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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Draperies and decorations in day care occupancies shall comply with the provisions of which NFPA document?

Options:

A- NFPA701
B- NFPA7Q3
C- NFPA 704
D- NFPA 705

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, draperies, curtains, and other similar furnishings and decorations in day care occupancies must comply with NFPA 701, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films. NFPA 701 provides the test methods to assess the flammability of textiles and films used in various settings, including day care facilities. It ensures that such materials do not contribute to the spread of fire, thereby maintaining a safe environment for occupants.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is a plat plan?

Options:

A- A survey map of a given geographical area
B- An overall project layout
C- A civil site plan
D- An architectural site plan

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A plat plan, or plat map, is a survey map that shows the divisions of a given geographical area. It typically outlines property boundaries, lot dimensions, easements, and rights of way. This type of plan is used primarily for land development, real estate, and legal purposes, providing a detailed view of how land is subdivided.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit.

All work performed on the sprinkler system described on plan sheet F0.1 shall be in accordance with which NFPA documents'?

Options:

A- NFPA13andNFPA24

B- NFPA13andNFPA25

C- NFPA14andNFPA24
D- NFPA15andNFPA25

Answer:

A

Explanation:

NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, provides the minimum requirements for the design and installation of sprinkler systems in buildings. NFPA 24, Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances, addresses the installation of underground fire service mains that supply fire protection systems. Together, these documents provide comprehensive guidance for the installation and maintenance of sprinkler systems as described on plan sheet F0.1.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the minimum fire flow duration for a 21.000 ft2 (1.950 m2) building of type II (000) construction?

Options:

A- 1 hour
B- 2 hours
C- 3 hours
D- 4 hours

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to NFPA 1, Fire Code, the minimum fire flow duration for a building of 21,000 square feet (1,950 m) with Type II (000) construction is 3 hours. This duration is based on the fire flow requirements necessary to maintain sufficient water supply for firefighting operations, ensuring the safety of occupants and property.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the interior finish rating for exits in educational occupancies?

Options:

A- Class A
B- Class A or B
C- Class B
D- Class B or C

Answer:

B

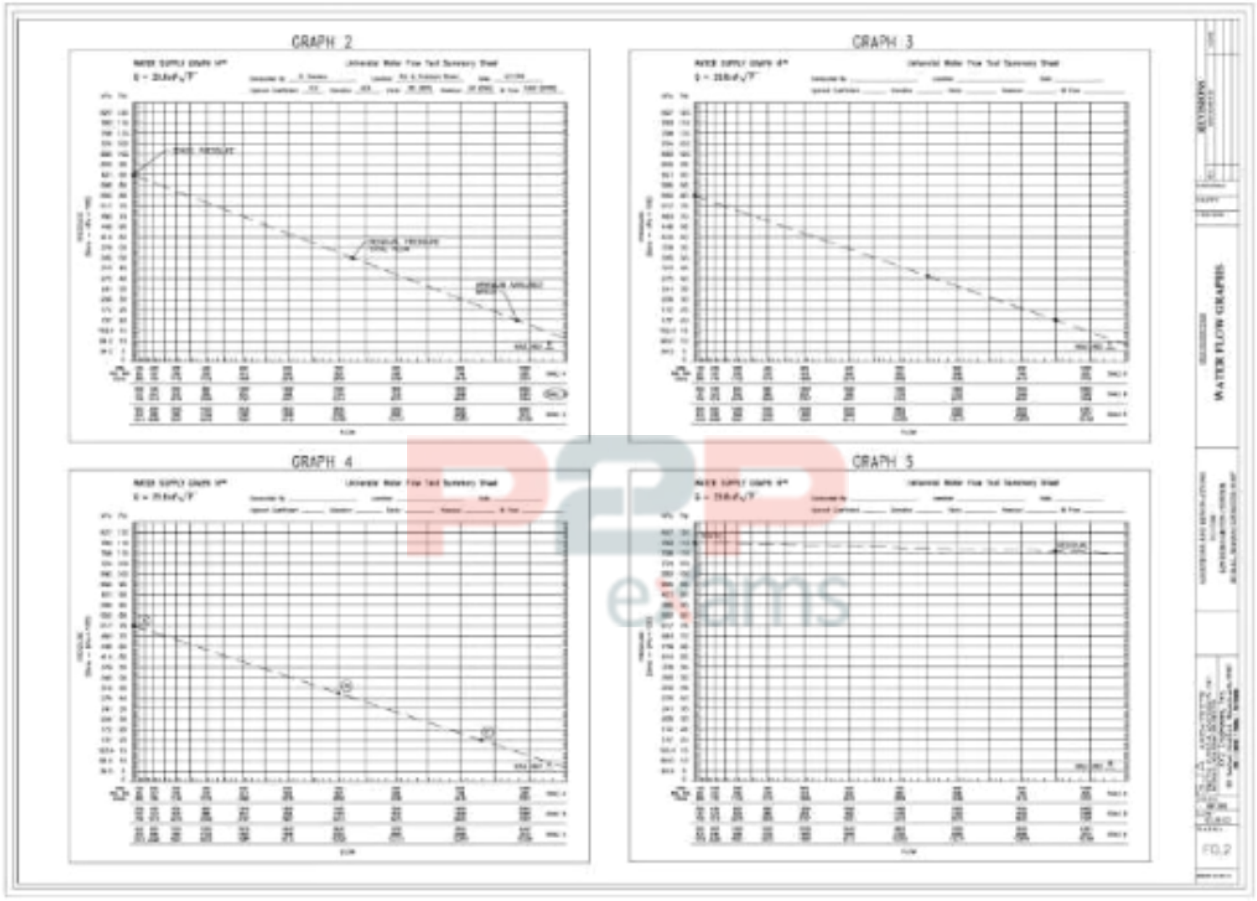
Explanation:

According to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, the interior finish for exits in educational occupancies must be Class A or B. Class A finishes have the lowest flame spread and smoke development indices, while Class B finishes are also considered safe but slightly less restrictive than Class A. This requirement ensures that exit routes remain safe and clear in the event of a fire, facilitating rapid evacuation.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit.



GRAPH 2

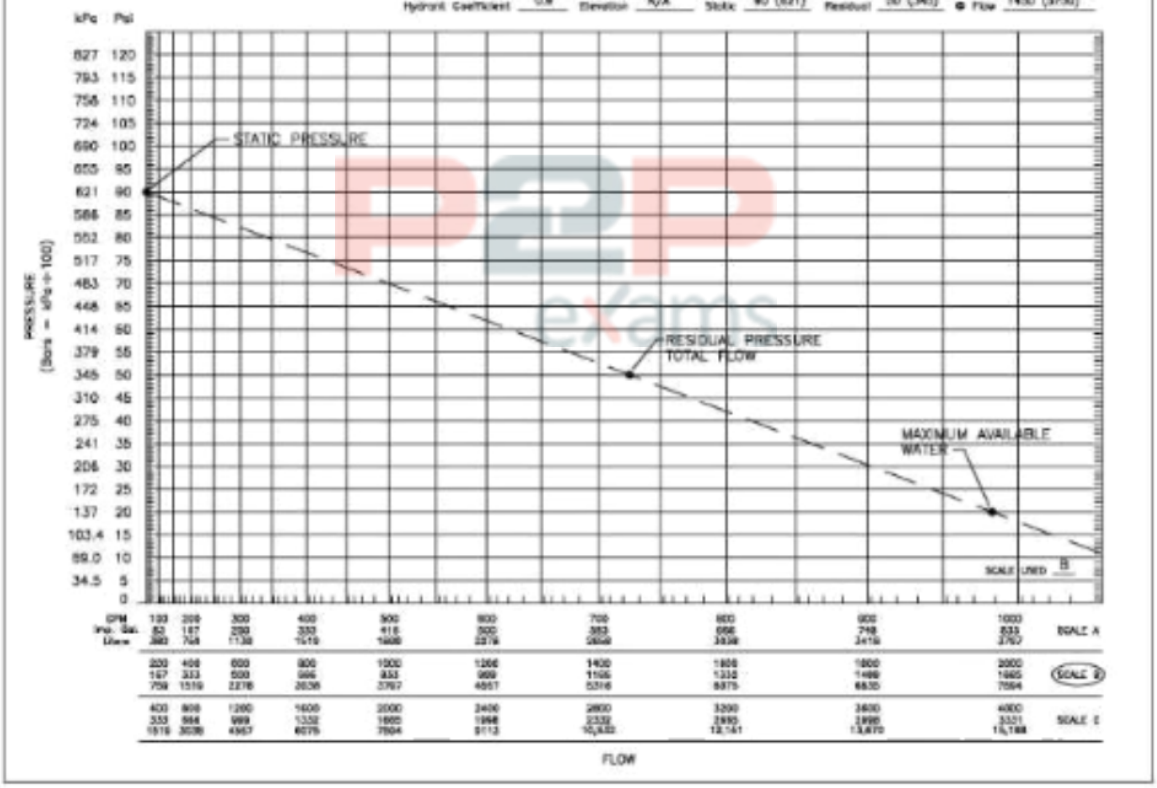
WATER SUPPLY GRAPH N°

$Q = 29.8cd^2\sqrt{P}$

Universial Water Flow Test Summary Sheet

Conducted By B. Sanders Location 6th & Knoblock Street Date 4/1/98

Hydrant Coefficient 0.9 Elevation N/A Static 90 (621) Residual 50 (345) @ Flow 1450 (9750)



What is the approximate maximum available water indicated on supply graph 2 on plan F0.2?

Options:

A- 980 gpm (3,709 lpm)
B- 1,680 gpm (6,359 lpm)
C- 1.980gpm (7,495 lpm)
D- 3,980gpm(15,066lpm)

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The graph labeled as 'Water Supply Graph N2' presents a standard water supply flow test summary, which indicates the relationship between pressure (psi or kPa) and flow (gpm or Lpm) for a specific system or hydrant.

How to interpret the graph:

Static Pressure:

This is the pressure measured when there is no water flowing, shown at the highest point on the left side of the graph (indicated as approximately 100 psi or 689 kPa in this case).

Residual Pressure:

This is the pressure available when water is flowing at a specific rate. The residual pressure line decreases as flow increases, indicating that the pressure reduces when water is drawn from the system.

Maximum Available Water:

The maximum available water is the point where the system can deliver the highest possible flow (gpm) before the residual pressure reaches a critical minimum level, indicating the system's limit.

Flow at Maximum Available Water:

In this specific graph, the point marked as Maximum Available Water is where the flow reaches 1,980 gpm (7,495 Lpm). This is derived by following the flow axis (horizontal axis) until it intersects with the Maximum Available Water curve on the graph.

Why the Correct Answer is C (1,980 gpm):

By following the plotted line for residual pressure, the graph shows that the maximum flow attainable from the system is 1,980 gpm (7,495 Lpm) before pressure drops too low. This value

represents the system's maximum water supply capacity under normal operating conditions.

This analysis is consistent with the flow rates displayed on the graph and matches the key markers labeled, which indicate the operational limits of the system.

NFPA Relevance:

In fire protection and water supply systems, understanding the maximum available water flow is essential for ensuring that sufficient water can be delivered in the event of a fire. This calculation is particularly relevant in the context of NFPA 20 (Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection) and NFPA 25 (Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems), as these standards require that water supply systems are capable of delivering adequate flow to suppression systems under expected fire conditions.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In a performance-based design what criteria must the designer meet to provide life safety and fire protection for a project?

Options:

A- A financial outcome
B- Goals and objectives
C- A prescriptive code requirement
D- Stakeholder input

Answer:

B

Explanation:

In a performance-based design, the criteria the designer must meet are defined by goals and objectives related to life safety and fire protection. Performance-based designs rely on achieving specified safety outcomes, rather than strictly adhering to prescriptive code requirements. This approach allows for innovative solutions that meet or exceed the safety objectives outlined by applicable fire protection standards, such as those found in NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What percentage of wall area may be covered with art work in a sprinklered educational occupancy?

Options:

A- 10%
B- 15%
C- 20%
D- 50%

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, in a sprinklered educational occupancy, no more than 20% of the wall area may be covered with artwork or teaching materials to minimize fire hazards and ensure safe evacuation routes (NFPA 101, Section 14.7.4). This percentage is intended to balance educational needs with fire safety requirements.

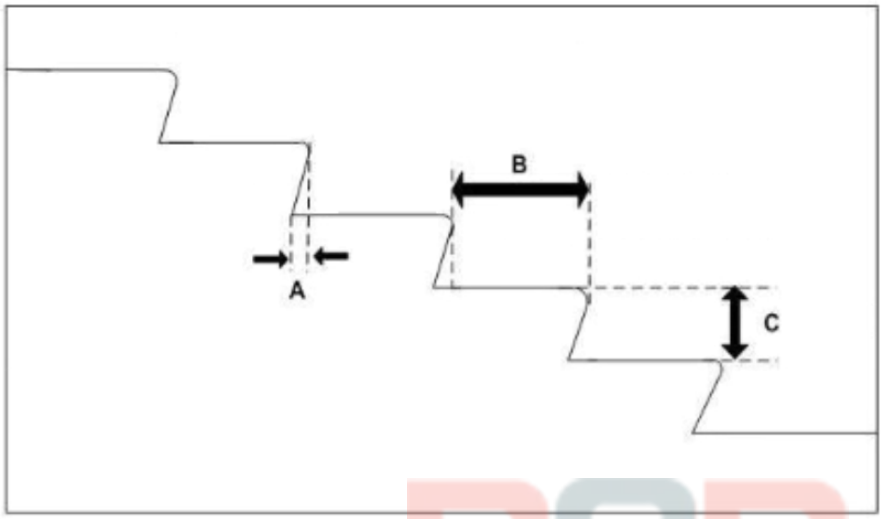
Top of Form

Bottom of Form

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit.



For the included figure, which dimension is the tread depth?

Options:

A- A
B- B
C- C
D- A+B

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The tread depth is the horizontal distance from the front edge of a stair tread to the back edge of the same tread, which corresponds to dimension 'B' in the figure. According to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, the tread depth is crucial in ensuring safe stairway design for proper footing and egress.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the minimum door opening width in a means of egress?

Options:

A- 28 in (711 mm)
B- 30 in (762 mm)
C- 32 in (810 mm)
D- 34 in (864 mm)

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, the minimum clear width of a door opening in a means of egress is 32 inches (810 mm). This dimension ensures that the opening is wide enough to allow for the safe and efficient egress of occupants, including individuals using wheelchairs or other mobility aids, during an emergency evacuation. The width is measured from the face of the door to the opposite doorstop when the door is fully open.