?
- A. Drop and roll
  - B. Run for water
  - C. Call for help
  - D. Remove clothing quickly

Answers:



144. In case of a major spill, who must be notified immediately?
- A. Building owner
  - B. Fire Department
  - C. EPA hotline
  - D. Insurance company
145. The C of F holder must know what for spill notification?
- A. SDS chemical name
  - B. Spill kit location
  - C. FD Dispatcher number
  - D. Evacuation route
146. Where should FDNY Dispatcher numbers be posted?
- A. In the SDS binder
  - B. On fire extinguishers
  - C. At building entrance
  - D. Near emergency phones
147. What is the primary reason for immediate spill notification to FDNY?
- A. For cleanup advice
  - B. For potential hazards
  - C. For documentation
  - D. For cost recovery

Answers:

**COMMON FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS (15 Questions)**

148. Gasoline is what class of flammable liquid?
- A. Class IA
  - B. Class IB
  - C. Class IC
  - D. Class II
149. What is a primary handling precaution for gasoline?
- A. Use as cleaner
  - B. Siphon by mouth
  - C. Bond and ground
  - D. Store in sunlight
150. Empty gasoline containers may contain what hazard?
- A. Toxic residue
  - B. Explosive vapors
  - C. Corrosive liquid
  - D. Pressurized gas
151. Gasoline vapors are what compared to air?
- A. Lighter than air
  - B. Same density as air
  - C. Heavier than air
  - D. Variable density
152. Turpentine is what class of flammable liquid?
- A. Class IA
  - B. Class IB
  - C. Class IC
  - D. Class II
153. What is a primary use of turpentine in industry?
- A. As a fuel
  - B. As a solvent
  - C. As a lubricant
  - D. As a desiccant
154. Turpentine should be stored away from what incompatible materials?
- A. Oxidizing agents
  - B. Acids
  - C. Water
  - D. Metals

155. What is the flammability hazard rating for Turpentine on NFPA diamond?
- A. Rating 1
  - B. Rating 2
  - C. Rating 4
  - D. Rating 3

Answers :

156. Kerosene is what class of combustible liquid?
- A. Class IA
  - B. Class IC
  - C. Class II
  - D. Class IIIA
157. Kerosene is widely used to power what?
- A. Small cars
  - B. Jet-engined aircraft
  - C. Heavy trucks
  - D. Power tools
158. WD-40 Lubricant is what class of combustible liquid?
- A. Class II
  - B. Class IC
  - C. Class IIIA
  - D. Class IIIB
159. WD-40 containers should not be stored above what temperature?
- A. 100°F
  - B. 140°F
  - C. 160°F
  - D. 120°F
160. Diesel fuel is what class of combustible liquid?
- A. Class IC
  - B. Class II
  - C. Class IIIA
  - D. Class IIIB
161. Diesel fuel has a capability of accumulating what hazard?
- A. Magnetic charge
  - B. Radioactive particles
  - C. Static electrical charge
  - D. High acidity
162. What is the health hazard rating for Diesel on an NFPA diamond?
- A. Rating 0
  - B. Rating 1
  - C. Rating 2
  - D. Rating 3

Answers:

**CONTAINER AND TANK STORAGE (CONSTRUCTION SITES) (18 Questions)**

163. Fuel for equipment at construction sites is stored in what area?
- A. Approved indoor area
  - B. Approved outdoor area
  - C. Underground bunker
  - D. Main office trailer
164. Approved containers for moving fuel at sites should not exceed what capacity?
- A. 5 gallons
  - B. 2.5 gallons
  - C. 10 gallons
  - D. 20 gallons
165. Containers filled at a motor fuel dispensing facility have what max capacity?
- A. 5 gallons
  - B. 7.5 gallons
  - C. 10 gallons
  - D. 2.5 gallons
166. Metal containers (2.5 to 5 gallons) can only be filled where?
- A. At any gas station
  - B. From temporary tanks
  - C. Inside maintenance shed
  - D. By certified personnel
167. Motor fuel in portable containers shall NOT be dispensed into what?
- A. Small generators
  - B. Approved safety cans
  - C. Portable/cargo tanks
  - D. Vehicle fuel tanks
168. Portable containers should not be filled while inside what?
- A. A vehicle trunk
  - B. A designated area
  - C. An open space
  - D. A containment pan
169. This restriction prevents fuel spills where?
- A. On the ground
  - B. Into waterways
  - C. On clothing
  - D. Inside the vehicle

170. No motor vehicle shall be fueled from a portable container where?
- A. Outdoors on site
  - B. Inside a building
  - C. Near combustibles
  - D. During work hours

Answers:

171. What is the maximum capacity of temporary aboveground tanks at construction sites?
- A. 550 gallons
  - B. 660 gallons
  - C. 1000 gallons
  - D. 1200 gallons
172. Temporary tanks shall be of what compartment design?
- A. Single-compartment
  - B. Double-compartment
  - C. Multi-compartment
  - D. Baffled-compartment
173. Fill openings on temporary tanks must have what device?
- A. Pressure relief valve
  - B. Quick-connect fitting
  - C. Flame arrester screen
  - D. Locking closure device
174. Fill openings must be separate from what other openings?
- A. Drain openings
  - B. Vent openings
  - C. Access manholes
  - D. Pump connections
175. Emergency vents on tanks shall discharge to prevent what?
- A. Vapor dispersion
  - B. Noise pollution
  - C. Localized overheating
  - D. Liquid spillage
176. Tanks must be kept how far from buildings and combustibles?
- A. At least 50 feet
  - B. At least 25 feet
  - C. At least 75 feet
  - D. At least 100 feet

Answers for Chapter 8.2 (171-176):



177. Tanks for construction sites generally must have openings where?
- A. On the bottom
  - B. On the side
  - C. On the top only
  - D. Top and bottom
178. An exception for bottom openings is for what specific operation?
- A. Tank cleaning access
  - B. Emergency draining
  - C. Fuel sampling point
  - D. Aerial crane refueling
179. Tanks with top openings must be equipped with what attached device?
- A. Approved pumping device
  - B. Gravity feed hose
  - C. Manual vent cap
  - D. Sight glass level
180. What device is needed in the pump discharge unless a self-closing nozzle is used?
- A. Check valve
  - B. Antisiphoning device
  - C. Flow meter
  - D. Pressure regulator

Answers :

**OTHER SPECIAL REGULATIONS (CONSTRUCTION SITES) (12 Questions)**

181. Smoking is prohibited where on construction sites by Building Code?
- A. Only in trailers
  - B. Within fenced enclosure
  - C. Near flammable storage
  - D. During certain hours
182. "No Smoking" signs should be posted at all gate openings and where else?
- A. Entrances to buildings
  - B. On machinery
  - C. Near restrooms
  - D. On perimeter fence

Answers for Chapter 9.1 (181-182):

183. What minimum rating fire extinguisher is needed at each stairway on active floors?
- A. 10-A
  - B. 10-B:C
  - C. 20-B:C
  - D. 40-A
184. Where else are 20-B:C extinguishers required on construction sites?
- A. Inside office only
  - B. On every vehicle
  - C. Near water supply
  - D. Entrance of sheds
185. Additional 20-B:C extinguishers are needed where flammable/combustible liquids are what?
- A. Stored, handled, used
  - B. Only transported
  - C. Delivered to site
  - D. Inventoried by staff
186. Fire extinguishers at construction sites must be readily what?
- A. Locked securely
  - B. Accessible for use
  - C. Hidden from view
  - D. Tagged out monthly

Answers:

187. Equipment exhausts shall not discharge against what?
- A. Metal surfaces
  - B. Concrete walls
  - C. Combustible material
  - D. Open ground
188. How must exhausts from such equipment be managed?
- A. Cooled by fan
  - B. Filtered for smoke
  - C. Directed downwards
  - D. Piped to outdoors
189. When should this equipment NOT be refueled?
- A. While in operation
  - B. While hot
  - C. Without grounding
  - D. In wet conditions

Answers:

190. A Construction Site Fire Safety Manager (CSFSM) must inspect how often?
- A. Weekly
  - B. Bi-daily
  - C. At least daily
  - D. As needed
191. When must the CSFSM be present at the construction site?
- A. During critical lifts
  - B. During office hours
  - C. For FDNY visits
  - D. When work conducted
192. The CSFSM ensures personnel are acquainted with what?
- A. Building codes
  - B. Extinguisher operation
  - C. Material safety data
  - D. Evacuation plans

Answers:

**LITHIUM-ION BATTERY SAFETY (8 Questions)**

193. What should you do if a lithium-ion battery shows odd noises or smoke?
- A. Stop use, call 911
  - B. Cover it quickly
  - C. Pour water on it
  - D. Put it outside
194. Lithium-ion devices should be certified by whom?
- A. Device manufacturer
  - B. Nationally Recognized Lab
  - C. Retail store
  - D. FDNY directly
195. How should lithium-ion batteries be charged?
- A. Plugged into power strip
  - B. With any USB charger
  - C. Plugged into wall outlet
  - D. Overnight for full charge
196. Where should batteries NOT be stored or charged?
- A. In a cool place
  - B. On a desk
  - C. In a garage
  - D. Near flammable items
197. What should NEVER be used with lithium-ion devices?
- A. Aftermarket batteries
  - B. Original chargers
  - C. Manufacturer instructions
  - D. Certified replacements
198. It is illegal to place lithium-ion batteries where?
- A. In carry-on luggage
  - B. In a recycling bin
  - C. In a cool storage
  - D. In a dedicated charger
199. What is a common issue with lithium-ion battery fires after extinguishing?
- A. Toxic smoke release
  - B. Electrical shocking
  - C. Unexpected re-ignition
  - D. Chemical leakage
200. Do standard fire extinguishers work well on lithium-ion battery fires?
- A. Yes, very effectively
  - B. Only water types
  - C. Only CO2 types
  - D. No, not effectively

Answers for Chapter 10 (193-200):

## PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions



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