

Z-89 Non-Fire 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. In an active shooter incident, which action is appropriate for the FLS Director to take to quickly inform occupants?**
 - A. Post a lobby sign**
 - B. Make an all-call notification to alert building occupants**
 - C. Ignore until authorities arrive**
 - D. Ventilate the building**

- 2. Which role is responsible for confirming evacuation or relocation of occupants through a safe and uncontaminated stairwell?**
 - A. Building Manager**
 - B. Fire Safety Director**
 - C. FLS Warden**
 - D. Security Supervisor**

- 3. Public address system announcements by the FLS Director implementing the non-fire emergency must include all of the following EXCEPT:**
 - A. Name of the individual making the notification**
 - B. What has occurred and where it has occurred**
 - C. Why is it necessary to implement this provision of the non-fire emergency**
 - D. Instructions to building occupants**

- 4. In a non-fire emergency plan, which person is least likely to be involved in its implementation?**
 - A. Building owner**
 - B. Facility manager**
 - C. Fire marshal**
 - D. Security supervisor**

- 5. During the implementation of the Emergency Action Plan, the movement of elevators shall be controlled either by operation in _____ by a FLS staff member, or at the elevator control panel located in the lobby.**
- A. Auto Mode**
 - B. Semi-Automatic Mode**
 - C. Emergency Mode**
 - D. Manual Mode**
- 6. Which role is least likely to participate in the planning of a non-fire emergency in a high-rise building?**
- A. Building owner**
 - B. Facilities manager**
 - C. Security supervisor**
 - D. Fire marshal**
- 7. The emergency generator is required to operate for at least six hours. How long should this requirement apply?**
- A. 2 hours**
 - B. 4 hours**
 - C. 8 hours**
 - D. 6 hours**
- 8. According to the FDNY study material, during an active shooter emergency, if there is NO fire or smoke condition, the manual fire alarm station should ____.**
- A. Not be activated**
 - B. Should be activated to alert occupants**
 - C. Should be tested periodically**
 - D. Should be ignored**
- 9. In an active shooter scenario when there is no fire or smoke, what should be done with the manual fire alarm?**
- A. Not be activated**
 - B. Should be activated to alert occupants**
 - C. Should be tested for function**
 - D. Should be ignored**

10. What describes the movement of occupants within a building away from an endangered area?

- A. In-Building Relocation**
- B. Full Evacuation**
- C. Shelter-In-Place**
- D. Lockdown**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In an active shooter incident, which action is appropriate for the FLS Director to take to quickly inform occupants?

A. Post a lobby sign

B. Make an all-call notification to alert building occupants

C. Ignore until authorities arrive

D. Ventilate the building

In an active shooter situation, getting information to occupants quickly is essential because it lets people take immediate protective actions and reduce exposure to danger. The most effective action is to issue an all-call notification to alert building occupants, as it reaches everyone in real time through the main emergency channels and provides clear instructions on what to do next. A lobby sign is too slow and may not be seen by all, and it cannot convey timely, actionable directions to people away from that sign. Waiting for authorities to arrive ignores the critical window to protect oneself, and ventilating the building does not address the threat and could spread danger or contaminants. An all-call alert quickly informs people and helps coordinate protective actions.

2. Which role is responsible for confirming evacuation or relocation of occupants through a safe and uncontaminated stairwell?

A. Building Manager

B. Fire Safety Director

C. FLS Warden

D. Security Supervisor

The key idea here is who leads and verifies safe evacuation through the stairs. The FLS Warden is the role trained to direct occupants to safe exits and to confirm that the stairwell used for evacuation is clear, uncontaminated, and safe to use. This person monitors the stairs for hazards, ensures people are moving along the designated route, and communicates when it is safe to relocate occupants. They operate within the fire and life safety plan to maintain orderly egress and verify the integrity of the evacuation path. The Building Manager handles general facilities operations, the Fire Safety Director oversees the overall fire safety program, and Security Supervisors manage security-related concerns during an incident. While these roles support safety, they are not the individuals whose specific duty is to confirm evacuation through a safe stairwell.

3. Public address system announcements by the FLS Director implementing the non-fire emergency must include all of the following EXCEPT:

A. Name of the individual making the notification

B. What has occurred and where it has occurred

C. Why is it necessary to implement this provision of the non-fire emergency

D. Instructions to building occupants

The main idea here is that a public address announcement for a non-fire emergency should deliver practical, actionable information that helps people respond safely and quickly. What happened and where it happened is essential so occupants know whether they are affected and what area to avoid. Explaining why the action is being taken helps people understand the authority and necessity behind the response, which supports compliance and reduces confusion. Clear instructions to building occupants are crucial so people know exactly what to do next—whether to evacuate, shelter in place, or follow specific procedures. The element not required is naming the individual making the notification. A public alert aims to convey the incident details, the reason for the response, and the steps to take, not to identify who issued the message. Including a name can clutter the message and delay important guidance, whereas keeping the focus on the situation and the prescribed actions ensures a faster, more effective response.

4. In a non-fire emergency plan, which person is least likely to be involved in its implementation?

A. Building owner

B. Facility manager

C. Fire marshal

D. Security supervisor

The practice of putting a non-fire emergency plan into action relies on roles that manage building operations and occupant safety. The building owner has the authority and resources to approve and support emergency procedures. The facility manager translates those plans into day-to-day actions, coordinating systems, staff, and resources to execute the plan. The security supervisor handles protective actions during various emergencies, such as controlling access, guiding evacuations, and coordinating with responders. The fire marshal, however, concentrates on fire safety—code enforcement, fire prevention measures, inspections, and fire drills. While they can provide important input on fire-related aspects of safety, they are not typically responsible for conducting or coordinating non-fire emergency responses. That's why the fire marshal is least likely to be involved in implementing a non-fire emergency plan.

5. During the implementation of the Emergency Action Plan, the movement of elevators shall be controlled either by operation in _____ by a FLS staff member, or at the elevator control panel located in the lobby.

A. Auto Mode

B. Semi-Automatic Mode

C. Emergency Mode

D. Manual Mode

In an Emergency Action Plan, the safest way to move elevators during a crisis is under direct, hands-on control by trained personnel. Using manual mode gives a Fire Life Safety staff member full authority over where the car goes and which floors are served, allowing them to direct evac cues, avoid stopping on floors with hazards, and coordinate with stair exits and other egress paths. The lobby elevator control panel provides a centralized point to issue those same directives without needing to enter equipment rooms, which keeps the response organized and visible to responders. Relying on automatic operation isn't suitable in emergencies because the system will follow its usual call patterns, which may not align with the safest evacuation strategy. Emergency mode is typically reserved for firefighter operations and may bypass standard safety sequencing, while semi-automatic modes offer only partial control and can create confusion during a crisis. Manual control, either by a trained staff member or via the lobby panel, ensures deliberate, supervised movement aligned with the evacuation plan.

6. Which role is least likely to participate in the planning of a non-fire emergency in a high-rise building?

A. Building owner

B. Facilities manager

C. Security supervisor

D. Fire marshal

In planning non-fire emergencies, the people who typically shape the procedures are those who manage building operations and safety on a day-to-day basis—the building owner, the facilities manager, and the security supervisor. They're responsible for overall safety policies, building systems, access control, evacuation routes, and coordinating responses to events like medical calls, power failures, or security incidents. The fire marshal, on the other hand, specializes in fire prevention, detection, suppression, and coordinating evacuations specifically for fire scenarios. Their expertise centers on fires, not on every other type of non-fire emergency, so they're less central to planning those broader non-fire events. That's why the fire marshal is the least likely to be deeply involved in non-fire emergency planning.

7. The emergency generator is required to operate for at least six hours. How long should this requirement apply?

- A. 2 hours**
- B. 4 hours**
- C. 8 hours**
- D. 6 hours**

The main concept is the minimum operating duration for emergency power. When a requirement says the generator must operate for at least six hours, it establishes six hours as the minimum the system must be able to sustain. So the duration the requirement applies to is six hours—the generator must be capable of running for six hours or longer under the expected load. Shorter durations, like two or four hours, don't meet the minimum. A longer duration, such as eight hours, would also satisfy the requirement because it exceeds the minimum.

8. According to the FDNY study material, during an active shooter emergency, if there is NO fire or smoke condition, the manual fire alarm station should ____.

- A. Not be activated**
- B. Should be activated to alert occupants**
- C. Should be tested periodically**
- D. Should be ignored**

In an active shooter situation, the priority is to maintain security and avoid creating chaos that could expose people to greater danger. The manual fire alarm is designed to alert occupants and initiate evacuation when there is a fire or smoke. If there is no fire or smoke, sounding the alarm can cause unnecessary panic, push people into hallways or stairwells where they might be vulnerable, and complicate law enforcement response. So, the alarm should not be activated in this scenario. If a fire or smoke appears, then activating the alarm to evacuate is appropriate. The other options don't fit because testing is a maintenance activity, not an emergency action, and ignoring the situation isn't correct because fire conditions would warrant alarm use.

9. In an active shooter scenario when there is no fire or smoke, what should be done with the manual fire alarm?

- A. Not be activated**
- B. Should be activated to alert occupants**
- C. Should be tested for function**
- D. Should be ignored**

In this situation, the action centers on using alarms appropriately during a threat. A manual fire alarm is designed to warn occupants of a fire, prompting evacuation. If there's an active shooter and no fire or smoke, pulling that alarm can cause a chaotic, mass evacuation that may put people in the shooter's path or overwhelm responders who arrive thinking there's a fire. So the best course is not to activate the manual fire alarm. Instead, follow the incident plan: silently alert security or law enforcement, lockdown or hide if evacuation isn't safe, and move to safety when you can do so without exposing yourself. After the danger passes, an official all-clear will be given through proper channels. Activating the alarm in this context would create unnecessary risk, testing it during an incident isn't appropriate, and ignoring it would miss coordinating a safer response when there's a real threat.

10. What describes the movement of occupants within a building away from an endangered area?

- A. In-Building Relocation**
- B. Full Evacuation**
- C. Shelter-In-Place**
- D. Lockdown**

When danger is confined to a part of a building, moving people away from that area while staying inside the structure is called in-building relocation. This approach reduces exposure by relocating occupants to a safer portion of the same building, while keeping them connected to exits, stairs, and safety resources. It differs from a full evacuation, which would involve leaving the building entirely to a outdoor assembly point. Shelter-in-place means staying where you are and sealing off exposure, not moving to a different area inside the building, and lockdown focuses on securing spaces and controlling movement to minimize risk rather than relocating people. So, relocating within the building to distance from the endangered area best fits the scenario.

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://z89nonfire.examzify.com>

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

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