

**STUDY MATERIAL FOR THE
CERTIFICATE OF FITNESS
EXAMINATION FOR
POWDER CARRIER
(E-14)**

NOTICE OF EXAMINATION

TITLE: Examination for the Certificate of Fitness for Powder Carrier – Apprentice Blaster (E-14)

DATE OF TEST

Applicants must make an appointment with the Explosive Unit at 718-999-1595 prior to arriving at 9 Metrotech, Brooklyn. All applicants with appointments must arrive before 8:30 AM for processing.

QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Applicants must be at least **18** years of age.
2. Applicants must have a reasonable understanding of the English language.
3. Applicant must provide **two forms of identification**, at least one identification must be government issued photo identification, such as a State-issued Drivers' License or Non Drivers License or a passport.
4. Applicants must present a **letter of recommendation** from his/her employer. The letter must be on official letterhead, and must state the applicant's full name, experience and the address where the applicant will work. If the applicants are self-employed or the principal of the company, they must submit a notarized letter attesting to their qualifications. The sample letters are available at the link below
http://www.nyc.gov/html/fdny/html/c_of_f/cof_requirements.shtml or the Public Certification Unit, 1st floor, 9 Metrotech Center, Brooklyn.
5. Applicants must submit **two passport-size photos**.
6. Applicants must be **United States citizens**. Proof must be provided before taking the test. The acceptable documents are listed below.

*Acceptable documents for proof of U.S. citizenship: American Passport, Certificate of Naturalization, Certificate of Citizenship, US or US Territory Birth Certificate (US Territories are American Samoa, Guam, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Wake Island), US DOS Consular Report of Birth Abroad.

APPLICATION INFORMATION

Application Fees: \$25 for originals and \$5 for renewals. The fee may be paid by cash, money order, credit card, debit card or personal check made payable to the "New York City Fire Department".

Fingerprint fees: \$75 money order only, payable to "Fire Department City of New York". This fingerprint fee is **ONLY** required for taking your initial test.

The \$25 and \$75 fees must be payable by all applicants prior to taking the C of F test.

RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS

You will receive a courtesy notice of renewal 90 days before the expiration date. You will be able to renew your C of F 60 days before the expiration date. It is your responsibility to renew your Certificate. Please be advised that the C of F will expire in 1 year. It is very important to renew your C of F before it expires.

Please renew **by mail**, not in person at FDNY headquarters. For renewal, send

- (1) either the renewal coupon or a photocopy of your current C of F, and
- (2) two new color passport size photos, and
- (3) a fee of \$5, money order or personal check (do not send cash) payable to “Fire Department City of New York“

to :

FDNY (Explosive Unit Rm #3N-2)
9 Metro Tech Center,
Brooklyn, NY 11201

Late renewals (90 days after the expiration date, up to 1 year) will incur a \$30 renewal fee. Certificates expired over one year past expiration date will not be renewed. New tests will be required.

FDNY also reserves the right to require the applicants to take a re-examination upon submission of renewal applications.

TEST INFORMATION

For additional information and forms, please call 718-999-1595.

WEBSITE

Please always check for the latest revised booklet at FDNY website before you take the test, the Certificate of Fitness Study Material link, below

http://www.nyc.gov/html/fdny/html/c_of_f/cof_study_materials.shtml

This study material will help you prepare for the written examination for the Certificates of Fitness for Powder Carrier (E-14). This study material includes information taken from the Fire Prevention Code and the Fire Prevention Directives of the Bureau of Fire Prevention, NYFD. The study material does not contain all of the information you need to know in order to work safely when storing, handling, or using explosives. It is your responsibility to become familiar with all applicable rules and regulations of the City of New York, even if they are not covered in this material.

You must pass both a multiple choice test and an oral test to qualify for the Certificate of Fitness. You must pass the multiple choice test before you take the oral test. A passing score of 70% is required in the multiple choice test. All questions on the multiple choice test have four alternative answers. Only one answer is correct for each question. If you do not answer a question your answer will be scored as incorrect. Read each question carefully before marking your answer. You can always come back to "**REVIEW**" your answers. There is no penalty for guessing on the multiple choice test.

Sample Questions

1. All explosives and blasting caps must be stored in:

- (A) the blaster's truck.
- (B) a magazine.
- (C) the site supervisor's shed.
- (D) underground vaults.

The correct answer is "**B**". You would tap alternative "**B**" on your answer computer screen.

2. The word "EXPLOSIVES" painted on the rear of a truck carrying explosives must be painted in which color?

- (A) Black.
- (B) Red.
- (C) Green.
- (D) White.

The correct answer is "**D**". You would tap alternative "**D**" on your answer computer screen.

STORAGE, HANDLING AND USE OF EXPLOSIVES

The key to preventing blasting accidents is to follow proper blasting procedures. Safe blasting practices must be followed at all times, from the moment explosives are delivered to the magazine to the inspection made after the last blast.

There are several kinds of persons who work with explosives. Each one should know and understand what they are permitted to do. A person working with explosives should never attempt something that they have not been trained to do. Every person who works with explosives in N.Y.C. must have an F.D.N.Y. Certificate of Fitness (license). Following is a list of explosives Certificates of Fitness. A person may only perform work with explosives that their level of license allows.

The Blaster is the most highly qualified person at the blasting site, having total responsibility for the use of explosives, record keeping and safety of both workers and the public. The Blaster lays out all shots, supervises explosives loading and setting off the shots. Only the Blaster may give permission to fire a blast.

The Powder Carrier is essentially an apprentice Blaster, assisting the Blaster with loading: (preparing primer cartridges and charges, wiring / hookup, setting off the shots) and paperwork, such as recording quantities of explosives used and shot times.

Explosives loaders help the Blaster and Powder Carrier in transporting explosives to and from the magazines and handling explosives during loading operations.

The Magazine Keeper accepts delivery of explosives at the work site and keeps records as they are received and returned to the magazines or the vendor. The Magazine Keeper is responsible for the safe keeping of explosives in the magazines. They are not permitted to do any other work with explosives.

Explosives Handlers are the drivers of the trucks used to deliver explosives to the blast site. Explosives handlers are responsible for the safe transport and handling of explosive materials and record keeping pertaining to pick-ups and deliveries. They are not permitted to do any other work with explosives.

Storage

All explosives must be stored in magazines specially made for that purpose. A magazine must be approved and have a permit to store explosives. Magazines must be under the direct supervision of a magazine keeper holding a Certificate of Fitness. Magazines must be kept locked when explosives or blasting caps are inside. Only the Blaster, Powder Carrier and Magazine Keeper may have keys to the Magazines and accept delivery of explosives at the work site.

The New York City Fire Dept. requires that accurate records of all explosives taken from, used and returned to the magazines must be kept. These records may be kept inside the magazine or the watchperson's shanty and must be surrendered to a duly authorized Fire Dept. representative. Both the inside of the magazines and the area surrounding them for 25 feet must be kept clean. Dead grass, shrubbery, empty cartons and other combustible materials pose a dangerous fire hazard. Smoking, open flames, matches, lighters etc., are prohibited inside or within 100 feet of a storage magazine. Persons should not be permitted to loiter in the area of the magazines.

Only the amount of explosives estimated for use in the next blast being loaded should be removed from the magazines. Any explosives that are not used for the blast must be returned to the magazines as soon as possible. Explosives taken out or returned, should be carried in their original containers or special carrying boxes constructed of wood with rope hinged covers.

Explosives or blasting caps may not be kept in the same magazine. Two separate magazines are required. One magazine is used to store explosives. Another magazine is used to store blasting caps. The magazines for explosives and blasting caps should be place 100 feet apart. A special variance is required if the magazines must be closer than 100 feet apart.

The amount of explosives that may be kept in a magazine depends on the class of the permit for the magazine. The permit must be kept in the magazine or the watchperson’s shanty and be ready for inspection. The classes of magazines’ permits and the amount of explosives that can be stored are as follows:

First Class Permit	1,000 pounds
Second Class Permit	500 pounds
Third Class Permit	250 pounds
Fourth Class Permit	100 pounds
Fifth Class Permit	25 pounds

Only three deliveries may be made to the same site in one day. The initial amount delivered to a site cannot be more than what is permitted by the class of magazine. For example, a site with a Fourth Class Permit cannot receive more than 100 pounds of explosives in any delivery.

For each class of magazine shall be allowed three daily deliveries in the amount of its storage capacity. For example, a site with a First Class Permit can receive three deliveries of 1,000 pounds each totaling 3,000 pounds for the day.

Record Keeping

Accurate records of all explosive materials must be kept. Those records are required to meet the regulations of the Fire Department of New York City. Separate records are required for blasting caps and sticks of dynamite. The picture below shows the form that is filled out for blasting caps.

The blasting cap record shows when blasting caps were received at the job site. The record also shows who received the blasting caps and in what quantity. The record also shows when caps were taken from the magazine to be used in a blast.

A-66A (7/84) 98-133-0313

**FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK
BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION
9 Metrotech Center
Brooklyn, NY 11201-3857**

NOTICE!
Superintendent, Blaster and Magazine Keeper shall inspect job area, carrying Boxes and magazines and sign the Blasting cap record at the completion of each work day.

NOTICE!
This slip is the property of the Fire Department; it must be kept in magazine at all times, and must not be surrendered, except to a duly authorized representative of the Fire Department.

BLASTING CAP RECORD

License No. _____ Contractor _____
Expiration Date _____ Location _____

RECEIVED					TAKEN OUT					
Date	Caps On Hand	Caps Received	Hour	Man in Charge	No. of CoF	Caps	Hour	By whom	No. of CoF	Inspector

Blasting Cap Record

The picture below shows the record that is kept for sticks of dynamite. The record keeps track of when explosives were received and taken out. This way all explosive materials are accounted for at all times.

A-66A (7/84) 98-133-0313

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**FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK**
BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION
9 Metrotech Center
Brooklyn, NY 11201-3857

NOTICE!
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DYNAMITE RECORD

License No. _____ Contractor _____
Expiration Date _____ Location _____

RECEIVED						TAKEN OUT				
Date	Sticks On Hand	Sticks Received	Hour	Man in Charge	No. of CoF	Sticks	Hour	By whom	No. of CoF	Inspector

Dynamite Record

The Blaster, Powder Carrier, and the Magazine Keeper must inspect the magazines at the end of each workday. They must also inspect the job area and the carrying boxes. After the inspection they must sign the Dynamite, the Blasting Caps, and the Shot Records.

Whenever a Magazine Keeper is relieved by another Magazine Keeper, both should inspect the magazine for explosives on hand, and both should sign the Magazine Slip in each other's presence. The conditions of the magazines are inspected regularly by representatives from the New York City Fire Department. These inspections are also recorded on the Magazine Slip. The illustration below shows the Magazine Record Slip.

EU071764 (3/87) 16-878203 REC-N

MAGAZINE KEEPERS WHEN RELIEVING AND BEING RELIEVED MUST CHECK THE EXPLOSIVES ON HAND AND SIGN THE MAGAZINE RECORD SLIP IN THE PRESENCE OF EACH OTHER.

NOTICE!
THIS SLIP IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT; IT MUST BE KEPT IN MAGAZINE AT ALL TIMES, AND MUST NOT BE SURRENDERED, EXCEPT TO A DULY AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

MAGAZINE SLIP

FIRE DEPARTMENT • CITY OF NEW YORK
BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION
EXPLOSIVE UNIT
9 Metrotech Center
Brooklyn, NY 11201-3857

POST SIGNS READING
BLASTING
NO TRANSMITTING

THIS DEPARTMENT MUST BE NOTIFIED WHEN BLASTING OPERATIONS ARE SUSPENDED FOR MORE THAN 48 HOURS.

IN ALL ACCIDENTS OR FAULTY BLASTS:
THE CONTRACTOR AND THE BLASTER ARE REQUIRED TO SUSPEND BLASTING AND IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE F.D.N.Y.

License No. _____ Issued To _____
Expires _____ Location _____

INSPECTION		Sticks of Powder	Conditions of Magazine	Name of Man In Charge	Certificate of Fitness No. _____	Signature of Inspector
Date	Time					

Magazine Record Slip

Shot Records

The blaster must keep a record of all shots made under his supervision during his working shift. The shot record is kept on the form shown in the illustration below. This form is provided by the Fire Department. The shot record shows the number of sticks and caps received from the magazine. The Shot Record indicates the date and time of each shot. The Shot Record shows the number of sticks and caps that were actually shot. The record shows what was done with any sticks and caps that were not used in a blast.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY OF NEW YORK
BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION**
9 Metrotech Center
Brooklyn, NY 11201-3857

NOTICE
Superintendent, Blaster and Magazine Keeper shall inspect job area, carrying Boxes and magazines and sign the Record at the completion of each day's work.

**SHOT RECORD AND BLASTER'S
DAILY REPORT**

License No. _____ Contractor _____

Expiration Date _____ Location _____

Date	Sticks	Caps	Time	Sticks	Caps	Time	Sticks	Caps	Disposition
	Received			Shot			Balance		

NOTICE
This slip is the property of the Fire Department. It must be kept in the magazine at all times and must not be surrendered, except to a duly Authorized representative of the Fire Department.

Blaster's Shot Report

Blasting Procedures

On a blasting job, the blaster has total responsibility for the use of explosives, record keeping and public safety. The blaster must ensure that only safe procedures are used. The blaster must also make sure that workers at the job site perform only those duties for which they have a Certificate of Fitness. In the event that the Magazine Keeper is absent, the Powder Carrier shall assume the Magazine Keeper's duties as well as perform his/her own.

Blasting operations must be conducted between the hours of 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM and/or from light to dusk, excluding Sundays. A special permit is required to conduct blasting operations other than during the approved blasting hours.

Explosives at a work site must be under the constant supervision of a Certificate of Fitness holder at all times. Explosives are never to be left unattended at any time. Due to the obvious hazards of explosives, no smoking is permitted under any circumstances whenever handling or working with explosives. There are no exceptions.

When loading explosives, a New York City Fire Department certified Blaster must be present. On a blasting job, the Blaster has total responsibility for safety, ensuring that the powder crew perform only those duties for which they are licensed and that they follow safe procedures at all times. Only authorized persons needed to perform the loading operation should be allowed at the blast site.

No part of a loaders body should be placed over the borehole while loading, to prevent injury in the event of a premature detonation.

All Detonators (Caps) are sensitive and should be protected from accidental initiation by heat or impact. Electric caps are also sensitive to stray electricity from radios, cell phones, high voltage power lines, subway electrified rails and electrical storms. When an electrical storm approaches, blasting operations should be suspended and not begin again until the storm has completely left the area. On an electric blasting cap, the shunt covering the bare wires must be left on until hookup. The shunt acts as a safety device preventing electric current from detonating the cap.

To make a primer (a cartridge containing the blasting cap), a hole must be punched that is deeper than the length of the cap when inserted into the cartridge. The primer sets off the rest of the cartridges in the borehole. Primers are made up on an as needed basis. Do not make up primers before loading operations begin due to safety reasons. The primer is generally loaded into the hole first, followed by the other sticks of powder. Never tamp the primer with the loading pole.

The other sticks of powder should be tamped only with a wooden or plastic loading pole. They should be pressed or set into place only with a steady even pressure. Stemming material is then placed in the hole to confine the charges. Stemming material should be relatively clean and free flowing. Large rocks or any combustible materials should not be used for stemming. Sand, crushed stone and tamping bags are usually used. When loading has been finished, all excess explosives must be removed from the blast area and returned to the magazines before hooking up the shot. The wiring / tying in of the shot should be under the control of the Blaster. Only those persons required to complete the tying in of the holes and shot should remain in the blasting area.

Before a blast, the Blaster should position workers with red flags at every approach to the blast site to warn people and keep unauthorized persons away. They may also halt traffic if the job site is located in an urban area.

A shot should be fired as soon as possible after loading is completed. An audible whistle warning signal must be given before each shot is fired. The following signals are used.

One Long whistle	Preparing to blast
Two whistles	Ready to blast
Three short whistles	All clear

The whistle warning system should be familiar to all personnel working in or near the blasting area. The warning system should be posted where it can be easily seen. Signs reading " **Blasting No Radio Transmitting** " should also be posted in the area surrounding the job site.

After a blast, workers should not return to the work area until all smoke, fumes and dust have cleared. In tunnel and subway work, the waiting time is sometimes referred to as " smoke time ". The amount of time allowed is usually 20 minutes. This allows the air to safely clear.

Upon returning to the blasting area, special attention should be given to any evidence of misfires, unexploded or burning explosive materials. If any of these situations are observed, all personnel should stay out of the area until it is safe to return as determined by the Blaster. A misfire is the failure of an explosive charge to detonate at the proper time. By following proper procedures and practices, misfires can be prevented in the first place. Any suspected unfired explosives or detonators should be treated as if they were live explosives. A misfired hole may be re-shot by placing a new primer in and re-firing. If necessary, extraction of explosives from boreholes should

be left to members of the powder crew who are familiar with these operations Under no circumstances would you ever drill into a previously fired hole.

Unless the jobsite has overnight explosives storage, any explosives not used during the day must be returned to the vendor. If any unused explosives cannot be returned at the end of the day, the F.D.N.Y. Explosives Unit must be notified.

Tunnel or subway work

Caps and powder should never be transported together on a shaft cage. They should be separated for safety reasons. It is required for loaders to make two separate trips.

Proper preparation before loading is necessary. Holes, which were previously blasted, must be thoroughly washed out to remove any left over explosives. Under no circumstances would you ever drill into a previously fired hole. Only a specially approved type of loading light is permitted to be used when loading the tunnel face. Electric lights may detonate electric caps prematurely and are prohibited.

After a heading has been loaded, any unused explosives should be returned immediately to the main magazine. The Blaster is the last person to leave the job after the loading is completed and the shot is hooked up. Only the Blaster is permitted to fire the blast. On open cuts, the Blaster may direct an assistant to fire the blast. The blast should be fired only after all preparations have been made and safety precautions taken.

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

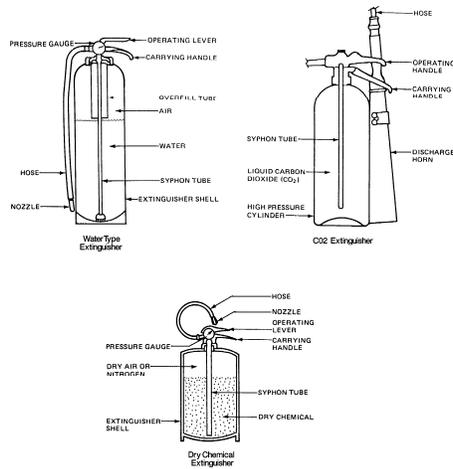
The user of explosives must be familiar with the different types of fire extinguishers that are present. The user must know how to operate the extinguishers in a safe and efficient manner. He/she must know the difference between the various types of extinguishers and when they should be used. The three classes of fires and the right kind of extinguishers are described below.

Class A fires occur when ordinary combustible materials are ignited. For example, wood and paper fires are classified as class A fires. Water type extinguishers should be used to extinguish these fires. The water type extinguishers cool the fire while quenching the flame.

Class B fires occur when flammable liquids or greases are ignited. These fires must be extinguished by smothering the flame. The flame may be smothered using CO₂, dry chemical or foam extinguishers. Water type extinguishers are not effective for class B fires.

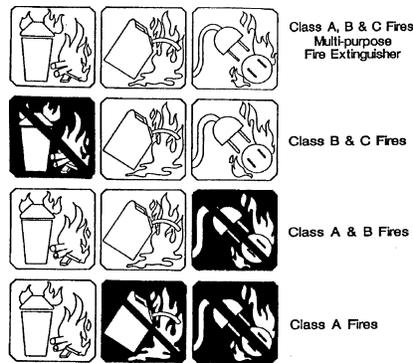
Class C fires occur when electrical equipment catches fire. These fires must be fought with fire extinguishers that do not conduct electricity. CO₂ and dry chemical extinguishers must be used to extinguish electrical fires. Foam and water type extinguishers must not be used to extinguish electrical fires.

Examples of Water type, CO₂ and Dry Chemical extinguishers are shown on the next page.



Typical Fire Extinguishers

Symbols may also be painted on the extinguisher. The symbols indicate what kind of fires the extinguishers may be used on. Examples of these symbols are shown below.



Typical Symbols Painted on Fire Extinguishers

The symbol with the shaded background and the slash indicate that when the extinguisher must not be used. The explosives user must understand these symbols.

Generally, operation instructions are clearly painted on the side of the fire extinguisher. They clearly describe how to use the extinguisher in case of an emergency. Examples of these instructions are shown below.



Operation Instructions for a Fire Extinguisher