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F89 practice test

Evacuate buildings via designated exit routes while keeping fire doors closed to prevent fire spread. Crawl low under smoke, breathing only through nose, before re-entering without authority. Fire doors serve primary function as fire barriers; avoid elevators during emergencies due to risk of malfunction and exposure. Wait for rescue assistance if caught in such a situation. Control accumulation of flammable materials by listing major hazards and using suitable equipment. Employees should be aware of responsibilities regarding equipment maintenance, alarm use, and fuel source control. You'll be able to take the test without having to pay again after you get certified in F89 (Fire and Life Safety Director). This certification is essential for fire safety professionals as it shows they can handle emergencies and keep buildings safe. The guide will assist you in passing the test and ensuring everyone's safety in your building. The F89 test covers critical topics like fire prevention, risk assessment, and following fire codes. You'll learn how to communicate during emergencies and prepare for them, which helps with running fire drills, maintaining fire alarms, and educating people on what to do in an emergency. Gaining a comprehensive understanding of the F89 test and its significance is vital. Experts need to master fire prevention strategies and life safety systems management. They also require expertise in emergency response planning and building evacuation protocols. Effective coordination of fire drills and fire alarm system maintenance is also crucial. Key Responsibilities of a Fire and Life Safety Director include creating emergency response plans, setting up evacuation protocols, stopping fires before they start, and managing life safety systems. Understanding the importance of fire safety certification can help prepare for the F89 Test and keep communities safe. To pass the F89 test, focus on learning about fire code compliance in your area and identifying risks. Use case studies and simulations to practice assessing hazards and improving emergency response skills. The F89 (Fire and Life Safety Director) Test assesses someone's ability to manage fire and life safety, which is essential for those who keep buildings safe and ensure everyone inside is protected. Given text content here 1. Fire Department Training 2. Fire Codes and Safety Plans 1. During a fire or non-fire emergency, what action should be taken? The options are: Shelter in Place (a), In Building Relocation (b), Partial Evacuation (c), and Roof Relocation (d). 2. If a building has 200 sprinkler heads, how many spare heads must be kept on the premises? The correct answer is: 12 (c) 3. Which of the following are members of the Fire and Life Safety Staff except: The options are: Critical operations staff (a), Deputy Fire and Life Safety Director (b), Deputy Floor Warden (c), and owner's representative (d). The correct exception is: owner's representative. 4. If a building's auxiliary radio communication system is out of service, where should a tag identifying the system as out-of-service be placed? The correct answer is: at the Fire command center (d). 5. Which pump is designed to operate when there is a slight drop in pressure due to leakage or a pressure surge? The correct answer is: Jockey Pump (d) 6. The vertical portion of the system piping that delivers water supply for hose connections and sprinklers on standalone as well as combined systems is known as: The correct answer is: riser (d). 7. What should be the duration of training for FLS brigade members? The correct answer is: 3 hours (b) 8. Which would result in shutting down a building's HVAC system? The options are: manual pull station (a), rate of rise heat detector (c), duct smoke detector (c), and area smoke detector (c). The correct answer is: manual pull station (a). 9. If the stem on an OS&Y valve is raised, this indicates: The correct answer is: that a standpipe system is on (a). 10. What should be the minimum temperature in the fire pump room? The correct answer is: 40 degrees (b) 11. The most common standpipe system in operation is: The correct answer is: dry standpipe with automatic dry pipe valve (a). The text describes various regulations and guidelines related to fire and life safety (FLS) procedures in buildings. To address emergencies, personnel must follow directions from emergency responders or lawful authorities. Building Evacuation Supervisors (BES) are responsible for training FLS staff, but there is no mention of their ability to perform the FLS Director's duties when they are out. BES must possess a Certificate of Fitness. Fire and life safety directors have specific duties, including being familiar with the FDNY plan, conducting staff training and drills, supervising and training other FLS personnel, immediately reporting emergencies, and ensuring adequate FLS staffing. The incorrect statement regarding these duties is that they are required to conduct daily checks on FLS wardens' availability. For fire alarms, up to 2 unwarranted unnecessary alarms can be transmitted in a three-month period before the FDNY summons the building. In a 45-story office building, at least 44 FLS Wardens and multiple deputy FLS wardens are required, depending on the area's size. During a fire drill, occupants should first notify 911 in case of an emergency. When reporting emergencies, the on-duty FLS Director must report the location of the emergency to the fire command station. Fire and life safety searches are not limited to office buildings but are also required for other types of buildings. The correct statement regarding searchers is that at least one male and one female searcher are required per floor, and they must be present during regular business hours. Safety and Non-Fire Safety Hours: 5 Hours Fossil fuel equipment under construction; train station in progress. One-way communication example: warden phones, in-building auxiliary radio, cell phones, public address system. Unlawful to transmit more than three unnecessary alarms within a quarter. Fire Department Connections for standpipe systems have yellow caps. Each zone in multi-zone standpipe systems has individual automatic water supply. Roof outlet manifold has two 2-1/2 inch hose outlets. Information not found in Fire Department class book, answer is 310. Fixed temperature heat detectors characteristic: they need to be replaced after activation; more sensitive than rate of rise detectors. Fire command station can send alarm signals directly to fire department. Elevators return to main lobby floor on unwarranted sprinkler flow device activation. To reset fire alarm panel after unwarranted activation, FSD can re-set system as soon as it's known that it was an unwarranted activation or upon orders from central station company. Building Fire Command Sub-System except: supervisory and trouble signals displayed at both sub-system and base building systems. In a building with a mandated fire alarm system, the item that must be kept in the fire command station is a Comprehensive Fire Safety and Emergency Action Plan. Supervisory devices will monitor the building's components of its fire protection system. All newly installed fire alarm pull stations must be located within 3 feet of an exit doorway opening. Activation of any manual fire alarm pull station must activate audible and visual alarms on the floor where activated, one floor above and the floor below (if applicable). To reset the fire alarm system after an alarm is activated from a manual fire alarm pull station, the pull station must be reset to its normal position, and then the main panel is reset. A water flow from a sprinkler is considered a trouble signal. The Fire Alarm Panel's Reset Switch should only be activated immediately after the alarm is reported to be unwarranted. An Out of Service Fire Protection System requires the Impairment Coordinator to notify the Certificate of Fitness Holder, Fire Dept. Borough Dispatcher (if system affects more than 1 floor for more than 8 hours), and Central Station. A Fire Guard must patrol all areas at least once an hour and have a F-01 Certificate of Fitness after initial 4 hours. All of the following are correct statements regarding Standpipe systems except that the wet Standpipe is the most commonly used system. A Fire Department Connection for a stand pipe system will be painted Red, unless it serves a combination Standpipe/Sprinkler system, which shall be painted Yellow. All portions of exposed Standpipe Systems are required to be painted Red, except Control and Isolation valve. Given article text here The Fire Department Connection is always installed in a stand pipe system. The Automatic Ball Drip valve is installed for what purpose?a) To ensure residual water in the Fire pump drains outb) To drain water between the lower check valve and the outside Fire Department connectionc) To serve as a backup for a faulty lower check valve, ensuring water does not flow into the Fire Department Connectiond) It is opened to ensure water has entered the system, once the Fire Department hooks up to the Fire Department Connection c) Open the boiler room or First Responder Box 8. Storing combustible materials or waste in corridors is:d) Allowed as long as removed by end of the workday 9. According to the 1968 NYC Building Code, an office building 100' or greater must:c) Have Fail Safe devices on all locked re-entry floor doors 10. A Fail Safe door will automatically unlock during all of the following events except:d) Whenever an ALL CALL announcement is made 11. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding EXIT signs:b) Illuminated exit signs must be illuminated at all times 12. A Staircase Identification Letter must be posted:c) On both the re-entrant and stairwell side 13. If the total designed occupant load of an office building (Class B) is more than 500 persons, the floor re-entry sign may read:d) RE-ENTRY DURING NORMAL BUSINESS HOURS ONLY 14. On a floor other than a re-entry floor, the sign on the staircase side of the door must read:c) NO RE-ENTRY NEAREST RE-ENTRY ON THE ____ AND ____ FLOORS 15. Of the following pertaining to Assembly Spaces, which one is incorrect:d) An Assembly Space in NYC is considered an area that is designed to hold 75 or more persons 16. On or immediately adjacent to the main door of a guest room in a Group R-1 Occupancy (Hotel), a notice must be posted of worship 12) Before Fumigation can begin, written notice must be given to the Fire Department ____ hours before the work beginsa) 24 1. The maximum allowable occupancy on the roof is d) 100, as outdoor areas have no occupancy limit. 2. A Master Fire Suppression Piping Contractor requires certification S-95 to inspect Multi Zone Standpipe Systems. 3. The incorrect statement regarding Class K extinguishers b) Class K extinguishers can either be wet or dry chemical extinguishers is false; they are specifically used on flammable liquids and fats. 4. A fire watch must continue for c) 30 minutes after hot work operations have concluded. 5. The certificate of fitness holder must ensure a portable extinguisher is within c) 30 feet of the hot work operations during torch operations. 6. In the event of a fire/smoke condition, the FLS Director must immediately report to the fire floor c) ensure that 911 is called immediately d) dismiss the alarm (none are correct). 7. The FDNY allows A) 1 unwarranted/unnecessary alarm in any three-month period before issuing a Fire Department summons. 8. During a fire drill, occupants should be instructed to notify B) their building manager first. 9. Rapid spread of fire tends to lead to panic; the other options are correct as announcements using plain language A), overcrowded conditions B), and limited/blocked exits D). 10. If the fire alarm system activates with no additional information during a fire drill, occupants should move C) at least 3 floors below their present location. 11. As a general practice, occupants in non-affected areas may be safest if they remain in place at their present location and listen for announcements B). 1. The Comprehensive Fire Safety and Emergency Action Plan should be reviewed and updated annually. During fire drills, the FLS Director should NOT teach the building occupants to follow their own instinct instead of the FLS staff's instruction. The fire alarm is taken off-line only with the approval of the owner or authorized personnel. The FLS logbook should include records of all inspections and tests, except for normal power readings during system testing under normal conditions. Fire escapes/external stairs are considered a primary means of egress from a building. Initial training for FLS Staff should be conducted by the Building Evacuation Supervisor or an authorized trainer, such as the local fire house. Fire drills must be conducted in accordance with Fire Code regulations, except for drill conductors who may not need to be specifically trained, but rather have authority over the building. The five property groups accounting for 73% of high-rise fires were hotels and office buildings. Given text content here Given article text here Looking at the given options, I can paraphrase them as follows: 1. Regarding the effect of biological agents: A) Many people are aware that biological agents often have a direct impact on humans. 2. About natural gas leaks: A) Natural gas is actually odorless; however, a harmless chemical odor is added so that leaks can be detected. 3. Which city agency is not primary during an emergency? D) NYPD (Police Department) 4. Regarding Natural Hazards: C) Good structural performance of a building does generally mean it will also provide some level of protection from flooding. 5. Evacuation zone for suspicious packages: B) 50 feet 6. Statements regarding suspicious packages: C) Keeping a list of people who had contact with the package is not recommended. 7. HVAC Systems during non-fire emergencies: D) In such situations, HVAC systems must always be shut down to prevent contamination. 8. Stairway familiarization drills: B) A stairway familiarization drill should require building occupants to enter a building stairwell and be escorted down at least 10 floors. 9. Non-fire drills: A) Non-fire drills are required to take place on each floor twice a year, starting one year after the department's acceptance of the initial emergency action plan. If a building owner intends to conduct a comprehensive evacuation drill, they must inform the Fire Department at least 48 hours in advance. As part of the emergency planning, staff should be instructed on procedures to follow if they notice water surfacing from the ground or suspect a water main break: they should contact the Office of Emergency Management via their website. In case of a natural gas leak affecting multiple floors within a building, it is recommended to conduct a full evacuation. Regarding Carbon Monoxide incidents, FLSDF personnel know that all statements are true except one: Carbon Monoxide has a distinct odor similar to rotten eggs. During a civil disturbance outside the building, staff should consider conducting a partial evacuation or relocating occupants from the affected area. When dealing with suspicious packages and bomb threats, if a threat is made over the phone, the FLSDF should record all conversations. If a hazardous material type substance might be present in a package, the HVAC system should not be used to remove the substance via the return air supply. In case of an explosion within the building, occupants should evacuate and await assistance from rescue personnel. FLSDF staff should consult with Building Management before implementing the emergency action plan. During non-fire emergencies, elevators must have two-way communication capability. A manual pull station should be activated during a non-fire emergency only if its activation will assist in building notification or if the FLSDF director deems it necessary. If a building plans a total evacuation drill, all agencies except the Department of Transportation do not need to be notified. When communicating with building occupants during an active shooter incident, it is advisable to use code words so that the perpetrator remains unaware. c) Immediate notification is criticald) Only use the building base PA system so the occupants know that it is a staff member.a) Downhill/ downwindb) Up hill/ Downwindc) Down wind / uphill29- All of the following are tactics for survival during an active shooter except:a) BARRICADEb) CONFRONTc) REASON WITHd) AVOID30-As an FLS Director, you are required to notify arriving NYPD, FDNY personnel and other first responders of the nature of the emergency and the actions taken up to the current time. You should also provide building information including how many first responder kits?a) 4b) 3c) 2d) 6When the occupant load for any storey or portion thereof is more than 500 but not more than 1000, the means of egress shall not be less than three. Rule 10 of IRR of RA 9514 provides guidelines and regulations to ensure the safety and prevention of fire hazards in premises and conditions that pose a threat or danger to life, property, and the environment. The safety of occupants in buildings must be prioritized to prevent severe consequences like injury or even death. To comply with essential safety regulations, every building needs accessible exits. Having at least two separate exit routes that are far apart from each other is crucial for safety reasons, as it guarantees multiple escape paths if one becomes blocked during an emergency. This setup also prevents overcrowding and facilitates a more efficient evacuation process. Classrooms accommodating over 50 individuals fall under the "Place of Assembly" occupancy category, which typically includes spaces where large groups gather, such as auditoriums, theaters, or conference halls. In this context, the classroom is classified as a place of assembly due to its capacity for numerous educational activities with a substantial number of people. The other classifications - educational, restaurant, and business - do not accurately represent the occupancy type for a classroom with more than 50 attendees.