

IX. TEST QUESTIONS

1. The leading cause of fatality fires in manufactured housing as discussed in the course material is:
 - A. Kitchen fires
 - B. Electrical fires
 - C. Insulation fires
 - D. Propane fires

2. Which agency and year is correct when discussing regulations concerning the construction of manufactured housing.
 - A. OSHA, 1984
 - B. NFPA 1990
 - C. HUD, 1976
 - D. NIOSH, 1969

3. Factors that hinder fire-fighting efforts when responding to mobile home fires include which of the following:
 - A. Building materials which have a high thermal (BTU) output when burning
 - B. Close proximity of surrounding structures
 - C. Distance from water supplies, especially in rural settings
 - D. All of the above

4. True or False: According to NFPA 501A, fire fighting equipment is required to be located within mobile home parks
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. A commonly encountered dangerous situation that may be the source of fire ignition and is caused by the homeowner of a mobile home is:
 - A. Use of heater and water heater closet used for storage
 - B. Use of materials that burn in the construction of the mobile home
 - C. Placement of a skirt around the base of the mobile home
 - D. Use of propane for heating and cooking

6. Which of the following statements best describes fires in manufactured homes?
 - A. Manufactured homes experience more fires than conventional homes but have a lower fatality rate
 - B. There is no difference in the rate of fatalities in mobile homes and site-built homes
 - C. Manufactured housing has about the same number of fires as site-built homes but a greater risk of fatality
 - D. The fatality rate in manufactured housing is greater than site-built homes but only for persons under the age of 7

Manufactured Housing

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7. Fire flow calculations for manufactured homes are affected most by
 - A. Flammability of wall materials and number of electrical outlets per square foot
 - B. Smaller geometry of rooms, halls, and flammability of wall materials
 - C. Smaller geometry of rooms and number of occupants
 - D. Tie downs and flammability of wall materials

8. If you are developing an SOP for response to a fire in a mobile home the most important considerations is/are:
 - A. Do not make entry unless you can do so safely
 - B. Do not dispatch any other units until a size up has been done so that resources are not needlessly dispatched
 - C. Immediately make entry, regardless of fire conditions since fires in mobile homes progress so rapidly
 - D. Only consider the fire growth under the structure

9. In terms of fire behavior, which statement is most consistent with manufactured housing?
 - A. The well-sealed nature of mobile homes make them consistent candidates for backdraft
 - B. High thermal output of wall materials cause mobile homes to smolder
 - C. Fire is generally confined to the room of origin
 - D. Potential for flashover should be considered early in the fire for manufactured houses

10. What risk(s) are associated with the under side of the mobile home?
 - A. Storage of flammable materials under the unit
 - B. Fire fighting equipment is usually stored there, per NFPA Standard
 - C. Embers from a fire may fall under an "unskirted" unit, fall into collected debris, and cause exposure ignition
 - D. Both A & C