

NFPA CFPS

Certified Fire Protection Specialist (CFPS)

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Question: 1

What type of load is the weight of items such as furnishings, people, and equipment?

- A. Live
- B. Dead
- C. Static
- D. Residual

Answer: A

Explanation:

The weight of items such as furnishings, people, and equipment represents a live load. This means it is a variable load that can change over time and is not permanently fixed to the structure.

Reference:

Fire Protection Handbook (FPH), Chapter 4, Section 4.1: Loads on Buildings

NFPA 101®: Life Safety Code, Chapter 5, Section 5.3: Design Loads

American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) 7: Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures

These resources all define live loads as the weight of people, furniture, equipment, and other movable objects that are not permanently attached to the structure.

Question: 2

What is the background color used from the source to the outlets of a nitrous oxide medical gas system?

- A. Black
- B. Yellow
- C. Blue
- D. Gray/black

Answer: C

Explanation:

The background color used from the source to the outlets of a nitrous oxide medical gas system is blue. This is the standard color coding for nitrous oxide cylinders and pipelines in medical gas pipeline systems¹². The color coding helps to identify the gas type and prevent accidental misconnections or cross-contamination³. The color coding also indicates the pressure and flow characteristics of the gas system⁴. Reference:

Colour coding of copper pipes in Medical gas pipeline system according ...

Doc 177 20 Medical Gas Cylinders Colour Coding - EIGA

Medical Gas Coding Color Chart & Explanation - Bay Corporation

Question: 3

In 1979, the phenomenon of convergence cluster formation in human fire behavior was identified in which of the following?

- A. High-rise apartment building
- B. Wood-frame hotel
- C. Large assembly building
- D. University dormitory

Answer: D

Explanation:

The phenomenon of convergence cluster formation in human fire behavior was identified in 1979 in a university dormitory fire. This phenomenon refers to the tendency of people to gather in groups near familiar exits or locations during a fire, rather than seeking alternative escape routes¹. This can result in congestion, delay, and increased risk of injury or death². The university dormitory fire occurred at the Providence College in Rhode Island, where 10 students died and 40 were injured. The fire started in a trash chute and spread to the upper floors. Many students tried to escape through the main stairwell, which became blocked by smoke and flames. Some students jumped from the windows, while others remained trapped in their rooms. The fire revealed the lack of fire safety education, fire drills, and fire protection systems in the dormitory³. Reference:

Human Behavior in Fire Emergencies

Human Behavior in Fire: Understanding Human Behavior for Better Fire Safety Design

Providence College Dormitory Fire

Question: 4

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. Reference:

Fire Fighting Foams - Chemguard

Extinguishing foam: types, operation and application areas

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

Question: 5

To be considered a family day-care home, what is the maximum allowable number of clients?

- A. Two
- B. Four
- C. Six
- D. Twelve

Answer: C

Explanation:

The maximum allowable number of clients for a family day-care home varies by state and territory, but generally ranges from four to six children unrelated to the operator. A family day-care home is a facility in which a small group of children receive child care services in the provider's own home, such as a house, apartment, or condo unit¹. To ensure a safe care environment, states and territories use child care licensing regulations to limit the number of children, as well as the number of infants and toddlers, that can receive care in a family day-care home¹. Some states and territories may also offer certification or registration to help ensure some basic health and safety standards in certain home-based child care programs¹. To learn more about how your state or territory regulates family day-care homes, you can visit the child care consumer education website and child care resource and referral agency for your state or territory¹. Reference:

Family Child Care Homes | Childcare.gov

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