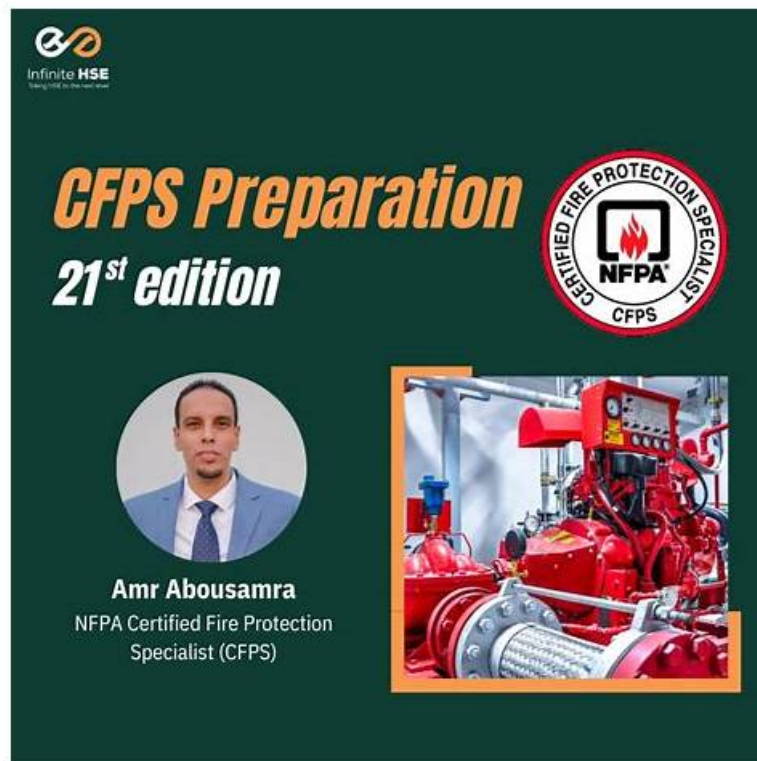


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NFPA CFPS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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 2	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 3	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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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NFPA Certified Fire Protection Specialist (CFPS) Sample Questions (Q161-Q166):

NEW QUESTION # 161

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 162

Between 1980-1998, the largest number of church structure fires in the U.S. was caused by which of the following?

- A. Incendiary or suspicious
- **B. Heating and HVAC equipment**
- C. Cooking equipment
- D. Smoking materials

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 163

What dry chemical agent is called multipurpose because it can be effective on Class A, B, C fires?

- A. Sodium bicarbonate
- B. Potassium bicarbonate
- C. Potassium chloride
- **D. Monoammonium phosphate**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Multi-Purpose Dry Chemical (A, B, C)

A dry chemical agent called mono ammonium phosphate. The chemical is non-conductive and can be mildly corrosive if moisture is present. In order to avoid corrosion, it is necessary to scrub and thoroughly cleanup the contacted area once the fire is out. A dry chemical fire extinguisher is usually used in schools, general offices, hospitals, homes, etc.

Regular Dry Chemical (B, C)

A dry chemical agent called sodium bicarbonate. It is non-toxic, non-conductive and non-corrosive. It is easy to cleanup, requiring only vacuuming, sweeping or flushing with water. Extinguishers with sodium bicarbonate are usually used in residential kitchens, laboratories, garages, etc.

Carbon Dioxide (B, C)

Carbon dioxide removes oxygen to stop a fire but has limited range. It is environmentally friendly and leaves no residue, so cleanup is unnecessary. Extinguishers with carbon dioxide are usually used in contamination-sensitive places such as computer rooms, labs, food storage areas, processing plants, etc.

Halotron (A, B, C)

A vaporizing liquid that is ozone friendly and leaves no residue. Because it requires no cleanup, fire extinguishers with halotron are ideal for computer rooms, telecommunication areas, theaters, etc.

Foam (A, B)

Foam floats on flammable liquids to tame the fire and helps prevent reflash. To cleanup the affected area, it must be washed away and left to evaporate. Fire extinguishers with foam are usually used in garages, homes, vehicles, workshops, etc.

Purple K Dry Chemical (B, C)

A dry chemical called potassium bicarbonate. It is non-conductive and non-corrosive. Cleanup requires vacuuming, sweeping or flushing with water. Extinguishers with potassium bicarbonate are usually used in military facilities, oil companies, vehicles, etc.

Water (A)

The most common agent is water; however, it cannot be used for class B or C fires because it is conductive. Water-based fire extinguishers are usually used in stockrooms, schools, offices, etc.

NEW QUESTION # 164

How many additional switches or circuit breakers are allowed for a separate service?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- **C. 2**
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to NFPA 70: National Electrical Code (NEC) 2020 Edition, Article 230.71(A), each service shall have only one disconnecting means unless the requirements of 230.71(B) are met, which provide four specific service configurations. In each configuration, there shall be not more than six switches or sets of circuit breakers, or a combination of not more than six switches and sets of circuit breakers, per service grouped in any one location. Therefore, the maximum number of additional switches or circuit breakers allowed for a separate service is six. References:

NFPA 70: National Electrical Code (NEC) 2020 Edition, Article 230.71(A) and (B)12 ElectricalLicenseRenewal.com, 230.71 Maximum Number of Disconnects3

NEW QUESTION # 165

When assessing industrial fire risks, the type of risk management conducted depends on the significance of the decision, the complexity of the problem, and

- A. owner and management expectations.
- **B. time and cost limitations.**
- C. documentation requirements.
- D. evaluation methodologies.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The type of risk management conducted when assessing industrial fire risks depends on the significance of the decision, the complexity of the problem, and the time and cost limitations. According to NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, "The level of risk management required for a given hazard is determined by a combination of factors, including the severity of the consequences, the likelihood of occurrence, and the availability of resources."1 Therefore, different types of risk management may be applied depending on these factors. Reference: 1: NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, 2021 edition, Section 7.2.3.

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