

FDNYC CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS (G60) PRACTICE EXAM (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. How many turns should acetylene valves be opened?**
 - A. One full turn
 - B. One and a half turns
 - C. Two turns
 - D. Three turns
- 2. Who is designated as a Responsible Person in a work environment?**
 - A. An individual with general fire safety training
 - B. A person responsible for equipment operation
 - C. Someone trained in fire safety hazards and mitigation measures
 - D. The supervisor of the workspace
- 3. How long is a city-wide permit valid?**
 - A. Up to 15 days
 - B. Up to 30 days
 - C. Up to 60 days
 - D. Up to 90 days
- 4. At what temperature are soldering and brazing typically performed?**
 - A. 500 degrees Fahrenheit
 - B. 650 degrees Fahrenheit
 - C. 840 degrees Fahrenheit
 - D. 1000 degrees Fahrenheit
- 5. What type of gas scenarios necessitate a Certificate of Fitness holder?**
 - A. Using any gas for cooking
 - B. All torch operations with gas
 - C. Using gas for home heating
 - D. Only in emergencies
- 6. What might happen if testing of fire pumps is neglected?**
 - A. The pump will operate more efficiently
 - B. Potential failures during emergencies
 - C. Reduced maintenance costs
 - D. Improved water quality

- 7. What is a critical action to take after completing torch operations in hot work?**
- A. Notify the site manager
 - B. Remove all equipment immediately
 - C. Conduct a safety inspection
 - D. Store flammable materials
- 8. What fuel gases are most commonly used in blowtorches?**
- A. LPG and hydrogen
 - B. Propane and helium
 - C. LPG (e.g. butane, propane) and natural gas
 - D. Butane and carbon dioxide
- 9. What is an example of a combustible material?**
- A. Metal
 - B. Concrete
 - C. Plastic
 - D. Newspaper
- 10. What is a key safety measure when conducting fire system tests?**
- A. Testing in the presence of fire
 - B. Ensuring personnel are aware of the test
 - C. Disabling all alarms beforehand
 - D. Testing only during business hours

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many turns should acetylene valves be opened?

- A. One full turn
- B. One and a half turns**
- C. Two turns
- D. Three turns

Acetylene valves should be opened one and a half turns to ensure proper operation. This opening allows for sufficient gas flow while still ensuring that the valve can be shut off easily in case of an emergency. The one and a half turns approach balances the need for adequate gas supply with the safety risks associated with acetylene, which is highly flammable. If the valve were opened only one full turn, it might restrict the gas flow and hamper the efficiency of the equipment that is using acetylene. Conversely, opening the valve too much, such as two or more turns, could pose a risk of excessive gas flow, which could lead to dangerous situations, such as creating a potential for gas leaks or combustion hazards. Thus, the one and a half turns is the most appropriate method for ensuring both functionality and safety when working with acetylene valves in any application.

2. Who is designated as a Responsible Person in a work environment?

- A. An individual with general fire safety training
- B. A person responsible for equipment operation
- C. Someone trained in fire safety hazards and mitigation measures**
- D. The supervisor of the workspace

The designation of a Responsible Person in a work environment crucially emphasizes the need for specific knowledge and training in fire safety hazards and mitigation measures. This individual is typically tasked with overseeing safety practices, implementing emergency procedures, and ensuring that proper fire safety protocols are followed. Their training allows them to identify potential fire hazards and take preventive steps, which is essential for maintaining a safe work environment. While having a general understanding of fire safety is beneficial, and equipment operation is important for various roles within the workspace, neither of these roles encompasses the comprehensive responsibilities associated with fire safety management. The supervisor of the workspace plays a significant role in overseeing operations but may not necessarily possess specialized training in fire safety measures, which is critical in situations where quick decisions can have significant safety implications. Therefore, the most appropriate designation for a Responsible Person is one who is explicitly trained in fire safety hazards and mitigation measures.

3. How long is a city-wide permit valid?

- A. Up to 15 days
- B. Up to 30 days**
- C. Up to 60 days
- D. Up to 90 days

A city-wide permit is valid for up to 30 days. This duration allows for flexibility in scheduling and completing the necessary tasks under the permit, while also ensuring that regulations and safety standards are adhered to within a reasonable timeframe. Knowing the validity period is essential for planning and compliance, as it helps permit holders to manage their projects effectively without risking expiration or potential delays. Always reviewing the specifics of permits, including their duration, is crucial for anyone involved in projects that require such documentation.

4. At what temperature are soldering and brazing typically performed?

- A. 500 degrees Fahrenheit
- B. 650 degrees Fahrenheit
- C. 840 degrees Fahrenheit**
- D. 1000 degrees Fahrenheit

Soldering and brazing are processes used to join metals by melting a filler material that flows into the joint between the workpieces. The temperature at which these processes are performed is critical because it influences the properties of the joint created. In soldering, the melting point of the filler material is generally below 840 degrees Fahrenheit, making it effective for joining materials like copper, brass, and certain types of steel, often for electronics and plumbing applications. This lower temperature is useful to avoid damaging the base metals. Brazing, on the other hand, requires higher temperatures, typically above 840 degrees Fahrenheit and can go up to about 1000 degrees Fahrenheit or even higher, depending on the specific filler material used. The temperature mentioned in the correct answer represents the boundary where brazing starts to occur effectively, enabling a stronger joint than soldering due to the additional heat that allows for diffusion of the materials involved. Choosing 840 degrees Fahrenheit is significant because it underscores the transition point between soldering and brazing. It signifies that brazing can successfully occur at this temperature, making it a standard benchmark within the context of this question.

5. What type of gas scenarios necessitate a Certificate of Fitness holder?

- A. Using any gas for cooking
- B. All torch operations with gas**
- C. Using gas for home heating
- D. Only in emergencies

The necessity for a Certificate of Fitness holder particularly arises in scenarios involving torch operations with gas. This requirement is set forth because torch operations can involve the application of an open flame, which poses significant safety risks including the potential for fire, explosion, or exposure to hazardous gases. Individuals who hold a Certificate of Fitness have undergone specific training that equips them with the knowledge and skills to handle hazardous situations related to gas usage, especially in torch applications. They are familiar with safety protocols, emergency procedures, and proper handling techniques for both gases and equipment, which is vital for preventing accidents in operational settings. Other scenarios listed do not necessarily require a Certificate of Fitness holder due to the nature of the gas use involved. Cooking with gas, while it does involve potential hazards, is typically less risky than torch operations when proper residential equipment is used. Similarly, using gas for home heating is managed by appliances designed for safety and doesn't usually require specialized training for operation under normal circumstances. Lastly, operations in emergencies require general response protocols that might not entail a Certificate of Fitness, especially in non-torch applications.

6. What might happen if testing of fire pumps is neglected?

- A. The pump will operate more efficiently
- B. Potential failures during emergencies**
- C. Reduced maintenance costs
- D. Improved water quality

Neglecting the testing of fire pumps can significantly increase the risk of potential failures during emergencies. Fire pumps are critical components of a building's fire protection system, designed to supply water at sufficient pressure for fire suppression purposes. Regular testing ensures that the pump operates correctly and can deliver the required water flow and pressure when needed. If testing is neglected, any underlying issues such as mechanical failures, worn-out parts, or electrical problems may go undetected. In an emergency, when a fire occurs and immediate action is needed, a pump that has not been adequately tested may fail to operate, leading to dire consequences, including inadequate fire suppression and increased risk to life and property. The other outcomes listed do not align with the implications of neglecting fire pump testing. For example, the notion that the pump will operate more efficiently without testing is misleading. Regular checks and maintenance are essential for optimal performance. Similarly, neglecting testing will not lead to reduced maintenance costs; in fact, it might result in more significant expenses down the line due to emergency repairs or system failures. Improved water quality is unrelated to pump testing and maintenance, as the quality of water in the system depends on various factors outside the pump's operation.

7. What is a critical action to take after completing torch operations in hot work?

- A. Notify the site manager
- B. Remove all equipment immediately
- C. Conduct a safety inspection**
- D. Store flammable materials

Conducting a safety inspection after completing torch operations in hot work is essential to ensure that no hazards remain that could lead to fire incidents or other unsafe conditions. This inspection helps to identify any potential smoldering materials, flammable residues that might have accumulated during the operation, or any damage caused by the heat of the torch. By performing this thorough check, it safeguards the work area and the individuals working nearby. A safety inspection is a key component of the hot work safety protocol. It confirms that all appropriate safety measures have been adhered to throughout the work and that the area is safe before allowing normal operations or returning to the space. This proactive approach significantly mitigates the risks of fire or accidents that may arise due to unforeseen circumstances after torch work has been completed. The importance of this step in the overall hot work procedure cannot be overstated, as it reinforces the commitment to workplace safety and the prevention of incidents related to hot work activities.

8. What fuel gases are most commonly used in blowtorches?

- A. LPG and hydrogen
- B. Propane and helium
- C. LPG (e.g. butane, propane) and natural gas
- D. Butane and carbon dioxide

The correct choice identifies LPG, which includes both butane and propane, as well as natural gas, as the most commonly used fuel gases in blowtorches. These gases are favored for their properties that allow for effective and controlled combustion. LPG, particularly propane, is widely accessible and burns cleanly, producing a high-temperature flame ideal for tasks such as welding, brazing, and soldering. Natural gas, consisting primarily of methane, is another common fuel utilized in blowtorches, especially in stationary applications linked to a natural gas supply. The other fuel combinations are less practical for blowtorch applications. For example, while hydrogen can be used in certain specialized applications, it does not have the versatility and availability of LPG or natural gas. Helium, while useful in various high-temperature applications, does not provide the same combustion capabilities required for tasks that blowtorches typically perform. Similarly, carbon dioxide is a gas that is not combustible and therefore cannot be effective as a fuel gas in this context.

9. What is an example of a combustible material?

- A. Metal
- B. Concrete
- C. Plastic
- D. Newspaper

The selection of newspaper as an example of a combustible material is accurate because combustible materials are defined as substances that can ignite and burn when exposed to a sufficient heat source. Newspaper is primarily made of paper, which is derived from wood pulp and has a relatively low ignition temperature, making it easy to catch fire and burn. In contrast, metals and concrete are not considered combustible materials. Metals typically require extremely high temperatures to ignite, and while they can melt, they do not burn in the same way combustible materials do. Concrete, being a composite of cement, sand, and gravel, is generally non-combustible and does not ignite or support combustion under normal circumstances. Plastic, while it can burn and is classified as a flammable material, varies widely in its ignition properties depending on its chemical composition. However, it is not as easily ignited as newspaper, which is specifically designed to be lightweight and absorbent, properties that facilitate combustion. In summary, newspaper is a clear example of a combustible material because it ignites and burns readily, demonstrating the characteristics that define combustibility.

10. What is a key safety measure when conducting fire system tests?

- A. Testing in the presence of fire
- B. Ensuring personnel are aware of the test**
- C. Disabling all alarms beforehand
- D. Testing only during business hours

The rationale behind ensuring personnel are aware of the test is rooted in safety protocols and effective communication during fire system tests. Alerting individuals in the area about ongoing tests helps prevent unnecessary panic or confusion that could arise if alarms are triggered. It also ensures that everyone is informed and can maintain a state of readiness or respond appropriately in case of an actual emergency during the testing period. Effective communication is essential in managing the expectations and reactions of staff and occupants, ultimately contributing to a safer environment. While other options might seem relevant, they either compromise safety or fail to maximize preparedness. For instance, testing in the presence of fire poses an obvious safety hazard. Disabling all alarms can lead to a dangerous situation should an actual fire occur during the test, as it would prevent any alerts from being issued. Conducting tests only during business hours could restrict operational flexibility and lessen the frequency of essential checks.

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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:

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

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