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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of roof covering is most effective in preventing the spread of fires from flying brands?

Options:

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

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Class A roof coverings are the most effective in preventing the spread of fires from flying brands. Flying brands are burning embers or pieces of combustible material that are carried by the wind and can ignite other combustible materials or structures. Class A roof coverings are tested to withstand severe fire exposure from simulated fire sources, such as large burning brands, and do not produce flying brands themselves.Class A roof coverings include materials such as asphalt shingles, metal sheets, clay or concrete tiles, slate, and some types of synthetic membranes12.Reference:

Class A, B, and C Roof Ratings - UL

Fire-Resistant Roofs - Fire Safe Marin

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following NFPA Standards governs wiring for fire alarm systems?

Options:

A- NFPA 70

B- NFPA 73
C- NFPA 75
D- NFPA 76

Answer:

A

Explanation:

NFPA 70, National Electrical Code (NEC), is the NFPA standard that governs wiring of a fire alarm system. NFPA 70 covers the general requirements for the design, installation, and inspection of electrical wiring and equipment, including fire alarm circuits and devices. NFPA 70 does not cover the performance of a fire alarm system, which is addressed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code. NFPA 72 covers the application, installation, location, performance, inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire alarm systems and their components. NFPA 73, NFPA 75, and NFPA 76 are other NFPA standards that are related to fire alarm systems, but they do not specifically govern wiring. NFPA 73 covers the electrical inspection of existing dwellings. NFPA 75 covers the protection of information technology equipment. NFPA 76 covers the fire protection of telecommunications facilities. Reference:

NFPA 72 FAQs 1

National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code - NFPA 2

TECHNICAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT BULLETIN - NEMA 3

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The most import step a grain or milling operation can take to minimize a fire or explosion is_____.

Options:

A- Eliminate static electricity
B- Perform blowdowns of horizontal surfaces
C- Perform a dust hazard analysis
D- Use wet methods for housekeeping

Answer:

C

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What class of openings is requited in walls between rooms with a 1-hour fire rating?

Options:

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

Answer:

B

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What does not require any external power to function and instead relies on specific construction methods and the installation of materials products and building elements to meet well-defined fire performance requirements?

Options:

A- Prescription code
B- Passive fire protection
C- Performance-based code
D- Building codes

Answer:

B

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best represents a group A plastic?

Options:

A- Natural rubber
B- Silicone rubber
C- Urea rubber
D- Chloroprene rubber

Answer:

D

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What type of fire pump has a pressure range that can exceed 300 psi (2,068 kPa)?

Options:

A- Horizontal-end suction
B- Suction in-line
C- Split case
D- Vertical turbine

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Explore

A suction in-line fire pump has a pressure range that can exceed 300 psi (2,068 kPa). This type of pump is a centrifugal pump that is installed in a vertical position with the suction and discharge connections in the same line. The pump is designed to handle high pressures and flows, and it is suitable for high-rise buildings and other applications that require high head. According to NFPA 20, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection, a suction in-line fire pump can have a rated pressure of up to 360 psi (2,482 kPa) 1. The other types of fire pumps mentioned in the question have lower pressure ranges, as shown in the table below 2:

Type of fire pump

Pressure range (psi)

Pressure range (kPa)

Horizontal-end suction

40 to 150

276 to 1,034

Split case

40 to 150

276 to 1,034

Vertical turbine

40 to 150

276 to 1,034

Suction in-line

40 to 360

276 to 2,482

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which type of fire alarm system transmits signals that are permanently recorded at a constantly attended supervising station located either at the protected premises or at another location of the property owner?

Options:

A- Proprietary
B- Auxiliary
C- Central station
D- Remote station

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A central station system is a type of fire alarm system that transmits signals that are permanently recorded at a constantly attended supervising station located either at the protected premises or at another location of the property owner12.The supervising station monitors the signals from the initiating devices and notification appliances, and sends them to the fire department alarm communications center or other authorized agencies12.A central station system can also provide additional functions such as remote control, data logging, and communication with other systems3. Reference:

Fire Detection and Alarm Systems - IFSTA, Chapter 14, Section 617, ''Supervising Station Alarm Systems''.

Off-Premises Signaling and Supervising Stations, ''Off-premises signaling is a critical aspect of a fire alarm system because it allows signals from the system to be sent to a constantly attended location such as a monitoring center.''

Fire Alarm Initiation, Occupant Notification, and Monitoring Guide | NFPA, ''Proprietary supervising station fire alarm system''.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Probabilistic fire models are categorized into all of the following EXCEPT

Options:

A- network.
B- statistical.
C- simulation.
D- behavioral.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Probabilistic fire models are categorized into network, statistical, simulation, and behavioral models. Network models use graph theory to represent the fire spread and the fire protection system in a building. Statistical models use historical data and probability distributions to estimate the likelihood and consequences of fire scenarios. Simulation models use mathematical equations and numerical methods to describe the physical and chemical processes of fire and its effects on the environment and the occupants. Behavioral models use psychological and sociological theories to predict the human response and evacuation behavior in case of fire. Network models are not a common category of probabilistic fire models, and they are not mentioned in the sources provided by the user. Therefore, network models are the correct answer.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For standpipe systems containing 11/2 - 21/2 in. (40 - 65 mm) hose connection outlets without preconnected hose, a

pressure regulating device is required when pressure exceeds

Options:

A- 100 psi (689 kPa).
B- 125 psi (862 kPa).

C- 150 psi (1034 kPa).
D- 175 psi (1207 kPa).

Answer:

D

Explanation:

. 175 psi (1207 kPa).

For standpipe systems containing 11/2 - 21/2 in. (40 - 65 mm) hose connection outlets without preconnected hose, a pressure regulating device is required when the pressure exceeds 175 psi (1207 kPa), according to NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, 2019 edition. This requirement applies to Class I and Class III standpipe systems, which are intended for use by fire department personnel or trained occupants. A pressure regulating device is a device that automatically reduces and controls the pressure of the water flowing through the hose connection outlet to a predetermined value. This device helps to prevent excessive pressure that could damage the hose, nozzle, or fittings, or cause difficulty in handling the hose stream123

NFPA 14: Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems 1

Standpipe System Design and Calculations | NFPA | NFPA 2

ENGINE COMPANY STANDPIPE OPERATIONS:PRESSURE-REGULATING DEVICES 3