FDNY COF – TORCH OPERATIONS (G-60) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://fdnycofg60.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What does "SCF" stand for in the context of fire safety operations?

A. Standard Cubic Feet

B. Standard Carbon Factor

C. Systematic Compressed Fluid

D. Safe Compressed Fire

2. What does the term "flashback" refer to in torch operations?

A. Excessive flame height

B. When the flame travels back into the torch or hoses

C. A malfunction in the torch handle

D. A sudden burst of gas

3. What material is the oxygen cylinder typically made of?

A. Aluminum

B. Plastic

C. Steel

D. Fiberglass

4. What is the maximum capacity of a single CNG container?

A. 100 SCF

B. 200 SCF

C. 381 SCF

D. 500 SCF

5. Which fire alarm pull station requires simply pulling a lever or breaking glass to activate?

A. Single Action fire alarm pull station

B. Double Action fire alarm pull station

C. Manual fire alarm system

D. Automated fire alarm system

6. What should not be worn by hot works operators during operations?

A. Heavy-duty boots

B. Flame-resistant gear

C. Clothing with pockets or cuffs

D. Protective goggles

SAMPLE

7. What is a backfire in torch operations?

A. A sudden flame out

B. A pop sound when the flame goes out

C. A low sound produced during combustion

D. A steady burning flame

8. What type of roofing system is adhered by heating with a torch?

A. Bituminous roofing systems

B. Metal roofing systems

C. Rubber roofing systems

D. Shingle roofing systems

9. How can one ensure their torch is leak-free?

A. By checking hose connections visually

B. Using a commercial leak detection solution

C. Relying on smell to detect leaks

D. Wiping hoses with a cloth

10. How long is the validity period for a site-specific permit to store flammable gases?

A. 15 days

B. 30 days

C. 60 days

D. 90 days

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What does "SCF" stand for in the context of fire safety operations?

A. Standard Cubic Feet

B. Standard Carbon Factor

C. Systematic Compressed Fluid

D. Safe Compressed Fire

In the context of fire safety operations, "SCF" stands for "Standard Cubic Feet." This term is crucial for understanding gas flow and combustion processes, as it refers to the standard measurement of gas volume under specific conditions (temperature and pressure). In fire safety, particularly during torch operations or when dealing with fuel gases, measuring gas in standard cubic feet is important for assessing ignition potential and managing fuel supply effectively. Utilizing this measurement helps professionals in the field accurately calculate the amount of gas being used in operations, ensuring that they can operate within safe limits and reduce the likelihood of hazardous situations. Accurate knowledge of gas volumes allows for proper planning and execution of operations involving the use of flame-based tools and equipment.

2. What does the term "flashback" refer to in torch operations?

A. Excessive flame height

B. When the flame travels back into the torch or hoses

C. A malfunction in the torch handle

D. A sudden burst of gas

The term "flashback" in torch operations specifically refers to the phenomenon where the flame travels back into the torch or hoses. This can occur when there is an imbalance in the fuel and oxygen mixture, or if there is a blockage or restriction in the torch or hoses. Flashback can be dangerous as it may lead to the ignition of gases within the equipment, posing a risk of injury or equipment damage. Recognizing the signs of flashback and knowing how to prevent it is essential for safe torch operation, making it crucial for operators to be aware of this term and its implications for their work.

3. What material is the oxygen cylinder typically made of?

A. Aluminum

B. Plastic

C. Steel

D. Fiberglass

The oxygen cylinder used in torch operations is typically made of steel. Steel cylinders are chosen for their strength, durability, and ability to withstand high pressures, which is critical for safely storing and transporting gases. The pressure inside these cylinders can be extremely high, and steel provides the necessary structural integrity to contain the gas without risk of rupture or failure. While aluminum is lighter and sometimes used for specific applications, steel is preferred for its robustness in high-pressure environments. Plastic is not suitable for high-pressure gas storage due to its inability to handle significant stress, and fiberglass, though lightweight and strong, is not commonly used for standard oxygen cylinders due to cost and industrial standards. Therefore, the preference for steel in oxygen cylinder construction aligns with safety regulations and practical performance in torch operations.

SAMPLE

4. What is the maximum capacity of a single CNG container?

A. 100 SCF

B. 200 SCF

C. 381 SCF

D. 500 SCF

The maximum capacity of a single compressed natural gas (CNG) container is typically around 381 standard cubic feet (SCF). This capacity is based on standard practices and regulations within the industry for storage and transport of natural gas. CNG containers are engineered to store gas at high pressures, and manufacturers design them to optimize volume while ensuring safety and functionality. The 381 SCF figure is recognized in industry standards as a practical limit for a single container, making it efficient for transportation and use in various applications, including fuel for vehicles. Understanding this capacity is crucial in torch operations as it directly impacts safety protocols and operational planning when utilizing these containers. Being aware of the capacity helps in assessing risks associated with gas handling and ensures compliance with safety regulations during operations.

5. Which fire alarm pull station requires simply pulling a lever or breaking glass to activate?

A. Single Action fire alarm pull station

B. Double Action fire alarm pull station

C. Manual fire alarm system

D. Automated fire alarm system

The choice of a single action fire alarm pull station is accurate because this type of station is designed for straightforward operation. To activate it, an individual merely needs to pull a lever or break a glass panel, triggering the fire alarm system immediately. This simplicity ensures that in an emergency, users can quickly alert others to a fire without having to engage in additional steps or actions. The single action design enhances response time during critical moments when every second counts. In contrast, double action fire alarm pull stations require two distinct actions to activate, such as pulling down a lever while simultaneously pushing a button, which can slow down response in an emergency situation. Manual fire alarm systems encompass various types of devices and may include both single and double action pull stations, but they do not exclusively refer to just the pull stations themselves. Automated fire alarm systems, on the other hand, work without human intervention, relying on detectors and sensors to identify smoke or heat and activate the alarm, further distinguishing them from the manual operation of a single action pull station. Thus, the most appropriate identifier for the described activation method is indeed the single action fire alarm pull station.

SAMPLE

6. What should not be worn by hot works operators during operations?

A. Heavy-duty boots

B. Flame-resistant gear

C. Clothing with pockets or cuffs

D. Protective goggles

Hot works operators must prioritize safety to prevent accidents and injuries while performing operations involving heat or flame. One critical aspect is the clothing they wear. Clothing with pockets or cuffs is discouraged during hot work because these features can catch sparks, hot materials, or flames, increasing the risk of fire-related injuries. Such clothing can also lead to the operator accidentally snagging on equipment or machinery, potentially causing accidents. On the other hand, heavy-duty boots, flame-resistant gear, and protective goggles are essential components of a hot works operator's personal protective equipment (PPE). Heavy-duty boots protect against falling objects and sharp materials. Flame-resistant gear provides a barrier against potential ignition and burns. Protective goggles shield the eyes from harmful debris, sparks, and intense light produced during operations. Thus, avoiding clothing with pockets or cuffs is vital for ensuring operators' safety while working in potentially hazardous environments.

7. What is a backfire in torch operations?

A. A sudden flame out

B. A pop sound when the flame goes out

C. A low sound produced during combustion

D. A steady burning flame

In the context of torch operations, a backfire refers to the pop sound that occurs when the flame goes out suddenly while operating a torch. This phenomenon can happen due to several reasons, such as a sudden change in fuel flow or a momentary disruption in the combustion process. The audible pop is a crucial indicator for operators to recognize that the torch has malfunctioned or that there may have been an interruption in fuel delivery. Understanding the nature of a backfire is important for torches, as it helps operators identify issues with the torch operation that might require immediate attention, ensuring safety during torch work. In contrast, the other options describe different scenarios or sounds that do not accurately capture the specific phenomenon of a backfire in torch operations.

8. What type of roofing system is adhered by heating with a torch?

A. Bituminous roofing systems

B. Metal roofing systems

C. Rubber roofing systems

D. Shingle roofing systems

Bituminous roofing systems are constructed from bitumen, a sticky, black substance derived from petroleum. This type of roofing is designed to be installed using a torch application technique, where heat is applied to the membrane and the underlying surface to create a watertight seal. The heat causes the bitumen to soften and adhere to the substrate, ensuring a durable bond. In contrast, metal roofing systems rely on mechanical fasteners or clips for attachment rather than heat. Rubber roofing systems, which often utilize EPDM or TPO materials, are typically attached using adhesives or ballasted methods instead of torches. Shingle roofing systems generally involve asphalt or fiberglass shingles that are nailed down rather than adhered through a heating process, making them unsuitable for torch application. Thus, bituminous roofing is the only option that utilizes a torch for proper installation and adhesion.

SAMPLE

9. How can one ensure their torch is leak-free?

A. By checking hose connections visually

B. Using a commercial leak detection solution

C. Relying on smell to detect leaks

D. Wiping hoses with a cloth

Using a commercial leak detection solution is the most effective way to ensure that a torch is leak-free. These solutions are specifically designed to detect leaks in gas lines and connections, often producing visible bubbles at the site of a leak. This method provides a clear, reliable indication of gas escaping, allowing for immediate corrective action to mitigate any risks associated with leaks. In contrast, checking hose connections visually may not be sufficient, as some leaks can be very small and undetectable without a specialized solution. Relying on smell to detect leaks can be hazardous, particularly if the gas is odorless or if there is too much other odor in the environment, which can mask the smell of gas. Wiping hoses with a cloth does not assess for leaks but rather cleans the hoses, which does not help in confirming the integrity of the connection. Therefore, using a commercial leak detection solution stands out as a definitive and safe approach to ensure the torch operates without leaks.

10. How long is the validity period for a site-specific permit to store flammable gases?

A. 15 days

B. 30 days

C. 60 days

D. 90 days

A site-specific permit to store flammable gases has a validity period of 30 days. This timeframe is established to ensure that safety regulations and assessments are kept up to date, as the storage of flammable gases poses significant hazards. During this period, proper inspections and monitoring can be conducted to address any potential risks associated with the storage conditions, thereby enhancing safety protocols. While other durations may be relevant for different types of permits or operations, the 30-day period specifically allows for a balance between regulatory oversight and operational needs. This structure helps ensure that the use and storage of flammable gases are managed effectively within a defined timeframe, promoting safety in environments where these substances are present.

SAMPLE

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://fdnycofg60.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE