Ontario Building Code Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

1. **Which of the following is not a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in a commercial building?**
   - **A. Non-combustible materials**
   - **B. Labeled with a fire rating**
   - **C. Continuous from wall to wall**
   - **D. Minimum thickness of 50 mm**

2. **Which of the following is not a requirement for an accessible washroom in a residential building?**
   - **A. Grab bars**
   - **B. Barrier-free entrance**
   - **C. Sink with knee clearance**
   - **D. Bathtub with built-in seat**

3. **Which of the following is not a requirement for a barrier-free washroom in a residential building?**
   - **A. Grab bars**
   - **B. Barrier-free entrance**
   - **C. Sink with knee clearance**
   - **D. Bathtub with built-in seat**

4. **Which of the following is not a requirement for an accessible route in a residential building?**
   - **A. Ramp with handrails**
   - **B. Level landings at changes of direction**
   - **C. Minimum width of 0.9 meters**
   - **D. Non-slip surface**

5. **What is the minimum clearance required for a toilet in a commercial building?**
   - **A. 400 mm**
   - **B. 450 mm**
   - **C. 500 mm**
   - **D. 550 mm**

6. What is the minimum number of exits required for a residential building with a capacity of 100 people?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

7. Which of the following is not a requirement for a fire-rated wall assembly in a high-rise building?

A. Non-combustible materials

B. Labeled with a fire rating

C. Continuous from floor to underside of roof sheathing

D. Minimum thickness of 50 mm

8. What is the minimum number of exits required for a commercial building with a capacity of 300 people?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

9. 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

10. What is the minimum number of accessible parking spaces required for an industrial building with 10 parking spaces?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answers

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

Explanations

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

A. Non-combustible materials

B. Labeled with a fire rating

C. Continuous from wall to wall

D. Minimum thickness of 50 mm

A Non-combustible materials are a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly as they help to prevent the spread of fire. B: Being labeled with a fire rating is a requirement as it allows for easy identification and ensures the fire-resistance of the assembly is known and consistent. C: Being continuous from wall to wall is also a requirement as it prevents any gaps that could allow fire to spread. 50mm minimum thickness is not a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in a commercial building. However, the thickness may vary depending on the specific fire rating required for the assembly. In general, the thicker the assembly, the higher the fire rating it can achieve. Therefore, while 50mm may not be a requirement, it is often necessary to achieve a desired fire rating.

2. Which of the following is not a requirement for an accessible washroom in a residential building?

A. Grab bars

B. Barrier-free entrance

C. Sink with knee clearance

D. Bathtub with built-in seat

Accessible washrooms in a residential building require certain features to accommodate individuals with disabilities. Grab bars and a barrier-free entrance are necessary for individuals with mobility impairments, while a sink with knee clearance allows for individuals using wheelchairs. However, a bathtub with a built-in seat may not be necessary for individuals with disabilities as it may not provide enough support or may not be compatible with different types of disabilities.

3. Which of the following is not a requirement for a barrier-free washroom in a residential building?

A. Grab bars

B. Barrier-free entrance

C. Sink with knee clearance

D. Bathtub with built-in seat

A barrier-free washroom typically refers to a washroom that is accessible for individuals with disabilities or mobility limitations. This includes features such as grab bars, a barrier-free entrance (i.e. wide enough for a wheelchair to enter), and a sink with knee clearance for easier use. However, a bathtub with a built-in seat is not required for a barrier-free washroom as it may not be accessible for all individuals and may not be necessary for personal hygiene. Therefore, option D is not a requirement for a barrier-free washroom in a residential building.

4. Which of the following is not a requirement for an accessible route in a residential building?

A. Ramp with handrails

B. Level landings at changes of direction

C. Minimum width of 0.9 meters

D. Non-slip surface

The requirement for an accessible route in a residential building emphasizes the importance of ensuring safe and convenient access for individuals with disabilities. Among the provided options, having a minimum width of 0.9 meters is indeed essential for accessibility, as it allows sufficient space for individuals using wheelchairs or mobility aids to pass through comfortably. However, to clarify, while the width of 0.9 meters is a standard guideline for accessibility, the actual minimum width required in Ontario's Building Code may vary depending on the specific context and details of the building, such as the number of users or the type of access required. The other choices highlight critical aspects of an accessible route: ramps with handrails provide support for people who may need help navigating slopes, level landings at changes of direction improve safety and usability by allowing individuals to navigate without the risk of falling, and a non-slip surface is essential to prevent accidents, especially in wet or icy conditions. Each of these factors contributes to a safer and more functional environment for users, reinforcing the overall goal of accessibility in residential buildings.

5. What is the minimum clearance required for a toilet in a commercial building?

A. 400 mm

B. 450 mm

C. 500 mm

D. 550 mm

The minimum clearance required for a toilet in a commercial building is established by the Ontario Building Code to ensure accessibility and usability in restroom facilities. The correct minimum clearance of 500 mm is vital for accommodating users while allowing sufficient space for movement, particularly for those with disabilities or mobility challenges. This requirement promotes practical accessibility, ensuring that there is adequate room for individuals to maneuver around the toilet fixture. It also aligns with the broader principles of building design focused on inclusivity and safety. In contrast, the other values listed do not meet the necessary standards set forth to provide such accessibility. Specifications like 400 mm, 450 mm, or even 550 mm may not be compliant with up-to-date codes or best practices that facilitate adequate space around toilet fixtures in commercial settings.

6. What is the minimum number of exits required for a residential building with a capacity of 100 people?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

According to international building and fire safety codes, a residential building with a capacity of 100 people must have a minimum of two exits. This is to ensure the safety and efficient evacuation of all occupants in case of an emergency. Option A, with only one exit, would not be enough in the case of a fire or other emergency. Options C and D, with three or four exits, may provide additional safety measures but are not necessarily required for a building of this size according to the codes. Therefore, option B is the most appropriate and practical choice.

7. Which of the following is not a requirement for a fire-rated wall assembly in a high-rise building?

A. Non-combustible materials

B. Labeled with a fire rating

C. Continuous from floor to underside of roof sheathing

D. Minimum thickness of 50 mm

Fire-rated wall assemblies are specifically designed to prevent the spread of fire in high-rise buildings. Therefore, all of the other options listed are requirements for a fire-rated wall assembly in a high-rise building. Non-combustible materials and a fire rating label are necessary to ensure that the wall can withstand high temperatures and flames. The wall must also be continuous from the floor to the underside of the roof sheathing, preventing any gaps that could allow a fire to spread. The minimum thickness of a fire-rated wall assembly can vary based on building codes and regulations, but it is not a specific requirement for a high-rise building. Therefore, the correct answer is D.

8. What is the minimum number of exits required for a commercial building with a capacity of 300 people?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

This is because according to most building codes and safety regulations, a commercial building with a capacity of 300 people would require at least two exits in case of an emergency evacuation. Having only one exit could potentially create safety hazards and cause delays in the evacuation process. Option A is incorrect because it does not meet the minimum requirement for a building with a capacity of 300 people. Option C and D are incorrect because having three or four exits would be excessive and not necessary for a building of this size. It is important to have a balance between having enough exits for safety and practicality in terms of building design and cost.

9. 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.

10. What is the minimum number of accessible parking spaces required for an industrial building with 10 parking spaces?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

An industrial building with 10 parking spaces is required to have a minimum of 1 accessible parking space. This is because the accessibility requirement is 1 accessible space for every 25 non-accessible spaces. In this case, since there are only 10 non-accessible spaces, the minimum number of accessible spaces is 1. Option B, C, and D are incorrect because they exceed the minimum requirement and would result in a ratio of less than 1 accessible space for every 25 non-accessible spaces. Option B would require 5 non-accessible spaces, option C would require 10 non-accessible spaces, and option D would require 20 non-accessible spaces. These options are not feasible for a building with only 10 parking spaces.