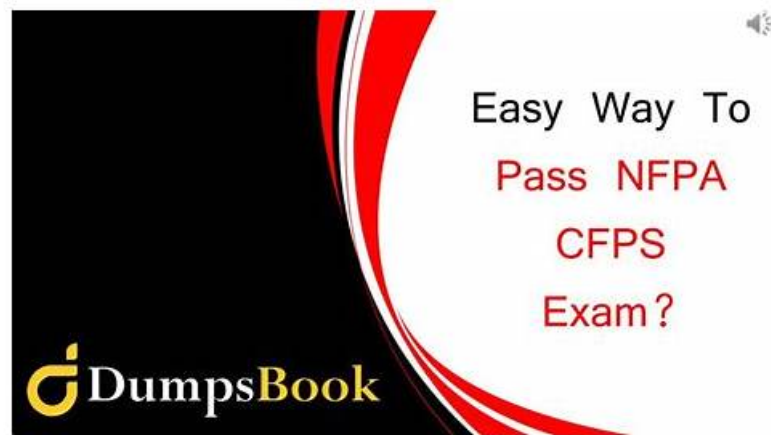


Beware! Get Real NFPA CFPS Dumps for Easy Exam Prep



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2Pass4sure designed this prep material to help you pass the exam on the first try. It may sound complicated, but once you go through regular study and intensive practice, passing the final exam would be a piece of cake. The cost of Certified Fire Protection Specialist (CFPS) (CFPS) certification itself is expensive, ranging from \$100 to \$1000, so you can't risk wasting that amount. 2Pass4sure ensures that this does not happen by providing you with reliable and updated preparation material.

NFPA CFPS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Detection and Alarm: In this topic, Fire protection consultants will need to demonstrate their expertise in the operational characteristics of fire alarm systems and detection technologies. They will be tested on their ability to apply relevant codes, inspect systems, and ensure compliance with safety standards.
Topic 2	• Safety in the Built Environment: This topic will test the knowledge and skills of Fire protection consultants in evaluating and ensuring the proper application of fire protection systems in various buildings. They must demonstrate their ability to analyze fire safety protocols, building systems, and regulations for compliance.
Topic 3	• Facility Fire Hazard Management: The exam will assess the proficiency of Fire protection consultants in managing and mitigating fire hazards in facilities through effective planning and system management. Candidates must demonstrate their understanding of architectural drawings, risk assessments, and the integration of fire protection systems to ensure safety across all building operations and emergency preparedness protocols.
Topic 4	• Fire Suppression: This topic covers the knowledge of fire suppression systems, including routine maintenance, testing, and system design considerations. Fire protection consultants will be expected to demonstrate their ability to evaluate fire suppression systems, such as sprinklers and non-water-based systems, and ensure their proper functionality following codes and local policies.
Topic 5	• Confining Fires: Fire protection consultants will be tested on their ability to recommend and ensure the proper installation and maintenance of fire-resistant construction, including firewalls and barriers. This section will assess their knowledge of smoke control methods and their ability to assist in the design of systems that limit fire spread, ensuring that buildings are equipped to confine fires and protect occupants.
Topic 6	• Organizing for Fire and Rescue Services: This section will evaluate the skills of Fire protection consultants in pre-incident planning, incident command, and emergency service operations. They will be assessed on their ability to develop and implement an effective Incident Command System (ICS) and ensure fire and emergency services comply with regulations.

Topic 7	Information and Analysis for Fire Protection and Fire Science: In this section, Fire protection consultants will be evaluated on their ability to conduct fire loss investigations, fire analysis, and protection calculations. Their ability to assess fire dynamics and the impacts on building occupants is crucial for ensuring proper safety measures are in place.
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>> Actual CFPS Test Answers <<

Essential Guide for Complete Review of CFPS Actual Test Answers

Obtaining NFPA certification will let your resume shine and make a great difference to your career. But the preparation of NFPA CFPS is long and difficult task. So choosing best study materials for CFPS Real Exam is necessary to every candidate. Latest braindumps from 2Pass4sure can help you pass exam with high passing score in a short time.

NFPA Certified Fire Protection Specialist (CFPS) Sample Questions (Q127-Q132):

NEW QUESTION # 127

The minimum water supply requirements for a pipe schedule sprinkler system protecting an ordinary hazard occupancy is:

- A. 20 psi (1.38 bar)
- B. 25 psi (1.72 bar)
- C. 30 psi (2.07 bar)
- D. 15 psi (1.03 bar)

Answer: D

Explanation:

Pump Selection and Testing

Specific requirements for pumps used in sprinkler systems are contained in NFPA 20, which is cross-referenced by NFPA 13.

Fire pumps provide a means of making up for pressure deficiencies where an adequate volume of water is available at a suitable net positive suction pressure. Plumbing codes sometimes set a minimum allowable net positive suction pressure of 10 to 20 psi (0.69 to 1.38 bar). If insufficient water is available at such pressures, then it becomes necessary to use a stored water supply.

Fire pumps are available with either diesel or electric drivers, and with capacities ranging from 25 to 5000 gpm (95 to 18,927 lpm), although fire pumps are most commonly found with capacities ranging from 250 to 2500 gpm (946 to 9463 lpm) in increments of 250 up to 1500 gpm (946 up to 5678 lpm) and 500 gpm (1893 lpm) beyond that point. Each pump is specified with a rated flow and rated pressure. Rated pressures vary extensively, since manufacturers can control this feature with small changes to impeller design.

Pump affinity laws govern the relationship between impeller diameter, D , pump speed, N , flow, Q , pressure head, H , and brake horsepower, bhp. The first set of affinity laws assumes a constant impeller diameter.

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \quad \frac{H_1}{H_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} \quad \frac{bhp_1}{bhp_2} = \frac{N_1^3}{N_2^3}$$

NEW QUESTION # 128

Which foam extinguishing agent can be proportioned into final concentrations of 1%, 3%, and 6%?

- A. Film-Forming Fluoroprotein Agents (FFFP)

- B. Low-Temperature Foaming Agents
- **C. Aqueous Film-Forming Agents (AFFF)**
- D. Protein Foaming Agents (P)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Aqueous film-forming agents (AFFF) are synthetic foam concentrates that can be proportioned into final concentrations of 1%, 3%, and 6%, depending on the type of fuel and application method¹². AFFF forms a thin aqueous film on the surface of the flammable liquid, which prevents vapor release and provides rapid fire knockdown and extinguishment³. AFFF is suitable for Class B fires involving hydrocarbon fuels such as gasoline, diesel, kerosene, etc. Reference:

Fire Fighting Foams - Chemguard

Extinguishing foam: types, operation and application areas

[NFPA 11: Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam]

NEW QUESTION # 129

In the plastics industry, which one of the following is NOT one of the four broad areas of processing?

- A. Polymerization
- **B. Manufacturing**
- C. Conversion
- D. Finishing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

In the plastics industry, the four broad areas of processing are polymerization, conversion, finishing, and recycling¹. Polymerization is the process of creating plastic resins from monomers or pre-polymers, using chemical reactions such as addition, condensation, or ring-opening². Conversion is the process of transforming plastic resins into plastic products, using various methods such as injection molding, blow molding, extrusion, rotational molding, and thermoforming³. Finishing is the process of adding value to plastic products, such as coating, printing, welding, or assembling⁴. Recycling is the process of recovering plastic waste and converting it into new plastic products or raw materials, using mechanical, chemical, or biological methods⁵. Therefore, manufacturing is not one of the four broad areas of processing in the plastics industry, as it is a general term that encompasses all the stages of producing plastic products from raw materials. References:

Plastics Manufacturing: Types of Plastic and Processes - Deskera

Plastics industry - Wikipedia

Methods of Processing Plastic - Plastics Industry

Plastic recycling - Wikipedia

Polymerization - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics

NEW QUESTION # 130

Which system contains actionable information about an incident involving, or a threat targeting, critical national networks or infrastructures?

- A. Homeland Security Information Bulletins
- B. Color-coded threat-level system
- **C. Homeland Security Advisory System**
- D. Homeland Security Threat Advisories

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 131

What is the minimum distance dumpsters should be placed from combustible walls, openings and combustible eaves?

- **A. 10 ft (3m)**
- B. 30 ft (9m)
- C. 20 ft (6 m)

- D. 40 ft (12 m)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 132

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