

FDNY COF SUPERVISION OF PIPED NON- FLAMMABLE MEDICAL GASES (G-71) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 are permits issued prior to July 1st, 2008 subject to?**
 - A. Compliance with the new fire code
 - B. Exemption from compliance requirements
 - C. Compliance with former fire codes
 - D. Compliance with international standards
- 2. Who is responsible for the installation and maintenance of compressed gases?**
 - A. A person holding a G71 certificate of fitness
 - B. A person holding a G79 certificate of fitness
 - C. A certified technician
 - D. A hazardous materials expert
- 3. Which gases are not considered compressed until a certain pressure is reached?**
 - A. All gases under normal conditions
 - B. Gases without any health or physical hazard properties
 - C. Only high-pressure gases
 - D. Gases that are completely liquid
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a non-flammable medical gas?**
 - A. Oxygen
 - B. Nitrous oxide
 - C. Acetylene
 - D. Medical air
- 5. What is vital for maintaining the safety of a cryogenic container?**
 - A. Regular inspections of the valve system
 - B. Venting, insulation, or refrigeration to maintain pressure
 - C. Using smaller containers for transfer
 - D. Keeping the container at room temperature

- 6. What is the primary purpose of a bulk oxygen storage system?**
- A. To store small quantities of oxygen in portable cylinders.
 - B. To store large quantities of oxygen for hospital use.
 - C. To serve as a backup for portable oxygen devices.
 - D. To maintain room temperature for oxygen supply.
- 7. What characterizes a Level 1 medical piped gas and vacuum system?**
- A. Systems with minimal impact on patient safety
 - B. Systems serving areas with no risk of morbidity or mortality
 - C. Systems serving settings that pose imminent danger to patients
 - D. Systems that only serve administrative areas
- 8. What is the importance of emergency shut-off valves in medical gas systems?**
- A. They help monitor gas levels in cylinders
 - B. They allow for the quick cessation of gas supply in case of a malfunction or emergency
 - C. They regulate the pressure of the gas being delivered
 - D. They increase the supply of gas during high demand
- 9. A vacuum system is particularly important in which setting?**
- A. Residential care homes
 - B. Emergency medical services
 - C. Operating rooms in hospitals
 - D. Administrative offices
- 10. In terms of operational safety, what does MAWP define?**
- A. The lowest pressure at which a gas can be safely delivered
 - B. The maximum allowable pressure in a container for a designated temperature
 - C. The average pressure used during routine operations
 - D. The emergency pressure limits of a system

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are permits issued prior to July 1st, 2008 subject to?

- A. Compliance with the new fire code
- B. Exemption from compliance requirements
- C. Compliance with former fire codes**
- D. Compliance with international standards

Permits issued prior to July 1st, 2008, are subject to compliance with former fire codes. This is because any permits that were obtained prior to that date were governed by the regulations and standards that were in effect at that time. It acknowledges that changes in codes and regulations take effect after a specified date, which means that previous permits retain the requirements outlined in the older code, allowing facilities that had these permits to operate under the regulations that were applicable when they were granted. This ensures a transitional period for facilities and recognizes the established standards that existed prior to any updates to the fire code.

2. Who is responsible for the installation and maintenance of compressed gases?

- A. A person holding a G71 certificate of fitness
- B. A person holding a G79 certificate of fitness**
- C. A certified technician
- D. A hazardous materials expert

The correct answer is that a person holding a G79 certificate of fitness is responsible for the installation and maintenance of compressed gases. The G79 certificate is specifically designed for individuals working with compressed medical gasses, ensuring they have the necessary training and knowledge to understand the complexities and safety protocols involved in handling these gases. This includes installation procedures, safe handling, maintenance of the systems, and compliance with applicable regulations. While individuals with other certifications, such as a G71 certificate of fitness, focus on supervision aspects of piped non-flammable medical gases, they may not have the full responsibility for hands-on installation and maintenance. Similarly, while a certified technician or a hazardous materials expert may have valuable knowledge in their respective fields, the G79 certification is tailored specifically for those directly involved with compressed medical gases. Hence, the responsibilities for installation and maintenance fall under the expertise of someone holding the relevant G79 certification.

3. Which gases are not considered compressed until a certain pressure is reached?

- A. All gases under normal conditions
- B. Gases without any health or physical hazard properties**
- C. Only high-pressure gases
- D. Gases that are completely liquid

The chosen answer accurately reflects the characteristics of gases and their classification regarding compression. Gases without any health or physical hazard properties are generally considered non-hazardous under normal conditions and might not be compressed until a specific pressure threshold is reached. This is particularly relevant in medical settings where the management of gases is critical for patient safety. In contrast, all gases do become compressed at various pressures, but the distinction highlights that certain gases, especially those that are safer and lack hazard properties, can remain in a gaseous state until significant pressure is applied. This distinguishes them from hazardous gases or other types that would have different handling requirements. Other options do not accurately capture the intent of the question. For instance, all gases under normal conditions may experience compression, but this does not specifically relate to their health or hazard properties. Similarly, only high-pressure gases and gases that are completely liquid do not embrace the broader context of non-hazardous gases remaining in a gaseous state until a certain pressure is reached.

4. Which of the following is NOT a non-flammable medical gas?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Nitrous oxide
- C. Acetylene**
- D. Medical air

Acetylene is classified as a flammable gas, which makes it distinct from the other options listed as non-flammable medical gases. Oxygen, while it supports combustion, is not considered flammable on its own but is essential for combustion to occur. Nitrous oxide, used commonly in medical settings, acts as an anesthetic and is also considered non-flammable. Medical air, which is a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen, is used for various therapeutic purposes and is likewise classified as non-flammable. Thus, acetylene stands out as the only gas among the choices that is inherently flammable, confirming it as the correct answer to the question regarding which is NOT a non-flammable medical gas.

5. What is vital for maintaining the safety of a cryogenic container?

- A. Regular inspections of the valve system
- B. Venting, insulation, or refrigeration to maintain pressure**
- C. Using smaller containers for transfer
- D. Keeping the container at room temperature

Maintaining the safety of a cryogenic container is largely dependent on the ability to manage and maintain pressure within the container effectively. Venting, insulation, or refrigeration is essential to prevent pressure buildup resulting from the expansion of gas when cryogenic liquids vaporize. This pressure must be controlled to ensure that the container does not become over-pressurized, which could lead to potentially hazardous situations such as explosions or ruptures. Proper insulation helps to minimize heat transfer to the inside of the container, reducing the likelihood of the cryogenic liquid rapidly changing to gas. Venting allows for any excess pressure to be safely released, which is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the container. Additionally, refrigeration systems are designed to keep the cryogenic materials at their appropriate temperatures, further aiding in pressure control. This multifaceted approach to pressure management is vital for the safe operation of cryogenic containers in various medical and industrial applications.

6. What is the primary purpose of a bulk oxygen storage system?

- A. To store small quantities of oxygen in portable cylinders.
- B. To store large quantities of oxygen for hospital use.**
- C. To serve as a backup for portable oxygen devices.
- D. To maintain room temperature for oxygen supply.

The primary purpose of a bulk oxygen storage system is to store large quantities of oxygen for hospital use. This system is essential in healthcare settings, particularly in hospitals, where there is a continuous and substantial demand for oxygen for patient treatment and medical procedures. Bulk storage allows for efficient management of oxygen supplies, ensuring that a constant and adequate supply is available without the limitations that come with using smaller, portable cylinders. In addition, bulk oxygen systems are typically designed to provide oxygen in a safe and secure manner, with controlled distribution to minimize the risks associated with handling high-pressure gases. This system also helps in optimizing the hospital's oxygen supply chain, as it allows for larger deliveries and reduces the frequency of refills compared to using portable cylinders. While portable oxygen devices and small quantity storage are essential for certain applications, they do not fulfill the broader needs of a healthcare facility in the same way that a bulk oxygen storage system does. Therefore, the emphasis on storing large quantities aligns with the operational requirements of hospitals, making it the correct choice.

7. What characterizes a Level 1 medical piped gas and vacuum system?

- A. Systems with minimal impact on patient safety
- B. Systems serving areas with no risk of morbidity or mortality
- C. Systems serving settings that pose imminent danger to patients**
- D. Systems that only serve administrative areas

A Level 1 medical piped gas and vacuum system is characterized by systems that serve settings posing imminent danger to patients. This classification is critical because it emphasizes the urgency and importance of having reliable medical gas systems in environments where patient safety is of the utmost concern, such as intensive care units, operating rooms, or emergency departments. In these settings, any failure in the medical gas supply could directly lead to severe consequences, including life-threatening situations for patients. Thus, Level 1 systems are designed with greater redundancy, increased monitoring, and stringent maintenance protocols to ensure that the gas supply remains uninterrupted and reliable. The other choices reflect different levels of urgency and impact related to patient safety but do not accurately capture the critical nature of a Level 1 medical piped gas and vacuum system. For example, systems with minimal impact on patient safety or serving areas with no risk of morbidity or mortality would typically fall under lower levels of classification, reflecting a different consideration in terms of system design and oversight. Administrative areas do not represent the critical healthcare environments that Level 1 systems are intended for.

8. What is the importance of emergency shut-off valves in medical gas systems?

- A. They help monitor gas levels in cylinders
- B. They allow for the quick cessation of gas supply in case of a malfunction or emergency**
- C. They regulate the pressure of the gas being delivered
- D. They increase the supply of gas during high demand

The significance of emergency shut-off valves in medical gas systems lies in their critical role in ensuring patient safety and maintaining control over gas supply. In the event of a malfunction, leak, or any emergency situation, these valves provide a means to swiftly and effectively halt the flow of gas. This quick cessation reduces the risk of accidents, potential harm to patients or staff, and helps in managing hazardous situations by preventing further gas escape. Immediate accessibility to shut-off valves is crucial, as medical facilities must be able to respond promptly to emergencies to prevent escalation. By effectively isolating the gas supply, these valves protect personnel and patients from risks associated with uncontrolled gas flow, thus underscoring their essential function in the integrity and safety of medical gas systems.

9. A vacuum system is particularly important in which setting?

- A. Residential care homes
- B. Emergency medical services
- C. Operating rooms in hospitals**
- D. Administrative offices

A vacuum system is particularly crucial in operating rooms in hospitals due to the nature of surgical procedures and the need for maintaining a sterile environment. In these high-stakes settings, a vacuum system is employed to remove blood, fluids, or gases during surgery, ensuring that the surgical team has a clear view and can operate effectively. It also plays a vital role in preventing contamination from excess fluids and maintaining hygiene standards. In operating rooms, the effective functioning of a vacuum system helps to create an environment that supports patient safety and optimal surgical outcomes. Other settings, such as residential care homes, emergency medical services, and administrative offices, typically do not require the specialized capabilities of a vacuum system to the same extent, as the clinical demands in those environments do not involve the same level of invasive procedures or fluid management.

10. In terms of operational safety, what does MAWP define?

- A. The lowest pressure at which a gas can be safely delivered
- B. The maximum allowable pressure in a container for a designated temperature**
- C. The average pressure used during routine operations
- D. The emergency pressure limits of a system

MAWP stands for Maximum Allowable Working Pressure, which refers to the maximum pressure that a vessel or container is permitted to handle continuously under specified conditions, including a designated temperature. Understanding MAWP is crucial for ensuring the safe operation of gas delivery systems, particularly in medical settings where non-flammable medical gases are used. This definition highlights the importance of knowing not just the maximum pressure a system can tolerate, but also the temperature conditions that influence that pressure limit. If a pressure greater than the MAWP is applied to a container, it can lead to potentially catastrophic failures, such as ruptures or explosions, making adherence to MAWP essential for the safety of operations involving medical gases. In contrast, options that suggest alternate meanings don't fully encompass the safety implications associated with MAWP. For instance, minimum pressures or average operational pressures do not reflect the critical safety limits that MAWP defines. Understanding these parameters allows professionals to implement safety measures that protect both equipment and personnel.

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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://fdnycofg71.examzify.com>

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

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