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Question: 1

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:

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.

Question: 2

How many fire hydrants are located on the project site on plan L2?

- A. Zero
- B. One
- C. Two
- D. Three

Answer: B

Explanation:

NFPA 1031, Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner, does not provide specific details regarding the number of fire hydrants on a specific project site or plan. NFPA

1031 outlines the qualifications and job performance requirements for professionals, such as Fire Plan Examiners, responsible for reviewing fire protection systems and ensuring code compliance. For determining the number of fire hydrants on a project site as indicated on plan L2, you will need to reference the specific project documents or site plans, which are not included in the provided files. A Fire Plan Examiner, according to NFPA 1031, would need to review the site plans, including plan L2, to identify the number and locations of fire hydrants. The examiner uses skills and knowledge, as defined in NFPA 1031, to evaluate and ensure the plans meet the required fire protection standards and codes, including ensuring adequate fire hydrant placement for fire safety and emergency access. If further details or clarification about specific project documents are needed, consulting the actual site plan or reaching out to the relevant authorities, such as the local fire marshal or project manager, would be essential.

Question: 3

What is the occupancy classification of a restaurant, if it has an occupant load greater than 50 people?

- A. Business
- B. Kitchen
- C. Mercantile
- D. Assembly

Answer: D

Explanation:

According to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, and NFPA 5000, Building Construction and Safety Code, a restaurant with an occupant load greater than 50 people is classified as an "Assembly" occupancy. An Assembly occupancy is defined as an occupancy used for a gathering of 50 or more persons for deliberation, worship, entertainment, eating, drinking, amusement, awaiting transportation, or similar uses. Since the restaurant has an occupant load greater than 50 people, it falls under this category. For exact details, refer to NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code), Chapter 3, and NFPA 5000 (Building Construction and Safety Code).

Question: 4

Which one of the following is a right given to a board of appeals?

- A. The right to waive code requirements
- B. The right to set jurisdiction precedent
- C. The right to withdraw a project
- D. The right to grant alternative methods

Answer: D

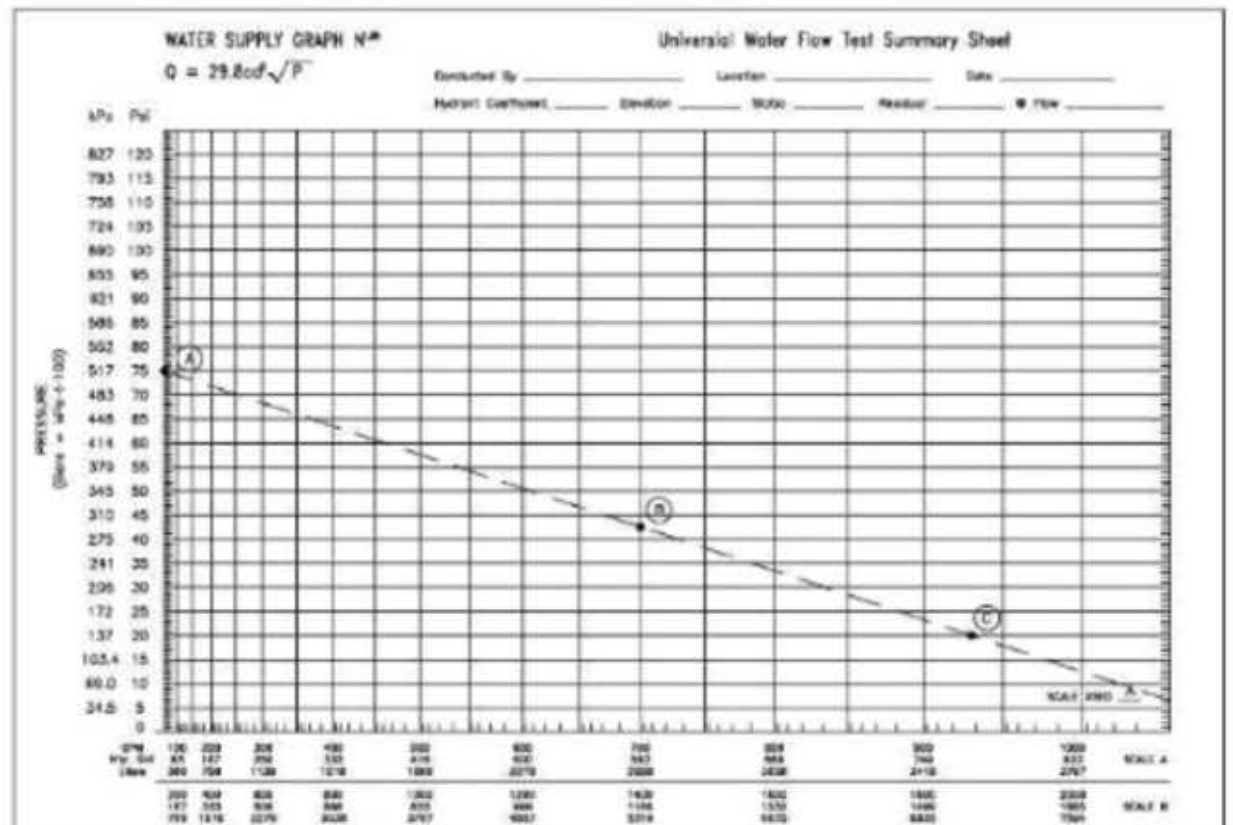
Explanation:

The board of appeals does not have the authority to waive code requirements, set jurisdiction precedent, or withdraw a project. However, according to NFPA 1031, the board of appeals is typically granted the right to consider alternative methods or materials to those required by code, provided that they achieve the same level of safety. This is done to allow flexibility in the application of the code while maintaining safety and compliance.

The exact provisions for the board of appeals can be found in NFPA 1031 and the relevant local building and fire codes.

Question: 5

Exhibit.



What is the residual pressure according to the water supply graph?

- A. 20 psi(138 kPa)
- B. 42 psi (290 kPa)
- C. 80 psi(552 kPa)
- D 120 psi(827 kPa)

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.



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