Ontario Building Code Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Questions

1. **What is the minimum height required for a handrail on a ramp in a commercial building?**
   - **A. 750 mm**
   - **B. 850 mm**
   - **C. 950 mm**
   - **D. 1050 mm**

2. **What is the minimum clearance required for a urinal in a commercial building?**
   - **A. 300 mm**
   - **B. 400 mm**
   - **C. 500 mm**
   - **D. 600 mm**

3. **What is the minimum number of washrooms required for an industrial building with a capacity of 25 people?**
   - **A. 1**
   - **B. 2**
   - **C. 3**
   - **D. 4**

4. **What is the minimum height required for a guardrail on a stairway landing in a residential building?**
   - **A. 750 mm**
   - **B. 850 mm**
   - **C. 950 mm**
   - **D. 1050 mm**

5. **What is the minimum clearance required for a door in a residential building?**
   - **A. 750 mm**
   - **B. 800 mm**
   - **C. 850 mm**
   - **D. 900 mm**

6. What is the minimum height required for a handrail on a ramp in a residential building?

A. 865mm to 965mm

B. 850 mm

C. 950 mm

D. 1050 mm

7. What is the minimum headroom clearance required for a stairway in a residential building?

A. 1.9 meters

B. 2.0 meters

C. 2.1 meters

D. 2.2 meters

8. Which of the following is not a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in a residential building?

A. Non-combustible materials

B. Labeled with a fire rating

C. Continuous from wall to wall

D. Minimum thickness of 100 mm

9. What is the minimum height required for a handrail on a stairway in a commercial building?

A. 750 mm

B. 850 mm

C. 950 mm

D. 1050 mm

10. Which of the following is not a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in a residential building?

A. Non-combustible materials

B. Labeled with a fire rating

C. Continuous from wall to wall

D. Minimum thickness of 100 mm

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What is the minimum height required for a handrail on a ramp in a commercial building?

A. 750 mm

B. 850 mm

C. 950 mm

D. 1050 mm

The minimum height required for a handrail on a ramp in a commercial building is 850 mm. This is determined by building codes and regulations for accessibility and safety purposes. Option A is too low and may not provide sufficient support for people using the ramp. Option C and D are higher than the minimum requirement and may not be necessary, potentially causing extra expenses for the building owner.

2. What is the minimum clearance required for a urinal in a commercial building?

A. 300 mm

B. 400 mm

C. 500 mm

D. 600 mm

The minimum clearance required for a urinal in a commercial building is 400 mm. This is because the building codes and regulations typically require a clearance of at least 15 inches (approximately 381 mm) in front of the urinal for accessibility and comfort. The other options, 300 mm, 500 mm, and 600 mm, do not meet this minimum requirement and may not be compliant with building codes. It is important to follow these regulations in order to ensure safety and accessibility for all individuals using the restroom. Remember to always check the specific building codes and regulations in your area to ensure proper clearance for urinals in commercial buildings.

3. What is the minimum number of washrooms required for an industrial building with a capacity of 25 people?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

A Incorrect. Having only one washroom would likely be inadequate for an industrial building with 25 people, as it would result in long wait times and possibly unhygienic conditions. C: Incorrect. While three washrooms may seem like a reasonable option, it is not the minimum required for a building of this size. Two washrooms would be sufficient. D: Incorrect. Having four washrooms would be excessive for an industrial building with a capacity of 25 people, as it would take up unnecessary space and resources. The minimum number of washrooms required for an industrial building with a capacity of 25 people is two. This is to ensure that there are enough facilities to accommodate the occupants, while also allowing for maintenance and cleaning of the washrooms. Having only one washroom would not be enough, while having three or four would be excessive. Therefore, the correct answer is option B.

4. What is the minimum height required for a guardrail on a stairway landing in a residential building?

A. 750 mm

B. 850 mm

C. 950 mm

D. 1050 mm

The minimum height required for a guardrail on a stairway landing in a residential building is 750 mm. This provides sufficient protection for individuals using the stairs. Option B, C, and D are incorrect because they are all higher than the minimum requirement and may be considered excessive. If the guardrail is too high, it may be difficult for individuals to use it for support or grab onto in case of a fall. Additionally, a higher guardrail may also obstruct the view of the stairway, which can be a safety hazard. Therefore, option A is the best answer as it meets the minimum requirement for safety while still being practical for use on a stairway landing.

5. What is the minimum clearance required for a door in a residential building?

A. 750 mm

B. 800 mm

C. 850 mm

D. 900 mm

The minimum clearance required for a door in a residential building is 850 mm. This is the standard clearance required for a door to be considered accessible for individuals with disabilities, who may use a wheelchair or mobility aid. Options A and B are too narrow, which would make it difficult for wheelchair users to enter and exit the room. Option D is wider than the standard clearance but may not be necessary and could potentially waste valuable space in the building. Therefore, option C is the most appropriate and practical choice for a minimum door clearance in a residential building.

6. What is the minimum height required for a handrail on a ramp in a residential building?

A. 865mm to 965mm

B. 850 mm

C. 950 mm

D. 1050 mm

The minimum height requirement for a handrail on a ramp in a residential building is essential for ensuring safety and accessibility. According to the Ontario Building Code, handrails must be installed at a height that provides adequate support for users, particularly those with mobility challenges. The specified height range of 865mm to 965mm is designed to accommodate different user needs, ensuring that individuals can easily grasp the handrail while navigating the ramp. This height range reflects a balance between safety and usability, allowing a wide variety of people, including children and adults of varying heights, to use the handrail comfortably. It is crucial to comply with these regulations to provide safer environments in residential settings, thereby minimizing the risk of falls and injuries on ramps. In contrast, other height measurements such as 850 mm, 950 mm, or 1050 mm do not meet the full range specified by the code. For instance, while 950 mm falls within the acceptable limits, it does not capture the complete mandatory range which ensures that flexibility is provided for different user requirements. Heights lower than 865 mm or higher than 965 mm could compromise the safety standards intended for handrails in these situations.

7. What is the minimum headroom clearance required for a stairway in a residential building?

A. 1.9 meters

B. 2.0 meters

C. 2.1 meters

D. 2.2 meters

The minimum headroom clearance required for a stairway in a residential building is 2.0 meters. This is the standard clearance enforced by most building codes and safety regulations. Option A is incorrect because 1.9 meters is not enough space for average height individuals to comfortably walk up and down the stairs without ducking. Option C is incorrect because while 2.1 meters is slightly higher than the standard, it is not necessary and may result in wasted space. 2.2 meters, option D, is incorrect for the same reason as option C.

8. Which of the following is not a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in a residential building?

A. Non-combustible materials

B. Labeled with a fire rating

C. Continuous from wall to wall

D. Minimum thickness of 100 mm

A minimum thickness of 100 mm is not a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in a residential building. The other options are requirements for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly. Non-combustible materials are necessary to prevent fire from spreading and causing structural damage. The assembly should also be labeled with a fire rating to indicate its level of fire resistance. Furthermore, the assembly needs to be continuous from wall to wall to prevent gaps where fire and smoke can pass through. This is why option D is not a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in a residential building.

9. What is the minimum height required for a handrail on a stairway in a commercial building?

A. 750 mm

B. 850 mm

C. 950 mm

D. 1050 mm

While A, B, and D may seem like feasible options, they are actually incorrect because they all fall below the minimum height requirement for a handrail on a stairway in a commercial building. According to building codes, the minimum height for handrails on stairways in commercial buildings is 950 mm (3 feet 1 inch) from the surface of the tread. This height is determined based on safety standards and is intended to provide proper support and balance for individuals using the stairs. Therefore, option C, with a height of 950 mm, is the correct answer. It is important to note that building codes and regulations may vary by location, so it is always best to check with local authorities for specific guidelines.

10. Which of the following is not a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in a residential building?

A. Non-combustible materials

B. Labeled with a fire rating

C. Continuous from wall to wall

D. Minimum thickness of 100 mm

A fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in a residential building must have non-combustible materials, be labeled with a fire rating, and be continuous from wall to wall. However, a minimum thickness of 100 mm is not a specific requirement for a fire-rated assembly. This may vary depending on the design and construction of the building. Therefore, option D is not a necessary requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in a residential building.