

New Latest Fire-Inspector-II Learning Material Free PDF | Reliable Fire-Inspector-II Test Engine Version: 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam



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International Code Council Fire-Inspector-II Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Topic 1: Emergency Planning and Safety	- Evacuation procedures and drills - Emergency response planning
Topic 2: Building Construction and Occupancy	- Construction types and fire resistance - Occupancy classification and hazards
Topic 3: Hazardous Materials and Special Hazards	- Storage and handling of hazardous materials - High-risk occupancy considerations
Topic 4: Administrative Responsibilities	- Legal authority and enforcement procedures - Inspection documentation and reporting
Topic 5: Fire Protection Systems	- Sprinkler and standpipe systems - Fire alarm and detection systems
Topic 6: Fire Codes and Standards	- International Fire Code (IFC) application - Code interpretation and compliance
Topic 7: Inspection Procedures	- Field inspection techniques - Violation identification and correction

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If you want to ace the 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam (Fire-Inspector-II) test, the main problem you may face is not finding updated Fire-Inspector-II practice questions to crack this test quickly. After examining the situation, the iPassleader has come with the idea

to provide you with updated and actual Sitecore Fire-Inspector-II Exam Dumps so you can pass Fire-Inspector-II test on the first attempt.

International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10

Multiple smoke alarms installed within individual guest rooms of a hotel must comply with which of the following requirements?

- A. They must automatically sound a fire alarm throughout the hotel.
- B. Their batteries must be checked every six months.
- **C. They must be interconnected so that one alarm will activate all alarms within the guest rooms.**
- D. They must initiate an automatic fire suppression or sprinkler system.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Smoke alarm requirements for individual guest rooms in hotels are specified in the 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) Section 907.2.11.3 and NFPA 72 (National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code).

IFC 907.2.11.3 - Smoke Alarms in Group R-1 Occupancies (Hotels and Motels):

Requires smoke alarms in sleeping areas to be interconnected so that when one alarm is activated, it will trigger all alarms within the guest room or suite.

This ensures that occupants in different areas of the same guest room are alerted simultaneously to fire hazards.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

A: Their batteries must be checked every six months.

The IFC and NFPA 72 require smoke alarm batteries to be checked, but they do not mandate a six-month inspection schedule.

B: They must automatically sound a fire alarm throughout the hotel.

Smoke alarms within an individual guest room do not have to activate the entire hotel's fire alarm system.

C: They must initiate an automatic fire suppression or sprinkler system.

Smoke alarms are designed for early detection and warning, not for activating fire suppression systems.

NEW QUESTION # 11

A building occupied for aerosol storage shall be classified as which of the following occupancy classifications?

- A. High-hazard Group H-3
- B. High-hazard Group H-2
- **C. High-hazard Group H**
- D. Group S-1

Answer: C

Explanation:

IFC Section 3804.1 classifies aerosol storage as Group H (high-hazard) if flammable, fitting option A.

Options B and C are subgroups (H-2, H-3), while D (Group S-1) is for moderate-hazard storage, not applicable. This is consistent with the study guide's occupancy classifications.

References: Fire Inspector II Study Guide, IFC Section 3804.1.

NEW QUESTION # 12

A Type I handrail that is not circular shall have a minimum perimeter dimension of ____ inches.

- **A. 6.25**
- B. 1.25
- C. 0
- D. 1

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) and the International Building Code (IBC) Section

1014.3, handrails are categorized into Type I and Type II based on their shape and size requirements. Type I handrails refer to those that are not circular in shape but still comply with graspability requirements. IBC Section 1014.3.1 states that:
If a handrail is not circular, it must have a perimeter dimension between 4 inches (minimum) and 6.25 inches (maximum). The cross-section of such a handrail should provide an adequate grasping surface.

NEW QUESTION # 13

When investigating a complaint of a violation within an occupied public area, the fire inspector:

- A. must give prior notice to the occupant.
- **B. must either give prior notice to the occupant or obtain an inspection warrant.**
- C. need not give prior notice of the inspection to the occupant.
- D. must provide the occupant with at least 24 hours of advance notice.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference to ICC Fire Code and Legal Authority:

The International Fire Code (IFC) and Standard Inspection Procedures establish that fire inspectors must either obtain consent from the occupant or acquire an inspection warrant if entry is denied.

IFC Section 104.3 (Right of Entry) states that inspectors have the authority to enter a building at reasonable times to conduct an inspection, but if entry is refused, a warrant must be obtained.

Legal and Ethical Considerations:

Fourth Amendment Rights protect against unlawful searches, requiring inspectors to either:

Gain voluntary consent from the occupant, OR

Obtain an inspection warrant if the occupant refuses entry.

Prior notice is not always required, but if the occupant is unavailable or uncooperative, legal measures must be taken.

Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: must give prior notice to the occupant # Incorrect

While prior notice is sometimes given as a courtesy, it is not legally required for routine inspections unless mandated by local ordinances.

B: need not give prior notice of the inspection to the occupant # Incorrect While prior notice may not be required, entry still requires consent or a warrant. This answer does not fully address the legal requirement for an inspection warrant if entry is denied.

C: must provide the occupant with at least 24 hours of advance notice # Incorrect No universal 24-hour notice rule exists under the IFC unless specified by local regulations.

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is D because fire inspectors must either give prior notice to the occupant or obtain an inspection warrant if entry is refused (IFC Section 104.3).

NEW QUESTION # 14

Fine magnesium scrap stored in quantities greater than 1,000 cu. ft. shall be separated from all buildings other than those used for magnesium scrap recovery operations by a distance of not less than ____ ft.

- A. 0
- B. 1
- **C. 2**
- D. 3

Answer: C

Explanation:

Storage of fine magnesium scrap is regulated under 2021 IFC Chapter 59 - Magnesium and specifically IFC Section 5904.3.2.5 - Separation Distances for Magnesium Scrap Storage.

IFC 5904.3.2.5 - Minimum Separation Distances:

Fine magnesium scrap in quantities greater than 1,000 cubic feet must be separated from all buildings (except those used for magnesium scrap recovery) by at least 250 feet.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

A: 30 feet - Too close; insufficient for high-risk metal fires.

B: 50 feet - Does not meet the minimum required separation for magnesium scrap.

C: 100 feet - While larger, it still does not meet the 250-ft. requirement

NEW QUESTION # 15

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