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NEW QUESTION: 1

When a system must be fully or partially disabled for less than 8 hours, who must be notified when the system is restored?

- A. AHJ
- B. Fire department
- C. Insurance company
- D. System owner

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

When a fire alarm system is impacted for any period of time, certain parties must be notified both before and after testing or impairment. When the impairment is less than 8 hours, NFPA 72 (2022), Section 10.21.3.6 applies.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 10.21.3.6:

"Where a system has been impaired for less than 8 hours, notification shall be made to the system owner or the owner's designated representative when the system has been returned to service." This section makes it clear that the system owner is the responsible party to be notified upon restoration in these shorter impairments.

Correct answer: D. System owner

NEW QUESTION: 2

After successful completion of an inspection, who shall be responsible for maintaining the permanent records?

- A. AHJ
- B. Alarm contractor
- C. Fire marshal
- D. Owner

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NFPA 72 assigns the responsibility for maintaining inspection and testing records to the owner or their designated representative. This ensures records are available when needed by the AHJ or for future inspections.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 14.6.1:

"The property or building owner or the owner's designated representative shall be responsible for the inspection, testing, and maintenance of the system and for maintaining the records." This responsibility cannot be offloaded to the contractor or fire marshal unless formally designated by the owner.

Correct answer: D. Owner

NEW QUESTION: 3

Verification of a DACT's trouble signal to the fire alarm shall be received within a maximum of how many minutes when the primary telephone line is disconnected?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

DACTs (Digital Alarm Communicator Transmitters) are required to supervise their telephone communication paths. If the primary line is disconnected, the system must detect and transmit a trouble signal quickly.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 26.6.4.4.2.3:

"Loss of the primary means of transmission shall be annunciated at the protected premises within 4 minutes." This ensures prompt identification and correction of communication issues.

Correct answer: C. 4

NEW QUESTION: 4

The inspection phase, as opposed to the testing phase, of system control equipment should concentrate on which of the following tasks?

- A. Activation of all initiating devices
- B. Operational reliability only
- C. Proof of signals at monitoring facility
- D. Visual inspection only

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NFPA 72 defines inspection as a visual examination of a system or component to verify that it appears to be in operating condition and is free of physical damage.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 3.3.138 - Inspection:

"A visual examination of a system or portion thereof to verify that it appears to be in operating condition and is free of physical damage." Testing, on the other hand, involves functional activation.

Correct answer: D. Visual inspection only

NEW QUESTION: 5

How often does a technician test the manual operation of a master box on a public emergency alarm reporting system?

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

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

A master box is a type of manual fire alarm box connected directly to a public emergency reporting system (typically a municipal or fire department network). NFPA 72 requires these to be tested annually to ensure they still properly send signals to the public system. NFPA 72 (2022), Table 14.4.3.2 - Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance Frequencies: Under Public Emergency Alarm Reporting Systems#Master Boxes:

Test Frequency: Annually

Method: "Manual operation and verification of signal receipt at the public communication center." The test confirms the box functions mechanically and that the signal is received by the appropriate monitoring point (e.g., fire department dispatch).

Correct answer: D. Annually

NEW QUESTION: 6

What is the maximum number of attempts that a digital alarm communicator transmitter (DACT) is allowed to make before a trouble condition shall be indicated?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 15

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

DACTs must attempt communication within a certain number of tries. If all attempts fail, the panel must initiate a trouble condition.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 26.6.4.4.2.1:

"A maximum of 10 attempts on one line and 2 attempts on the other line shall be permitted before a trouble signal is indicated." That totals 12 attempts before declaring communication failure.

NEW QUESTION: 7

An inspector is testing the ground-fault monitoring circuit on the control panel. How does the inspector perform this test?

- A. Remove the primary power to the main control panel.
- B. Remove the signaling line circuit from the main control panel.

C. Verify presence of a ground fault with a meter using the ohm scale.

D. Verify the ground-fault indication when circuits are grounded.

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Ground-fault monitoring circuits are required on many fire alarm systems to detect when a wire has unintentionally contacted a grounded surface. During testing, the inspector intentionally introduces a ground to verify that the panel can detect it.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 10.17.1:

"Ground-fault conditions shall be annunciated in accordance with the requirements of this Code." Testing method:

The standard functional test is to intentionally ground a circuit (typically using a known resistor) and verify the control panel indicates a ground-fault supervisory signal.

Correct answer: D. Verify the ground-fault indication when circuits are grounded

NEW QUESTION: 8

Which NFPA standard determines the testing of a carbon monoxide device or system?

A. 12

B. 70

C. 72

D. 101

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NFPA 72 provides the requirements for installation, testing, and maintenance of carbon monoxide detection systems. This includes required signals, testing intervals, and integration with fire alarm control units.

NFPA 72 (2022), Chapter 29 - Single- and Multiple-Station Alarms and Household Fire Alarm Systems:

Also covers CO detection and testing procedures per Section 29.10.

NFPA 720 (the former CO detection standard) was integrated into NFPA 72 in recent editions.

Correct answer: C. NFPA 72

NEW QUESTION: 9

Smoke alarms in one- and two-family dwellings shall be replaced when they fail to operate or they have been in place a maximum of how many years?

A. 5

B. 6

C. 10

D. 12

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NFPA 72 requires smoke alarms in residential settings to be replaced every 10 years, even if they have not shown any signs of failure.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 29.8.1.4:

"Unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer, smoke alarms shall be replaced when they fail to respond to operability tests or have been in service for 10 years." Correct answer: C. 10

NEW QUESTION: 10

After 15 years, what should be done with nonrestorable, spot-type heat detectors in lieu of testing?

- A. Replace 2 devices
- B. Replace 5 devices
- C. Replace 15 devices
- D. Replace all devices

Answer: D ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

If you choose not to send a sample of devices to a lab for testing, then all nonrestorable, fixed-temperature spot-type heat detectors must be replaced after 15 years.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 14.4.4.4.1:

"After 15 years from the date of installation, all fixed-temperature, nonrestorable heat detectors shall be replaced or tested using a method approved by the manufacturer." If testing is not performed, then replacement of all devices is required.

Correct answer: D. Replace all devices

NEW QUESTION: 11

At minimum, how often must smoke duct detectors be visually inspected?

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

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Duct smoke detectors must be inspected visually to check for cleanliness, mounting condition, and airflow alignment. The minimum frequency is quarterly.

NFPA 72 (2022), Table 14.3.1 - Visual Inspection Frequencies:

"Duct detectors (smoke)" # Frequency: Quarterly

This helps ensure proper functionality in HVAC systems.

Correct answer: B. Quarterly

NEW QUESTION: 12

How is a lead-acid battery inspected?

- A. By checking for damage
- B. By checking voltage
- C. By verifying specific gravity
- D. By verifying the charging circuit

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Forsealed lead-acid batteries, NFPA 72 specifies that their condition be verified by checking specific gravity

, which indicates battery charge status and health.

NFPA 72 (2022), Table 14.4.3.2 - Testing Methods:

Lead-acid batteries shall be tested semiannually by measuring specific gravity.

If batteries are sealed and specific gravity cannot be tested, voltage and visual checks are used instead.

Correct answer: C. By verifying specific gravity

NEW QUESTION: 13

What is the periodic testing frequency of a control valve switch?

A. Monthly

B. Quarterly

C. Semiannually

D. Annually

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Control valve supervisory switches must be tested to verify that they send a signal when the valve position changes (e.g., valve is closed). NFPA 72 requires this to be done annually.

NFPA 72 (2022), Table 14.4.3.2 - Testing Frequencies:

Control valve supervisory switch:

Frequency: Annually

Method: Operate valve control; verify signal annunciation.

Correct answer: D. Annually

NEW QUESTION: 14

In the event of power loss, how long shall a secondary power source for household fire alarm systems maintain operation?

A. 24 hours in the normal condition followed by 4 minutes of alarm

B. 24 hours in the normal condition followed by 9 minutes of alarm

C. 24 hours in the normal condition followed by 10 minutes of alarm

D. 24 hours in the normal condition followed by 60 minutes of alarm

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Household fire alarm systems have different performance requirements from commercial systems, but still must support essential alarm functions under loss of primary power.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 29.10.5.1.1:

"The secondary power supply shall be capable of powering the system under quiescent load for 24 hours and then capable of operating the system during alarm for a period of 4 minutes (for general fire alarm) or 10 minutes (for household fire alarm systems)." Correct

answer: C. 24 hours in the normal condition followed by 10 minutes of alarm

NEW QUESTION: 15

A single open fault, in a Class A pathway, shall result in the annunciation of which of the following signals?

- A. Alarm
- B. Pre-alarm
- C. Supervisory
- D. Trouble

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

In a Class A fire alarm circuit, a single open condition does not affect communication but must still be annunciated as a trouble signal.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 12.3.1.1.1.4:

"A single open condition on a Class A pathway shall result in a trouble signal." This maintains system operation while alerting of a wiring fault.

Correct answer: D. Trouble

NEW QUESTION: 16

Secondary power for the fire alarm primary power supply shall be tested under which load?

- A. Half load
- B. Maximum load
- C. Minimum load
- D. Supervisory load

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NFPA 72 requires that the secondary power supply be capable of powering the fire alarm system under quiescent or supervisory load for 24 hours, followed by full alarm load for a minimum time (typically 5 or 15 minutes depending on system type).

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 10.6.7.2.1.1:

"The secondary power supply shall have sufficient capacity to operate the system under quiescent load (supervisory condition) for a minimum of 24 hours..." Testing should verify operation under this supervisory (normal monitoring) condition.

Correct answer: D. Supervisory load

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NEW QUESTION: 17

Where smoke detectors are installed for protection during construction, they shall be cleaned and verified to be within the marked sensitivity range before which event?

- A. Final cleaning
- B. Final commissioning
- C. Pre-test of system
- D. Walk-through by engineer

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

If smoke detectors are installed during construction, they are likely exposed to dust or debris. NFPA 72 requires that these be cleaned and tested for sensitivity before final commissioning of the system.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 17.7.1.11:

"Where detectors are used for protection during construction, they shall be cleaned or replaced prior to final system commissioning." This ensures proper performance and prevents false alarms.

Correct answer: B. Final commissioning

NEW QUESTION: 18

In addition to 10% of devices not affected, what else must be tested when site-specific software is changed?

- A. 10% of devices affected
- B. 25% of devices affected
- C. 50% of devices affected
- D. 100% of devices affected

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

When site-specific software (such as logic for fire alarm control panels) is changed, 100% of the devices affected by that change must be tested to confirm correct operation. Also, 10% of unaffected devices must be tested as a safeguard.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 14.4.2.2.4:

"When system software is modified, 100% of the affected devices or functions and 10% of the nonaffected devices or functions shall be tested." This ensures that updates don't unintentionally compromise unrelated areas of the system.

Correct answer: D. 100% of devices affected

NEW QUESTION: 19

Which three of the following test methods are used to ensure that the smoke detectors are within their sensitivity range? (Choose three.)

- A. AHJ approved calibrated test

- B. Listed control equipment arranged for testing
- C. Manufacturer's calibrated sensitivity test instrument
- D. Test approved by the engineer

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

To verify that smoke detectors are operating within their listed sensitivity range, NFPA 72 provides three approved testing methods. These ensure proper functionality and compliance with safety requirements.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 14.4.4.3.1:

"Sensitivity shall be checked using any of the following methods:

(1) Calibrated test method approved by the authority having jurisdiction (2) Listed control equipment arranged for the purpose (3) Calibrated sensitivity test instrument of the smoke detector manufacturer" The option "test approved by the engineer" is not listed among the approved sensitivity test methods in NFPA 72, and therefore is not acceptable for compliance.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Prior to any testing, all persons and facilities receiving signals and all occupants need to be notified of the testing to prevent which of the following issues?

- A. Critical system shutdown
- B. Elevator usage
- C. Facility evacuation
- D. Unnecessary response

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Before performing any inspection or testing activities, it's critical to notify all affected parties, including occupants, central stations, and local authorities (as applicable), to prevent accidental dispatch of emergency services. The reason for this is clearly stated in NFPA 72 (2022 Edition), Section 14.2.3.1, which requires notification of all stakeholders before any test.

NFPA 72:2022 - 14.2.3.1

"Prior to any testing, all persons and facilities receiving alarm, supervisory, or trouble signals, and all building occupants shall be notified to prevent unnecessary response." This is critical for avoiding disruptions like fire department rollouts or building evacuations that could be triggered by system activations during a test. That makes the correct answer:

D: Unnecessary response

NEW QUESTION: 21

Which two of the following are needed to perform a periodic test of a projected beam type smoke detector? (Choose two.)

- A. Blocking the transmitter
- B. Introducing smoke
- C. Using a listed test switch

D. Using an optical filter

Answer: C,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Projected beam smoke detectors are tested not with actual smoke, but by simulating obscuration using listed tools such as a test switch or optical filter.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 14.4.2.2.6.2:

"Projected beam-type smoke detectors shall be tested by introducing an obscuration in the beam path using an optical density filter or a method approved by the manufacturer."

Some systems include listed test switches for functional checks without disrupting alignment.

Correct answer: Using a listed test switch, Using an optical filter

NEW QUESTION: 22

According to NFPA 72, which date shall be marked on batteries?

A. Month and year of expiration

B. Month and year of inspection

C. Month and year of installation

D. Month and year of manufacture

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

NFPA 72 requires the installation date of batteries to be clearly marked for maintenance and service life tracking.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 10.6.10.1.1:

"Each battery shall be marked with the month and year of installation." This helps ensure timely testing, maintenance, and replacement based on age.

Correct answer: C. Month and year of installation

NEW QUESTION: 23

An off-normal signal shall be initiated during which of the following travel distances of the valve control apparatus from its normal position?

A. 1/5

B. 1/4

C. 1/3

D. 1/2

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

This question is referring to supervisory signaling for control valves in sprinkler systems.

When a valve begins to move from its normal (open) position, the fire alarm system must detect and signal this before it reaches too far out of position.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 17.16.1.3:

"Off-normal signal shall be initiated during the first one-quarter (1/4) of the valve travel distance from its normal position." This ensures timely detection if someone begins to close a sprinkler valve, which could disable the fire suppression system.

Correct answer: B. 1/4

NEW QUESTION: 24

Which two of the following should occur when a signal silence switch for a notification alarm is activated? (Choose two.)

- A. Audible appliances are deactivated.
- B. Door holders are deactivated.
- C. HVAC shutdown is deactivated.
- D. Visible appliances are deactivated.

Answer: A,D (LEAVE A REPLY)

The signal silence switch is used to silence audible signals without resetting the system or clearing the visual indicators of an alarm condition. However, per code, both audible and visible appliances are allowed to be silenced if the condition is acknowledged and supervised appropriately.

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 10.11.5.2.1:

"The signal silence switch shall be permitted to deactivate both audible and visible notification appliances provided the following conditions are met..." Conditions include that:

- * The system must remain in alarm state
- * The condition must be supervised
- * Manual reset is required to restore full function

Note: Door holders and HVAC shutdown systems are building function controls, not notification appliances, and typically remain active until full system reset.

Correct answer: Audible appliances are deactivated, Visible appliances are deactivated

NEW QUESTION: 25

Which of the following signals takes highest priority?

- A. Pre-alarm
- B. Restoral
- C. Supervisory
- D. Trouble

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Signal priorities determine the order in which events are processed and displayed by the fire alarm system.

NFPA 72 (2022), Annex A.10.14.3 and system programming guidelines:

While not directly listed in a table, systems are programmed such that:

- * Alarm (including pre-alarm) has the highest priority
- * Followed by supervisory, then trouble, and finally restoral

Pre-alarm is part of alarm initiation logic and is treated as high-priority due to its potential escalation.

Correct answer: A. Pre-alarm

NEW QUESTION: 26

How should the documentation cabinet be labeled?

- A. Fire alarm documents
- B. Fire alarm record documents
- C. System records
- D. System record documents

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

NFPA 72 mandates that fire alarm system documentation be stored in a dedicated cabinet, and that cabinet must be clearly labeled. The exact phrase required is:

NFPA 72 (2022), Section 7.7.2:

"The cabinet shall be prominently labeled 'SYSTEM RECORD DOCUMENTS.'"

This ensures that anyone - including inspectors, AHJs, or technicians - can easily identify where critical system information is stored.

Correct answer: D. System record documents

NEW QUESTION: 27

Which activity is required at the semiannual inspection of notification appliances?

- A. Verify candela setting
- B. Verify flash rate
- C. Verify location and condition
- D. Verify synchronization of strobes

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Semiannual visual inspection of notification appliances checks their physical condition, mounting, visibility, and labeling- not candela or flash rate.

NFPA 72 (2022), Table 14.3.1 - Visual Inspection Frequencies:

"Visible and audible notification appliances" # Frequency: Semiannually Method: Verify proper location and physical condition Correct answer: C. Verify location and condition

NEW QUESTION: 28

How is a projected beam detector inspected?

- A. Check for obstruction
- B. Introduce smoke
- C. Remote test switch
- D. Use an optical filter

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

For inspection purposes (not testing), projected beam detectors are visually checked for obstructions, alignment issues, and cleanliness of lenses.

NFPA 72 (2022), Table 14.3.1 - Inspection Frequencies:

"Projected beam smoke detectors" # Inspect quarterly

Method: Check for obstruction, alignment, cleanliness

Testing uses an optical filter, but inspection is visual.

Correct answer: A. Check for obstruction

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