



NFPA CFPE Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For the purposes of fire sprinkler protection, occupancies where combustibility is low, quantity of combustibles is moderate, and stockpiles of combustibles do not exceed 8 ft (2.4 m). are called

Options:

- A- Light hazard
- B- Ordinary hazard (Group 1)
- C- Ordinary hazard (Group 2)
- D- Extra hazard (Group 1)

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Occupancies where the combustibility is low, the quantity of combustibles is moderate, and stockpiles of combustibles do not exceed 8 feet (2.4 meters) are classified as 'Ordinary hazard (Group 1).' This classification, as defined in NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, is used to determine the design density and spacing of sprinklers required to provide adequate fire protection.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The symbol above is a representation of which one of the following?

Options:

- A- Riser
- B- Reducer
- C- Check valve
- D- Post-indicator valve

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The symbol in question represents a check valve. A check valve is used in a fire protection system to prevent the backflow of water, ensuring that water flows in only one direction through the pipes. Symbols for fire protection components like check valves are standardized in NFPA codes and are critical for understanding the layout and functionality of fire suppression systems.

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Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which option best supporting documents is defined as illustrations and descriptions of a system component taken from a manufacturer's catalog?

Options:

- A- Cut sheet
- B- Data sheet
- C- Errata sheet
- D- Calculation sheet

Answer:

A

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Explanation:

A 'cut sheet' is a document that provides detailed illustrations, descriptions, specifications, and other relevant information about a specific system component. Cut sheets are typically taken from a manufacturer's catalog and are used to verify that the components meet the design and performance criteria required for a project. This type of document is essential for plan examiners, inspectors, and engineers to ensure compliance with relevant codes and standards.

Top of Form

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Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following is NOT a typical reason to require construction permits and the review of plans by local government?

Options:

- A- Community safety
- B- General traffic safety
- C- Emergency responder safety
- D- Property conservation

Answer:

B

Explanation:

General traffic safety is not a typical reason for requiring construction permits and reviewing plans by local government. The primary reasons for requiring permits and plan reviews include ensuring community safety (A), emergency responder safety (C), and property conservation (D). These factors help to ensure that new construction complies with applicable codes and standards, reducing risks to life and property. General traffic safety is usually handled through separate traffic and transportation planning processes.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Fire department access roads shall extend to within what distance of a single exterior door providing access to the interior of a building?

Options:

- A- 20 ft (6 m)

- B- 30 ft (9 m)
- C- 40 ft (12 m)
- D- 50 ft (15 m)

Answer:

D

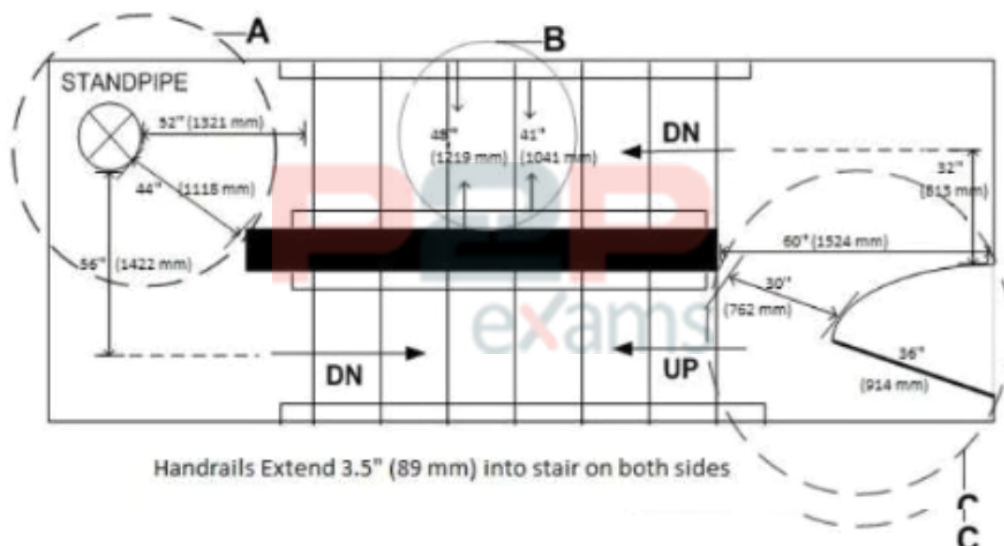
Explanation:

According to NFPA 1, Fire Code, fire department access roads must extend to within 50 feet (15 meters) of a single exterior door that provides access to the interior of the building. This requirement ensures that emergency responders have adequate access to buildings in the event of a fire or other emergency. The specification of a 50 ft (15 m) distance is designed to allow for rapid deployment of firefighting equipment and personnel, minimizing response time and maximizing the efficiency of fire suppression efforts.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit.



Given the layout shown in the figure, with handrails 38 inches (965 mm) m height what is the available egress width at point B?

Options:

- A- 41 in. (1,041 mm)
- B- 44 in. (1,118 mm)
- C- 48 in. (1,219 mm)
- D- 52 in. (1,321 mm)

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Based on the figure, point B appears to represent a location where the egress path is narrowed due to handrails or other obstructions. The available egress width at point B is 41 inches (1,041 mm), considering the encroachment of the handrails into the stairwell.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

For the purposes of fire sprinkler protection, occupancies where combustibility is low, quantity of combustibles is moderate, and stockpiles of combustibles do not exceed 8 ft (2.4 m). are called

Options:

- A- Light hazard
- B- Ordinary hazard (Group 1)
- C- Ordinary hazard (Group 2)
- D- Extra hazard (Group 1)

Answer:

B

Explanation:

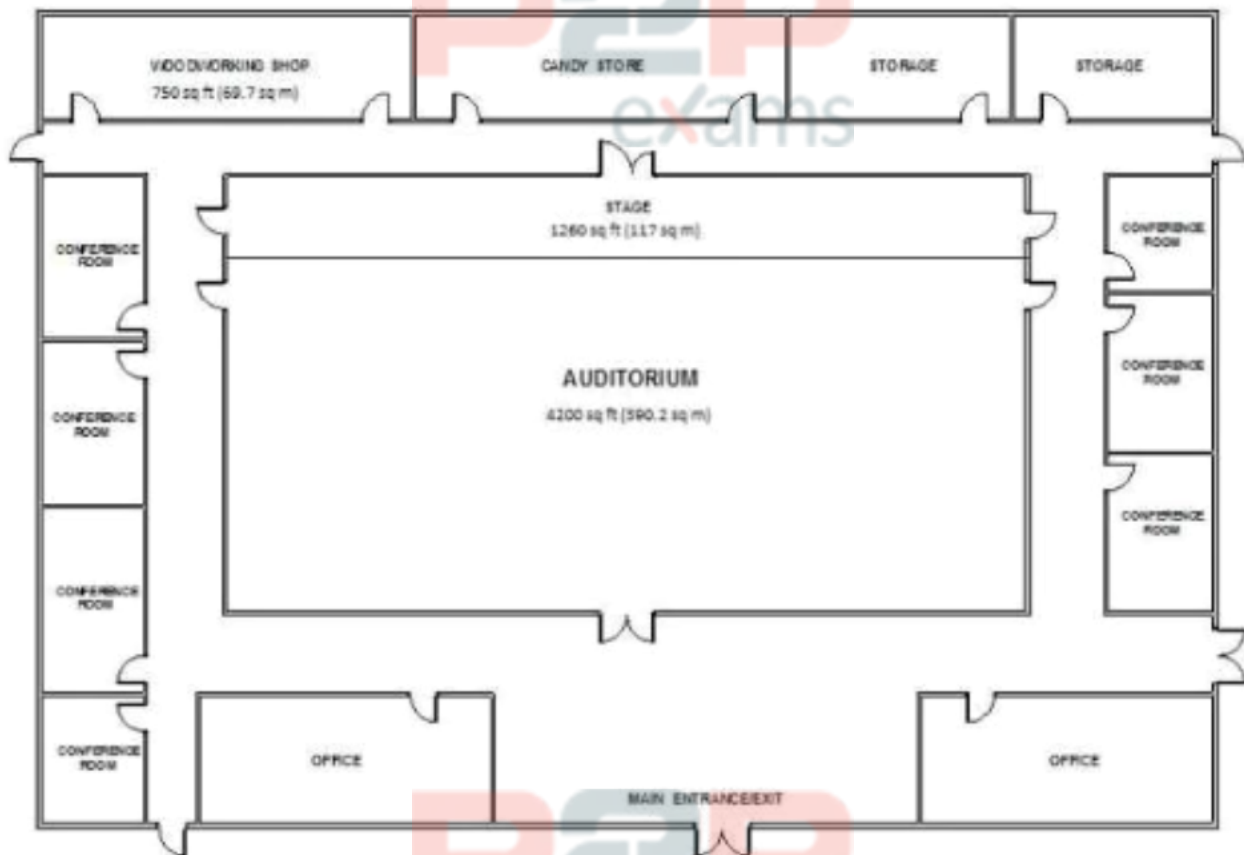
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Systems, is used to determine the design density and spacing of sprinklers required to provide adequate fire protection.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Exhibit.



What is the occupant load for the woodworking shop in the figure?

Options:

- A- 3 people
- B- 7 people
- C- 10 people
- D- 15 people

Answer:

B

Explanation:

To determine the occupant load for the woodworking shop, we use the standard occupant load factor provided in NFPA 101, Life Safety Code. For an industrial occupancy like a woodworking shop, the typical occupant load factor is 100 square feet per person. The shop is 750 square feet (69.7 square meters), so dividing the total area by 100 square feet per person gives an occupant load of 7.5, which rounds down to 7 people.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Where field conditions necessitate a substantial change in the approved plans,

Options:

- A- revised drawings may be required by the AHJ.
- B- no action is necessary on the part of the applicant.
- C- revised drawings must be submitted to the applicant.
- D- no action is necessary on the part of the AHJ.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

When field conditions necessitate a substantial change in the approved plans, the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) may require revised drawings. This ensures that any modifications still comply with the relevant fire codes and safety standards. The AHJ has the responsibility to ensure that all changes maintain the intended level of safety and that they are accurately documented and reviewed.

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