NEW YORK STATE CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY (COC) CLASS B PYROTECHNICIAN LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://nystatecocclassbpyro.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 pre-event document identifies hazards and defines the controls planned to mitigate them?

A. A risk assessment or job safety analysis (JSA).

B. A marketing plan.

C. An equipment lease agreement.

D. A weather advisory.

2. What additional support can be placed under a buried mortar?

A. Concrete block

B. Insulation foam

C. Steel plate

D. Wood or flat rock

3. How should unserviceable devices or components be handled?

A. Isolate, label as defective, segregate from usable stock, and arrange proper disposal or return.

B. Immediately reuse in other shows.

C. Return to vendor without labeling.

D. Store with working stock but without a record.

4. Mortars of any type 6 inches in diameter or less may be reloaded up to how many times?

A. 3 times

B. 10 times

C. Unlimited

D. 7 times

5. Which statement about manual firing on a floating vessel is not a condition?

A. All shells pre-loaded and single break only

B. Single break only

C. Shall not exceed 6 inches

D. Minimum Display Site shall be equal to Electrically Fired Show

SAMPLE

6. Unauthorized marine craft shall be separated from vessel or platform by a minimum of how many feet during loading of fireworks?

A. 25 feet

B. 10 feet

C. 50 feet

D. 100 feet

7. C.O.C License Class A is defined as?

A. Unrestricted- Fireworks and Pyro

B. Restricted- Fireworks

C. Restricted- Pyro

D. Unrestricted- Pyro

8. Class 1.2G devices are defined as which of the following?

A. Mass Explosion; Flash Powder, Salutes in bulk.

B. Projection but Non Mass Explosion; Fireworks (Rarely Used)

C. Mass Fire, Minor Blast or Fragment 'most Display Fireworks'

D. Very Insensitive Explosive

9. What type of ongoing training is typically required for Class B pyrotechnicians?

A. Safety updates, equipment training, regulatory changes, and periodic hands-on practice.

B. Marketing and event promotion training.

C. Only initial training with no refreshers.

D. None; training is not required once certified.

10. Chain fused mortar racks shall be limited to no larger than which shell size?

A. No larger than 4 inch shells

B. No larger than 3 inch shells

C. No larger than 5 inch shells

D. No larger than 6 inch shells

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What pre-event document identifies hazards and defines the controls planned to mitigate them?

A. A risk assessment or job safety analysis (JSA).

B. A marketing plan.

C. An equipment lease agreement.

D. A weather advisory.

Identifying hazards and setting up protective controls before work begins is proactive safety planning. A pre-event document that does this is a risk assessment, often paired with a job safety analysis. It goes through each planned task, lists what could cause harm, and specifies protective measures to reduce risk. In a pyrotechnic operation, that means evaluating hazards from handling and staging fireworks, ignition sources, heat, sparks, smoke, crowd interactions, weather, and nearby structures or utilities. The document then defines controls such as establishing exclusion zones and spectator distances, using appropriate PPE, having a trained fire watch, securing permits, planning transport and storage, and laying out emergency procedures and communication plans. The goal is to prevent incidents by making risk decisions before actions take place. Other documents like marketing plans, equipment lease agreements, or weather advisories do not provide the step-by-step hazard identification and risk controls needed for a safe event.

2. What additional support can be placed under a buried mortar?

A. Concrete block

B. Insulation foam

C. Steel plate

D. Wood or flat rock

Stability and even weight distribution are crucial when a mortar is buried. A solid, level base helps prevent movement as the ground settles and keeps the mortar aligned, reducing the risk of misfire or shifting during handling. Wood or flat rock provide a simple, readily available base that distributes the load evenly and can be adjusted or removed as needed. They're practical on-site and less likely to cause damage or complications than heavier or less stable options. In contrast, materials like a concrete block can be hard to position and adjust, a steel plate might introduce heat or setup challenges, and insulation foam lacks the structural strength to support the mortar.

3. How should unserviceable devices or components be handled?

A. Isolate, label as defective, segregate from usable stock, and arrange proper disposal or return.

B. Immediately reuse in other shows.

C. Return to vendor without labeling.

D. Store with working stock but without a record.

When handling unserviceable devices, safety and accountability drive the procedure. The correct approach is to isolate the defective item so it cannot be mistaken for usable stock, clearly label it as defective, segregate it away from anything that is still serviceable, and arrange for proper disposal or return to the vendor. This sequence prevents accidental use, ensures clear recordkeeping, and aligns with disposal or return procedures required by safety regulations and industry practice. Reusing defective devices on a show is dangerous and not permitted. Returning to a vendor without labeling creates confusion about the item's status, increasing the risk of misuse. Storing defective items with working stock without any record also hides the issue and defeats traceability and accountability.

SAMPLE

4. Mortars of any type 6 inches in diameter or less may be reloaded up to how many times?

A. 3 times

B. 10 times

C. Unlimited

D. 7 times

Safety limits on reuse of mortar tubes are about controlling structural fatigue and heat damage. When a mortar is fired, the bore and walls endure heat and stress, and repeated use leads to wear, cracks, and potential misalignment or rupture. For mortars six inches in diameter or smaller, the regulated maximum number of reloads is seven; after that, the tube should be retired from service unless a thorough inspection shows no damage and approval to continue. After each firing, inspect for cracks, bulging, or other signs of wear; any damage means the tube should be retired. This rule helps keep equipment in a known safe condition and reduces the risk of a catastrophic failure during a display.

5. Which statement about manual firing on a floating vessel is not a condition?

A. All shells pre-loaded and single break only

B. Single break only

C. Shall not exceed 6 inches

D. Minimum Display Site shall be equal to Electrically Fired Show

Manual firing on a floating vessel is governed by safety rules that keep the operation simple and controllable: pre-loading all shells, limiting to a single break per shell, and restricting shell size to manage risk in the maritime environment. These measures help ensure predictable performance and safer handling on deck. The idea that the minimum display site must be equal to what's required for an electrically fired show doesn't fit the manual firing context, because electric and manual shows are planned with different control methods and distance requirements. The display area for a manual show isn't inherently tied to the electric-show distances, so this particular statement isn't a condition for manual firing on a floating vessel.

6. Unauthorized marine craft shall be separated from vessel or platform by a minimum of how many feet during loading of fireworks?

A. 25 feet

B. 10 feet

C. 50 feet

D. 100 feet

During loading of fireworks, establish a defined exclusion zone around the vessel or platform to protect people and property from sparks, embers, or a potential misfire. Keeping unauthorized marine craft at least 25 feet away creates a safe buffer that accounts for wind shifts and movement of equipment, giving crewmembers room to operate and react if something goes wrong. A smaller distance, like 10 feet, would not provide enough clearance to mitigate a stray spark or debris, while larger distances such as 50 or 100 feet exceed the minimum requirement and aren't necessary unless conditions demand extra caution. So, the minimum safe separation is 25 feet.

SAMPLE

7. C.O.C License Class A is defined as?

A. Unrestricted- Fireworks and Pyro

B. Restricted- Fireworks

C. Restricted- Pyro

D. Unrestricted- Pyro

The main idea here is understanding how Class A of the C.O.C license defines the scope of work allowed. Class A is the unrestricted license that covers both fireworks and pyrotechnic work, so a holder can plan, handle, and perform a wide range of activities in both areas without category-specific limits. This broad authorization is what makes it the top level of certification, suitable for professional displays and more complex operations that involve both fireworks and pyrotechnics. The other descriptions describe licenses with restrictions—either limited to fireworks only, pyrotechnics only, or with some other narrow scope—so they don't fit Class A's designation of being unrestricted and covering both domains.

8. Class 1.2G devices are defined as which of the following?

A. Mass Explosion; Flash Powder, Salutes in bulk.

B. Projection but Non Mass Explosion; Fireworks (Rarely Used)

C. Mass Fire, Minor Blast or Fragment 'most Display Fireworks'

D. Very Insensitive Explosive

1.2G devices are items with a projection hazard but without a mass explosion. That means they can shoot or propel components and may create some fragmentation or a localized blast, but they do not unleash a large, simultaneous explosion that affects the entire device. This category is uncommon in everyday display fireworks because most display devices fall into other classes that involve more noticeable blast or fragmentation. The idea is that the main danger comes from projecting parts or flames rather than a massive blast. In contrast, devices described as having a mass explosion hazard involve a large, widespread blast; those do not fit the 1.2G category. Devices with a mass fire or minor blast/fragment effect correspond to other classifications, and very insensitive explosives describe a different, much less reactive group altogether.

9. What type of ongoing training is typically required for Class B pyrotechnicians?

A. Safety updates, equipment training, regulatory changes, and periodic hands-on practice.

B. Marketing and event promotion training.

C. Only initial training with no refreshers.

D. None; training is not required once certified.

Continuous education is essential for Class B pyrotechnicians because handling display fireworks involves evolving safety practices, gear, and legal requirements. The ongoing training you'd expect includes safety updates to reflect new hazards or revised procedures, equipment training to stay proficient with current devices and protective gear, regulatory changes to keep licenses and operations aligned with fire codes and transportation rules, and periodic hands-on practice to maintain practical skills and memory of proper techniques. This combination helps protect both technicians and the public, ensuring you're always working with the latest standards and best practices. Marketing or promotion training isn't relevant to safe handling, and relying on initial training with no refreshers or claiming training isn't required misses the safety-critical need to stay current and competent.

SAMPLE

10. Chain fused mortar racks shall be limited to no larger than which shell size?

A. No larger than 4 inch shells

B. No larger than 3 inch shells

C. No larger than 5 inch shells

D. No larger than 6 inch shells

Chain-fused racks are limited to six-inch shells to keep ignition control and safety within practical limits. When shells are connected by a chain fuse, multiple mortars fire in sequence, so the total energy, weight, and potential debris from the rack increase. If the shells are too large, the rack becomes harder to stabilize, the risk of a misfire or delayed fuse propagating through the sequence rises, and the blast footprint can exceed what the rack and nearby obstacles can safely absorb. Setting a maximum of six-inch shells ensures the firing sequence remains manageable, the rack stays stable, and the overall risk to crew and spectators is reduced. Smaller sizes aren't the standard maximum for chain fusing because the regulation is specifically about the safety boundary for this firing method; larger sizes would require different handling and mounting considerations beyond what chain fusing is designed to safely support.

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://nystatecocclassbpyro.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE