

FDNY Fire and Life Safety Director (F-89) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Which fire protection device is designed to automatically recall elevators to their designated landing?**
 - A. Emergency lights**
 - B. Elevator lobby smoke detectors**
 - C. Sprinkler system**
 - D. Heat detectors**
- 2. Under what condition does a restaurant owner not need to employ a certified commercial cooking exhaust system servicing company?**
 - A. If they have a W-64 Certificate holder**
 - B. If their employee is a licensed contractor**
 - C. If they can clean the system themselves**
 - D. If the system is not used frequently**
- 3. What should be regularly conducted to ensure effectiveness of fire safety measures?**
 - A. Fire drills**
 - B. Annual building inspections**
 - C. Monthly utility checks**
 - D. Safety meetings with staff**
- 4. What factors are considered in developing building evacuation plans?**
 - A. Construction materials and weather conditions**
 - B. Occupant load, building layout, and smoke control systems**
 - C. Emergency services response time and nearby hospitals**
 - D. Neighborhood crime rates and building ownership**
- 5. What are the responsibilities of a Fire and Life Safety Director during a fire emergency?**
 - A. To supervise building maintenance teams**
 - B. To coordinate the response and evacuate occupants**
 - C. To assess property damage after the incident**
 - D. To conduct fire safety training**

- 6. What is a Class K fire?**
- A. A fire involving flammable liquids**
 - B. A fire involving cooking oils and greases**
 - C. A fire caused by electrical equipment**
 - D. A fire from combustible metals**
- 7. How should Fire and Life Safety Directors manage fire safety training sessions?**
- A. Schedule training only when new staff are hired**
 - B. Document training only for compliance purposes**
 - C. Regularly schedule and document training for all building occupants**
 - D. Conduct training once a year regardless of changes**
- 8. In the event of a fire, why is it essential to shut down air movement immediately?**
- A. To prevent smoke from disseminating**
 - B. To enhance the fire's intensity**
 - C. To allow firefighters to enter**
 - D. To comply with local regulations**
- 9. What color disk indicates that a fire system is fully out of service?**
- A. Red**
 - B. Yellow**
 - C. White**
 - D. Green**
- 10. Fire drill frequency for Group R-1 (hotels/motels) is required how often?**
- A. Every month**
 - B. Every three months**
 - C. Every six months**
 - D. Once a year**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. Which fire protection device is designed to automatically recall elevators to their designated landing?

- A. Emergency lights**
- B. Elevator lobby smoke detectors**
- C. Sprinkler system**
- D. Heat detectors**

The device that is specially designed to automatically recall elevators to their designated landing is the elevator lobby smoke detector. When smoke is detected, these detectors activate an automatic recall system that brings elevators to a specific floor, typically the ground or designated landing, to ensure they are not in use while the building is being evacuated. This function is critical in a fire situation where elevators can pose a risk to individuals due to smoke and fire traveling through the shaft. Elevator lobby smoke detectors are integral to building safety protocols as they facilitate a coordinated evacuation process and ensure that the elevators are not a hazard during an emergency. Other options, such as emergency lights, sprinkler systems, and heat detectors, serve different purposes in fire safety and do not provide the same elevator recall function. Emergency lights are for illuminating escape routes, sprinkler systems suppress fires, and heat detectors trigger on temperature increase, but none of these influence elevator operation like smoke detectors do.

2. Under what condition does a restaurant owner not need to employ a certified commercial cooking exhaust system servicing company?

- A. If they have a W-64 Certificate holder**
- B. If their employee is a licensed contractor**
- C. If they can clean the system themselves**
- D. If the system is not used frequently**

A restaurant owner does not need to employ a certified commercial cooking exhaust system servicing company if they have a W-64 Certificate holder. The W-64 Certificate is a specific certification that indicates that the individual has been trained and is qualified to perform maintenance and service on commercial cooking exhaust systems in accordance with safety standards. This certification provides the necessary assurance that the person handling the system is knowledgeable about the regulations and requirements for proper servicing. Options that suggest self-cleaning or less frequent use of the system do not create exemption from the requirement of hiring certified professionals, as regular maintenance and compliance with safety codes are essential regardless of the cooking frequency or who performs the cleaning. The presence of a licensed contractor, while important, does not fulfill the specific criteria set forth for commercial cooking systems unless they also hold the W-64 certification. Therefore, the condition regarding the W-64 Certificate holder is the most directly related to ensuring compliance with safety regulations.

3. What should be regularly conducted to ensure effectiveness of fire safety measures?

A. Fire drills

B. Annual building inspections

C. Monthly utility checks

D. Safety meetings with staff

Regularly conducting fire drills is essential to ensure the effectiveness of fire safety measures. Fire drills provide practical training and prepare occupants for a real emergency situation by familiarizing them with evacuation procedures. This practice helps to identify any potential issues in the evacuation process and enables adjustments to be made based on performance. Conducting fire drills allows everyone within the building, including staff and residents, to understand their roles and responsibilities during a fire emergency. It also reinforces the concept of fire safety and promotes a culture of preparedness within the environment. The more frequently drills are conducted, the more proficient the occupants become in responding quickly and safely in an actual emergency. While annual building inspections, monthly utility checks, and safety meetings with staff play important roles in overall fire safety and preparedness, they do not provide the practical, experiential training that fire drills offer. These measures contribute to maintaining equipment and ensuring knowledge but may lack the immediacy and hands-on practice that fire drills encapsulate.

4. What factors are considered in developing building evacuation plans?

A. Construction materials and weather conditions

B. Occupant load, building layout, and smoke control systems

C. Emergency services response time and nearby hospitals

D. Neighborhood crime rates and building ownership

The development of building evacuation plans is fundamentally concerned with ensuring the safety and efficient movement of occupants during an emergency. One of the key factors in this process is the occupant load, which refers to the maximum number of individuals that can safely occupy the building. Understanding how many people are present is crucial for determining the necessary exits and routes during an evacuation. Building layout is another critical factor, as it involves the configuration of spaces, the number and location of exits, stairwells, and hallways. A well-considered layout can facilitate a quicker and more organized evacuation, minimizing confusion and ensuring that occupants can exit the building safely. Smoke control systems also play an essential role in evacuation planning. These systems help manage smoke movement during a fire, maintaining tenable conditions in certain areas of the building to assist evacuation and facilitating the safe arrival of emergency services. Effective smoke control enhances visibility and air quality during an emergency, which is vital for ensuring the safety of the building's occupants. In summary, focusing on occupant load, building layout, and smoke control systems forms the basis for effective evacuation planning, thereby directly addressing the primary concerns of safety and efficiency during emergencies.

5. What are the responsibilities of a Fire and Life Safety Director during a fire emergency?

- A. To supervise building maintenance teams**
- B. To coordinate the response and evacuate occupants**
- C. To assess property damage after the incident**
- D. To conduct fire safety training**

The responsibilities of a Fire and Life Safety Director during a fire emergency primarily focus on ensuring the safety of occupants and effective emergency response management. Coordinating the response and evacuating occupants is crucial in a fire emergency, as the Fire and Life Safety Director must ensure that all individuals in the building are accounted for and safely removed from potential danger. This role includes assessing the situation, communicating with first responders, and implementing the building's emergency procedures to facilitate a swift and organized evacuation. In contrast, supervising building maintenance teams, assessing property damage after incidents, or conducting fire safety training are responsibilities that, while important for overall safety management and building operation, do not directly pertain to the immediate actions required during a fire emergency. The focus during an emergency is primarily on life safety and the prompt, efficient response to the situation.

6. What is a Class K fire?

- A. A fire involving flammable liquids**
- B. A fire involving cooking oils and greases**
- C. A fire caused by electrical equipment**
- D. A fire from combustible metals**

A Class K fire specifically refers to fires that involve cooking oils and greases, particularly those used in commercial kitchens. These types of fires require specialized extinguishing agents, as they can burn at very high temperatures and can spread rapidly if not addressed properly. The Class K designation is important because it indicates the need for the right fire extinguisher types, which typically include wet chemical systems that can effectively cool and smother the flames while producing a chemical reaction that leads to saponification. This helps to create a barrier between the fuel and the fire, preventing re-ignition. Understanding Class K fires is crucial for safety in environments where cooking takes place, as traditional fire extinguishing methods may not be effective and could potentially exacerbate the situation.

- 7. How should Fire and Life Safety Directors manage fire safety training sessions?**
- A. Schedule training only when new staff are hired**
 - B. Document training only for compliance purposes**
 - C. Regularly schedule and document training for all building occupants**
 - D. Conduct training once a year regardless of changes**

Regularly scheduling and documenting training for all building occupants is essential for several reasons. First, fire safety training is not a one-time event but a continual process that ensures all occupants are aware of the latest fire safety procedures, emergency exits, and how to respond in case of a fire or evacuation situation. With new technologies, changing regulations, and evolving best practices, the information provided during training sessions can change significantly over time. In addition, frequent training reinforces knowledge and keeps fire safety at the forefront of everyone's mind. This approach creates a culture of safety where building occupants feel empowered and prepared to act appropriately during emergencies. By documenting these training sessions, directors can maintain clear records that demonstrate compliance with local regulations and help identify areas where additional training may be needed. This comprehensive approach to fire safety training ultimately enhances the safety of the entire building by ensuring that all occupants are well-informed and prepared. Other methods, such as only training new staff, would leave existing occupants potentially uninformed, while not documenting training defeats the purpose of accountability and compliance. Conducting training once a year fails to account for necessary updates and the dynamic nature of fire safety procedures.

- 8. In the event of a fire, why is it essential to shut down air movement immediately?**
- A. To prevent smoke from disseminating**
 - B. To enhance the fire's intensity**
 - C. To allow firefighters to enter**
 - D. To comply with local regulations**

Shutting down air movement immediately during a fire is crucial primarily to prevent the dissemination of smoke. Smoke can quickly spread throughout a building via air handling systems, which could lead to a hazardous environment for occupants and responders alike. By stopping any air movement, the pathways for smoke to travel are minimized, thereby protecting visibility and air quality in unaffected areas and assisting in an overall safer evacuation process. Additionally, controlling smoke movement can help maintain a safer environment for firefighters who may be fighting the fire. It also assists in containing the fire's growth and limiting exposure to potentially harmful conditions for both occupants and rescuers. Ultimately, protecting people from the dangers of smoke and reducing panic are key factors in fire safety protocols.

9. What color disk indicates that a fire system is fully out of service?

- A. Red**
- B. Yellow**
- C. White**
- D. Green**

The color disk that indicates a fire system is fully out of service is white. This color is used to clearly communicate that a fire protection system is non-operational and may not provide the necessary safety functions in the event of a fire. The use of white for this purpose helps to prevent confusion among staff and first responders who may need to rely on the fire protection systems for safety. In contrast, other colors, such as red, are typically used for systems that are in alarm or indicate a problem that requires immediate attention, while yellow may denote a caution or warning status, and green generally signifies that a system is in good working order. Therefore, the use of white is crucial for quickly conveying the status of a fire system being completely out of service.

10. Fire drill frequency for Group R-1 (hotels/motels) is required how often?

- A. Every month**
- B. Every three months**
- C. Every six months**
- D. Once a year**

For Group R-1 occupancies, which include hotels and motels, the required frequency for conducting fire drills is every three months. This regular schedule is critical because it ensures that both staff and guests are familiar with fire safety protocols and evacuation procedures. Frequent practice helps to maintain a high level of preparedness in case of an actual fire emergency, reducing panic and confusion when an alarm is triggered. Conducting fire drills at this frequency allows for the evaluation of procedures and training programs, ensuring that they remain effective and that everyone knows their roles during an emergency. This proactive approach can help save lives by ensuring quick and efficient evacuation in a real emergency situation.