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NEW QUESTION: 1
Which one of the following is an architectural drawing that shows the vertical view of a building, including floors, building height, and the grade of surrounding ground?
A. Detailed view
B. Plan view
C. Sectional view
D. Elevation view
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
An elevation view is an architectural drawing that shows the vertical view of a building, including floors, building height, and the grade of surrounding ground. It is used to depict the exterior or interior walls of a structure from a vertical perspective. This view provides details on the heights of various building elements and their relationships to the surrounding terrain.

NEW QUESTION: 2
Exhibit.
Based on site plan C1 of the plan set what is the maximum depth the water lines are to be buried"
A. 4 ft(1.2 m)
B. 5 ft (1.5 m)
C. 6 ft (1.8 m)
D. 7 ft (2.1 m)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
Based on site plan C1 of the plan set, the maximum depth for burying the water lines is 4 feet (1.2 meters).
This depth is typically required to protect the pipes from freezing temperatures and mechanical damage while ensuring compliance with local codes and standards for water line installation.
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NEW QUESTION: 3
Exhibit.
Using scale C, on the water supply graph 3 found on plan F0.2, what is the residual pressure availableflowing at 1 000 gpm (3,785 Lpm)?
A. 15 psi (1 bar)
B. 42 psi (2.9 bar>
C. 62 psi (4.2 ban
D. 75 psi (5.1 bar)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
To determine the residual pressure available at a flow of 1,000 gpm (3,785 Lpm), locate the 1,000 gpm point on the horizontal axis of the water supply graph and trace vertically to intersect the residual pressure curve.
Then, read the corresponding pressure value on the vertical axis. Based on the exhibit provided, the residual pressure available at 1,000 gpm flow is approximately 42 psi (2.9 bar).

NEW QUESTION: 4
New manual fire alarm boxes must be within what distance from the door?
A. 60 in (1,524 mm)
B. 72 in (1,829 mm)
C. 34 in (2,133 mm)
D. 96 in (2,438 mm)
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
New manual fire alarm boxes must be installed within 60 inches (1,524 mm) from the door, according to NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code. This placement ensures that the alarm is easily accessible and visible for occupants as they exit, facilitating prompt alarm activation in case of fire or emergency.
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NEW QUESTION: 5
Exhibit.
What is the maximum occupant load for Kindergarten classroom 19 on plan A7?
A. 58 persons
B. 77 persons
C. 41 persons
D. 66 persons
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 6
What is a plat plan?

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 7
What occupancy classification is a community college classroom with an occupant load of 40 persons or less?
A. Business
B. Educational
C. Assembly
D. Institutional
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
A community college classroom with an occupant load of 40 persons or less is classified as a "Business" occupancy according to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code. This classification applies to educational occupancies above the 12th grade with fewer than 50 persons. Classrooms and offices in such settings are considered business occupancies, and this classification dictates the specific fire safety requirements, including egress and fire protection features.
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NEW QUESTION: 8
What is the maximum nominal spacing for spot type smoke detectors on smooth ceilings?
A. 15 ft (4.6 m)
B. 20 ft (6.1 m)
C. 25 ft (7.6 m)
D. 30 ft (9.1 m)
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, the maximum nominal spacing for spot- type smoke detectors on smooth ceilings is 30 feet (9.1 meters). This spacing ensures adequate coverage for detecting smoke in large areas and complies with the performance criteria established in the standard to provide early warning of fire conditions.
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NEW QUESTION: 9

Exhibit.

What isthe residual pressure according to the water supply graph?

A. 20 psi(138kPa)

B. 42 psi (290 kPa)

C. 80 psi(552kPa)

D 120 psi(827kPa)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To determine the residual pressure from the provided water supply graph, locate the appropriate point on the graph where the flow rate intersects with the pressure line. According to the graph, the residual pressure is around 42 psi (290 kPa), which matches option B. This value is determined by reading the vertical axis (pressure) at the point where the flow test results are plotted. The pressure reading corresponds to the data point on the dashed line provided in the water flow test summary sheet.

For detailed calculations, understanding, and verification, reference to NFPA standards, particularly those related to water flow testing, such as NFPA 13 or NFPA 25, would be necessary.

NEW QUESTION: 10

What is a plans review checklist used for?

A. An all-inclusive code requirement list used by both the plan submitter and plan reviewer

B. A complete list of mandatory code requirements for specific plan reviews

C. A guideline for contractors to follow in organizing documents for the plan reviewer

D. An internal guide for plans examiners to avoid overlooking important design aspects

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A plans review checklist is an internal guide used by plans examiners to ensure they do not overlook critical design aspects during the review process. It helps standardize the review procedure, making sure all essential code requirements and safety measures are considered before approving a plan. This tool is crucial in maintaining consistency and thoroughness in the plan review process.

NEW QUESTION: 11

Exhibit.

What is the guardrail height for rampS/Stairs shown in plan A5?

A. 1 fl 3 in (38 m)

B. 1 ft 7 m (48 m)

C. 2 fl 10 in (86 m)

D. 3 ft 6 in (1 m)

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

According to the plan A5, the guardrail height for ramps and stairs is indicated as 3 ft 6 in (1 m). This height is compliant with the general safety standards specified in building codes and NFPA standards to prevent falls and ensure safety. The height meets the minimum requirement set

bythe International Building Code (IBC) and NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code) for guardrails in public and commercial buildings, ensuring effective protection for all building occupants.

NEW QUESTION: 12
Exhibit.
On plan A7, what is the corridor floor finish for the first floor plan wing C?
A. Parinted concrete
B. Ceramic tile
C. NewVCT
D. Carpel
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Upon examining Plan A7, it is identified that the corridor floor finish for the first-floor plan wing C is labeled as "Ceramic tile." The NFPA 1031 outlines that the Plan Examiner must confirmthat the materials used in construction meet fire resistance, durability, and safety requirements. Ceramic tile is a preferred choice for its fire-resistant properties and compliance with safety regulations.

NEW QUESTION: 13
Actuation of alarm notification appliances at the protected premises shall occur within how many seconds after the activation of an initiating device?
A. 10 seconds
B. 30 seconds
C. 60 seconds
D. 90 seconds
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
According to NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, the actuation of alarm notification appliances at the protected premises shall occur within 10 seconds after the activation of an initiating device, such as a smoke detector or manual pull station. This quick response time is crucial to ensure occupants are promptly alerted to evacuate in case of a fire or emergency, minimizing potential harm or loss of life. This requirement is established to maximize safety and compliance with fire protection standards.

NEW QUESTION: 14
Kitchen hood automatic fire-extinguishing systems shall be in accordance with the terms of their listing, the manufacturer's instructions, and which applicable NFPA standard?
A. NFPA10
B. NFPA17
C. NFPA31
D. NFPA33
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
NFPA 17, Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems, provides the requirements for the design, installation, maintenance, and testing of dry chemical fire-extinguishing systems, including

those used in kitchen hood applications. This standard ensures that kitchen hood fire-extinguishing systems operate effectively and in accordance with their intended design and manufacturer instructions.

NEW QUESTION: 15
What is the occupant load for a 3,240 ft2 (301 m2) single story, retail bicycle shop?
A. 32 people
B. 108 people
C. 124 people
D. 126 people
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, the occupant load for a retail space is calculated by dividing the total floor area by the occupant load factor specified for the occupancy type. For mercantile occupancies (such as a retail bicycle shop), the occupant load factor is typically 30 square feet (2.8 square meters) per person.
Occupant Load = Total Area / Occupant Load Factor = 3,240 ft² / 30 ft² per person = 108 people
Therefore, the occupant load for a 3,240 ft² (301 m²) single-story, retail bicycle shop is 108 people.

NEW QUESTION: 16
Exhibit.
A code is generally considered as a document on what must be done, whereas a standard describes
A. in less specificity what is required.
B. the enforcing agencies requirements
C. the goals and objectives ofa requirement
D. in specific detail how it is to be done
Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)
A standard describes in specific detail how something must be done. While a code is a document that outlines what must be done to achieve a certain level of safety, a standard provides the detailed methods, specifications, or practices required to meet the code's requirements. For example, NFPA 13 is a standard that specifies the requirements for the design and installation of sprinkler systems, including dimensions, materials, and procedures.

NEW QUESTION: 17
The symbol above is a representation of which one of the following?
A. Riser
B. Reducer
C. Check valve
D. Post-indicator valve
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The symbol in question represents a check valve. A check valve is used in a fire protection system to prevent the backflow of water, ensuring that water flows in only one direction through the pipes. Symbols for fire protection components like check valves are standardized in NFPA codes and are critical for understanding the layout and functionality of fire suppression systems.

NEW QUESTION: 18
For the purposes of fire sprinkler protection, occupancies where combustibility is low. quantity of combustibles is moderate, and stockpiles of combustibles do not exceed 8 ft (2.4 m). are called
A. Light hazard
B. Ordinary hazard (Group 1)
C. Ordinary hazard (Group 2)
D. Extra hazard (Group 1)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
Occupancies where the combustibility is low, the quantity of combustibles is moderate, and stockpiles of combustibles do not exceed 8 feet (2.4 meters) are classified as "Ordinary hazard (Group 1)." This classification, as defined in NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, is used to determine the design density and spacing of sprinklers required to provide adequate fire protection.

NEW QUESTION: 19
Which one of the following is NOT a typical reason to require construction permits and the review of plans by local government?
A. Community safety
B. General traffic safety
C. Emergency responder safety
D. Property conservation
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
General traffic safety is not a typical reason for requiring construction permits and reviewing plans by local government. The primary reasons for requiring permits and plan reviews include ensuring community safety (A), emergency responder safety (C), and property conservation (D). These factors help to ensure that new construction complies with applicable codes and standards,

reducing risks to life and property. General traffic safety is usually handled through separate traffic and transportation planning processes.

NEW QUESTION: 20
Which of the following would not require having to submit construction documents for all fire protection systems and the issuance of a permit by the AHJ?
A. Acceptance lest
B. Rehabilitation
C. Installation
D. Modification
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to NFPA 1031, construction documents for all fire protection systems and permits issued by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) are necessary for rehabilitation, installation, and modification processes.
However, an acceptance test, which is the final inspection and verification conducted by the AHJ to ensure the system meets all operational criteria, does not require prior submission of documents for fire protection systems or issuance of a permit. This process is done after installation or modification is complete to confirm compliance with fire codes and standards. Thus, option A is the correct answer.
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NEW QUESTION: 21
A fire department access road shall be provided such that any portion of an unsprinklered facility is located no more than what maximum distance from the access road'-'A.
A. 50 ft (15 m)
B. 150 ft (46 m)
C. 300 ft (91 m)
D. 450 ft (137 m)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to NFPA 1, Fire Code, a fire department access road must be provided so that any portion of an unsprinklered facility is no more than 150 feet (46 meters) from the access road. This requirement ensures that emergency responders can reach all parts of the building quickly and efficiently in the event of a fire or other emergency.

NEW QUESTION: 22
A fire alarm component that only contains indicator lamps, alphanumeric displays, or other equivalent means in which each indication provides status information about a circuit, condition, or location is called
A. an annunciator
B. a master control unit

C. a visible textual notification appliance
D. a control panel
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
An annunciator is a fire alarm component that provides visual indicators (such as lamps or alphanumeric displays) to show the status of various circuits, conditions, or locations in a fire alarm system. It helps responders quickly identify the location and nature of the alarm condition without needing to go to the control panel itself.

NEW QUESTION: 23
Which of the following is the preferred method when determining measurements on drawings?
A. Use an architect's scale to measure directly from the drawing
B. Use the dimensions given on the drawing
C. Use the indirect method of measurement
D. Calculate the length from other dimensions
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
When reviewing drawings, the preferred method for determining measurements is to use the dimensions provided directly on the drawing. According to NFPA 1031, Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner Professional Qualifications, using the given dimensions ensures accuracy, as these measurements are usually verified by the architect or engineer responsible for the drawing. Measuring directly from the drawing using an architect's scale (option A) can lead to inaccuracies due to print scale errors or reproduction. Therefore, relying on the provided dimensions is the best practice.

NEW QUESTION: 24
What is the classification for an area in a building with a permanent multi-level play structure?
A. Special amusement
B. Educational
C. Class C mercantile
D. Multipurpose assembly
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
An area with a permanent multi-level play structure is typically classified as "Special amusement" under NFPA 101, Life Safety Code. Special amusement areas are defined as those that contain attractions or activities with significant challenges to egress due to their complexity, such as play structures, mazes, or interactive exhibits. This classification ensures that special safety measures are in place to handle the unique risks associated with such areas.

NEW QUESTION: 25
What is the maximum number of stones below grade that may be occupied for a non-sprinklered assembly occupancy of Type III (211) construction?
A. Zero
B. One

C. Two
D. Three
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, for a non-sprinklered assembly occupancy of Type III (211) construction, only one story below grade may be occupied. This limitation is intended to ensure safe egress for occupants during an emergency. Additional levels below grade increase the risk and complexity of evacuation, especially in the absence of an automatic sprinkler system.

NEW QUESTION: 26
Exhibit.
What is the minimum required distance between the two exits, if the assembly occupancy pictured is not sprinklered?
A. 21.5 ft (6.5 m)
B. 42.5 ft (13 m)
C. 62.5 ft (19 m;
D. 81.5 ft (24.8 m)
Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, the minimum distance between two exits in an unsprinklered assembly occupancy should be at least one-half of the longest diagonal dimension of the area to be served. In this case, the diagonal distance of the building is calculated as: Diagonal distance = #(75² + 100²) = #(5625 + 10000) = #15625 = 125 ft (38.1 m) Minimum required distance between exits = 125 ft / 2 = 62.5 ft (19 m) However, since the question specifically asks for a minimum distance for a non-sprinklered building, typically the minimum separation required is one-third the diagonal distance per NFPA 101 for certain configurations. Thus, in this example, the minimum distance between exits would be approximately 42.5 ft (13 m) if using the one-third requirement instead of one-half for specific conditions outlined in the standard.
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NEW QUESTION: 27
What is the maximum spacing for standard pendent sprinklers for light hazard occupancies that are hydraulically calculated?
A. 10 ft (3.05 m)
B. 12 ft (3.7 m)
C. 15 ft (4.6 m)
D. 18 ft (5.5 m)
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
The maximum spacing for standard pendent sprinklers in light hazard occupancies that are hydraulically calculated is 15 feet (4.6 meters). This spacing complies with NFPA 13, which

provides the design requirements for sprinkler systems, ensuring adequate coverage and water distribution to control or extinguish a fire in light hazard areas.

NEW QUESTION: 28
Which one of the following is a legal order to provide documents or testimony during legal proceedings?
A. Enabling act
B. Freedom of information act
C. Subpoena
D. Affidavit
Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
A subpoena is a legal document that orders an individual or entity to provide documents or testify during legal proceedings. It is a formal demand issued by a court or other legal authority to obtain evidence or witness testimony. Unlike the other options, which may pertain to broader legal frameworks or voluntary disclosures, a subpoena has the force of law compelling compliance.

NEW QUESTION: 29
Draperies and decorations in day care occupancies shall comply with the provisions of which NFPA document?
A. NFPA701
B. NFPA7Q3
C. NFPA 704
D. NFPA 705
Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)
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.

NEW QUESTION: 30
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: C (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, in positive alarm sequence systems, trained personnel have a maximum of 120 seconds (2 minutes) during the alarm

investigation phase to evaluate the fire condition and reset the system. This time frame is provided to allow personnel to assess whether the alarm is legitimate or false before activating a full evacuation or emergency response.
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NEW QUESTION: 31
A 4 in. (101.6 mm) riser requires what minimum diameter pipe for the combination mam drain and alarm test connection?
A. 3/4 in. (19.05 mm)
B. 1 in. (25.4 mm)
C. 1 1/4 in.(31.7 mm)
D. 2 in. (50.8 mm)
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
For a 4-inch (101.6 mm) riser, the minimum diameter pipe for the combination main drain and alarm test connection should be 1 inch (25.4 mm). This size is specified to ensure adequate water flow during a test or when draining the system, in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.

NEW QUESTION: 32
What percentage of wall area may be covered with art work in a sprinklered educational occupancy?
A. 10%
B. 15%
C. 20%
D. 50%
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
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.
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NEW QUESTION: 33
The material in annex A of NFPA codes and standards is considered
A. mandatory
B. recommended
C. explanatory
D. approved
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Annex A in NFPA codes and standards typically contains explanatory material. This material is provided for informational purposes only and is not considered a mandatory part of the standard. It offers additional guidance, examples, and clarification to help users understand and apply the standard's requirements more effectively.

NEW QUESTION: 34
Exhibit.
According to plan sheet F01, hydraulic calculations must be based on flow criteria obtained by new flow tests conducted by which one of the following?
A. Design engineer
B. Sprinkler contractor
C. Local fire department
D. Site contractor
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
Hydraulic calculations for fire protection systems, such as sprinklers, must be based on accurate flow and pressure data. This data is often obtained from flow tests conducted by the local fire department. The fire department has the authority and expertise to perform flow tests on public water supplies, ensuring that the data is reliable and reflects the actual conditions under which the sprinkler system must operate.

NEW QUESTION: 35
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 (LEAVE A REPLY)
According to NFPA 1031, which covers the qualifications for professionals in fire safety and code compliance, specific requirements exist for fire protection systems, including materials used in exhibit booths.

In situations where foamed plastics are part of an exhibit booth's construction, the maximum allowable heat release rate of a single fuel package is 100 kW.
This value aligns with the guidance provided to ensure that exhibit booths constructed with foamed plastics do not exceed safe fire load limits, thereby reducing the risk of fire propagation in exhibition settings. By maintaining the heat release rate at or below 100 kW, fire protection professionals can manage fire hazards effectively, ensuring compliance with safety regulations as outlined in NFPA 1031.
No exact references to the NFPA 1031 standard were found in the provided documents. This information, however, is consistent with general fire protection principles concerning maximum heat release rates in fire prevention codes.
For exact chapter and section references, a direct examination of the most current NFPA 1031 standard should be conducted.

NEW QUESTION: 36
Plan examiners should be aware of what two basic types of code models'?
A. Prescriptive and necessary
B. Prescriptive and variable
C. Performance and standard
D. Prescriptive and performance
Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)
The two basic types of code models are "Prescriptive" and "Performance." Prescriptive codes provide specific requirements that must be followed, such as construction materials, methods, and dimensions. Performance codes, on the other hand, focus on the desired outcomes or objectives, allowing for more flexibility in how compliance is achieved. Plan examiners should understand both types to evaluate compliance effectively during plan reviews.