NFPA CFPS Practice Questions

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

OSHA requires fire fighter training in hazardous materials, respiratory protection, and

Options:

A- emergency communications.
B- communicable diseases.
C- live fire training.
D- emergency medical services.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

OSHA requires fire fighter training in hazardous materials, respiratory protection, and communicable diseases. According to OSHA standards, fire fighters must receive annual training in hazardous materials and infectious diseases, and initial and periodic training in respiratory protection. These topics are essential for fire fighters to protect themselves and others from exposure to harmful substances and pathogens.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Building codes should limit the size of an unsprinklered facility used for the processing and storage of Municipal Solid

Waste built of type V construction to how many square feet?

Options:

A- 7,500
B- 8,500
C- 9,000
D- 10,000

Answer:

A

Explanation:

According to NFPA 230: Standard for the Fire Protection of Storage, 2015 Edition, building codes should limit the size of an unsprinklered facility used for the processing and storage of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) built of type V construction to 7,500 ft2 (697 m2). This is based on the assumption that the MSW has a heat release rate of 18,000 Btu/ft2-min (200 kW/m2) and a fire growth rate of 0.046 min-1. Type V construction is defined as a type of construction in which the structural elements, exterior walls, and interior walls are of any materials permitted by the code123

NFPA 230: Standard for the Fire Protection of Storage

5 Types of Construction per the IBC | Building Code Trainer

2.4 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

A

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. Reference:

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

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following clean fire extinguishing agents has an ISO Class B minimum extinguishing concentration of 36.2%?

Options:

A- HFC-23
B- IG 541
C- IG 55
D- Halon 1301

Answer:

A

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which OSHA regulation addresses storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gas?

Options:

A- 1910.107
B- 1910.108
C- 1910.110
D- 1910.119

Answer:

C

Explanation:

OSHA regulation 1910.110 addresses storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). This regulation covers the general requirements for the design, construction, installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of LPG systems, including containers, piping, valves, fittings, regulators, burners, and appliances. The regulation also specifies the safety precautions and procedures for the prevention of fire and explosion hazards involving LPG. The regulation applies to all employers who store, handle, or use LPG in their workplaces. Reference:

OSHA: 1910.110 - Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases 1

Nebula Safety: Storage & Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPGs) 2

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is me rue alarm audibility goal tor a public operating mode for the sound pressure level (SPL)?

Options:

A- 5 dB or 15 dB above ambient
B- 15 dB or 25 dB above ambient
C- 25 dB or 35 dB above ambient
D- There is no minimum

Answer:

B

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Along with access security utilities and exposures, what other site consideration comes into play when developing a pre-incident plan?

Options:

A- Water supply
B- Parked vehicles
C- Vegetation
D- Environment

Answer:

A

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Who is ultimately responsible for the inspection, testing, and maintenance (ITM) of fire protection systems?

Options:

A- Authority having jurisdiction (AHJ)
B- The contractor
C- The building owner
D- The insurance company

Answer:

C

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which extinguishing agent can break down during flame extinguishment to form a weak acid that can cause respiratory and eye irritations?

Options:

A- Inert clean agent
B- Carbon dioxide
C- Water
D- Halocarbon clean agents

Answer:

D

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

During construction, alteration and demolition in underground operations standpipe systems should be used with a maximum spacing of_____.

Options:

A- 100 ft (30 m)
B- 700 ft (61 m)
C- 300 ft (61 m)
D- 400 ft (122 m)

Answer:

B

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following materials and products of incomplete combustion can produce carbon monoxide (CO) gas in lethal concentrations?

Options:

A- Solid fuels only
B- Liquids fuels only
C- Gas fuel only
D- Solid, liquid, or gas

Answer:

D

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The maximum distance between hangers for an automatic fire sprinkler system for a threaded lightwall steel pipe of 2 in. diameter is

Options:

A- 15 ft.
B- 12 ft.
C- 10 ft.
D- 8 ft.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

According to NFPA 13, Table 17.4.2.1 (a), the maximum distance between hangers for an automatic fire sprinkler system for a threaded lightwall steel pipe of 2 in. diameter is 10 ft. This is done to ensure that there are not long stretches of unsecured piping that could sag, leak, or break. The distance between hangers may vary depending on the type of pipe, the type of hanger, and the seismic design category of the building. Reference: NFPA 13, Table 17.4.2.1 (a); Hangers and Support of Sprinkler System Piping | NFPA | NFPA.

Question 13

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What data analysis approach provides the broadest perspective of a fire problem?

Options:

A- Scenario groupings
B- Top-down approach
C- Data re-examination
D- Trend analysis

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Scenario groupings is a data analysis approach that provides the broadest perspective of a fire problem by identifying and comparing different types of fire incidents based on their characteristics, such as ignition source, fuel, location, time, and outcome. This approach can help reveal patterns, trends, and relationships among fire scenarios and support fire prevention and protection strategies. Reference: Fire Data Analysis Handbook, Chapter 5: Scenario Groupings; [Fire Protection Handbook], Section 2, Chapter 3: Fire Data Collection and Analysis.