

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What established the position of Fire Life Safety Director?**
 - A. Federal Law No. 5 of 1973**
 - B. State Regulation No. 5 of 1973**
 - C. Local Law No. 5 of 1973**
 - D. City Ordinance No. 5 of 1973**

- 2. What color impairment tag is used when a standpipe or sprinkler system is out of service for repairs?**
 - A. Green**
 - B. Blue**
 - C. Yellow**
 - D. Red**

- 3. Upon the Fire Department's arrival, where is the FLS Brigade required to report?**
 - A. To the nearest exit**
 - B. To the Fire Command Center for instructions**
 - C. To the designated assembly area**
 - D. To the building lobby**

- 4. What type of training should Fire Safety Directors provide to staff?**
 - A. Only basic safety measures.**
 - B. Detailed construction training.**
 - C. Fire safety awareness and emergency response training.**
 - D. Advanced engineering techniques.**

- 5. What is the term for the three hose connections at the top of a standpipe riser?**
 - A. Water outlet**
 - B. Roof manifold**
 - C. Firehose connection**
 - D. Standpipe head**

- 6. What is considered a Class C fire?**
- A. Fires involving flammable liquids**
 - B. Fires involving wood and paper**
 - C. Fires involving electrical equipment**
 - D. Fires involving cooking oils**
- 7. What is a fire command station?**
- A. A location for fire extinguishers**
 - B. A designated area where incident command is managed**
 - C. A meeting point for evacuating occupants**
 - D. A control center for fire alarms**
- 8. How should hazardous materials be stored in a building?**
- A. In any available storage closet**
 - B. In accordance with safety regulations and manufacturer guidelines**
 - C. Near exits for easy access**
 - D. In communal areas for visibility**
- 9. As a general practice, during a fire, occupants in non-affected areas may be safest if they _____.**
- A. Evacuate immediately**
 - B. Remain in place and listen for announcements**
 - C. Attempt to extinguish small fires**
 - D. Open windows for ventilation**
- 10. In which area must decorations be made of non-combustible material or treated to be flame-resistant?**
- A. In tenant spaces**
 - B. In a public space**
 - C. Near exits**
 - D. In storage rooms**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What established the position of Fire Life Safety Director?

- A. Federal Law No. 5 of 1973**
- B. State Regulation No. 5 of 1973**
- C. Local Law No. 5 of 1973**
- D. City Ordinance No. 5 of 1973**

The position of Fire Life Safety Director was established by Local Law No. 5 of 1973. This law was enacted in response to the need for improved fire safety measures and more structured evacuation procedures in buildings, particularly high-rises. It aimed to ensure that facilities have trained personnel responsible for overseeing fire safety and responding to emergencies. This Local Law mandates that certain buildings appoint a Fire Life Safety Director to develop and implement fire safety and emergency procedures, enhance communication during emergencies, and ensure compliance with fire safety regulations. This role plays a critical part in maintaining the safety of occupants and assisting emergency services during incidents.

2. What color impairment tag is used when a standpipe or sprinkler system is out of service for repairs?

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

The color red is designated for tagging a standpipe or sprinkler system that is out of service for repairs. This red tagging serves a critical purpose: it is a clear and universally recognized signal that the system is not operational and that extra caution should be exercised in the area. By using a color that stands out, it alerts firefighters, safety personnel, and building occupants to the potential hazards inherent in relying on an impaired fire protection system. This visual cue is vital for ensuring that proper protocols are followed and that alternative safety measures are taken during the period when the system is being serviced.

3. Upon the Fire Department's arrival, where is the FLS Brigade required to report?

- A. To the nearest exit
- B. To the Fire Command Center for instructions**
- C. To the designated assembly area
- D. To the building lobby

The Fire Life Safety (FLS) Brigade is required to report to the Fire Command Center for instructions upon the Fire Department's arrival because this is the designated location where all information regarding the incident is centralized. The Fire Command Center serves as the command post for coordination, where the fire officers can assess the situation, gather crucial information about the building, and devise a response plan. By reporting to this location, the FLS Brigade can provide the fire officials with valuable insights regarding the status of occupants, any known hazards, and the building's layout, which aids in the efficient and effective management of the emergency response. This communication is critical for ensuring that all parties are informed and can work together to mitigate the situation effectively. Reporting elsewhere, such as to nearest exits or assembly areas, would not provide the necessary strategic communication and situational awareness to support the firefighting efforts.

4. What type of training should Fire Safety Directors provide to staff?

- A. Only basic safety measures.
- B. Detailed construction training.
- C. Fire safety awareness and emergency response training.**
- D. Advanced engineering techniques.

Providing fire safety awareness and emergency response training to staff is essential for ensuring that everyone is prepared to act appropriately during a fire or emergency situation. This type of training empowers employees to recognize fire hazards, understand the importance of fire safety measures, and know the procedures to follow in the event of an emergency. Such training typically includes topics like evacuation procedures, proper use of fire extinguishers, understanding the building's fire alarm systems, and how to assist others during an evacuation. This knowledge not only enhances the safety of the staff but also contributes to the overall safety of the building and its occupants. In contrast, focusing solely on basic safety measures may not adequately prepare staff for specific emergency scenarios they may face. Detailed construction training and advanced engineering techniques, while valuable, are not directly relevant to the immediate safety responsibilities and emergency response actions that staff need to be familiar with. The priority for Fire Safety Directors is to ensure that the entire team has a comprehensive understanding of fire safety protocols and is ready to respond effectively to protect lives and property during emergencies.

5. What is the term for the three hose connections at the top of a standpipe riser?

- A. Water outlet**
- B. Roof manifold**
- C. Firehose connection**
- D. Standpipe head**

The correct term for the three hose connections at the top of a standpipe riser is a roof manifold. This component is designed to facilitate easy access for firefighters to connect hoses when they are combating a fire. The roof manifold typically allows for multiple connections to be made simultaneously, enhancing the efficiency of water delivery to the firefighting operations. Using a roof manifold provides strategic advantages in firefighting, especially in high-rise buildings, where elevation and access may be challenging. The design of the manifold ensures that firefighters can quickly and effectively establish a water supply at a higher elevation, which is crucial for fighting fires in upper floors. Other terms associated with firefighting infrastructure, such as water outlet or firehose connection, do not specifically refer to the arrangement and purpose of the connections at the very top of a standpipe riser. A standpipe head can refer to the overall assembly but doesn't specifically indicate the multi-connection function that is distinguished by the roof manifold. Therefore, roof manifold is the most accurate term in this context.

6. What is considered a Class C fire?

- A. Fires involving flammable liquids**
- B. Fires involving wood and paper**
- C. Fires involving electrical equipment**
- D. Fires involving cooking oils**

A Class C fire refers specifically to fires that involve energized electrical equipment. This classification is critical in fire safety because the methods for extinguishing these fires can differ significantly from those used for other types of fires. For example, using water on an electrical fire can create a risk of electric shock; therefore, non-conductive extinguishing agents like dry chemical or carbon dioxide fire extinguishers are recommended for these situations. Understanding the classifications of fires is essential for anyone involved in fire safety, as it allows for the proper response in emergencies. Each class is defined based on the materials burning, which directly influences the firefighting techniques and equipment that should be employed.

7. What is a fire command station?

- A. A location for fire extinguishers
- B. A designated area where incident command is managed**
- C. A meeting point for evacuating occupants
- D. A control center for fire alarms

A fire command station is a designated area where incident command is managed. This location serves as the central operator hub during an emergency, specifically a fire incident. It is equipped to coordinate firefighting efforts, manage communications between various responding units, and oversee the overall incident response strategy. This area is crucial for ensuring that the response to a fire is organized and efficient. Personnel in the fire command station can monitor the situation, assess resources, and communicate vital information to firefighters and emergency services on the scene. The importance of structure and location in managing a crisis cannot be overstated, as effective communication and command are key to minimizing damage and ensuring the safety of both responders and civilians. In contrast, the other options describe different aspects of fire safety and response but do not accurately define the fire command station's role. Fire extinguishers are vital for individual response to small fires, a meeting point for evacuating occupants serves as a safety rendezvous rather than a management area, and a control center for fire alarms deals with monitoring alarms rather than overall incident command.

8. How should hazardous materials be stored in a building?

- A. In any available storage closet
- B. In accordance with safety regulations and manufacturer guidelines**
- C. Near exits for easy access
- D. In communal areas for visibility

Storing hazardous materials in accordance with safety regulations and manufacturer guidelines is essential to minimize risks associated with their use and handling. Each type of hazardous material has specific requirements regarding storage, which are outlined in regulations such as the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards and other relevant local or state codes. These guidelines ensure that materials are stored safely to prevent leaks, spills, or reactions that could present dangers to occupants, emergency responders, and the environment. Proper storage practices include using specific containers, maintaining appropriate temperatures, ensuring adequate ventilation, and securing materials to prevent unauthorized access. By following these regulations, facilities can significantly reduce the likelihood of accidents, injuries, and damage resulting from improperly stored hazardous substances. This approach is critical for maintaining a safe environment in buildings where hazardous materials are present.

9. As a general practice, during a fire, occupants in non-affected areas may be safest if they _____.
- A. Evacuate immediately
 - B. Remain in place and listen for announcements**
 - C. Attempt to extinguish small fires
 - D. Open windows for ventilation

During a fire, occupants in non-affected areas may be safest if they remain in place and listen for announcements. This approach is often referred to as "sheltering in place" and is designed to keep individuals out of harm's way until they receive further instructions. In many fire situations, especially in larger buildings, the safest course of action is to remain inside until it is confirmed that evacuation is necessary. Emergency responders, such as firefighters, typically have a better understanding of the situation and can provide important guidance. If the fire is contained or the building is designed with fire-resistive features, staying in a safe area and following announcements can prevent unnecessary panic and ensure a more orderly evacuation when the time comes. Regularly, announcements made through a building's public address system can provide crucial information about the nature of the emergency, whether it's safer to stay put or evacuate, and the nearest exits. This practice is a key part of emergency preparedness and response in any building with a designated fire safety plan.

10. In which area must decorations be made of non-combustible material or treated to be flame-resistant?
- A. In tenant spaces
 - B. In a public space**
 - C. Near exits
 - D. In storage rooms

Decorations in public spaces must be made of non-combustible material or treated to be flame-resistant due to the high volume of people that may gather in these areas. Ensuring safety in public spaces is crucial, as these environments can be critical points of evacuation during emergencies. Flammable decorations in such areas could pose significant risks, including the potential for rapid fire spread and increased danger to the occupants. Additionally, public spaces often have strict fire safety regulations to protect the wellbeing of the public. The use of flame-resistant materials or non-combustible decorations helps mitigate these risks by reducing the likelihood of ignition and fire propagation, contributing to overall fire safety in buildings. Proper adherence to these safety measures is essential for maintaining compliance with fire codes and preventing incidents that could endanger many individuals at once.

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://fdnyf89.examzify.com>

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

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