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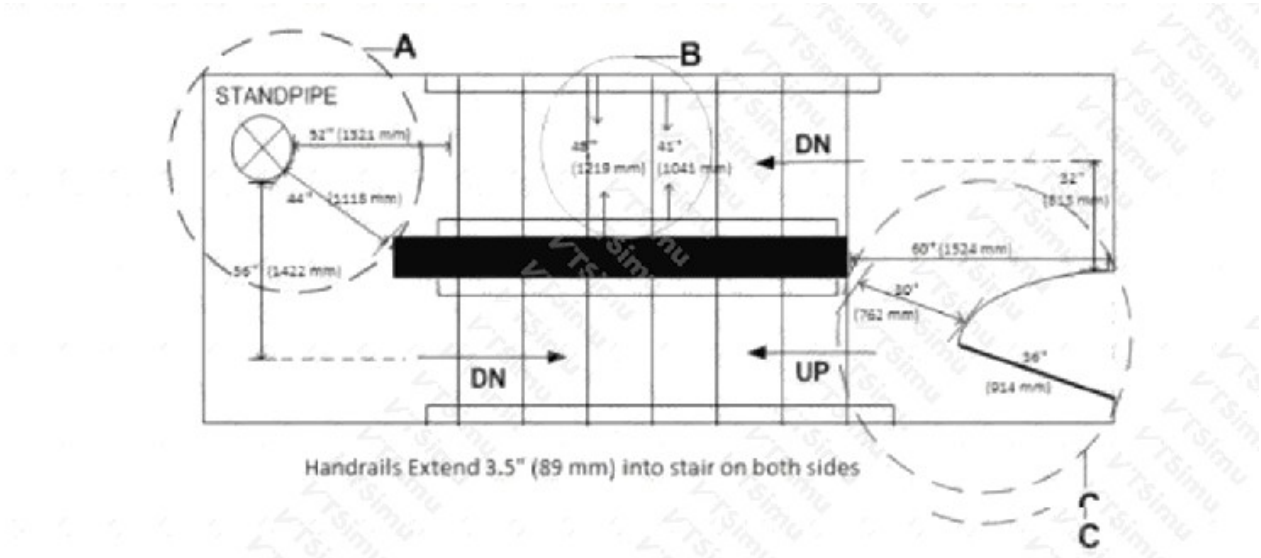
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Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

Exhibit.



Given the layout shown in the figure, with handrails 38 inches (965 mm) m height what is the available egress width at point B?

A. 41 in. (1,041 mm)

B. 44 in. (1,118 mm)

C. 48 in. (1,219 mm)

D. 52 in. (1,321 mm)

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

The available egress width at point B is **41 in. (1,041 mm)**. Means of egress are evaluated using the clear, unobstructed width available to occupants at the controlling location, rather than simply using an overall structural or nominal stair dimension. Because the handrails are 38 in. above the walking surface, they are within the portion of the stairway at which the clear width must be considered. The handrail projections and the geometry illustrated at point B therefore reduce the usable egress width to the indicated 41 in. This measurement represents the width occupants can actually use while passing through that location and is the applicable width for evaluating the egress path at point B. NFPA 101 establishes the Life Safety Code framework for means-of-egress design, including stairway and egress-width provisions, while the adopted edition and any applicable local amendments govern the final plan-review determination. See NFPA's NFPA 101, Life Safety Code information page and NFPA's Codes and Standards resources for access and adoption information.

QUESTION NO: 2

In positive alarm sequence systems trained personnel shall have a maximum of how many seconds during the alarm investigation phase to evaluate the fire condition and reset the system'?

A. 60 seconds

B. 90 seconds

C. 120 seconds

D. 180 seconds

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

180 seconds is correct. Under NFPA 72 positive alarm sequence requirements, an alarm is first acknowledged by trained personnel during the acknowledgement phase. Once the signal is acknowledged, the system enters the alarm investigation phase, which permits trained personnel to investigate the initiating condition and, when appropriate, reset the system before occupant notification appliances operate. NFPA 72 limits that investigation phase to a maximum of 180 seconds. This defined interval is a core safety feature of positive alarm sequence: it allows a prompt on-site assessment while ensuring that a fire condition cannot be delayed indefinitely by the investigation process. If the alarm is not acknowledged within the applicable acknowledgement period, or if the system is not reset before the investigation period expires, the system proceeds with the required alarm notification sequence. The personnel using this arrangement must be trained in the system's operation and in the procedures for evaluating alarm conditions. Positive alarm sequence is therefore not simply a general delay feature; it is a specifically controlled sequence with prescribed time limits and operational safeguards. See NFPA's NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code information page and the NFPA fire alarm safety resources.

QUESTION NO: 3

A board of appeals is classified as what type of legal proceeding?

A. Judicial

B. Non-judicial

C. Criminal

D. Administrative

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

Administrative is correct. In the code-enforcement setting, a board of appeals is an administrative body established by the adopting jurisdiction to hear appeals from determinations of the authority having jurisdiction, such as a fire code official or building official. Its proceeding is administrative because the board considers whether the official correctly applied the adopted code and whether an equivalent method or material may be approved, rather than conducting a criminal prosecution or exercising the general judicial power of a court. The board's authority, membership, procedures, and scope are defined by the adopted code and applicable local law. For example, NFPA 1 provides for a board of appeals where required by the jurisdiction and describes its role in hearing appeals concerning the application of the Code. Likewise, the International Fire Code model language establishes a board of appeals to hear and decide appeals of orders, decisions, or determinations made by the fire code official. Although a board's decision can sometimes be subject to later judicial review under the jurisdiction's laws, the hearing before the board itself remains an administrative proceeding. See NFPA 1 administrative appeals substantiation materials and International Fire Code, Chapter 1: Scope and Administration.

QUESTION NO: 4

What is the maximum distance a fire department access road can be located from the exterior door of a single family home with an approved automatic sprinkler system?

A. 50 ft (15 m)

B. 100 ft (30 m)

C. 150 ft (46 m)

D. 200 ft (61 m)

E. 450 ft (137 m)

ANSWER: E

Explanation:

450 ft (137 m) is the applicable maximum distance under the sprinkler-protected-building allowance in NFPA 1141. NFPA 1141 establishes a baseline fire apparatus access-road proximity criterion of 150 ft (46 m) to exterior portions of the first story. Where a building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, the standard permits that access-road distance to be increased to 450 ft (137 m). The increased distance recognizes the additional level of fire control and life-safety protection provided when the automatic sprinkler system is installed throughout the residence and approved for the application. For plan review, the examiner should confirm that the sprinkler system satisfies the applicable NFPA installation standard and that the access route remains suitable for responding apparatus, including required width, vertical clearance, load capacity, turning capability, and any local fire-code amendments. The authority having jurisdiction ultimately approves the installation and may impose more restrictive site-access criteria based on operational conditions, terrain, water supply, or wildfire exposure. NFPA 1141 is available through NFPA's NFPA 1141 standard page; the code's official text can be reviewed using NFPA LiNK and code resources.

QUESTION NO: 5

A new commercial cooking line includes gas-fired fryers and electrically heated cooking equipment beneath a listed hood and duct fire-extinguishing system. Upon automatic system actuation, what action shall the system arrangement provide?

A. Shut off fuel and electrical power to the protected cooking equipment

B. Shut off the domestic water supply to the kitchen

C. Close all doors serving the kitchen automatically

D. Deactivate the fire alarm system until the kitchen is reset

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

Shut off fuel and electrical power to the protected cooking equipment is correct. Activation of the kitchen hood extinguishing system must automatically shut off the fuel supply and electrical power to the protected cooking equipment. This action helps prevent continued heating, reignition, and continued fuel release after extinguishing agent is discharged.

The shutdown arrangement must be coordinated with the listing and manufacturer's instructions for the pre-engineered wet chemical system. Merely activating notification appliances or closing the exhaust damper does not satisfy the required equipment shutoff function.

QUESTION NO: 6

What is the maximum heat release rate of a single fuel package containing foamed plastics that is part of an exhibit booth'?

A. 50 kW

B. 75 kW

C. 100 kW

D. 150 kW

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

100 kW is the maximum permitted heat release rate for a single fuel package containing foamed plastics that is part of an exhibit booth. This limit is intended to control the fire-growth contribution of foamed-plastic materials, which can produce substantial heat rapidly when involved in fire. Limiting an individual fuel package to 100 kW helps maintain a more manageable fire scenario in the temporary, often densely occupied environment of an exhibition or trade-show floor. The requirement is evaluated for the individual package of fuel containing the foamed plastic, rather than by treating every item in the booth as one combined package. In plan review, the examiner should obtain sufficient product, assembly, or fire-test information to establish the anticipated heat release rate and confirm that the proposed booth arrangement remains within

the applicable exhibit and special-structure provisions. The technical basis is found in the exhibit-booth requirements of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, which addresses life-safety conditions in public assembly and exhibition settings. NFPA provides code information and access pathways through its NFPA 101 code page; related fire-safety resources are available from the National Fire Protection Association.

QUESTION NO: 7

During plan review of a sprinkler system, the drawings show that the indicating control valve serving the system will be electrically monitored in the normal open position. What signal is intended when the valve is moved from its normal position?

A. An alarm signal

B. A supervisory signal

C. A trouble signal

D. A carbon monoxide signal

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

A supervisory signal is correct. A sprinkler-system control valve that is moved from its normal open position creates an off-normal condition that can impair the system's ability to deliver water. This condition is monitored as a supervisory signal so that responsible personnel can investigate and restore the valve promptly.

An alarm signal indicates a fire emergency, such as operation of a waterflow device. A trouble signal indicates a system fault, such as an open circuit or loss of power. Valve-position monitoring is intended to identify a potentially disabled fire-protection system before a fire occurs.

QUESTION NO: 8

An emergency lighting system is provided to illuminate exit access corridors after loss of normal electrical power. For what minimum duration shall the emergency illumination be provided?

A. 30 minutes

B. 1 hour

C. 1-1/2 hours

D. 4 hours

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

1-1/2 hours is correct. Emergency lighting for means of egress is required to provide illumination for not less than 1-1/2 hours in the event of failure of normal lighting. The emergency source can be batteries, a generator, or another approved emergency power arrangement capable of maintaining the required illumination.

The duration requirement is intended to provide occupants sufficient time to move through the means of egress and permit emergency operations after a power failure. A system that illuminates the corridor only during the initial loss of power, but cannot continue for the required duration, would not satisfy the requirement.