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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How often are fire drills required for each shift of an acute care hospital?

Options:

A- Monthly
B- Quarterly
C- Semiannually
D- Annually

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Fire Drills in Health Care Facilities:

According to NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code), Section 19.7.1.6, fire drills in acute care hospitals must be conducted quarterly on each shift.

This ensures staff on all shifts are prepared to respond appropriately in an emergency.

Why Quarterly is Required:

Regular drills help reinforce response protocols and ensure compliance with fire safety standards.

Other Options Explained:

Option A (Monthly): Exceeds the minimum requirement of quarterly drills.

Option C (Semiannually) and Option D (Annually): Insufficient to meet the requirements for high-risk environments like hospitals.

Summary:

Fire drills in acute care hospitals must be conducted quarterly for each shift to ensure readiness and compliance.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The following types of systems are addressed within the scope of NFPA 25, Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems EXCEPT

Options:

A- Sprinklers
B- Standpipe and hose
C- Wet chemical
D- Foam water

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Scope of NFPA 25:

NFPA 25 specifically covers the inspection, testing, and maintenance of water-based fire protection systems.

These include:

Sprinkler systems

Standpipe and hose systems

Foam-water systems

Water spray systems

Option C (Wet Chemical):

Wet chemical systems are not water-based; they fall under NFPA 17A (Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems).

Wet chemical systems are typically used in kitchen fire suppression systems where they extinguish fires involving grease or oil.

Other Options Explained:

Option A (Sprinklers): Addressed by NFPA 25.

Option B (Standpipe and hose): Addressed by NFPA 25.

Option D (Foam water): Foam-water systems use water to mix and distribute foam and are within NFPA 25's scope.

Summary:

Wet chemical systems are not covered by NFPA 25, as it only applies to water-based fire protection systems.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How often shall emergency egress and relocation drills in educational occupancies be conducted?

Options:

A- Weekly
B- Monthly
C- Every semester
D- Annually

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Drill Frequency in Educational Occupancies:

Per NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code), Section 14.7.2, emergency egress and relocation drills in educational occupancies are required to be conducted monthly during the school year.

Purpose of Monthly Drills:

Frequent drills ensure students and staff are familiar with evacuation procedures, improving safety during actual emergencies.

Other Options Explained:

Option A (Weekly): Excessive and not required by NFPA 101.

Option C (Every semester): Insufficient frequency for maintaining readiness.

Option D (Annually): Not frequent enough for educational settings.

Summary:

Emergency egress and relocation drills in educational occupancies must be conducted monthly during the school year.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the minimum acceptable flow at the base of the riser for a pipe-schedule sprinkler system in an ordinary hazard (Group 1) occupancy?

Options:

A- 250 gpm (946 L/min)
B- 500 gpm (1,893 L/min)
C- 700 gpm (2,649 L/min)
D- 850 gpm (3,218 L/min)

Answer:

B

Explanation:

For a pipe-schedule sprinkler system, the minimum water flow at the base of the riser depends on the occupancy hazard classification, as defined in NFPA 13.

For Ordinary Hazard (Group 1) occupancies, the minimum required flow at the base of the riser is 500 gpm (1,893 L/min).

The 500 gpm flow ensures sufficient water supply to the sprinkler system to suppress fires involving moderate combustibles.

Higher flows (e.g., 700 gpm and 850 gpm) are required for more severe hazards (e.g., Extra Hazard occupancies).

NFPA 13, Table 11.2.3.1.1: Minimum flow requirements for pipe-schedule systems.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

To transfer Class I flammable liquids by pressurizing the tank, which of the following conditions must be met?

I . Inert gas is used to pressurize the tank.

II . Air is used to pressurize the tank.

III . A pressure relief device shall be provided.

IV . An interlock shall be installed on the container.

Options:

A- I and III
B- I and IV
C- II and III
D- II and IV

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Transferring Class I flammable liquids involves strict safety conditions to prevent fire or explosion risks. According to NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code:

Inert gas (I): Pressurizing the tank with inert gas (e.g., nitrogen) is required to prevent the creation of a flammable atmosphere. Air (II) is not acceptable because it introduces oxygen, which can result in combustion.

Pressure relief device (III): A pressure relief device is mandatory to prevent over-pressurization, which could cause a tank failure or explosion.

Interlock (IV): While useful for operational safety, it is not specifically required for pressurizing tanks.

NFPA 30, Chapter 18: Requirements for transferring flammable liquids under pressure.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following operations would NOT require a permit issued by the AHJ?

Options:

A- The maintenance of fire protection systems
B- The use of mall areas for exhibits or displays
C- The storage, use, and handling of flammable liquids
D- The installation of an automatic fire suppression system

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Permits and AHJ Oversight:

The Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) issues permits for operations that:

Involve fire safety risks.

Impact public safety and property protection.

Require significant modifications, installations, or special activities.

Option A: Maintenance of Fire Protection Systems

Maintenance refers to routine tasks like inspections, testing, and minor repairs to keep fire protection systems functional.

NFPA 25 (Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems) does not require a permit for standard maintenance.

Maintenance ensures compliance but does not typically involve new installations, modifications, or hazardous conditions that warrant AHJ approval.

Other Options Explained:

Option B (Use of Mall Areas for Exhibits or Displays):

Requires a permit due to potential fire hazards, obstructions to exits, and fire load introduced by exhibits.

Refer to NFPA 1, Chapter 20 for fire safety requirements in malls.

Option C (Storage, Use, and Handling of Flammable Liquids):

AHJ oversight is required as flammable liquids pose significant fire risks.

Refer to NFPA 30 (Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code).

Option D (Installation of an Automatic Fire Suppression System):

Requires a permit to ensure proper installation, design, and compliance with NFPA 13.

Summary:

Routine maintenance of fire protection systems does not require a permit because it involves keeping systems operational rather than introducing new installations, hazards, or modifications.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the minimum fire resistance rating for the enclosure of floor openings connecting four or more stories in new construction?

Options:

A- 1 hour
B- 1 hours
C- 2 hours
D- In the local fire department's dispatch center

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The minimum fire resistance rating for the enclosure of floor openings that connect four or more stories is governed by NFPA 101, Life Safety Code. According to NFPA 101 (2021 edition), Section

8.6.5.1, vertical openings (such as stairwells, shafts, and floor openings) connecting multiple floors in new construction must meet specific requirements to prevent the vertical spread of fire and smoke.

For openings connecting four or more stories, the fire resistance rating must be a minimum of 2 hours.

The reasoning for the 2-hour rating is to allow sufficient time for occupant evacuation and firefighting operations while maintaining structural integrity.

Floor enclosures are required to be designed with fire-rated construction that can contain a fire and limit its spread between floors.

1-hour ratings are typical for smaller vertical openings involving fewer floors.

2-hour ratings are more stringent and often seen in specific high-risk areas or older construction requirements.

NFPA 101, Section 8.6.5.1: Fire resistance ratings for vertical openings in new construction.

NFPA 101 ensures that these ratings are consistent with safety objectives and risk levels posed by openings connecting multiple stories.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the classification for an occupancy used to provide overnight treatment and observation for 5 to 10 bed-ridden persons that simultaneously renders the persons incapable of self-preservation under emergency conditions?

Options:

A- Health care
B- Limited care facility
C- Residential board and care
D- Ambulatory health care

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The classification of occupancies for care facilities is defined in NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.

Limited care facility (B): This classification applies to facilities providing overnight care for 4 or more persons who are incapable of self-preservation but do not meet the requirements for a full health care occupancy.

Health care (A): Applies to hospitals and nursing homes where more intensive medical care is provided.

Residential board and care (C): Involves personal care but not medical treatment.

Ambulatory health care (D): For outpatient services where occupants are capable of self-preservation.

NFPA 101, Section 3.3.49.4: Definitions for limited care facilities.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the minimum required total stair width in a non-sprinklered hotel with an occupancy capacity of 650?

Options:

A- 130 in. (3,302 mm)
B- 195 in. (4,953 mm)
C- 217 in. (5,512 mm)
D- 455 in. (11,557 mm)

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Egress Width Calculation:

According to NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code), Section 7.3.3.1, for non-sprinklered occupancies, the

required stair width is 0.3 inches per occupant.

Calculation:

Occupancy capacity = 650 people

Required stair width = 0.3in.650=195inches0.3 \, \text{in.} \times 650 = 195 \, \text{inches}0.3in.650=195inches.

Other Options Explained:

Option A (130 in): Too small for 650 occupants.

Option C (217 in): Exceeds the requirement.

Option D (455 in): Far exceeds the requirement.

Summary:

The minimum required total stair width for a non-sprinklered hotel with an occupancy capacity of 650 is 195 inches.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the maximum slope for a ramp in an existing business occupancy?

Options:

A- 1 in 8
B- 1 in 10
C- 1 in 12
D- 1 in 14

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The maximum allowable slope for ramps in existing buildings, including business occupancies, is specified in NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.

1 in 12 (C) corresponds to a slope of 8.3% (1 unit of vertical rise for every 12 units of horizontal distance). This is the maximum allowable slope for ramps to ensure accessibility and safety for all occupants, including individuals with disabilities.

Steeper slopes, such as 1 in 8 or 1 in 10, exceed the limits and pose accessibility and usability issues.

1 in 14 (D) would be a gentler slope, but it is not required for existing occupancies.

NFPA 101, Section 7.2.5.4: Ramp slope limitations for new and existing buildings.

ADA Guidelines: Also enforce a 1:12 slope for accessibility compliance.

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