

Z-89 NON-FIRE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. Which statement about biological agents is correct?**
 - A. They typically have no odor, taste or color
 - B. They have a distinct odor that signals danger
 - C. They are always visible on visual inspection
 - D. They always cause immediate symptoms

- 2. What is the final step in the safe lockout/tagout device removal process?**
 - A. Document completion
 - B. Re-energize the system
 - C. Inform affected workers
 - D. Remove LOTO devices

- 3. Which housekeeping practices help prevent slips, trips, and falls in the workplace?**
 - A. Post warning signs at stairways only.
 - B. Wear slip-resistant shoes only.
 - C. Operate machines at maximum speed to avoid idle time.
 - D. Keep floors clean and dry, promptly clean spills, remove clutter and cords, ensure good lighting and clear walkways.

- 4. When performing a stairwell familiarization drill, which action should occupants take?**
 - A. Must physically enter a building stairwell
 - B. Remain outside the stairwell
 - C. Use elevators exclusively
 - D. Wait for further instructions

- 5. What elements should a toolbox talk include to be effective?**
 - A. A brief safety topic, a discussion of task-specific hazards, controls, and any follow-up questions or actions.
 - B. A long technical lecture with no opportunity for questions.
 - C. Only a poster on a wall.
 - D. A lengthy incident report review.

- 6. Which of the following is obligated to be present on duty during normal business hours to supervise, organize & train the FLS staff members? This person also conducts the initial training & refresher throughout the year.**
- A. Building Manager
 - B. Fire Life Safety Director
 - C. Security Chief
 - D. Maintenance Supervisor
- 7. For example, which organization addresses private sector businesses on both an industry-specific and geographic basis?**
- A. NYPD Shield
 - B. DHS
 - C. FBI
 - D. NYPD Counterterrorism Bureau
- 8. Why is respirator fit testing essential and what types of fit tests exist?**
- A. Tests color of respirator; only visual inspection.
 - B. It is optional; no tests exist.
 - C. Qualitative and quantitative fit tests are used to ensure proper seal.
 - D. Only qualitative tests exist; quantitative not used.
- 9. 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.
- 10. The building notification for an active shooter incident is highly recommended to:**
- A. Indicate that there is an active shooter incident
 - B. Inform occupants where the shooter was last seen
 - C. Indicate that there is an active shooter incident and, if possible, inform the occupants where the shooter was last seen
 - D. Notify emergency services only

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about biological agents is correct?

- A. They typically have no odor, taste or color
- B. They have a distinct odor that signals danger
- C. They are always visible on visual inspection
- D. They always cause immediate symptoms

Biological agents are often not detectable by human senses, so relying on odor, taste, or color is unreliable. Many agents have little to no smell or color, which means exposure can occur without any sensory warning. They are also not usually visible to the naked eye—many are microscopic or require special equipment to identify. And even if exposure has occurred, symptoms may not appear right away because of incubation periods varied by agent and individual factors. In short, the lack of sensory cues, absence of visible signs, and potential delays in symptoms all make this statement the most accurate reflection of how biological agents behave.

2. What is the final step in the safe lockout/tagout device removal process?

- A. Document completion
- B. Re-energize the system
- C. Inform affected workers
- D. Remove LOTO devices

In lockout/tagout practice, finishing with documentation closes the work cycle in a formal, traceable way. After all safety steps are completed and the system is ready to operate again, recording that the job is finished, who performed it, when it happened, and what equipment was involved creates an official record. This documentation ensures accountability, supports audits, and gives a clear reference if any issues arise later. While removing the devices and re-energizing the system or informing affected workers are essential parts of the process, they happen before the closure is documented.

3. Which housekeeping practices help prevent slips, trips, and falls in the workplace?

- A. Post warning signs at stairways only.
- B. Wear slip-resistant shoes only.
- C. Operate machines at maximum speed to avoid idle time.
- D. Keep floors clean and dry, promptly clean spills, remove clutter and cords, ensure good lighting and clear walkways.

Maintaining a clean, organized workspace is essential to preventing slips, trips, and falls. Keeping floors clean and dry minimizes slippery surfaces, while promptly cleaning up spills prevents lingering hazards. Removing clutter and cords eliminates obstacles that can catch a foot or snag a leg, and clear walkways ensure safe, unobstructed paths for movement. Good lighting helps people see hazards like wet patches, cords, or clutter, reducing the chance of missteps. Taken together, these housekeeping practices address the main sources of fall risk by reducing slick surfaces, obstacles, and visibility gaps. Other options address only a narrow aspect or even introduce risk: warning signs at stairways cover just one area and don't control hazards elsewhere; wearing slip-resistant shoes helps but doesn't remove spills or obstacles; operating machines at maximum speed creates additional hazards rather than preventing them.

4. When performing a stairwell familiarization drill, which action should occupants take?

- A. Must physically enter a building stairwell**
- B. Remain outside the stairwell
- C. Use elevators exclusively
- D. Wait for further instructions

Entering the stairwell and using it to descend is essential in a stairwell familiarization drill because the stairwell is the primary and safer egress route during evacuations. Practicing this path helps occupants locate the exit doors, understand where to go, and feel confident moving quickly to safety without reliance on elevators. Staying outside misses the purpose of the drill, and elevators are not appropriate for evacuations since they can fail or trap people in a fire. Waiting for further instructions would delay getting to safety and does not reflect how real evacuations unfold.

5. What elements should a toolbox talk include to be effective?

- A. A brief safety topic, a discussion of task-specific hazards, controls, and any follow-up questions or actions.**
- B. A long technical lecture with no opportunity for questions.
- C. Only a poster on a wall.
- D. A lengthy incident report review.

Effective toolbox talks are concise, interactive safety discussions that quickly focus on what workers are about to do, the hazards involved, and how to control them. The best option reflects that approach by including a brief safety topic, discussion of task-specific hazards, the controls, and any follow-up questions or actions. This keeps the discussion practical, helps workers understand what to watch for, and leaves them with concrete steps to reduce risk. A long technical lecture with no opportunity for questions misses engagement and retention. Relying on a poster on a wall is passive and lacks the interactive element, and reviewing a lengthy incident report focuses on past events rather than preparing for the current task.

6. Which of the following is obligated to be present on duty during normal business hours to supervise, organize & train the FLS staff members? This person also conducts the initial training & refresher throughout the year.

- A. Building Manager
- B. Fire Life Safety Director**
- C. Security Chief
- D. Maintenance Supervisor

The key idea is that the Fire Life Safety Director is the person designated to oversee the entire Fire Life Safety program, including supervising the FLS staff, organizing their duties, and delivering both initial training and ongoing refresher training throughout the year. This role must be on duty during normal business hours to supervise operations, ensure procedures are followed, and keep the program's training up to date. While the Building Manager, Security Chief, and Maintenance Supervisor play important safety and operational roles, they are not the designated on-site authority responsible for the ongoing supervision and formal training of the FLS staff.

7. For example, which organization addresses private sector businesses on both an industry-specific and geographic basis?

A. NYPD Shield

B. DHS

C. FBI

D. NYPD Counterterrorism Bureau

Public-private partnership outreach is about connecting private businesses with law enforcement through targeted guidance that fits both their industry and their location. NYPD Shield is designed as a collaboration between the police department and private sector partners, spanning multiple industries and city neighborhoods. It provides tailored security information, threat alerts, training, and resources through industry-sector liaisons and geographic coordinators, so businesses get guidance relevant to their specific field and area. While federal agencies like DHS and FBI—along with the NYPD Counterterrorism Bureau—do critical work, they don't offer this city-focused, industry- and geography-specific outreach program in the same way NYPD Shield does.

8. Why is respirator fit testing essential and what types of fit tests exist?

A. Tests color of respirator; only visual inspection.

B. It is optional; no tests exist.

C. Qualitative and quantitative fit tests are used to ensure proper seal.

D. Only qualitative tests exist; quantitative not used.

Respirator protection hinges on the seal between the facepiece and your face. If gaps let air bypass the filter, the wearer isn't protected even with a high-quality respirator. Fit testing makes sure each person can achieve a proper seal with the specific respirator model they'll use, and that the seal holds as they talk, move, and change expressions. There are two main approaches. Qualitative fit testing relies on your senses—taste, smell, or irritation—to detect a test agent released inside a hood or around the face while you perform movements. If you notice the taste, smell, or irritation, the fit isn't adequate; if you don't notice it, the fit passes. This method is simple and inexpensive and works well for many situations, but it's subjective and depends on your ability to detect the agent. Quantitative fit testing uses instruments to measure the actual amount of leakage at the face seal and returns a numerical fit factor. You perform the same set of movements, and the equipment provides an objective score. This method is more precise and is required for certain respirators or higher-risk environments. Because both methods exist, they're used to ensure the seal is reliable across different wearers and respirator types, meeting safety and regulatory standards.

9. 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.

10. The building notification for an active shooter incident is highly recommended to:

A. Indicate that there is an active shooter incident

B. Inform occupants where the shooter was last seen

C. Indicate that there is an active shooter incident and, if possible, inform the occupants where the shooter was last seen

D. Notify emergency services only

In this kind of situation, the most effective notification tells people immediately that there is an active shooter and, if possible, provides the last known location of the shooter. This combination gives clear, time sensitive information that lets occupants make quick, practical decisions about what to do next—evacuate along safe routes away from the last seen location or shelter in place when escape isn't feasible. Merely signaling that an incident is happening can leave people unsure where to go or what to expect, while sharing only the last-known location without confirming an active threat can create ambiguity. Relying on emergency services alone delays guidance that people on the ground need to respond effectively in the moment. So, the most effective approach is to indicate the incident and, if possible, inform occupants where the shooter was last seen.

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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