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QUESTION & ANSWER



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Exam : CFPS

**Title : Certified Fire Protection
Specialist (CFPS)**

Version : DEMO

1.Which of the following would NOT be an appropriate purpose for employing a guard service to protect a property against fire loss?

- A. To protect the property at times when the management is not present
- B. To carry out procedures for the orderly conduct of some operations on the property
- C. To perform routine housekeeping and equipment maintenance operations during nonproduction hours
- D. To facilitate and control the movement of persons into, out of, and within the property

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. To perform routine housekeeping and equipment maintenance operations during nonproduction hours would NOT be an appropriate purpose for employing a guard service to protect a property against fire loss. A guard service is typically hired to provide security and protection for a property, not to perform other tasks that are unrelated to fire prevention or control. Housekeeping and equipment maintenance operations should be done by qualified and authorized personnel who are trained and equipped to handle any potential fire hazards. A guard service may not have the necessary skills, tools, or authority to perform these operations safely and effectively. Moreover, these operations may interfere with the guard service's primary duty of monitoring and patrolling the property for any signs of fire or intrusion¹²³⁴⁵

2.Which type of construction consists of structural members of approved noncombustible or limited combustible materials with specified fire resistance ratings for exterior bearing walls of 3 or 4 hours?

- A. Type I
- B. Type II
- C. Type III
- D. Type IV

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is

A. Type I construction consists of structural members of approved noncombustible or limited combustible materials with specified fire resistance ratings for exterior bearing walls of 3 or 4 hours. This is the highest level of fire resistance among the five types of construction defined by NFPA 220: Standard for Types of Building Construction. Type I construction is typically used for high-rise buildings made of concrete and protected steel¹²

3.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. Protein Foaming Agents (P)
- D. Aqueous Film-Forming Agents (AFFF)

Answer: D

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.

References:

Fire Fighting Foams - Chemguard

Extinguishing foam: types, operation and application areas

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

4.The two major principles used to determine egress width are the

- A. density and group method.
- B. flow and the capacity method.
- C. inverse and the evacuation method.
- D. stair width and floor method.

Answer: B

5.The goals of the first edition of NFPA 13D were to provide sufficient time for safe egress or rescue, economic viability, and

- A. alert the fire department.
- B. limit water damage.
- C. limit damage to the dwelling.
- D. prevent flashover.

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the web search results, the goals of the first edition of NFPA 13D were to provide sufficient time for safe egress or rescue, economic viability, and limit damage to the dwelling. The first edition of NFPA 13D was published in 1975 and was based on the concept of a “life safety” sprinkler system that was intended to protect the occupants of one- and two-family dwellings and manufactured homes from fire. The first edition of NFPA 13D stated that the system was not designed to protect the property or contents from fire damage, but rather to provide a tenable environment for escape or rescue¹.The first edition of NFPA 13D also recognized the need for economic viability of the system, and therefore allowed for reduced water supply and piping requirements compared to other sprinkler standards².The first edition of NFPA 13D did not explicitly state the goal of limiting damage to the dwelling, but it implied that the system would have some beneficial effect on the fire spread and severity by stating that the system was designed to prevent flashover in the room of fire origin¹.

References:

NFPA 13D: Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, 1975 Edition, Section 1-11

Fire Protection Handbook, 20th Edition, Volume 1, Chapter 8, Section 8.2.1.22