Z-89 NON-FIRE PRACTICE TEST (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. How is the EAP drill communicated to building occupants?

A. The sounding of an alarm tone followed by an announcement

B. A Written Memo Posted On The Break Room Door

C. A Phone Alert To Each Occupant

D. An Email To All Occupants

2. Which statement best describes a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)?

A. Any explosive, incendiary, poison, gas, or bomb

B. Any event involving only a disease organism

C. Any non-fire emergency designed to emit radiation

D. A cyber attack causing mass disruption

3. Which of the following is NOT a physical state in which chemical agents can be found?

A. Plasma

B. Solid

C. Liquid

D. Gas

4. Once the Fire Department approves a building's non-fire emergency plan, the FLS Director is required to conduct how many non-fire emergency drills for the occupants during the first year of acceptance?

A. Two

B. One

C. Three

D. None

5. Which organization is cited as providing guidance to private sector businesses on industry-specific and geographic bases, such as active shooter preparedness?

A. NYPD Shield

B. DHS

C. FBI

D. NYPD Counterterrorism Bureau

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6. What is the purpose of a hearing conservation program and when is hearing protection required?

A. To enforce PPE use in all situations regardless of exposure.

B. To train employees to operate equipment more quietly.

C. To prevent noise-induced hearing loss; hearing protection is required when exposure exceeds permissible limits.

D. To document noise levels for compliance only.

7. The non-fire emergency must identify the safest and most efficient means of evacuating, relocating, or sheltering building occupants in the case of plan activation. Priority must be given to occupants on:

A. Ground floors

B. Floors most at risk

C. Top floors

D. Areas near exits

8. Which best describes machine guarding and its purpose in preventing injuries?

A. A sign that warns workers about machines.

B. Physical barriers and safety interlocks that prevent contact with moving parts, reducing injury risk.

C. A routine maintenance checklist.

D. A training manual for operators.

9. For a CO leak detected scenario, which action will NOT receive credit during the non-fire emergency On-Site Test?

A. Evacuate

B. Shelter-in-place

C. Quarantine

D. Lockdown

10. Which law requires the Fire Commissioner to adopt standards for orderly evacuation of occupants from office buildings?

A. Local Law 26/2004

B. Local Law 42/2004

C. Administrative Code 12

D. Executive Order 123

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How is the EAP drill communicated to building occupants?

A. The sounding of an alarm tone followed by an announcement

B. A Written Memo Posted On The Break Room Door

C. A Phone Alert To Each Occupant

D. An Email To All Occupants

The main idea is that an EAP drill needs immediate, universal notification for everyone in the building. Sounding an alarm tone ensures every occupant, no matter where they are, knows something is happening and should take action. Right after the alarm, an official announcement provides clear instructions on what to do next—where to evacuate, which routes to take, and any special instructions. This combination guarantees that all occupants receive the message at the same time and can respond promptly. Other options rely on people reading or receiving messages on screens or devices, which may not reach everyone quickly or at all during a drill. A posted memo, a phone alert, or an email could be missed, delayed, or inaccessible, so they don't reliably communicate the drill to every occupant in the moment.

2. Which statement best describes a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)?

A. Any explosive, incendiary, poison, gas, or bomb

B. Any event involving only a disease organism

C. Any non-fire emergency designed to emit radiation

D. A cyber attack causing mass disruption

A Weapon of Mass Destruction is a weapon designed to cause mass casualties and wide-scale damage. The statement listing explosive, incendiary, poison, gas, or bomb fits this idea because it names device types capable of creating large blasts or releasing toxic substances that can affect many people, which is the defining feature of WMDs. The other descriptions describe events or scenarios rather than devices intended to inflict mass harm: an incident involving a disease organism is not a weapon, a radiological-emission emergency is a risk scenario rather than a weapon, and a cyber attack is a digital threat without the physical mass-destruction aspect.

3. Which of the following is NOT a physical state in which chemical agents can be found?

A. Plasma

B. Solid

C. Liquid

D. Gas

The key idea is recognizing the normal forms in which chemical agents are encountered: solid, liquid, or gas. These three states cover how most chemical substances exist under typical conditions, whether stored, formulated, or dispersed. Plasma, on the other hand, is an ionized, highly energetic state that arises under extreme energy input, such as electrical discharges or high temperatures. It's not a typical or practical form in which chemical agents are found or handled in standard contexts. Because chemical agents are ordinarily encountered as solids, liquids, or gases, plasma stands out as not fitting the common states for these substances. Thus, plasma is the state that does not apply.

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4. Once the Fire Department approves a building's non-fire emergency plan, the FLS Director is required to conduct how many non-fire emergency drills for the occupants during the first year of acceptance?

A. Two

B. One

C. Three

D. None

The key idea here is ensuring occupants are prepared for emergencies other than fire by practicing the planned responses. After the Fire Department approves a building's non-fire emergency plan, the FLS Director is required to conduct two non-fire emergency drills for occupants during the first year of acceptance. This minimum two-drill cadence gives occupants repeated, hands-on practice to understand roles, test notifications and communication, and verify that evacuation or shelter procedures work in real conditions. It helps identify gaps or confusion in the plan so adjustments can be made early. Having just one drill would leave less opportunity to reinforce procedures and catch issues, while more than two isn't described as the required minimum for the initial year.

5. Which organization is cited as providing guidance to private sector businesses on industry-specific and geographic bases, such as active shooter preparedness?

A. NYPD Shield

B. DHS

C. FBI

D. NYPD Counterterrorism Bureau

The situation tests recognizing who provides tailored private-sector security guidance based on industry and location, including active shooter preparedness. NYPD Shield is the NYPD's public-private partnership that delivers sector- and geography-specific guidance, training, and resources to businesses. It brings together private sector partners with law enforcement to share best practices, conduct risk assessments, and plan for incidents in specific areas and industries. While DHS, FBI, and the NYPD Counterterrorism Bureau offer broader or national-level guidance, NYPD Shield is the program designed for private-sector outreach with industry- and location-specific focus.

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6. What is the purpose of a hearing conservation program and when is hearing protection required?

A. To enforce PPE use in all situations regardless of exposure.

B. To train employees to operate equipment more quietly.

C. To prevent noise-induced hearing loss; hearing protection is required when exposure exceeds permissible limits.

D. To document noise levels for compliance only.

The idea behind a hearing conservation program is to prevent noise-induced hearing loss by reducing workers' exposure to harmful sound. It focuses on protecting hearing through measures like measuring noise levels, using engineering or administrative controls when possible, providing training, and making hearing protection available and appropriate. Hearing protection is required when the exposure exceeds permissible limits, because that's the point at which the risk of damage becomes significant and protection should be provided to keep exposure within safe levels. If exposure stays below those limits, protection isn't mandated, though other safety practices may still apply. The other choices don't fit because they either emphasize PPE in all situations, focus on quieter operation rather than protection, or only document noise without addressing prevention and protection based on exposure levels.

7. The non-fire emergency must identify the safest and most efficient means of evacuating, relocating, or sheltering building occupants in the case of plan activation. Priority must be given to occupants on:

A. Ground floors

B. Floors most at risk

C. Top floors

D. Areas near exits

In a non-fire emergency, the focus is on moving people away from the greatest threat as quickly and safely as possible. Prioritizing occupants on floors most at risk follows that idea because these are the areas where the hazard is most likely to cause harm or where exposure could escalate fastest. These floors often have the most immediate need for assistance, may have compromised or longer routes to safety, and could include people with limited mobility who require extra help. Evacuating or sheltering these at-risk floors first helps prevent injuries, reduces congestion on escape paths, and keeps options open for others as the situation develops. Ground floors, top floors, or people near exits may be affected in different scenarios, but they don't consistently represent the highest immediate danger across a wide range of non-fire emergencies, so directing action toward the most at-risk floors makes the plan most effective.

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8. Which best describes machine guarding and its purpose in preventing injuries?

A. A sign that warns workers about machines.

B. Physical barriers and safety interlocks that prevent contact with moving parts, reducing injury risk.

C. A routine maintenance checklist.

D. A training manual for operators.

Machine guarding is about preventing exposure to hazardous moving parts by using protective barriers and safety interlocks. The best description is physical barriers and safety interlocks that keep operators from touching or reaching into a machine while it is operating, and that stop the machine if a guard is removed or opened. This setup lowers the risk of injuries like crushes, pinches, or amputations by physically preventing access to danger zones. Signs alone do not stop motion, and while maintenance checklists and operator manuals support safe work, they do not by themselves prevent contact with moving parts. Guarding should be designed to maintain a safe distance and be reliable, with interlocks that verify whether a guard is in place before the machine can run.

9. For a CO leak detected scenario, which action will NOT receive credit during the non-fire emergency On-Site Test?

A. Evacuate

B. Shelter-in-place

C. Quarantine

D. Lockdown

A CO leak is about protecting people from exposure to a toxic gas, so the actions it tests are ways to remove or limit exposure. Evacuation is credited because moving people to fresh air outdoors is the quickest way to reduce inhalation risk. Shelter-in-place is credited when staying inside a secure area with controls on air flow helps minimize exposure rather than venting outdoors, which can be risky if the plume is moving toward the building. Lockdown is credited as a way to control movement and secure the area so occupants can be accounted for and responders can work safely. Quarantine does not fit a CO-release scenario since it targets contagious diseases, not chemical hazards, so it would not receive credit.

10. Which law requires the Fire Commissioner to adopt standards for orderly evacuation of occupants from office buildings?

A. Local Law 26/2004

B. Local Law 42/2004

C. Administrative Code 12

D. Executive Order 123

Understanding who sets how people should exit a building in an emergency is about authority for evacuation standards. Local Law 26/2004 specifically authorizes the Fire Commissioner to adopt standards for orderly evacuation of occupants from office buildings. This makes it the best answer because it directly ties the Fire Department's role to creating the procedures, drills, and guidance that govern how people leave safely during a fire or other alarm situations. The other options don't establish that specific duty for evacuation standards in office buildings, so they don't fit as the correct source of this requirement. Local Law 42/2004, Administrative Code 12, and Executive Order 123 address different provisions or authorities.

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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://z89nonfire.examzify.com

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

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