Ontario Building Code Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

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Questions

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

2. **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**

3. **What is the maximum allowable height for a fence in a residential zone?**
   - **A. 1.2 meters**
   - **B. 1.5 meters**
   - **C. 1.8 meters**
   - **D. 2.1 meters**

4. **What is the minimum number of accessible parking spaces required for a commercial building with 30 parking spaces?**
   - **A. 1**
   - **B. 2**
   - **C. 3**
   - **D. 4**

5. **Which of the following is not a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in an industrial building?**
   - **A. Non-combustible materials**
   - **B. Labeled with a fire rating**
   - **C. Continuous from wall to wall**
   - **D. Minimum thickness of 75 mm**

6. 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 75 mm**

7. Which of the following is not a requirement for a fire-rated door in a commercial building?

- **A. Self-closing**
- **B. Labeled with a fire rating**
- **C. Solid core construction**
- **D. Minimum height of 2.0 meters**

8. What is the minimum number of exits required for a commercial building with a capacity of 500 people?

- **A. 1**
- **B. 2**
- **C. 3**
- **D. 4**

9. 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**

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

- **A. Non-combustible materials**
- **B. Labeled with a fire rating**
- **C. Continuous from wall to wall**
- **D. Minimum thickness of 75 mm**

Answers

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

Explanations

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

A. Grab bars

B. Barrier-free entrance

C. Sink with knee clearance

D. Bathtub with built-in seat

A requirement for an accessible washroom in a commercial building is that it should have grab bars for support, a barrier-free entrance for wheelchair access, and a sink with knee clearance for those who use mobility aids. A bathtub with a built-in seat does not meet the requirement for knee clearance and may also be difficult for wheelchair users to access. Therefore, it is not a necessary requirement for an accessible washroom in a commercial building.

2. 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 other options (A, B, and D) are all requirements for an accessible route in a residential building. A ramp with handrails allows for wheelchair and walker access, level landings at changes of direction provide a safe and stable transition, and a non-slip surface ensures that individuals with mobility impairments can safely navigate the route. However, a minimum width of 0.9 meters is not a requirement for an accessible route in a residential building. While a wider route may be preferred for easier passing and maneuverability, a width of at least 0.8 meters is still considered accessible.

3. What is the maximum allowable height for a fence in a residential zone?

A. 1.2 meters

B. 1.5 meters

C. 1.8 meters

D. 2.1 meters

In a residential zone, the maximum allowable height for a fence is typically limited to 1.8 meters. Option A, 1.2 meters, is too short and may not provide adequate privacy or security. Option B, 1.5 meters, is also shorter than the maximum allowed height. Option D, 2.1 meters, is too tall and may block views or obstruct the line of sight for drivers. Therefore, option C is the correct choice in this scenario, as it falls within the maximum allowable height range.

4. What is the minimum number of accessible parking spaces required for a commercial building with 30 parking spaces?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Commercial buildings with 30 parking spaces must have at least 1 accessible parking space. This is because the minimum requirement for accessible parking spaces is 1 out of every 25 parking spots. Therefore, in this case, 30 divided by 25 is 1.2, which rounds down to 1 parking space. The other options are incorrect because they do not follow the minimum requirement for accessible parking spaces. 2 would be too many, 3 would be too many, and 4 would be far too many for a building with only 30 parking spaces. It is important to follow these regulations to ensure equal access and accommodations for individuals with disabilities.

5. Which of the following is not a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in an industrial building?

A. Non-combustible materials

B. Labeled with a fire rating

C. Continuous from wall to wall

D. Minimum thickness of 75 mm

A minimum thickness of 75 mm would actually be a requirement for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly in an industrial building. Non-combustible materials, a labeled fire rating, and being continuous from wall to wall are necessary requirements for a fire-rated floor-ceiling assembly. Choosing D would be incorrect because it is actually a requirement rather than not being one.

6. 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 75 mm

Building codes typically require fire-rated wall assemblies in high-rise buildings to be made of non-combustible materials, to be labeled with a fire rating, and to be continuous from the floor to the underside of the roof sheathing. However, there is no specific minimum thickness requirement for fire-rated walls in high-rise buildings. Thickness may vary depending on the specific materials and fire rating used. This is why option D, "Minimum thickness of 75 mm," is not a requirement for a fire-rated wall assembly in a high-rise building.

7. Which of the following is not a requirement for a fire-rated door in a commercial building?

A. Self-closing

B. Labeled with a fire rating

C. Solid core construction

D. Minimum height of 2.0 meters

A fire-rated door is designed to prevent the spread of fire and smoke within a building for a certain amount of time. To achieve this, a fire-rated door must meet certain requirements including being self-closing, labeled with a fire rating, and having a solid core construction. These features are crucial in containing a fire and minimizing its damage. Option D, minimum height of 2.0 meters, is not a requirement for a fire-rated door. The height of a door does not affect its ability to prevent the spread of fire and smoke. This option may be included in building codes or regulations regarding accessibility, but it is not directly related to the fire safety of the door.

8. What is the minimum number of exits required for a commercial building with a capacity of 500 people?

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

In determining the minimum number of exits required for a commercial building based on its capacity, the Ontario Building Code stipulates specific criteria to ensure the safety of occupants during emergencies. For a building with a capacity of 500 people, the code typically mandates that at least two exits must be provided, but more may be necessary depending on specific conditions related to the building's design and occupancy type. For a maximum occupancy of 500, the requirement generally escalates to three exits. This is due to the need to ensure safe and efficient evacuation, particularly in cases where the building's layout may pose challenges during an emergency. The Ontario Building Code emphasizes the importance of having multiple exits to minimize congestion and facilitate a swift evacuation. To summarize, the requirement of three exits for a commercial building accommodating 500 people is a crucial aspect of safety regulations outlined in the code, ensuring that occupants can exit the building quickly and safely in the event of an emergency.

9. 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

In the context of fire-rated floor-ceiling assemblies in commercial buildings, a minimum thickness requirement of 50 mm is not universally mandated by the Ontario Building Code. Fire-rated assemblies focus more on the performance characteristics needed to properly contain fire and prevent its spread, rather than specifying a standard thickness. The other options detail essential criteria for such assemblies. Utilizing non-combustible materials ensures that components do not contribute to the fire's intensity. Having the assembly labeled with a fire rating confirms its tested performance according to standards, allowing for verification of its fire-resistive capabilities. The continuous nature from wall to wall is crucial because gaps or discontinuities can compromise the integrity of the assembly, allowing smoke and flames to breach compartments. Thus, while thickness can play a role in fire resistance, the code does not stipulate an exact measurement like 50 mm as a definitive requirement for all scenarios.

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

A. Non-combustible materials

B. Labeled with a fire rating

C. Continuous from wall to wall

D. Minimum thickness of 75 mm

The requirement for a fire-rated ceiling assembly in an industrial building includes the use of non-combustible materials, proper labeling indicating the fire rating, and a design that ensures continuity from wall to wall. These elements are essential for maintaining the integrity and effectiveness of the fire protection system. Non-combustible materials are crucial since they help prevent the spread of flames and smoke between different compartments of the building. Labeled fire ratings provide crucial information about the fire-resistance capabilities of the materials, ensuring compliance with standards and regulations. Continuity from wall to wall is vital to limit potential fire spread, as gaps or interruptions can compromise the assembly's performance during a fire event. The minimum thickness of 75 mm, however, is not a standard requirement for fire-rated ceilings. Fire-rated assemblies may have various thickness requirements depending on the specific materials used and the rating needed, but 75 mm does not universally apply to all fire-rated ceiling assemblies. Therefore, this aspect is not a general requirement in accordance with the Ontario Building Code.