



NFPA CFI-I Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the maximum char length for newly introduced mattresses tested in accordance with 16 CFR 1632, "Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads"?

Options:

- A- 2 in. (51 mm)
- B- 3 in. (72 mm)
- C- 4 in. (102 mm)
- D- 5 in. (127 mm)

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Answer:

A

Explanation:

Under 16 CFR 1632, the flammability of mattresses and mattress pads is tested by exposing the material to a smoldering cigarette.

The maximum allowable char length is 2 inches (51 mm).

This standard ensures that the material does not ignite or propagate fire.

Larger char lengths indicate excessive flammability and would fail the standard.

16 CFR 1632: Federal flammability standards for mattresses.

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Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the rating for an interior finish material with a flame spread index of 100?

Options:

- A- Class A
- B- Class B
- C- Class C
- D- Class D

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Interior finish materials are rated based on their flame spread index (FSI), which measures how quickly flames spread across the material's surface. This classification is outlined in NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, Table A.10.2.3.2.

Class A: Flame spread index of 0-25 (lowest flame spread, highest resistance).

Class B: Flame spread index of 26-75 (moderate flame spread).

Class C: Flame spread index of 76-200 (higher flame spread).

Class D: Not defined in NFPA standards (typically exceeds Class C values).

For a flame spread index of 100, the material falls within the Class C range. However, since 100 exceeds the threshold for Class B (75), it is appropriately classified as Class C.

NFPA 101, Table A.10.2.3.2: Flame spread classifications for interior finishes.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

How long should records of inspections be maintained?

Options:

- A- Until the usefulness of the record has been served
- B- Until the violations detected during the inspection are corrected
- C- As long as the facility is occupied by the same individual or entity
- D- As long as the facility or building remains in the jurisdiction

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Retention of Inspection Records:

Per NFPA 1 (Fire Code), Section 1.7.4.3, inspection records must be maintained for as long as the facility or building remains in the jurisdiction.

This ensures historical data and accountability are available for review during subsequent inspections, audits, or legal matters.

Why 'As Long as the Facility Remains' is Required:

Maintaining records ensures compliance verification, tracks violations, and provides a reference for future inspectors or AHJs.

Other Options Explained:

Option A: Subjective and does not align with code requirements.

Option B: Violations may be corrected, but records must still be maintained.

Option C: Occupancy changes do not nullify the need for record retention.

Summary:

Inspection records must be maintained as long as the facility or building remains in the jurisdiction to comply with NFPA requirements.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the minimum static pressure drop required when flow testing fire hydrants?

Options:

A- 5 percent

B- 10 percent

C- 15 percent

D- 20 percent

Answer:

B

Explanation:

When performing a fire hydrant flow test, a minimum static pressure drop is required to ensure that the test provides accurate and meaningful results. According to NFPA 291, Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants:

A 10 percent pressure drop is the minimum acceptable difference between the static pressure (no flow) and residual pressure (while flowing).

This drop ensures that water flow is sufficient for an accurate test and reflects the system's capacity under actual fire conditions.

5 percent (A): Too low to provide reliable results.

15 percent (C) and 20 percent (D): Higher drops are acceptable but not the minimum requirement.

NFPA 291, Section 4.9: Static pressure drop requirements during flow testing.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following may initiate a fire alarm system?

I . A manual fire alarm

II . An automatic detector

III . An extinguishing system

Options:

A- I and II

B- I and III

C- I, II, and III

D- II and III

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Fire Alarm System Initiation:

Fire alarm systems can be initiated through multiple methods as per NFPA 72 (National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code), Chapter 17:

Manual Fire Alarm (I): Initiated by individuals using manual pull stations.

Automatic Detector (II): Initiated by devices like smoke detectors, heat detectors, or flame detectors.

Extinguishing System (III): Automatic suppression systems (e.g., sprinklers) can activate the fire alarm when they discharge.

Why All Three Are Valid:

Manual alarms allow for immediate activation.

Automatic detectors provide early warning.

Extinguishing systems ensure fire alarm activation during suppression.

Other Options Explained:

Option A (I and II): Excludes extinguishing systems, which can also initiate alarms.

Option B (I and III): Excludes automatic detectors, a common initiation method.

Option D (II and III): Excludes manual fire alarms.

Summary:

All three---manual fire alarms, automatic detectors, and extinguishing systems---can initiate a fire alarm system. The correct answer is I, II, and III .

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A fully sprinklered structure containing 1,500 sprinklers requires a minimum supply of how

many spare sprinklers?

Options:

- A- 6
- B- 12
- C- 18
- D- 24

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Spare Sprinkler Requirements:

According to NFPA 13 (Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems), Section 6.2.9, the required number of spare sprinklers is based on the total number of sprinklers in the system:

0--300 sprinklers: Minimum of 6 spare sprinklers.

301--1,000 sprinklers: Minimum of 12 spare sprinklers.

1,001--2,000 sprinklers: Minimum of 18 spare sprinklers.

Why 18 Spare Sprinklers are Required:

For a system containing 1,500 sprinklers, the requirement falls within the range of 1,001 to 2,000 sprinklers, mandating 18 spare sprinklers.

Other Options Explained:

Option A (6) and Option B (12): Insufficient for 1,500 sprinklers.

Option D (24): Exceeds the required minimum.

Summary:

A system with 1,500 sprinklers requires a minimum of 18 spare sprinklers.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the maximum char length for newly introduced mattresses tested in accordance with 16 CFR 1632, "Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads"?

Options:

- A- 2 in. (51 mm)
- B- 3 in. (72 mm)
- C- 4 in. (102 mm)
- D- 5 in. (127 mm)

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Under 16 CFR 1632, the flammability of mattresses and mattress pads is tested by exposing the material to a smoldering cigarette.

The maximum allowable char length is 2 inches (51 mm).

This standard ensures that the material does not ignite or propagate fire.

Larger char lengths indicate excessive flammability and would fail the standard.

16 CFR 1632: Federal flammability standards for mattresses.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the color of a heat-sensing fire detector with a temperature classification of extra high?

Options:

- A- White
- B- Green
- C- Blue
- D- Red

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Heat Detector Color Codes:

According to NFPA 72 (National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code), heat-sensing fire detectors are color-coded based on their temperature classification:

White: Ordinary (135F to 155F).

Green: Intermediate (175F to 225F).

Blue: High (250F to 300F).

Red: Extra high (325F to 375F).

Why Red is the Correct Answer:

Heat detectors classified as extra high operate at temperatures between 325F and 375F and are marked with a red color code.

Other Options Explained:

Option A (White): Ordinary temperature range.

Option B (Green): Intermediate temperature range.

Option C (Blue): High temperature range.

Summary:

The color of a heat-sensing fire detector with an extra high temperature classification is red.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When submitting materials for plan review, the applicant has the responsibility to ensure

I . That construction documents include all of the fire protection requirements.

II . That shop drawings are correct and in compliance with applicable codes and standards.

III . That all contracts are in place.

Options:

- A- I
- B- I and II
- C- II and III
- D- I, II, and III

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Responsibilities for Plan Review:

Per NFPA 1 (Fire Code), Chapter 1, and general fire code principles, the applicant must ensure:

I: Construction documents include all fire protection requirements.

II: Shop drawings are accurate and comply with relevant codes (e.g., NFPA 13, NFPA 72).

Why Contracts Are Not Required:

Contracts (III) are not within the purview of plan review and AHJ approval. They are part of business agreements, not technical compliance.

Other Options Explained:

Option C (II and III): Incorrect as contracts (III) are irrelevant to plan review.

Option D (I, II, and III): Incorrect for the same reason.

Summary:

The applicant must ensure that construction documents and shop drawings comply with all fire protection requirements.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Prior to seeking system acceptance for a sprinkler installation, an installer shall do which of the following?

- I . Perform all required acceptance tests
- II . Complete all contractors' material and test certificates
- III . Notify the AHJ of the time and date of the test
- IV . Complete owners' approval form and forward it to the AHJ

Options:

- A- I and IV
- B- III and IV
- C- I, II, and III
- D- II, III, and IV

Answer:

C

Explanation:

Before seeking system acceptance for a sprinkler installation, the installer must complete specific steps to comply with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems:

Perform all required acceptance tests (I): Ensures the system functions as designed.

Complete contractors' material and test certificates (II): Certifies that the materials and testing meet NFPA standards.

Notify the AHJ (III): Ensures the AHJ can witness the tests and validate compliance.

The owner's approval form (IV) is not an NFPA requirement for acceptance testing.

NFPA 13, Chapter 24: Requirements for acceptance testing.

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Records regarding fire prevention inspections must include all of the following EXCEPT

Options:

- A- a summary of violations found during the inspection
- B- the date of the inspection
- C- dates of the service of notices
- D- photographs of code violations

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Fire prevention inspection records must include essential details to ensure a proper record of the inspection process and enforcement of fire codes. According to NFPA 1, Fire Code, and standard fire inspection procedures:

Summary of violations found (A): This provides a clear record of noncompliance issues identified during the inspection.

Date of the inspection (B): The inspection date is mandatory for tracking inspection schedules and enforcement timelines.

Dates of the service of notices (C): These dates are necessary to document when violations were communicated to the responsible party.

Photographs of code violations (D): While photographs can be useful for documentation, they are not a mandatory requirement under NFPA standards for inspection records.

NFPA 1, Fire Code, Chapter 1: Documentation requirements for fire inspection records.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In a low hazard occupancy, what is the maximum allowable travel distance to a Class A portable fire extinguisher?

Options:

- A- 30 ft (9.1 m)
- B- 50 ft (15.2 m)
- C- 75 ft (22.8 m)
- D- 100 ft (30.5 m)

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The maximum allowable travel distance to a Class A portable fire extinguisher in a low hazard occupancy is governed by NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.

Class A hazards involve ordinary combustibles such as paper, wood, cloth, and certain plastics.

In low hazard occupancies (e.g., office buildings, schools), where the fire risk is minimal, the maximum travel distance to a Class A extinguisher is 75 feet (22.8 meters).

The 75-foot distance ensures that fire extinguishers are readily accessible in the event of a fire while maintaining practicality for building layouts.

30 ft (A) applies to more hazardous areas with specific requirements.

50 ft (B) is applicable for Class B extinguishers in moderate hazards.

100 ft (D) exceeds NFPA 10 limits for Class A hazards.

NFPA 10, Section 6.2.1.2: Travel distance requirements for Class A fire extinguishers.

Question 13

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the maximum amount of Class IC flammable liquid permitted to be stored in the basement of a building?

Options:

- A- 0 gal (0 L)
- B- 16 gal (60.57 L)

- C- 64 gal (242.3 L)
- D- 180 gal (681.4 L)

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step Explanation:

Storage of Flammable Liquids:

Per NFPA 30 (Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code), Section 9.4.1, Class IC flammable liquids are not permitted to be stored in basements due to fire and explosion risks.

Why 0 Gallons is the Limit:

Flammable liquids with low flash points present significant fire hazards in basements due to limited ventilation and difficulty accessing these areas during emergencies.

Other Options Explained:

Options B (16 gal), C (64 gal), and D (180 gal): NFPA 30 explicitly prohibits Class IC liquids in basements, so these are not allowed.

Summary:

The maximum amount of Class IC flammable liquid allowed in a basement is 0 gallons.



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