



S-60

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-60 Watchperson 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.

1. Watchperson At Construction Sites Critical Topics (30 Questions).

1. What is the primary responsibility of an S-60 Watchperson?
 - A) Directing pedestrian traffic around construction sites
 - B) Preventing and reporting fire hazards
 - C) Supervising construction workers
 - D) Testing fire extinguishers daily

2. How often must a Watchperson patrol the entire premises?
 - A) Every hour
 - B) Every two hours
 - C) Every four hours
 - D) Every thirty minutes

3. When must a Watchperson be on duty at a construction site?
 - A) Only during working hours
 - B) 24 hours a day, seven days a week
 - C) When required by the FDNY
 - D) During all non-working hours

4. What action should a Watchperson take upon discovering a fire?
 - A) Attempt to extinguish it immediately
 - B) Call supervisor before reporting
 - C) Notify the fire department first
 - D) Evacuate workers before reporting

5. Which of the following must be maintained in a Watchperson's logbook?
 - A) Workers' personal information
 - B) Construction material inventory
 - C) Daily fire safety inspection results
 - D) Construction equipment maintenance schedule

6. Regarding portable fire extinguisher placement, what is required according to the study material?
 - A. Placing extinguishers directly on the floor
 - B. Keeping the top no more than 5 ft high
 - C. Storing extinguishers only near exits
 - D. Mounting the bottom less than 4 in high

7. What information should a Watchperson provide when reporting a fire?
- A) Cause of the fire
 - B) Construction permit number
 - C) Exact location of the fire
 - D) Name of the building owner
8. Portable fueled space heaters used overnight for curing/drying must be supervised by an S-92 C of F holder who must inspect them how often?
- A. At least once every single hour
 - B. At least once every shift start
 - C. At least once every four hours
 - D. At least once every calendar day
9. Which of these is NOT typically a responsibility of an S-60 Watchperson?
- A) Controlling site access
 - B) Checking for fire hazards
 - C) Operating cranes and heavy machinery
 - D) Maintaining a logbook
10. Where should compressed gas cylinders be stored?
- A) Near heating equipment
 - B) In secure upright positions
 - C) In enclosed storage rooms
 - D) Near building exits

Answers for Set 1:

- 1. B) Preventing and reporting fire hazards
- 2. A) Every hour
- 3. D) During all non-working hours
- 4. C) Notify the fire department first
- 5. C) Daily fire safety inspection results
- 6. B) Keeping the top no more than 5 ft high
- 7. C) Exact location of the fire
- 8. C) At least once every four hours
- 9. C) Operating cranes and heavy machinery
- 10. B) In secure upright positions

11. What is the minimum age requirement for an S-60 Watchperson?
- A) 18 years old
 - B) 21 years old
 - C) 25 years old
 - D) 30 years old
12. What document must be kept at the construction site entrance?
- A) Building permit
 - B) Fire safety plan
 - C) Employee roster
 - D) Insurance documents
13. How often must an S-60 Certificate of Fitness be renewed?
- A) Every year
 - B) Every two years
 - C) Every three years
 - D) Every five years
14. Which emergency number should a Watchperson call to report a fire?
- A) 212-999-2222
 - B) 311
 - C) 911
 - D) 511
15. What should be done with flammable liquid containers after use?
- A) Store in designated cabinets
 - B) Keep near work areas
 - C) Dispose in regular trash
 - D) Place near site exits
16. What system must be maintained in working order at all times?
- A) Air conditioning system
 - B) Fire alarm system
 - C) Elevator system
 - D) Water recycling system
17. What must be done before any hot work operations begin?
- A) Notify all site workers
 - B) Obtain proper permits
 - C) Contact building management
 - D) Schedule FDNY inspection

18. Which Certificate of Fitness holder is responsible for supervising portable fueled space heaters used overnight at construction sites?

- A. The S-60 Watchperson holder
- B. The S-56 Fire Safety Manager
- C. The G-60 Torch Operator holder
- D. The S-92 C of F holder

19. Which of these should NOT be stored near flammable materials?

- A) Fire extinguishers
- B) Ignition sources
- C) Safety data sheets
- D) Fire blankets

20. What should a Watchperson check during hourly patrols?

- A) Worker credentials
- B) Material delivery schedules
- C) Fire hazards and safety systems
- D) Project completion timelines

Answers for Set 2:

- 11. A) 18 years old
- 12. B) Fire safety plan
- 13. C) Every three years
- 14. C) 911
- 15. A) Store in designated cabinets
- 16. B) Fire alarm system
- 17. B) Obtain proper permits
- 18. D) The S-92 C of F holder
- 19. B) Ignition sources
- 20. C) Fire hazards and safety systems

21. Which area requires special attention during Watchperson patrols?
- A) Executive offices
 - B) Exit pathways and stairwells
 - C) Employee break rooms
 - D) Marketing displays
22. What should a Watchperson do if fire safety equipment is damaged?
- A) Repair it personally
 - B) Report it immediately
 - C) Wait until morning
 - D) Mark with yellow tape
23. What general fire safety guidance applies near potential ignition sources like hot work operations?
- A. Storing extra fuel nearby for convenience
 - B. Keeping flammable/combustible liquids away
 - C. Ensuring fire watch lasts sixty minutes
 - D. Having water hoses ready always
24. What must be maintained clear of obstructions at all times?
- A) Construction equipment
 - B) Storage containers
 - C) Fire department connections
 - D) Site office entrances
25. What should be done with oily rags at a construction site?
- A) Dispose in metal containers
 - B) Leave to dry before disposal
 - C) Place in plastic bags
 - D) Store with other materials
26. Who must be notified when fire protection systems are impaired?
- A) Building tenants only
 - B) Construction manager only
 - C) FDNY and building occupants
 - D) Insurance company
27. What type of lighting is required for emergency exits?
- A) Solar powered
 - B) Battery backup
 - C) Standard electrical
 - D) Motion-activated

28. What is the proper storage requirement for flammable liquids?

- A) In glass containers
- B) In approved safety containers
- C) Near heat sources
- D) In cardboard boxes

29. What should accompany all hazardous materials on site?

- A) Purchase receipts
- B) Safety data sheets
- C) Manufacturer warranties
- D) Transportation permits

30. What is a primary purpose of the S-60 Certificate of Fitness?

- A) Managing construction schedules
- B) Ensuring fire safety compliance
- C) Supervising workers effectively
- D) Tracking construction materials

Answers for Set 3:

- 21. B) Exit pathways and stairwells
- 22. B) Report it immediately
- 23. B) Keeping flammable/combustible liquids away
- 24. C) Fire department connections
- 25. A) Dispose in metal containers
- 26. C) FDNY and building occupants
- 27. B) Battery backup
- 28. B) In approved safety containers
- 29. B) Safety data sheets
- 30. B) Ensuring fire safety compliance

2. Emergency Notification (25 Questions).

31. What is the first action a watchperson must take upon discovering a fire?
- A. Immediately telephone 911 to report.
 - B. Attempt to extinguish the fire first.
 - C. Notify the site supervisor immediately.
 - D. Activate the building's fire alarm.
32. After calling 911, who should the watchperson notify next?
- A. The building owner or representative.
 - B. Other workers present on the site.
 - C. The Construction Site Fire Safety Manager.
 - D. The local police precinct directly.
33. What must all construction sites have for emergency calls?
- A. An emergency telephone not requiring coin.
 - B. A dedicated satellite communication system.
 - C. A public address announcement system.
 - D. Multiple fire alarm pull stations.
34. What information must be posted next to the emergency phone?
- A. The construction site street address.
 - B. The phone number for site security.
 - C. A list of emergency contacts.
 - D. Instructions for using the phone.
35. What must the watchperson ensure if using a wireless phone for emergencies?
- A. The phone has internet access always.
 - B. The phone plan includes unlimited minutes.
 - C. The phone is FDNY-approved model.
 - D. The battery has sufficient power charge.
36. What is the most direct way to notify FDNY of an emergency?
- A. Using a fire alarm box.
 - B. Sending an email notification alert.
 - C. Notifying the FDNY by phone.
 - D. Contacting the local firehouse directly.
37. What critical information does the 911 operator need first?
- A. The watchperson's C of F number.
 - B. The nature and address of emergency.
 - C. The total number of workers present.
 - D. The estimated cost of property damage.

38. What additional information might the 911 operator ask for?
- A. The weather conditions at the site.
 - B. The name of the construction company.
 - C. The time the emergency was discovered.
 - D. The nearest cross-street location.
39. For large sites, what entrance information is helpful for responders?
- A. Which entrance has the best lighting.
 - B. The entrance used by most workers.
 - C. The entrance providing most direct access.
 - D. Which entrance has security guard posted.
40. What information about site entrances should be communicated to 911?
- A. If any entrances are obstructed/inaccessible.
 - B. The color of the entrance gates.
 - C. The time gates are normally locked.
 - D. The width of each access gate.

Answers (31-40):

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

41. What should the watchperson be prepared to do while on the phone with 911?
- A. Follow any instructions the operator gives.
 - B. Provide their personal contact information.
 - C. Estimate the fire's rate of spread.
 - D. Describe the building's construction type.
42. When should the watchperson hang up after calling 911?
- A. As soon as help is dispatched.
 - B. Once the supervisor has been notified.
 - C. Not until the operator instructs to.
 - D. After five minutes has fully passed.
43. What should the watchperson do when FDNY arrives at the scene?
- A. Continue patrolling the construction site.
 - B. Secure their personal belongings immediately.
 - C. Meet responders and provide information.
 - D. Direct traffic away from the site.
44. What information should the watchperson provide to arriving responders?
- A. Their opinion on the fire's cause.
 - B. The daily construction work schedule.
 - C. Names of all personnel on site.
 - D. Nature and location of the emergency.
45. Besides calling 911, what other notification means should the watchperson know?
- A. Location of the nearest fire alarm box.
 - B. How to use signal flares properly.
 - C. Procedure for using hand-held radios.
 - D. How to activate site siren system.
46. What is a key responsibility regarding site access for responders?
- A. Ensuring all gates remain locked securely.
 - B. Knowing building and site entrance/exit locations.
 - C. Having keys to all locked areas.
 - D. Posting maps at every single entrance.
47. What equipment location knowledge is important for the watchperson?
- A. Availability/location of required firefighting equipment.
 - B. Location of stored construction materials.
 - C. Location of the main power shutoff.
 - D. Position of all security cameras installed.

48. What general state should the watchperson maintain while on duty?
- A. Focused only on security camera monitors.
 - B. Engaged in cleaning and maintenance tasks.
 - C. Remain alert for abnormal activity/sounds.
 - D. Stationed inside a designated guard booth.
49. What kind of activity should particularly concern the watchperson?
- A. Normal deliveries arriving during shift.
 - B. Any activity that looks suspicious always.
 - C. Workers arriving early for their shift.
 - D. Scheduled maintenance being performed currently.
50. What substances must the watchperson avoid being under the influence of?
- A. Only illegal narcotics substances listed.
 - B. Intoxicating beverages, narcotics, impairing drugs.
 - C. Only alcoholic beverages before shift.
 - D. Any over-the-counter cold medications taken.

Answers (41-50):

51. Who must the watchperson report compliance issues to?
- A. The local police department directly.
 - B. The building owner's representative office.
 - C. The city's Department of Buildings.
 - D. The foreman, supervisor, or Safety Manager.
52. What should the watchperson know regarding fire extinguishers?
- A. Only the color of the extinguishers.
 - B. The purchase date of each extinguisher.
 - C. The location and use of extinguishers.
 - D. The brand name of the extinguishers.
53. What should a watchperson provide to 911 if asked about medical needs?
- A. A diagnosis of the person's condition.
 - B. The person's insurance policy information.
 - C. The location of the nearest hospital.
 - D. If anyone needs medical attention/symptoms.
54. Is delaying the 911 call to notify a supervisor acceptable?
- A. Yes, if the supervisor is nearby.
 - B. No, there should be no delays.
 - C. Yes, if the fire appears minor.
 - D. Only if using a wireless phone.
55. Why is providing the phone number you are calling from important to 911?
- A. In case the call gets disconnected.
 - B. For billing the call charges correctly.
 - C. To verify the watchperson's identity.
 - D. So operator can call back if needed.

Answers (51-55):

51:D

52:C

53:D

54:B

55:A

3. General Knowledge and Precautions (70 Questions).

3.1. Fire Safety (42 Questions).

56. Where is smoking prohibited on construction sites?
- A. Only inside temporary office trailers.
 - B. Allowed only in designated outdoor areas.
 - C. Strictly prohibited on all construction sites.
 - D. Permitted during worker break times only.
57. Does the smoking ban include areas within the site fence?
- A. No, only applies inside building structures.
 - B. Yes, but only during work hours.
 - C. Yes, including trailers and outdoor areas.
 - D. No, if 'No Smoking' signs missing.
58. What types of smoking materials are prohibited?
- A. Lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette, others.
 - B. Only pipes and electronic cigarettes banned.
 - C. Only cigarettes and cigars prohibited now.
 - D. Any tobacco product being consumed currently.
59. Where must durable "No Smoking" signs be posted?
- A. Only at the main vehicle entrance.
 - B. Inside restrooms and break areas mainly.
 - C. Approved, easily seen, understood locations.
 - D. Near flammable material storage locations only.
60. Which specific locations require "No Smoking" signs?
- A. Only on upper floors near stairwells.
 - B. Near the construction site time clock.
 - C. Attached to all fire safety equipment.
 - D. Gate openings, each floor, congregation areas.

Answers (56-60):

61. At what height does a new building construction typically require a standpipe system?
- A. Height of 75 feet or greater.
 - B. Height of 50 feet or greater.
 - C. Height of 25 feet or greater.
 - D. Height of 100 feet or greater.
62. What is the primary purpose of a standpipe system?
- A. Help firefighters deploy attack hose lines.
 - B. Provide drinking water for workers daily.
 - C. Supply water for dust control measures.
 - D. Test the building's plumbing integrity level.
63. How is water typically supplied to a standpipe system?
- A. Only through rooftop water storage tanks.
 - B. Directly from the municipal water main.
 - C. Automatic supply or manually via FDNY connection.
 - D. Using portable water pump systems only.
64. What condition must standpipe systems be kept in?
- A. Drained completely when not actively used.
 - B. Pressurized only during scheduled fire drills.
 - C. In "ready" mode for FDNY use.
 - D. Inspected weekly by the site plumber.
65. How must FDNY connections be maintained?
- A. Free from obstruction and clearly marked.
 - B. Painted bright yellow for high visibility.
 - C. Covered securely to prevent tampering attempts.
 - D. Tested daily by the watchperson personnel.
66. What type of illumination is required for the FDNY connection sign at night?
- A. A standard bright white floodlight nearby.
 - B. Illuminated by a dedicated red light.
 - C. A flashing yellow warning beacon light.
 - D. Reflective tape applied to the sign.

Answers (61-66):

67. What fills a dry standpipe system during new construction?
- A. It is filled with non-potable water.
 - B. Filled with pressurized inert nitrogen gas.
 - C. Remains empty until FDNY charges fully.
 - D. Filled with pressurized ambient air always.
68. When is water available in a dry standpipe system?
- A. Water is available at all times.
 - B. Only when FDNY charges the connection.
 - C. After the building sprinkler activates fully.
 - D. During weekly system pressure test cycle.
69. What is the purpose of the air pressurized alarm system on a dry standpipe?
- A. To detect unauthorized water usage attempts.
 - B. To signal low ambient air temperature.
 - C. Ensure system has no leaks/meets pressure.
 - D. To monitor the compressor's runtime hours.
70. What should the watchperson know about the standpipe alarm?
- A. How to disable the alarm system.
 - B. The manufacturer's technical support number.
 - C. The cost of replacing alarm components.
 - D. The location and perform visual inspection.

Answers (67-70):

71. What should the watchperson verify regarding the alarm system's power?
- A. It is connected to active power.
 - B. It runs on backup battery power.
 - C. Power can be shut off easily.
 - D. It uses a solar power source.
72. What must the watchperson do if the standpipe alarm sounds?
- A. Attempt to reset the alarm panel.
 - B. Contact CSFSM/superintendent to investigate.
 - C. Immediately contact the alarm monitoring company.
 - D. Record the event in the logbook.
73. Who must be notified if the standpipe system is found impaired?
- A. The building owner must be notified.
 - B. The insurance company must be notified.
 - C. The local utility company notified soon.
 - D. The FDNY must be notified promptly.
74. What ensures the standpipe alarm system functions continuously?
- A. Regular manual checks by watchperson daily.
 - B. Connection to the site's generator unit.
 - C. Daily testing of the alarm sounder unit.
 - D. A dedicated, active power supply always.
75. What might the FDNY require at a construction site for first responders?
- A. A First Responder Box provided readily.
 - B. A dedicated first aid station area.
 - C. Detailed blueprints posted near entrance clearly.
 - D. A designated emergency assembly point established.
76. What should a First Responder Box typically contain?
- A. Spare personal protective equipment supplies.
 - B. Communication radios for site personnel use.
 - C. Extra batteries for flashlights always needed.
 - D. Building access keys and pre-fire plan.
77. Where should the First Responder Box be located?
- A. Inside the main construction site trailer.
 - B. Near the primary fire extinguisher station point.
 - C. In an approved, accessible location always.
 - D. Mounted high on an exterior wall.

78. What must the watchperson ensure about the First Responder Box area?

- A. The area is well-lit at night.
- B. Protected from rain and direct sunlight.
- C. Clearly marked with reflective safety tape.
- D. Located on solid surface, clean surroundings.

79. If the First Responder Box is locked, who must be able to open it?

- A. Only the site safety manager personnel.
- B. Any worker holding a valid C of F.
- C. Authorized personnel, like first responders.
- D. The senior construction project manager onsite.

Answers (71-80):

80. How must hazardous materials be stored on site?
- A. Stored openly for easy access daily.
 - B. Kept inside occupied construction trailers safely.
 - C. Properly stored in safe, locked locations.
 - D. Placed near the site perimeter fence.
81. What examples of hazardous materials might be found on construction sites?
- A. Gas cylinders, flammable liquids, powder tools.
 - B. Lumber stacks and drywall sheets mainly.
 - C. Scaffolding components and temporary fencing materials.
 - D. Concrete mixing equipment and supplies used.
82. What are compressed flammable gases like propane commonly used for?
- A. Operating heavy construction machinery usually.
 - B. Inflating tires on site vehicles regularly.
 - C. Fuel gases in curing or hot work.
 - D. Testing newly installed gas piping systems.
83. What hazard does flammable gas vapor present?
- A. It can displace oxygen causing asphyxiation.
 - B. It corrodes metal surfaces upon contact.
 - C. It produces toxic fumes when heated.
 - D. It is combustible and can ignite explosively.
84. Is oxygen a flammable gas itself?
- A. Yes, oxygen is highly flammable always.
 - B. No, but it supports burning actively.
 - C. Only flammable when mixed with acetylene.
 - D. It becomes flammable under high pressure.
85. How must compressed gas cylinders be stored?
- A. Stored horizontally on sturdy wooden racks.
 - B. Kept inside heated storage sheds always.
 - C. Stored upright in approved storage locations.
 - D. Grouped together regardless of gas type.
86. Where must propane cylinders be stored specifically?
- A. In well-ventilated outdoor locked enclosure.
 - B. Inside a locked building basement area.
 - C. Near designated smoking areas for convenience.
 - D. Stacked neatly beside oxygen cylinder storage.

87. What distinguishes flammable liquids from combustible liquids?
- A. Combustible liquids are typically water-based always.
 - B. Flammable liquids ignite easily at normal temps.
 - C. Flammable liquids produce much less smoke.
 - D. Combustible liquids cannot be extinguished easily.
88. What safety precaution applies to storing flammable/combustible liquids?
- A. Store near heat sources for warmth.
 - B. Leave containers partially open for ventilation.
 - C. Keep away from ignition sources/combustibles.
 - D. Store in unlabeled generic safety cans.
89. What situation involving ammunition storage must be reported?
- A. Powder loads not in locked metal box.
 - B. Ammunition stored in a wooden box.
 - C. Storage box key held by supervisor.
 - D. Box located near fire extinguisher station.

Answers (81-90):

90. How often must garbage be removed from buildings under construction?
- A. Removed from the building weekly basis.
 - B. Removed when containers become completely full.
 - C. Removed at the end of project.
 - D. Removed from building at least once daily.
91. How must waste susceptible to spontaneous ignition (e.g., oily rags) be stored?
- A. Stored in an approved disposal container.
 - B. Stored in open plastic trash barrels.
 - C. Mixed with general construction debris waste.
 - D. Kept wet to prevent ignition possibility.
92. What type of container is specified for oily rags?
- A. A standard cardboard disposal box sealed.
 - B. A designated plastic bin with lid.
 - C. A heavy-duty canvas collection bag used.
 - D. A fire-resistant covered container always.
93. What is the risk associated with improper oily rag storage?
- A. They can attract unwanted pests quickly.
 - B. They release unpleasant odors when stored.
 - C. They are susceptible to spontaneous ignition.
 - D. They can stain concrete floor surfaces.
94. For what purpose MAY portable fueled space heaters be used on site?
- A. Providing general human comfort heating always.
 - B. Construction-related curing and drying only.
 - C. Thawing frozen ground for excavation work.
 - D. Heating temporary worker break areas setup.
95. Who must supervise portable fueled heaters used overnight?
- A. The S-60 watchperson on duty then.
 - B. The general contractor's site superintendent always.
 - C. An S-92 Certificate of Fitness holder.
 - D. A licensed professional mechanical engineer present.
96. Construction/demolition sites of what height require an elevator/hoist in ready mode?
- A. Sites 25 feet and higher always.
 - B. Sites 75 feet and higher must.
 - C. Sites 50 feet and higher require.
 - D. Sites 100 feet and higher need.

97. What information should the watchperson have regarding the construction elevator?
- A. The elevator's maximum weight capacity limit.
 - B. The maintenance schedule for the elevator.
 - C. 24-hour contact number of responsible persons.
 - D. The specific brand and model installed.
98. What should the watchperson ensure regarding ground level entries and exits?
- A. They are kept wide open always.
 - B. They have bright warning signs posted.
 - C. They are properly secured always.
 - D. They are monitored by video camera.
99. What risk does securing ground level openings help reduce?
- A. Reduces entry by unauthorized persons/arson risk.
 - B. Reduces noise complaints from nearby neighbors.
 - C. Lowers the site's overall insurance premiums.
 - D. Prevents stray animals from entering site.
100. What activity is recommended when construction operations are not in progress?
- A. Conducting routine equipment maintenance checks only.
 - B. Reviewing safety procedures documentation provided thoroughly.
 - C. Periodically patrolling the ground level site.
 - D. Organizing tools and construction materials neatly.

Answers (91-100):

101. What is the purpose of patrolling the site periodically?
- A. Ensure no suspicious activity occurring.
 - B. To check for any weather damage.
 - C. To test the site communication systems.
 - D. To monitor air quality levels present.
102. Securing openings primarily helps prevent what types of fire incidents?
- A. Fires caused by electrical system malfunctions.
 - B. Fires resulting from hot work operations.
 - C. Fires involving hazardous material spills mostly.
 - D. Arson or accidental fires occurring.
103. Who poses a potential risk if openings are not secured?
- A. Unauthorized persons seeking entry access.
 - B. Authorized workers entering after hours daily.
 - C. Scheduled delivery personnel arriving early unexpectedly.
 - D. Building inspectors performing surprise site visits.
104. When is securing openings particularly important?
- A. During active daytime construction shifts mainly.
 - B. Only during weekends and scheduled holidays.
 - C. When operations are not in progress.
 - D. When hazardous materials are stored nearby.
105. What level of the construction site requires particular attention for securing openings?
- A. The uppermost floor currently under construction.
 - B. Basement or below-grade level areas primarily.
 - C. The ground level access points always.
 - D. Any floor with temporary window coverings.
106. What does the Building Code require regarding lighting on site?
- A. Adequate lighting (daylight or electric).
 - B. Only emergency exit lighting mandated always.
 - C. High-intensity security lighting around perimeter mainly.
 - D. Battery-powered lanterns at each workstation provided.
107. What is the purpose of adequate site lighting?
- A. To enhance the site's aesthetic appearance.
 - B. Provide safe environment for employees/responders.
 - C. To deter birds from nesting nearby.
 - D. To allow for 24-hour construction work.

108. Who benefits from adequate site lighting for safety?
- A. Only the nighttime security watchperson personnel.
 - B. Visitors and potential site inspectors primarily.
 - C. Employees and first responders both benefit.
 - D. The construction project management team mainly.
109. What types of lighting fulfill the requirement?
- A. Only natural daylight during daytime hours.
 - B. Daylight or electric light sources qualify.
 - C. Only permanently installed electric lighting fixtures.
 - D. Portable generator-powered lighting towers primarily used.
110. Adequate lighting contributes to which aspect of the site?
- A. Improved site communication system effectiveness always.
 - B. Faster completion of construction project schedule.
 - C. A safe and secure working environment.
 - D. Reduced energy consumption costs for site.

Answers (101-110):

111. Insufficient lighting can increase the risk of what?
- A. Accidents and security breaches occurring there.
 - B. Damage to stored construction materials nearby.
 - C. Violations related to noise ordinances often.
 - D. Problems with site drainage systems failing.
112. Does the lighting requirement apply only during working hours?
- A. Yes, only when workers are present.
 - B. Only applies during nighttime security shifts.
 - C. Requirement varies based on construction phase.
 - D. No, implies adequacy for safety/security always.
113. Who might need adequate lighting when responding to an emergency?
- A. Only the site's designated safety officer.
 - B. The building owner or their representative.
 - C. First responders arriving on the scene.
 - D. News media personnel covering the incident.
114. What does the FDNY recommend regarding incident documentation?
- A. Only reporting major incidents verbally always.
 - B. Maintaining a separate log for security.
 - C. Submitting typed reports weekly to supervisor.
 - D. Watchperson document incidents and conditions noticed.
115. What type of information should be recorded in the watchperson's log?
- A. Only the start and end time.
 - B. Weather conditions during the entire shift.
 - C. Any incidents and conditions noticed.
 - D. Names of all workers entering site.
116. According to the sample form, how often should inspections be made?
- A. Hourly inspections are required always recorded.
 - B. Inspections should be made twice daily.
 - C. Inspections required every four hours shift.
 - D. Inspections only needed at shift start/end.
117. How should satisfactory items be recorded on the sample log form?
- A. Leave the corresponding section completely blank.
 - B. Write "Yes" for items found satisfactory.
 - C. Write "Pass" in the appropriate space.
 - D. Write "OK" or place checkmark symbol.

118. What should be done if an item is found unsatisfactory during inspection?
- A. Explain/describe in comments, notify responsible person.
 - B. Attempt to correct the item immediately.
 - C. Wait until the end of shift report.
 - D. Ignore minor unsatisfactory conditions found often.
119. Who should be notified about unsatisfactory items found?
- A. Only the next incoming watchperson shift.
 - B. The building owner's main office staff.
 - C. The local fire department non-emergency line.
 - D. The responsible person (e.g., supervisor).
120. What specific information should the log record about the watchperson?
- A. Only the watchperson's last name listed.
 - B. The watchperson's home phone number provided.
 - C. Watchperson's years of security experience noted.
 - D. Watchperson's name and C of F number.

Answers (111-120):

121. What information regarding the shift should be logged?
- A. Only the date of the shift.
 - B. The total duration of the shift.
 - C. Shift start time and end time.
 - D. The specific day of the week.
122. What check is listed regarding fire extinguishers on the sample log?
- A. Is any fire extinguisher accessible always?
 - B. If extinguishers have been recently painted.
 - C. The pressure gauge reading on extinguishers.
 - D. The last annual inspection date listed.
123. What check is listed regarding site openings on the sample log?
- A. If all openings have warning signs.
 - B. The type of locks used currently.
 - C. Is every opening on street level secured?
 - D. The number of openings per floor.
124. What checks are listed regarding FDNY connections on the sample log?
- A. Connection visible, sign correct, light functional.
 - B. If connections need cleaning or maintenance.
 - C. The water pressure reading at connection.
 - D. If caps are present on connections.
125. What check is listed regarding the air pressurized alarm system?
- A. The manufacturer and model number details.
 - B. The date of the last system test.
 - C. System in place, functional, no alarm.
 - D. The location of the main control panel.

Answers (121-125):

4. Fire Extinguishers (35 Questions).

126. What types of materials cause Class A fires?
- A. Ordinary combustibles (wood, paper, cloth).
 - B. Flammable liquids like gasoline or oil.
 - C. Energized electrical wiring and equipment types.
 - D. Combustible metals like magnesium or sodium.
127. How do extinguishers typically put out Class A fires?
- A. By smothering the fire with foam.
 - B. By displacing oxygen with inert gas.
 - C. Interrupting the chemical chain reaction process.
 - D. Heat-absorbing effects or coating effects.
128. What materials cause Class B fires?
- A. Wood, paper, and ordinary trash materials.
 - B. Live electrical circuits and appliances currently.
 - C. Flammable/combustible liquids and gases always.
 - D. Cooking oils and fats in kitchens.
129. What extinguishing effect is most effective for Class B fires?
- A. Blanketing-smothering effect (oxygen exclusion).
 - B. Cooling the fuel below ignition point.
 - C. Coating the burning material surface completely.
 - D. Chemically inhibiting the combustion reaction process.
130. What is characteristic of Class C fires?
- A. Involve ordinary combustible building materials mostly.
 - B. Involve flammable metals burning at high temps.
 - C. Involve energized electrical equipment primarily.
 - D. Involve commercial cooking oils and fats.

Answers (126-130):

131. What type of extinguisher must be used on Class C fires?
- A. Extinguishers that do not conduct electricity.
 - B. Water-based extinguishers are most effective always.
 - C. Foam extinguishers creating a vapor barrier.
 - D. Any extinguisher rated for Class A.
132. What types of extinguishers must NOT be used on electrical fires?
- A. Dry chemical powder type extinguishers used.
 - B. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) gas extinguishers used.
 - C. Foam and water type extinguishers always.
 - D. Halon replacement clean agent extinguishers used.
133. What can be done to safely use Class A or B extinguishers on a Class C fire?
- A. Shut off the electrical equipment first.
 - B. Spray from a much greater distance.
 - C. Apply the agent in short bursts.
 - D. Wear specialized electrically insulated safety gloves.
134. What type of extinguisher can handle Class A, B, and C fires?
- A. A standard water mist fire extinguisher.
 - B. A pressurized water fire extinguisher mainly.
 - C. A multi-purpose dry chemical extinguisher.
 - D. AFFF foam type fire extinguisher typically.
135. What do Class D fires involve?
- A. Ordinary wood and paper product fires.
 - B. Fires involving flammable liquid spillages mostly.
 - C. Combustible metals and metal alloys burning.
 - D. Fires in energized electrical panel boards.
136. What does the acronym P.A.S.S. stand for in fire extinguisher operation?
- A. Pull, Aim, Squeeze, Sweep side-to-side.
 - B. Point, Activate, Spray, Secure the area.
 - C. Prepare, Approach, Suppress, Standby for reignition.
 - D. Pinpoint, Alert, Smother, Slowly back away.
137. When using an extinguisher, where should you aim the nozzle?
- A. Aim directly at the top flames.
 - B. Aim above the fire toward ceiling.
 - C. Aim towards the center of fire.
 - D. Aim at the base of fire.

138. What action corresponds to the 'S'queeze step in P.A.S.S.?
- A. Squeezing the container to pressurize unit.
 - B. Squeezing past onlookers to reach fire.
 - C. Squeezing the handles together releasing agent.
 - D. Squeezing safety pin to remove faster.
139. What action corresponds to the 'S'weep step in P.A.S.S.?
- A. Sweeping the extinguisher stream side-to-side.
 - B. Sweeping the floor clear before approaching.
 - C. Sweeping remaining debris after extinguishing fire.
 - D. Sweeping area for additional fire hazards.
140. What is the maximum mounting height for the top of a fire extinguisher?
- A. Must be mounted below 3 feet.
 - B. Should be mounted at eye level.
 - C. Must not be more than 5 ft.
 - D. Can be mounted up to 6 ft.

Answers (131-140):

141. What is the minimum clearance required between the floor and the bottom of an extinguisher?

- A. Not less than 4 inches always.
- B. No minimum clearance is specified generally.
- C. At least 6 inches is required.
- D. Minimum of 12 inches needed always.

142. Is placing a fire extinguisher directly on the floor acceptable?

- A. Yes, if the floor is clean.
- B. No, it is not allowed placement.
- C. Yes, if it is temporary storage.
- D. Only if placed on a pallet.

143. For what type of fires are portable extinguishers intended?

- A. Fires limited in size and spread.
- B. Only for large, rapidly spreading fires.
- C. Fires located in inaccessible confined spaces.
- D. Fires involving hazardous chemical reactions primarily.

144. When should a watchperson NOT attempt to extinguish a fire?

- A. If the fire is small, contained.
- B. If the correct extinguisher type available.
- C. When the fire has spread significantly.
- D. When located near a safe exit.

145. Who should extinguish large or spreading fires?

- A. Any available construction site worker nearby.
- B. The designated site safety manager only.
- C. Building extinguishing systems or trained firefighters.
- D. The S-60 watchperson using multiple extinguishers.

146. How often must portable fire extinguishers be checked via a "quick check"?

- A. Required to be checked monthly always.
- B. Checked on a weekly inspection basis.
- C. Must be checked quarterly each year.
- D. Checked semi-annually (twice per year).

147. Who is responsible for selecting a person to perform the monthly "quick check"?

- A. The FDNY inspection unit assigns personnel.
- B. The fire extinguisher service company technician.
- C. The certified safety professional on staff.
- D. The owner of the business premises.

148. What does the monthly quick check verify regarding the extinguisher's charge?
- A. Checks if the extinguisher is overcharged.
 - B. Verifies the date of last recharge.
 - C. Checks if the fire extinguisher fully charged.
 - D. Confirms the pressure gauge needle present.
149. What does the quick check verify regarding the extinguisher's location?
- A. If it is near a heat source.
 - B. If it is easily visible always.
 - C. If it is in its designated place.
 - D. If location marked with proper signage.
150. What does the quick check look for regarding tampering or actuation?
- A. Checks if it has not been actuated/tampered.
 - B. Checks if the safety pin bent.
 - C. Looks for fingerprints on the handle.
 - D. Verifies the pressure gauge is zeroed.

Answers (141-150):

151. What else does the monthly quick check inspect for?
- A. No obvious physical damage or conditions.
 - B. The color and gloss of paint.
 - C. Correct type of mounting bracket used.
 - D. Presence of the manufacturer's instruction label.
152. What information must be included in the monthly inspection record?
- A. Only the date of the inspection.
 - B. The extinguisher's serial number and model.
 - C. Date of inspection and inspector's name/initials.
 - D. Any corrective actions taken during check.
153. Where must the monthly quick check record be kept?
- A. In a central site safety logbook.
 - B. Affixed to the wall near extinguisher.
 - C. Filed in the main office records.
 - D. On back of PFE tag or approved electronic method.
154. How often must portable fire extinguishers be checked by a certified professional?
- A. Checked professionally every six months period.
 - B. Required every two years for servicing.
 - C. At least annually by W-96 holder.
 - D. Only when extinguisher requires a recharge.
155. What does the W-96 C of F holder do after the annual inspection?
- A. Replaces the Portable Fire Extinguisher (PFE) tag.
 - B. Provides a detailed written inspection report.
 - C. Recharges the extinguisher regardless of pressure.
 - D. Certifies the extinguisher for five years.
156. What must be affixed to all installed portable fire extinguishers?
- A. A brightly colored warning safety label.
 - B. The manufacturer's original warranty information card.
 - C. A sticker indicating the purchase date.
 - D. A PFE tag with important information.
157. What information is typically found on a PFE tag?
- A. Servicing info, dates, company, inspector details.
 - B. Only the extinguisher's weight when full.
 - C. Instructions for disposal of expired units.
 - D. The fire rating classification (e.g., 3A40BC).

158. What feature helps identify a real, non-counterfeit PFE tag?
- A. The tag is made of plastic.
 - B. The tag information is handwritten clearly.
 - C. A high quality silver security hologram.
 - D. It has FDNY logo printed prominently.
159. What should you do if you suspect a PFE tag is counterfeit?
- A. Remove the tag from the extinguisher.
 - B. Report it to the building management.
 - C. Compare it with tags on nearby units.
 - D. Contact FDNY immediately via email specified.
160. What information can be accessed by scanning the QR code on the new PFE tags?
- A. Detailed instructions on extinguisher usage techniques.
 - B. The extinguisher's manufacturing date and location.
 - C. Link to fire safety training videos.
 - D. FDNY approved PFE service company list.

Answers (151-160):

5. Lithium-Ion Battery Safety (20 Questions).

161. Where are lithium-ion batteries commonly found?
- A. Electric bikes, scooters, laptops, phones, devices.
 - B. Only in industrial power tool equipment.
 - C. Primarily in automotive starting battery systems.
 - D. Exclusively within medical life-support equipment types.
162. What dangers have lithium-ion battery fires caused?
- A. Only minor property damage incidents reported.
 - B. Deaths, serious injuries, and devastating damage.
 - C. Mainly temporary power outages in buildings.
 - D. Increased insurance premiums for property owners.
163. What action should be taken immediately if a battery shows signs of damage or overheating?
- A. Attempt to cool the battery quickly.
 - B. Place the battery in metal container.
 - C. Stop using/charging and call 911.
 - D. Continue charging but monitor it closely.
164. What signs indicate a potentially dangerous battery issue?
- A. Overheating, color/shape change, odd noise/smell.
 - B. Battery charges faster than usual normally.
 - C. The battery holds its charge longer.
 - D. Device operating slightly slower than expected.
165. What certification should lithium-ion powered devices ideally have?
- A. Certification from the device manufacturer only.
 - B. Approved by the local electrical utility.
 - C. Certified by a Nationally Recognized Lab (NRTL).
 - D. Endorsed by a consumer advocacy group.
166. Whose instructions should be followed for charging and storage?
- A. Follow advice found on internet forums.
 - B. Use generic charging guidelines provided generally.
 - C. Adhere to the store retailer's recommendations.
 - D. Follow the manufacturer's specific instructions always.
167. Where should batteries and devices be kept regarding temperature?
- A. Stored in a cool, refrigerated environment.
 - B. Allowed to reach high ambient temperatures.
 - C. Kept at normal room temperature ideally.

- D. Kept outdoors regardless of the weather.
168. Where should batteries NOT be stored or charged?
- A. Near heat sources or flammable items.
 - B. On a designated fire-resistant charging shelf.
 - C. Away from anything flammable materials nearby.
 - D. In a well-ventilated, unoccupied storage room.
169. How should lithium-ion batteries be disposed of?
- A. Placed in regular household trash bins.
 - B. Put into the municipal recycling bin.
 - C. Disposed of with construction site debris.
 - D. Brought to a NYC Battery Recycling Center.
170. Is it legal to put lithium-ion batteries in the trash or recycling bin in NYC?
- A. Yes, it is perfectly legal always.
 - B. No, it is illegal to do.
 - C. Only if battery is fully discharged.
 - D. Legal for small device batteries only.

Answers (161-170):

171. What types of batteries or chargers should be avoided?
- A. Only chargers older than five years.
 - B. Chargers with cords longer than necessary.
 - C. Aftermarket or non-OEM compatible units.
 - D. Batteries purchased from online retailers usually.
172. Where should devices NOT be charged?
- A. Under pillow, on bed, near couch.
 - B. Plugged directly into a sturdy wall outlet.
 - C. On a clear, non-combustible desk surface.
 - D. In a room with smoke detector.
173. Should e-bikes or e-scooters be left unattended while charging?
- A. Yes, modern chargers have safety shutoffs.
 - B. Only if charging during daylight hours.
 - C. No, they should not be unattended.
 - D. Permissible if charging rate is low.
174. What should never be blocked by charging devices like e-bikes?
- A. Access to storage closets or cabinets.
 - B. Primary way in or out (egress).
 - C. Windows providing natural light sources always.
 - D. Views of security monitoring camera systems.
175. In case of a lithium-ion battery fire, what is the immediate recommended action?
- A. Attempt to extinguish using nearby water.
 - B. Use a Class ABC fire extinguisher.
 - C. Leave, close the door, call 911 safely.
 - D. Smother the fire with heavy blanket.
176. Are standard fire extinguishers effective on lithium-ion battery fires?
- A. Yes, Class ABC extinguishers work well.
 - B. Only large water extinguishers are effective.
 - C. Class D extinguishers designed for metals.
 - D. No, fire extinguishers do not work.
177. What dangerous behavior can lithium-ion batteries exhibit after a fire seems extinguished?
- A. Unexpected reignition minutes, hours, days later.
 - B. They can leak corrosive electrolyte fluid.
 - C. They may emit loud popping noises.
 - D. They can attract other metallic objects.

178. What state can lithium-ion batteries enter, leading to fire or explosion?
- A. A deep discharge hibernation state mode.
 - B. A state of reversed electrical polarity.
 - C. An uncontrollable, self-heating (thermal runaway) state.
 - D. A permanent maximum overcharged capacity state.
179. Why might a battery reignite even with no visible fire?
- A. Static electricity discharge ignites residual vapors.
 - B. Exposure to air causes chemical reaction.
 - C. They continue generating heat internally potentially.
 - D. Vibrations can cause internal short circuits.
180. What safety system interaction is crucial between charger and battery?
- A. Charger interplays with Battery Management System (BMS).
 - B. The color coding compatibility system always.
 - C. The physical connector shape and size match.
 - D. Wireless charging frequency alignment protocols used.

Answers (171-180):

PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions



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