

# Z-89 NON-FIRE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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<https://z89nonfire.examzify.com>



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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. 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
- 2. If the building occupants are not evacuated before a hurricane, they should be instructed by the FLS Director to follow which of the following steps during the hurricane?**
  - A. Evacuate to the nearest exit
  - B. Move to the roof
  - C. Seek shelter in a supply closet
  - D. Stay indoors away from windows and glass doors
- 3. 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
- 4. If a natural gas leak occurs outside a building requiring a non-fire emergency plan, what action should the building's FLS director implement to ensure the safety of the occupants?**
  - A. Full building evacuation
  - B. Lockdown and shelter-in-place
  - C. In-building relocation
  - D. Notify utilities and monitor
- 5. For a CO leak detected scenario, which action will NOT receive credit during the non-fire emergency On-Site Test?**
  - A. Evacuate
  - B. Shelter-in-place
  - C. Quarantine
  - D. Lockdown

- 6. What is the best procedure if you find a suspicious package in your building?**
- A. Call 911
  - B. Open It To Inspect
  - C. Dismiss It As A Prank
  - D. Notify A Coworker Only
- 7. Which of the following is NOT a duty of the FLS director?**
- A. Posting of the FLS staff chart
  - B. Approving the building's security plan
  - C. FLS Brigade
  - D. Conducting non-fire emergency drills
- 8. 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
- 9. Select the correct statement regarding biological agents:**
- A. They are always visible to the naked eye
  - B. They emit strong odors that are easy to detect
  - C. They typically have no odor, taste or color
  - D. They can be detected by color change in air samples
- 10. 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.



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. 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.*

**2. If the building occupants are not evacuated before a hurricane, they should be instructed by the FLS Director to follow which of the following steps during the hurricane?**

- A. Evacuate to the nearest exit
- B. Move to the roof
- C. Seek shelter in a supply closet
- D. Stay indoors away from windows and glass doors**

*Staying indoors away from windows and glass doors is the safest action when evacuation isn't possible. Being inside an interior space reduces exposure to wind-driven debris and shattered glass, which are the main sources of injury in a hurricane. It also keeps occupants in a part of the building that is more likely to remain structurally sound, away from exterior walls. Moving to the roof is dangerous because winds up there are much stronger and can cause uplift or blow debris onto you. Evacuation to the nearest exit would send you outside into the storm, increasing risk rather than reducing it. A supply closet might be cramped and isn't designed to withstand debris or pressure changes during a hurricane. So, the best approach is to stay indoors in a sheltered interior area, away from windows and glass doors.*

**3. 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.*

**4. If a natural gas leak occurs outside a building requiring a non-fire emergency plan, what action should the building's FLS director implement to ensure the safety of the occupants?**

- A. Full building evacuation
- B. Lockdown and shelter-in-place
- C. In-building relocation**
- D. Notify utilities and monitor

*External natural gas leaks require protecting occupants by moving them to a safer interior location rather than evacuating outside or sheltering in place. Relocating people inside minimizes exposure to the outdoor hazard while keeping exits and clear routes available for responders to operate and for headcounts to be taken. It also allows the safety team to coordinate with utility responders who will shut off the gas and assess the area without people lingering near the exterior plume. Evacuation would push occupants into potentially still-hazardous outdoor air and create unnecessary traffic and exposure, while shelter-in-place isn't the most suitable approach for an external gas release. Shifting occupants to a safe interior area promptly, with ongoing monitoring and coordination with utilities, best preserves safety until the hazard is contained.*

**5. For a CO leak detected scenario, which action will NOT receive credit during the non-fire emergency On-Site Test?**

- A. Evacuate
- B. Shelter-in-place
- C. Quarantine**
- D. Lockdown

*A CO leak is about protecting people from exposure to a toxic gas, so the actions it tests are ways to remove or limit exposure. Evacuation is credited because moving people to fresh air outdoors is the quickest way to reduce inhalation risk. Shelter-in-place is credited when staying inside a secure area with controls on air flow helps minimize exposure rather than venting outdoors, which can be risky if the plume is moving toward the building. Lockdown is credited as a way to control movement and secure the area so occupants can be accounted for and responders can work safely. Quarantine does not fit a CO-release scenario since it targets contagious diseases, not chemical hazards, so it would not receive credit.*

**6. What is the best procedure if you find a suspicious package in your building?**

- A. Call 911**
- B. Open It To Inspect
- C. Dismiss It As A Prank
- D. Notify A Coworker Only

*Finding a suspicious package requires an immediate, trained response. The best move is to call emergency services right away, because dispatchers connect you with professionals who can secure the area, assess whether there is a threat, and coordinate any evacuation or specialized investigation. Do not touch or open the package; handling it could trigger a device or release hazardous material. Move to a safe distance and keep others away while you wait for responders. If possible, observe non-sensitive details about the package (location, size, markings) to relay to responders. Notify building management so they can assist with evacuations and access control, but avoid relying on a coworker alone to handle the situation. Dismissing it as a prank or trying to inspect it yourself can put people at serious risk.*

**7. Which of the following is NOT a duty of the FLS director?**

- A. Posting of the FLS staff chart
- B. Approving the building's security plan
- C. FLS Brigade**
- D. Conducting non-fire emergency drills

*The key idea here is what a Fire Life Safety director is expected to oversee. This role includes administrative clarity and coordination of safety systems, as well as ensuring preparedness for a range of emergencies beyond just fires. Keeping the FLS staff chart posting up to date helps everyone know who does what, and approving the building's security plan ensures safety measures are aligned with life-safety goals. Conducting non-fire emergency drills is about practicing responses to incidents that aren't fires but still require organized action, so the whole program stays ready for diverse threats. The option about an FLS Brigade isn't a direct duty of the director. A brigade would be a dedicated team or unit formed to handle certain emergency tasks or training, and while the director may oversee or coordinate such a unit, it isn't typically listed as a direct duty they perform themselves.*

**8. 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.*

**9. Select the correct statement regarding biological agents:**

- A. They are always visible to the naked eye
- B. They emit strong odors that are easy to detect
- C. They typically have no odor, taste or color**
- D. They can be detected by color change in air samples

*Biological agents typically don't give off noticeable odors, tastes, or colors. Most are microscopic, so they aren't visible to the naked eye, and there isn't a universal smell or color that signals their presence. In real-world monitoring, detection relies on specialized sampling and laboratory analysis rather than human senses. So the statement that they typically have no odor, taste, or color best captures how these agents are encountered. The other ideas rely on sensory cues or simple color changes that aren't reliable indicators for biological agents.*

## 10. 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.*

## 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:

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

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