F-89 EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN (EAPD) / FIRE SAFETY DIRECTOR (FSD) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. **What simplified safety protocol should be enacted when there is a known external airborne hazard?**

   A. Use the rooftop as an exit strategy

   B. Shut down outside air intakes

   C. Evacuate only vulnerable individuals

   D. Open windows for ventilation

2. **What is the main function of Fire Wardens during an emergency?**

   A. To manage building operations

   B. To ensure the building remains secure

   C. To assist in the evacuation and account for occupants

   D. To instruct firefighters upon arrival

3. **In an evacuation, who would be reached first by elevator among listed occupants?**

   A. Maria from the 10th floor

   B. John from the 50th floor

   C. Peter from the 28th floor

   D. Sandra from the 2nd floor

4. **What is a potential consequence of not following EAP procedures during an emergency?**

   A. Reduction of property taxes

   B. Increase in the chance of injury or confusion

   C. Faster emergency response time from fire services

   D. Improvement in staff cooperation

5. **If a suspicious white powder is received, what is the first action the EAPD should take?**

   A. Contact the company's HR department

   B. Call 911 immediately

   C. Evacuate the building

   D. Test the substance

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6. What should the emergency action plan director consider during an evacuation in the event of an intentional bombing?

A. Evacuating immediately

B. The presence of additional explosives

C. Moving to the roof

D. Allowing occupants to gather personal belongings

7. In the event of a bomb threat near a building, what is the most appropriate emergency response?

A. Activate shelter in place response

B. Evacuate the building using emergency stairwells

C. Wait for further instructions from authorities

D. Lockdown the building

8. What is the reason for failing the on-site test when activating phase 2 operations of the fireman's service elevator?

A. Phase 2 is not recognized by FDNY.

B. Phase 2 can only be activated after evacuation.

C. The elevator can't be recalled by FDNY in this phase.

D. The candidate did not inform the examiner properly.

9. If toxic fumes are released in a building, what action should the BES take?

A. Activate the EAP for evacuation

B. Wait for the FSD to return

C. Notify the local authorities only

D. Ignore the incident unless it escalates

10. What does the term "Temporary Consideration" refer to on the building information card?

A. Permanent fixtures of the building

B. Temporary conditions, such as ongoing construction

C. Emergency procedures to be followed

D. Contractual obligations for repair

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What simplified safety protocol should be enacted when there is a known external airborne hazard?

A. Use the rooftop as an exit strategy

B. Shut down outside air intakes

C. Evacuate only vulnerable individuals

D. Open windows for ventilation

When there is a known external airborne hazard, shutting down outside air intakes is the most effective action to mitigate exposure. This protocol helps to prevent contaminated outdoor air from entering the building's HVAC system, thereby protecting the occupants from additional harm. By isolating the indoor environment from the external threat, the risk of inhaling harmful particles or gases is significantly reduced. The other options, while potentially viable in other contexts, do not provide the same level of safety. For instance, using the rooftop as an exit strategy may not be practical or safe, depending on the building's structure and the nature of the hazard. Evacuating only vulnerable individuals could lead to confusion and may put others at risk if they remain in a hazardous environment. Opening windows for ventilation would be counterproductive, as it allows the external airborne hazard to infiltrate the building, contrary to the goal of keeping the indoor environment safe. Thus, shutting down outside air intakes is the most appropriate and cutting-edge approach to ensure safety in the face of external airborne risks.

2. What is the main function of Fire Wardens during an emergency?

A. To manage building operations

B. To ensure the building remains secure

C. To assist in the evacuation and account for occupants

D. To instruct firefighters upon arrival

The main function of Fire Wardens during an emergency is to assist in the evacuation and account for occupants. This role is critical because Fire Wardens are responsible for ensuring that all individuals within their designated areas safely exit the building during an emergency, such as a fire. They are trained to lead occupants to the nearest exits and to guide them through safe evacuation routes, minimizing confusion and ensuring a swift response to the situation. Additionally, Fire Wardens play a vital role in accounting for occupants once they have evacuated. This includes conducting headcounts or roll calls, which helps identify if anyone may still be inside the building and informs emergency responders about potential trapped individuals. This information is crucial for effective rescue operations and enhances overall safety during a crisis. The other options, while related to emergency management, do not primarily capture the specific responsibilities of Fire Wardens. Managing building operations and ensuring security may be important in their broader roles but are not the focal points during an emergency event. Furthermore, instructing firefighters upon arrival is typically a responsibility of those with comprehensive training in emergency management or leadership roles rather than the Fire Wardens themselves.

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3. In an evacuation, who would be reached first by elevator among listed occupants?

A. Maria from the 10th floor

B. John from the 50th floor

C. Peter from the 28th floor

D. Sandra from the 2nd floor

In an evacuation scenario, the person who would be reached first by elevator is typically the occupant located on the lowest floor of the building. This is because elevators generally prioritize lower-level requests, especially during emergencies, to facilitate a more efficient evacuation process. Choosing someone from a higher floor poses the logistical challenge of longer travel time for the elevator, as it has to ascend to that level before it can begin transporting occupants downward. In this case, Sandra from the 2nd floor would likely be the first reached if we consider only her floor level. However, if considering in terms of who would likely be evacuated efficiently via an elevator, Peter from the 28th floor may not be the ideal thought, especially under emergency protocols where elevators may be restricted to lower levels for safety reasons. Therefore, while the person from the lowest floors has an advantage, understanding how emergency elevator protocols work is essential. Those evacuated first are often selected based on not just floor location but safety strategies in place for emergency evacuations.

4. What is a potential consequence of not following EAP procedures during an emergency?

A. Reduction of property taxes

B. Increase in the chance of injury or confusion

C. Faster emergency response time from fire services

D. Improvement in staff cooperation

Choosing to highlight the increase in the chance of injury or confusion as a potential consequence of not following Emergency Action Plan (EAP) procedures during an emergency is important because EAPs are specifically designed to ensure the safety and well-being of individuals during emergency situations. When these procedures are not adhered to, there can be a lack of clear communication and direction. This can lead to individuals being unsure of what actions to take, ultimately resulting in chaos and higher risks of harm. In emergencies, time and accurate execution of protocols are critical. Following EAP procedures ensures individuals know where to go, what to do, and how to respond to the situation effectively. The absence of such clear guidance can lead to panic, miscommunication, and an inability to reach safe exits, increasing the likelihood of injuries or fatalities. Therefore, the significance of adhering to the EAP procedures cannot be understated, as it directly relates to the safety of all building occupants during emergencies.

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5. If a suspicious white powder is received, what is the first action the EAPD should take?

A. Contact the company's HR department

B. Call 911 immediately

C. Evacuate the building

D. Test the substance

In the event that a suspicious white powder is received, the first action that should be taken is to call 911 immediately. This is critical because the presence of a suspicious substance could indicate a potential biological, chemical, or other hazardous threat that poses immediate risks to health and safety. Promptly involving emergency services ensures that trained professionals can assess the situation and take appropriate action, which may include containment or addressing any potential exposure. Contacting the company's HR department, evacuating the building, or testing the substance may be actions considered later in the response process, but they should not take precedence over notifying emergency responders. Quick access to emergency services is essential in ensuring the safety of individuals present in the area and allowing for an organized response to the potential hazard.

6. What should the emergency action plan director consider during an evacuation in the event of an intentional bombing?

A. Evacuating immediately

B. The presence of additional explosives

C. Moving to the roof

D. Allowing occupants to gather personal belongings

During an evacuation in the event of an intentional bombing, the most critical consideration is the presence of additional explosives. The emergency action plan director must assess the situation for potential secondary devices or bombs that may have been planted to injure or harm anyone who is evacuating. This awareness is vital for ensuring the safety of all individuals in the vicinity. While immediate evacuation is necessary in emergencies, it needs to be executed with caution, particularly in scenarios involving potential threats of further explosives. If there is a chance that additional devices are present, the director must make decisions that minimize risk during the evacuation process. Moving to the roof can expose individuals to further danger from the blast or may not be the safest location depending on the building's structure and surrounding area. Allowing occupants to gather personal belongings could create unnecessary delays and expose them to further risk when prompt evacuation is required. Therefore, prioritizing awareness of potential additional explosives is crucial for maintaining safety in such scenarios.

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7. In the event of a bomb threat near a building, what is the most appropriate emergency response?

A. Activate shelter in place response

B. Evacuate the building using emergency stairwells

C. Wait for further instructions from authorities

D. Lockdown the building

Evacuating the building using emergency stairwells is the most appropriate response in the event of a bomb threat, primarily because it prioritizes the safety of all occupants. This action aims to remove individuals from a potentially dangerous environment and prevent injury should an explosive device detonate. Utilizing emergency stairwells is encouraged due to the direct and safe egress it provides away from the threat. It allows for a swift and orderly evacuation while keeping clear pathways for first responders. Immediate evacuation minimizes the risk of casualties, as staying in place could expose people to greater danger if a bomb were to explode. In contrast, activating a shelter-in-place response or locking down the building may not effectively address the imminent danger associated with a bomb threat, as they could leave individuals in a vulnerable situation. Waiting for further instructions from authorities may delay the response, increasing the risk to those inside the building. Therefore, using emergency stairwells aligns with the best practices for safety during such critical situations.

8. What is the reason for failing the on-site test when activating phase 2 operations of the fireman's service elevator?

A. Phase 2 is not recognized by FDNY.

B. Phase 2 can only be activated after evacuation.

C. The elevator can't be recalled by FDNY in this phase.

D. The candidate did not inform the examiner properly.

Activating phase 2 operations of a fireman's service elevator is critical for ensuring the safety of individuals during a fire emergency. When a test fails due to the fact that the elevator can't be recalled by the Fire Department of New York (FDNY) during this phase, it indicates a significant operational limitation. In phase 2, the elevator functions under the direct control of the firefighters, allowing them to bypass certain controls and operate the elevator manually. If the elevator cannot be recalled, it suggests a malfunction or improper procedure during the test, which would prevent firefighters from using the elevator effectively to assist in evacuating building occupants or accessing areas that require immediate attention during a fire emergency. Therefore, this failure point underscores the importance of ensuring that the fireman's service elevator is fully operational and recalls correctly during phase 2, facilitating a safe and efficient response to fire incidents.

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9. If toxic fumes are released in a building, what action should the BES take?

A. Activate the EAP for evacuation

B. Wait for the FSD to return

C. Notify the local authorities only

D. Ignore the incident unless it escalates

The action to activate the Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for evacuation in the event of toxic fumes being released in a building is essential for ensuring the safety of all occupants. This response is based on the principle that immediate action must be taken to mitigate harm and protect individuals from exposure to potentially life-threatening substances. When toxic fumes are present, there is a significant risk of health hazards, including respiratory issues or more severe health complications. Therefore, activating the EAP allows for a coordinated evacuation process that guides occupants safely out of the building and minimizes their exposure. It ensures that everyone is alerted appropriately and can exit the premises in an orderly manner, thus reducing panic and confusion during a high-stress situation. Additionally, the EAP typically includes procedures for notifying emergency services and other relevant authorities, which further facilitates a comprehensive response to the incident. This proactive measure not only prioritizes the health and safety of individuals inside the building but also helps to address the situation with the necessary urgency.

10. What does the term "Temporary Consideration" refer to on the building information card?

A. Permanent fixtures of the building

B. Temporary conditions, such as ongoing construction

C. Emergency procedures to be followed

D. Contractual obligations for repair

The term "Temporary Consideration" on the building information card refers specifically to temporary conditions that may affect safety or emergency response, such as ongoing construction activities. These conditions can create unique hazards or alter the normal operations within the building, which is crucial for the Fire Safety Director and emergency responders to understand. By highlighting temporary conditions, this information helps ensure that all personnel are aware of potential risks that could impact evacuation routes, accessibility, or the operation of safety systems. This understanding allows for better preparedness and more effective emergency planning. The other options, while related to building safety, do not capture the specific focus of "Temporary Consideration" as it pertains to changes that are not permanent but could affect emergency operations in significant ways.

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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://f-89emergencyactionplanfsd.examzify.com

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

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