

FDNY COF – FUEL-OIL PIPING AND STORAGE SYSTEM (P-98) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What action must be taken in regards to fuel oil system installations?**
 - A. They can be installed without any inspections
 - B. They should be inspected and approved by an authorized inspector
 - C. They need to be tested only after installation
 - D. They must follow no specific protocol
- 2. What is the maximum allowable size for a residential fuel-oil storage tank?**
 - A. 500 gallons
 - B. 750 gallons
 - C. 1,100 gallons
 - D. 1,500 gallons
- 3. How should joints in fuel-oil piping be sealed?**
 - A. Using screws and bolts
 - B. Using appropriate thread sealants or gaskets
 - C. Using welding techniques
 - D. Using adhesive solutions
- 4. The intent of signage regarding hazardous materials is to indicate the type and degree of what?**
 - A. Risk
 - B. Hazard
 - C. Safety
 - D. Storage
- 5. What must be ensured absolutely before opening the gas container valve?**
 - A. The tank is full
 - B. The regulator is securely attached
 - C. The system is empty
 - D. The pressure is low

- 6. How far from the building should fuel-oil storage tanks typically be located?**
- A. At least 3 feet
 - B. At least 5 feet or as per local codes
 - C. At least 10 feet
 - D. At least 15 feet
- 7. Incompatible materials in storage should be isolated by a partition that is at least how many inches above the stored materials?**
- A. 12 inches
 - B. 16 inches
 - C. 18 inches
 - D. 24 inches
- 8. What is a fuel oil transfer pump's primary function?**
- A. To ignite fuel oil
 - B. To filter impurities
 - C. To move fuel oil from tank to system
 - D. To measure fuel oil levels
- 9. What is the minimum thickness of steel required for gas cabinets?**
- A. 0.050 inch
 - B. 0.075 inch
 - C. 0.097 inch
 - D. 0.120 inch
- 10. Which accessory is commonly included in fuel-oil systems to improve safety?**
- A. Emergency shut-off switch
 - B. Fuel pressure gauge
 - C. Corrosion detector
 - D. Temperature monitor

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What action must be taken in regards to fuel oil system installations?

- A. They can be installed without any inspections
- B. They should be inspected and approved by an authorized inspector**
- C. They need to be tested only after installation
- D. They must follow no specific protocol

In fuel oil system installations, it is crucial to have inspections conducted by an authorized inspector to ensure compliance with safety regulations and industry standards. These inspections serve to verify that the installation adheres to all applicable codes and regulations, which help prevent potential hazards such as leaks or system failures. Furthermore, the authorization of the inspector ensures that they possess the necessary expertise and knowledge to conduct a thorough evaluation of the installation. By having an authorized inspector review the system, any deficiencies or issues can be identified and addressed before the system becomes operational. This proactive approach is vital in maintaining safety and reliability in fuel oil systems, as it helps to ensure that installations are carried out correctly and meet all required standards. Other options suggest either a lack of inspections or inadequate testing, which would not uphold the necessary safety and compliance measures essential in fuel oil system installations. It is imperative for installations to follow a well-defined inspection process to guarantee their integrity and operational safety.

2. What is the maximum allowable size for a residential fuel-oil storage tank?

- A. 500 gallons
- B. 750 gallons
- C. 1,100 gallons**
- D. 1,500 gallons

In residential settings, the maximum allowable size for a fuel-oil storage tank is indeed 1,100 gallons. This limit is established to ensure safety and environmental protection in residential areas. Tanks larger than this capacity may pose an increased risk of spills, leaks, and other hazardous events, which could have severe implications for both public health and the environment. Regulations typically dictate that tanks for residential heating purposes remain within this size limitation to minimize potential liability and risk. The specific capacity is also based on considerations such as the average heating needs of residential homes and the feasibility of tank maintenance and monitoring. Therefore, 1,100 gallons is a standard size that balances the need for adequate fuel storage while adhering to safety regulations. This level has been widely accepted as an industry standard for residential fuel-oil systems.

3. How should joints in fuel-oil piping be sealed?

- A. Using screws and bolts
- B. Using appropriate thread sealants or gaskets**
- C. Using welding techniques
- D. Using adhesive solutions

Sealing joints in fuel-oil piping is critical to prevent leaks and ensure the safe operation of the system. The correct approach involves using appropriate thread sealants or gaskets. These materials are specifically designed to create a tight seal that prevents fluid leaks while accommodating any thermal expansion or contraction of the piping materials. Thread sealants can fill any gaps in the threaded connections, while gaskets can provide a compressible seal between two flat surfaces, enhancing the overall integrity and reliability of the joint. Using screws and bolts, while applicable in some mechanical assemblies, does not necessarily provide the necessary sealing function needed in fuel piping systems. Welding techniques can create strong and permanent connections; however, they require skilled labor and may not allow for future disassembly, which can be necessary during maintenance or repairs. Adhesive solutions are generally not suitable for fuel-oil applications due to potential chemical incompatibility and the need for high resistance to pressure and temperature fluctuations. Thus, utilizing appropriate thread sealants or gaskets is the most effective and reliable method for sealing joints in fuel-oil piping systems.

4. The intent of signage regarding hazardous materials is to indicate the type and degree of what?

- A. Risk
- B. Hazard**
- C. Safety
- D. Storage

The intent of signage regarding hazardous materials is primarily to indicate the type and degree of hazard. This is crucial in ensuring that anyone who encounters these materials is aware of the risks associated with them, which could include chemical burns, toxicity, flammability, or other dangerous properties. Hazard signs are designed to communicate specific information clearly and quickly. They often use standardized symbols and colors to convey the level of risk and the nature of the material. For instance, a bright color often signifies a higher degree of danger, while a specific symbol communicates the type of hazard present, such as corrosive materials or flammable substances. Understanding the hazard is essential for anyone working with or around hazardous materials, as it guides their response and informs necessary safety precautions. For example, knowing that a chemical is flammable can dictate the types of fire extinguishing equipment to have onsite and the protocols to follow in the event of a spill or exposure. In this context, signage plays a vital role in integrating safety into operations involving hazardous materials.

5. What must be ensured absolutely before opening the gas container valve?

- A. The tank is full
- B. The regulator is securely attached**
- C. The system is empty
- D. The pressure is low

Before opening the gas container valve, it is crucial to ensure that the regulator is securely attached. The regulator plays a vital role in controlling the flow and pressure of the gas being delivered from the container to the system. A properly secured regulator prevents leaks and ensures safe operation by maintaining the appropriate pressure levels required for the specific application. If the regulator is not secured, there is a risk of a hazardous situation, including gas leaks or uncontrolled pressure release, which can lead to accidents or explosions. While it may be important to check factors like whether the tank is full, the status of the system being empty, or the pressure levels, the primary concern before opening the gas container valve is ensuring that the regulator is correctly and securely attached. This step is fundamental to ensuring safety and operational integrity in the system.

6. How far from the building should fuel-oil storage tanks typically be located?

- A. At least 3 feet
- B. At least 5 feet or as per local codes**
- C. At least 10 feet
- D. At least 15 feet

Fuel-oil storage tanks should typically be located at least 5 feet from a building, or as specified by local codes. This distance is crucial for safety reasons, as it helps to mitigate the risk of fire and ensures that there is adequate space for maintenance and potential emergency response. Adhering to the 5 feet guideline or local codes allows for considerations of potential leaks, spills, or any ensuing fire risks. It is important to follow these regulations to ensure the safety of the structure and surrounding areas, as well as compliance with the municipal or state fire codes which can vary in their specific stipulations. In some instances, local codes may require greater distances based on building type, occupancy, or the particular characteristics of the fuel being stored. This adaptability underscores the necessity of consulting local regulations that apply to each installation, hence reinforcing the importance of either adhering to the minimum 5 feet distance or aligning with the specified codes.

7. Incompatible materials in storage should be isolated by a partition that is at least how many inches above the stored materials?

- A. 12 inches
- B. 16 inches
- C. 18 inches**
- D. 24 inches

When storing incompatible materials, it is crucial to prevent any potential chemical reactions or leaks that could occur if these materials come into contact with one another. The requirement for a partition that is at least 18 inches above the stored materials is based on safety regulations to ensure a sufficient vertical separation. This height serves as a buffer zone, minimizing the risk of interactions that could lead to hazards such as fires, explosions, or toxic emissions. Using a partition of this height allows for adequate space to contain vapors or spills, providing a safer environment for handling and storing various fuel oils and chemicals. It ensures compliance with safety codes and standards, which are designed to protect both personnel and property from the dangers presented by incompatible substances.

8. What is a fuel oil transfer pump's primary function?

- A. To ignite fuel oil
- B. To filter impurities
- C. To move fuel oil from tank to system**
- D. To measure fuel oil levels

The primary function of a fuel oil transfer pump is to move fuel oil from one location to another, typically from a storage tank to an operating system or machinery. This action is crucial in ensuring that a consistent and adequate supply of fuel oil is delivered where it is needed, supporting the operation of boiler systems, generators, and other equipment that rely on fuel oil for energy. While filtration of impurities and measurement of fuel oil levels are important aspects of maintaining fuel systems, these tasks are not the primary role of the transfer pump itself. Igniting fuel oil is an entirely different process that occurs after the fuel has been transported to the combustion system. Thus, the focus of the fuel oil transfer pump is on the effective movement and transfer of fuel to ensure proper system functionality.

9. What is the minimum thickness of steel required for gas cabinets?

- A. 0.050 inch
- B. 0.075 inch
- C. 0.097 inch**
- D. 0.120 inch

The minimum thickness of steel required for gas cabinets is specified to ensure they can withstand various pressures and potential impacts from the gases they contain. A thickness of 0.097 inch is adequate for providing the structural integrity necessary to meet safety standards for the storage of hazardous materials. This specification is important for maintaining the durability and reliability of the gas cabinet, which is crucial in preventing leaks and ensuring safe handling. Materials with adequate thickness help in mitigating the risk of failure under operational conditions. Adhering to this standard is essential for compliance with safety regulations, ensuring that the cabinet can effectively contain the gases without risk of rupture or deformation under pressure.

10. Which accessory is commonly included in fuel-oil systems to improve safety?

- A. Emergency shut-off switch**
- B. Fuel pressure gauge
- C. Corrosion detector
- D. Temperature monitor

An emergency shut-off switch is a critical accessory in fuel-oil systems designed to enhance safety. This device allows operators to quickly and effectively stop the fuel flow in emergency situations, thereby reducing the risk of fire or explosion that could arise from leaks or system failures. It serves as a vital safety mechanism that can be activated swiftly to prevent potential accidents and ensure the safety of both personnel and property. The inclusion of an emergency shut-off switch is rooted in best practices of safety management, providing an immediate solution to control fuel sources. In fuel oil systems, where flammable materials are handled, such a measure is essential in maintaining regulatory compliance and minimizing hazards. Thus, having this feature significantly contributes to the overall safety profile of the fuel-oil system.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://fdnyp98.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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