

North Carolina Building Code 1 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 is the fire resistance rating required for smoke partitions unless specified otherwise?**
 - A. 0 hours**
 - B. 1 hour**
 - C. 1.5 hours**
 - D. 2 hours**
- 2. Porches and decks shall be provided with guards where the adjacent walking floor or grade below is more than ____ inches.**
 - A. 24**
 - B. 28**
 - C. 30**
 - D. 36**
- 3. What is the square footage requirement for stages that must have emergency ventilation?**
 - A. 500 square feet**
 - B. 1,000 square feet**
 - C. 1,100 square feet**
 - D. 1,200 square feet**
- 4. Which agency is responsible for enforcing the North Carolina Building Code?**
 - A. North Carolina Department of Transportation**
 - B. North Carolina Department of Public Safety**
 - C. North Carolina Department of Insurance**
 - D. North Carolina Building Commission**
- 5. How many egress points are required for a residential building with more than two bedrooms?**
 - A. At least one egress point**
 - B. At least two egress points**
 - C. At least three egress points**
 - D. At least four egress points**

6. What is the minimum insulation R-value required for crawl space walls in North Carolina?

- A. R-11
- B. R-13
- C. R-19
- D. R-25

7. What is the ground surface roughness area classification for open terrain with scattered obstructions under 30 feet?

- A. Surface Roughness A
- B. Surface Roughness B
- C. Surface Roughness C
- D. Surface Roughness D

8. Which height is allowed for a 270-room hotel equipped with an automatic sprinkler system?

- A. 12 feet
- B. 60 feet
- C. 85 feet
- D. Unlimited (UL)

9. An exterior exit stairway in an unsprinklered building must have a clear width between handrails of at least how many inches?

- A. 44
- B. 48
- C. 60
- D. 72

10. What is the height restriction for air traffic control towers of Type IIB construction?

- A. 75 feet
- B. 85 feet
- C. 90 feet
- D. 100 feet

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the fire resistance rating required for smoke partitions unless specified otherwise?

A. 0 hours

B. 1 hour

C. 1.5 hours

D. 2 hours

The fire resistance rating required for smoke partitions is typically specified as 0 hours unless otherwise indicated. This means that smoke partitions are not required to have any thermal protection against fire, but they are designed primarily to restrict the movement of smoke within a building during a fire event. Smoke partitions are an essential aspect of fire safety because they help to contain smoke in one area, thus providing occupants more time to evacuate and reducing the chance of smoke spreading through the building. It is important to note that while they do not require a fire resistance rating, smoke partitions must still meet specific construction and design standards to effectively manage smoke movement. The other options imply varying levels of fire resistance that are not applicable to smoke partitions as defined by the relevant building codes. Establishing a fire resistance rating for such partitions would contradict their purpose, as their design focuses on smoke containment, rather than direct fire resistance.

2. Porches and decks shall be provided with guards where the adjacent walking floor or grade below is more than ____ inches.

A. 24

B. 28

C. 30

D. 36

In the North Carolina Building Code, provisions regarding safety measures for porches and decks are critical for preventing falls from elevated surfaces. The requirement mandates that guards must be installed when the walking surface is more than 30 inches above the adjacent ground or grade below. This specific height of 30 inches is rooted in safety standards that aim to protect individuals from accidental falls that can result in serious injuries. Installing guards at this height ensures that any person on the porch or deck is adequately protected from falling off the edge. The other height options provided, such as 24, 28, and 36 inches, do not align with the building code requirements. While 24 and 28 inches are too low to ensure proper safety for elevated surfaces, 36 inches exceeds the required measurement, which could lead to unnecessary material use and construction costs. Thus, 30 inches strikes the right balance between safety and practicality as established by the building code.

3. What is the square footage requirement for stages that must have emergency ventilation?

- A. 500 square feet**
- B. 1,000 square feet**
- C. 1,100 square feet**
- D. 1,200 square feet**

The requirement for emergency ventilation in stages is based on ensuring the safety and well-being of occupants within a given space. According to the North Carolina Building Code, stages that exceed 1,000 square feet must have emergency ventilation to prepare for situations like smoke or fire, where effective ventilation can help clear hazardous conditions and provide a safer environment for evacuation. When this requirement is established at 1,000 square feet, it reflects the consideration of the scale of the stage and the potential risks associated with larger areas. Stages of this size are likely to accommodate more people and equipment, increasing the potential for safety hazards. Therefore, the specification for emergency ventilation systems becomes critical in enhancing the overall safety measures in larger venues. The other options, which include square footage requirements below 1,000 or above it, do not align with the established building code standards for emergency ventilation in stages, thereby confirming that 1,000 square feet is the appropriate threshold for this requirement.

4. Which agency is responsible for enforcing the North Carolina Building Code?

- A. North Carolina Department of Transportation**
- B. North Carolina Department of Public Safety**
- C. North Carolina Department of Insurance**
- D. North Carolina Building Commission**

The North Carolina Department of Insurance is responsible for enforcing the North Carolina Building Code. As part of its duties, this department oversees the construction and safety standards specified in the Building Code, ensuring that all building practices are in compliance with state regulations. The Department of Insurance also handles the licensing of building code officials and provides training to ensure that professionals in the field are knowledgeable about the code. The other agencies mentioned do have vital roles within the state, but they focus on different areas. The Department of Transportation manages transportation systems and infrastructure, while the Department of Public Safety is primarily involved in public safety and emergency management services. The North Carolina Building Commission serves as an advisory body that helps establish the building code, but it does not have the authority to enforce it.

5. How many egress points are required for a residential building with more than two bedrooms?

- A. At least one egress point**
- B. At least two egress points**
- C. At least three egress points**
- D. At least four egress points**

In residential buildings with more than two bedrooms, the requirement for multiple egress points is established to ensure adequate safety measures are in place in the event of an emergency. The presence of at least two egress points allows for safer and quicker evacuation, accommodating the potential for multiple occupants. This is particularly crucial in a residential setting where more individuals may be present in the event of an emergency, such as a fire or other hazardous situation. The code specifies that each sleeping area should have separate means of egress and that two egress points create redundancy. If one route is blocked or unsafe, occupants have a secondary escape option. This is particularly important in ensuring that all individuals can exit safely, especially in larger households that may include more occupants. The idea of having two egress points aligns with best practices in building safety standards and risk management strategies, emphasizing the importance of emergency preparedness.

6. What is the minimum insulation R-value required for crawl space walls in North Carolina?

- A. R-11**
- B. R-13**
- C. R-19**
- D. R-25**

The minimum insulation R-value required for crawl space walls in North Carolina is R-13. This value is important as it ensures adequate thermal resistance, contributing to the overall energy efficiency of the building. Proper insulation in crawl spaces not only helps to maintain comfortable indoor temperatures but also mitigates issues related to moisture, which can lead to mold growth and structural damage over time. Insulation with an R-value of 13 is typically sufficient for the climate conditions found in most parts of North Carolina, as it balances energy efficiency with practical insulation performance. It is crucial for builders and homeowners to adhere to these codes to ensure compliance and promote energy conservation in construction practices. Higher R-values, like R-19 or R-25, while providing greater insulation, may exceed what is required by code unless specified for certain conditions or building types. The building code requirements aim to set standards that are effective yet practical for typical building scenarios within the state.

7. What is the ground surface roughness area classification for open terrain with scattered obstructions under 30 feet?

- A. Surface Roughness A**
- B. Surface Roughness B**
- C. Surface Roughness C**
- D. Surface Roughness D**

The classification of ground surface roughness is an essential aspect of understanding how terrain affects wind flow and other environmental interactions, particularly in engineering and construction contexts. In the case of open terrain with scattered obstructions under 30 feet, the correct classification is Surface Roughness C. Surface Roughness C is designated for areas where open terrain predominates, with a mix of low, scattered obstructions such as trees or buildings that are generally less than 30 feet tall. This classification accounts for the modifications to wind patterns and other environmental conditions caused by these obstructions, which can influence factors such as structural load calculations, water drainage, and site planning. This classification supports engineers and architects in making informed decisions about the design and placement of buildings, as it helps to predict how the terrain will interact with structures. Understanding the characteristics of the local landscape is vital for ensuring safety and efficiency in construction projects, and Surface Roughness C accurately reflects the conditions described in the question.

8. Which height is allowed for a 270-room hotel equipped with an automatic sprinkler system?

- A. 12 feet**
- B. 60 feet**
- C. 85 feet**
- D. Unlimited (UL)**

In the context of building codes, particularly regarding high-rise buildings such as hotels, the incorporation of an automatic sprinkler system significantly impacts the maximum allowable height. When a structure is equipped with this safety feature, it can obtain greater heights because the sprinkler system mitigates the risk of fire spread and improves occupants' safety. The allowance for "unlimited" height in this scenario indicates that once a building is outfitted with a properly functioning automatic sprinkler system, the height restrictions typically imposed on buildings are lifted. This is based on the assumption that the building complies with other critical safety measures required by the code, including structural integrity, evacuation plans, and fire safety protocols. Many codes recognize the enhanced safety provided by sprinkler systems and thus incentivize their installation by allowing designs that would otherwise not be feasible without such fire protection measures. Therefore, the answer reflects a standard provision within the building codes that support modern safety practices in high-rise constructions.

9. An exterior exit stairway in an unsprinklered building must have a clear width between handrails of at least how many inches?

- A. 44**
- B. 48**
- C. 60**
- D. 72**

The requirement for an exterior exit stairway in an unsprinklered building to have a clear width between handrails of at least 48 inches is derived from building codes that ensure safe evacuation routes. A width of 48 inches is necessary to accommodate individuals moving in both directions during an emergency. This specified width allows for sufficient space to prevent congestion and enhances the movement of people, thereby reducing the risk of injury or obstruction. This choice meets the safety standards set out in the building codes, as wider staircases facilitate more efficient evacuation, especially when quick and unimpeded movement is essential. Ensuring that exit routes are adequately sized is critical for the safety of occupants in the event of a fire or other emergency conditions, giving them the best chance to exit the building promptly and safely.

10. What is the height restriction for air traffic control towers of Type IIB construction?

- A. 75 feet**
- B. 85 feet**
- C. 90 feet**
- D. 100 feet**

The height restriction for air traffic control towers of Type IIB construction is set at 85 feet. This specific standard is based on the building code regulations that govern the construction and design of structures to ensure safety and functionality, particularly for essential facilities such as air traffic control towers. Type IIB construction is defined by non-combustible materials and allows for certain height limitations in relation to their use and structural integrity. Air traffic control towers must maintain a height that balances visibility, safety, and operational needs, with the established limit of 85 feet being a crucial factor. This height ensures that controllers have an unobstructed view of the surrounding airspace while also adhering to code requirements designed to mitigate risks associated with construction and operational hazards. Thus, the 85-foot limitation serves as a critical guideline to maintain safety standards in such essential structures.

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://ncbuildingcode1.examzify.com>

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

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