

# 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 the On-Site Test, an action that is not preferred but acceptable will earn what level of credit?**
  - A. Partial credit**
  - B. Full credit**
  - C. No credit**
  - D. Double credit**
  
- 2. The Emergency Action Plan shall identify which of the following components?**
  - A. Primary & Secondary Exit Routes**
  - B. All Of The Above**
  - C. Location Of Elevators & Their Capacity**
  - D. Number Of Building Occupants On Each Floor**
  
- 3. Before a hurricane, which precaution is explicitly mentioned?**
  - A. Protecting the equipment located on underground levels**
  - B. Seal exterior doors**
  - C. Move people to the roof**
  - D. Turn off all alarms**
  
- 4. The Emergency Action Plan shall be reviewed or modified for any significant changes how often?**
  - A. Annually**
  - B. Monthly**
  - C. Biannually**
  - D. Every Five Years**
  
- 5. Which statement correctly describes a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)?**
  - A. WMD includes explosives, incendiaries, poisons, gases, or bombs**
  - B. WMD refers only to biological threats**
  - C. WMD is limited to nuclear devices**
  - D. WMD is a term used only by military**

- 6. In the non-fire emergency context, which outside area is described as where occupants report during an evacuation?**
- A. Assembly area**
  - B. Muster zone**
  - C. Rally point**
  - D. Evacuation plaza**
- 7. What is the purpose of incident investigation and what is a common root-cause analysis technique?**
- A. To determine how and why an incident occurred and to prevent recurrence; commonly used technique is the Five Whys or Root Cause Analysis.**
  - B. To assign blame to workers; technique: Pareto chart.**
  - C. To document regulatory requirements.**
  - D. To punish unsatisfied participants; technique: SWOT.**
- 8. Which element is essential to demonstrate regulatory compliance in safety training records?**
- A. Evidence of completion dates, competencies, and trainer identity**
  - B. A memo documenting attendance**
  - C. A sign-in sheet from a single session**
  - D. A certificate from a different program**
- 9. Explain the principle of 'control of exposure' in chemical risk management.**
- A. Elimination/substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls, and PPE**
  - B. PPE first, then engineering controls**
  - C. Administrative controls only**
  - D. Elimination only**
- 10. Who are the primary responding agencies during a utility incident involving gas, steam, or electric hazards?**
- A. FDNY and NYPD**
  - B. FDNY Only**
  - C. NYPD Only**
  - D. EMS**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. In the On-Site Test, an action that is not preferred but acceptable will earn what level of credit?**

- A. Partial credit**
- B. Full credit**
- C. No credit**
- D. Double credit**

In scoring, there are levels of correctness. An action that isn't the preferred or best option but still meets the required standard shows you understand the material, just not at the highest level, so it earns partial credit. The On-Site Test awards full credit only for the top, most appropriate action; partial credit is for acceptable actions that aren't the ideal choice. An action that's clearly unacceptable would get no credit, and double credit isn't a typical part of this scoring system. So an action that's not preferred but acceptable fits as partial credit.

**2. The Emergency Action Plan shall identify which of the following components?**

- A. Primary & Secondary Exit Routes**
- B. All Of The Above**
- C. Location Of Elevators & Their Capacity**
- D. Number Of Building Occupants On Each Floor**

An Emergency Action Plan should spell out how people will exit the building and how operations will be coordinated during an emergency. Primary and secondary exit routes are essential because they provide backup paths if a first route becomes blocked, helping ensure everyone can evacuate safely. The plan also identifies the location of elevators and their capacity because elevators are a critical piece of vertical circulation that may be used selectively and only under the right conditions; knowing where they are and how many people they can carry helps plan safe access, avoid bottlenecks, and support responders when needed. Recording the number of building occupants on each floor supports accountability during an evacuation, helps determine how many people to account for, and informs responders about the scale of the emergency. When these elements are all documented, the plan covers the practical paths to safety, how to move people efficiently, and how to verify everyone is accounted for, making this approach the most complete and effective.

**3. Before a hurricane, which precaution is explicitly mentioned?**

- A. Protecting the equipment located on underground levels**
- B. Seal exterior doors**
- C. Move people to the roof**
- D. Turn off all alarms**

Before a hurricane, safeguarding any equipment located underground is emphasized because floodwaters pose a severe risk to subsurface infrastructure. Protecting these areas helps prevent water damage, preserve critical systems, and minimize downtime when storm conditions hit. The other options don't align with the explicit precaution: sealing exterior doors might help in some contexts but isn't the stated action here; moving people to the roof is unsafe and not a recommended hurricane precaution; turning off all alarms doesn't address the primary flood threat to underground equipment.

**4. The Emergency Action Plan shall be reviewed or modified for any significant changes how often?**

- A. Annually**
- B. Monthly**
- C. Biannually**
- D. Every Five Years**

Regular updates keep an Emergency Action Plan effective because conditions in a workplace change—exits, routes, personnel, contact numbers, and procedures can all evolve. Reviewing and updating the plan on a yearly basis ensures it stays current with those changes and with applicable regulations and best practices, without needing constant overhauls. Monthly or biannual review schedules tend to be unnecessarily frequent and risk missing changes in between check-ins, while waiting five years allows safety procedures to become outdated. Of course, any significant change should prompt an immediate update, but the standard practice is to conduct a formal annual review to keep the plan accurate and ready.

**5. Which statement correctly describes a Weapon of Mass Destruction (WMD)?**

- A. WMD includes explosives, incendiaries, poisons, gases, or bombs**
- B. WMD refers only to biological threats**
- C. WMD is limited to nuclear devices**
- D. WMD is a term used only by military**

Weapons of Mass Destruction are a broad category for devices or agents capable of causing widespread harm and casualties. The statement that WMD includes explosives, incendiaries, poisons, gases, or bombs captures that wide scope, recognizing that mass harm can come from a range of chemical, incendiary, or explosive means, not just one specific type. The other options unnecessarily limit WMD to a single domain (only biological or only nuclear) or to a narrow audience (military), which doesn't reflect how the term is used in safety, security, and policy contexts. So this description best reflects the inclusive understanding of WMD.

**6. In the non-fire emergency context, which outside area is described as where occupants report during an evacuation?**

**A. Assembly area**

**B. Muster zone**

**C. Rally point**

**D. Evacuation plaza**

In a non-fire emergency, occupants are directed to a designated outside location called the assembly area. This gathering place is chosen so people can leave the building safely and congregate in one spot where supervisors or wardens can quickly account for everyone and relay information to responders. Having a single assembly area helps prevent crowding near exits, provides clear direction, and makes it easier to perform roll calls and confirm that no one is missing. While terms like muster zone, rally point, or evacuation plaza appear in some plans, the standard term for the post-evacuation gathering spot in many non-fire procedures is the assembly area, because it emphasizes organizing people for accountability and safety.

**7. What is the purpose of incident investigation and what is a common root-cause analysis technique?**

**A. To determine how and why an incident occurred and to prevent recurrence; commonly used technique is the Five Whys or Root Cause Analysis.**

**B. To assign blame to workers; technique: Pareto chart.**

**C. To document regulatory requirements.**

**D. To punish unsatisfied participants; technique: SWOT.**

The purpose of incident investigation is to determine how and why an incident happened and to prevent it from happening again. A common root-cause analysis technique is the Five Whys, which involves repeatedly asking why a problem occurred to drill down to the underlying root cause and identify corrective actions. This approach focuses on learning and fixing system, process, equipment, or human factors rather than blaming people. It helps you uncover underlying conditions that allowed the incident to occur and guides improvements to prevent recurrence. Other options miss the goal: assigning blame isn't the aim of a constructive investigation; a Pareto chart is a tool for prioritizing issues, not uncovering root causes; documenting regulatory requirements is about compliance, not the investigative purpose; punishing participants is inappropriate and harms safety culture; and SWOT is a strategic analysis method, not a technique for root-cause analysis.

**8. Which element is essential to demonstrate regulatory compliance in safety training records?**

- A. Evidence of completion dates, competencies, and trainer identity**
- B. A memo documenting attendance**
- C. A sign-in sheet from a single session**
- D. A certificate from a different program**

Regulatory compliance in safety training records relies on verifiable documentation that shows the trainee actually completed the required instruction, demonstrated the necessary competencies, and that a qualified trainer delivered it. The best choice provides all three: the completion date to confirm timeliness and eligibility for requalification, the competencies to prove the trainee earned the required skills, and the trainer's identity to verify who conducted and accredited the training. This combination creates a traceable, auditable record that regulators can rely on to confirm compliance with safety standards. Documents that only show attendance, like a memo or a sign-in sheet, don't prove that the training was completed or that the trainee acquired the necessary competencies, and they lack information about who delivered the instruction. A certificate from a different program may misrepresent what was actually completed or whether it meets the specific safety requirements in question.

**9. Explain the principle of 'control of exposure' in chemical risk management.**

- A. Elimination/substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls, and PPE**
- B. PPE first, then engineering controls**
- C. Administrative controls only**
- D. Elimination only**

Controlling exposure to chemicals uses a layered approach that starts with removing the hazard or replacing it with something less dangerous, then adding physical or process-based barriers, followed by procedures that limit exposure time and tasks, and finally relying on protective gear as a last line of defense. The most effective path is to eliminate or substitute the chemical because this removes the risk at its source. When elimination isn't possible, engineering controls come next, such as closed systems or local exhaust ventilation, to reduce how much chemical reaches workers. If exposure can still occur, administrative controls—like work practices, training, and scheduling—help minimize the duration and circumstances of contact. Only after these layers should personal protective equipment be used, since it depends on proper use, fit, and maintenance and does not remove the hazard itself. This comprehensive, stepwise strategy is why the best choice includes elimination/substitution, engineering controls, administrative controls, and PPE together. The other options fall short because they rely on a single or inappropriate subset of controls (for example, prioritizing PPE, or using only administrative measures, or using elimination alone), leaving gaps in protection.

**10. Who are the primary responding agencies during a utility incident involving gas, steam, or electric hazards?**

**A. FDNY and NYPD**

**B. FDNY Only**

**C. NYPD Only**

**D. EMS**

When a utility incident involves hazards like gas, steam, or electricity, the priority is to control the danger and protect people, which requires a coordinated response from both fire and police. The fire department takes the lead on hazard mitigation—identifying the danger, shutting valves or isolating utilities when safe, assessing for leaks or fires, and performing rescues or evacuations. The police department provides scene security, perimeter control, traffic management, and protection for responders, helping to keep bystanders away and ensuring access for emergency operations. EMS plays a crucial role in medical care but is not the primary agency responsible for hazard control and scene management. Therefore, the primary responding agencies are FDNY and NYPD.

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## 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](mailto: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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