

# Excellent Latest Braindumps Fire-Inspector-II Ppt & Leading Offer in Qualification Exams & Fast Download Fire-Inspector-II: 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam

---

## Fire Inspector 2 Questions with complete Solutions

1. What two physical properties of flammable liquids are used to classify them? - ✓✓A. Flash Point  
B. Boiling point
2. The amount of heat given off by a particular substance during the combustion process is called?  
- ✓✓Heat of Combustion
3. The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture at the surface but not sufficient to sustain combustion is called its \_\_\_\_\_ -  
✓✓Flash Point
4. Name the standard developed by the national Fire Protection Association to regulate the manufacture, storage, and handling of aerosol products. \_\_\_\_\_ - ✓✓NFPA 30B
5. \_\_\_\_\_ liquids may be dispensed by gravity from approved equipment? - ✓✓Flammable
6. Special sprinkler requirements for flammable liquid storage facilities can be found in \_\_\_\_\_ - ✓✓NFPA 30
7. A container is any vessel with a capacity equal to or less than \_\_\_\_\_ - ✓✓60 Gallons
8. Stationary tanks must be identified using the \_\_\_\_\_ hazard identification system. - ✓✓High
9. Underground storage tanks (UTS) are tested with air at \_\_\_\_\_ PSI prior to being placed within the excavation - ✓✓3-5 PSI
10. The storage arrangement in which aerosol products are stored throughout the facility intermixed with other commodities is called \_\_\_\_\_ storage. - ✓✓Nonsegregated Storage

P.S. Free & New Fire-Inspector-II dumps are available on Google Drive shared by DumpExam: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ZAEtZGzSk-QAzhMyzmQmLyn2oLXieb8>

Using an updated 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam (Fire-Inspector-II) exam dumps is necessary to get success on the first attempt. So, it is very important to choose a International Code Council Fire-Inspector-II exam prep material that helps you to practice actual International Code Council Fire-Inspector-II Questions. DumpExam provides you with that product which not only helps you to memorize real International Code Council Fire-Inspector-II questions but also allows you to practice your learning.

Customers who purchased our Fire-Inspector-II study guide will enjoy one-year free update and we will send the latest one to your email once we have any updating about the Fire-Inspector-II dumps pdf. You will have enough time to practice our Fire-Inspector-II Real Questions because there are correct answers and detailed explanations in our learning materials. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions about our products.

>> Latest Braindumps Fire-Inspector-II Ppt <<

**Fire-Inspector-II Real Exam Answers - Reliable Fire-Inspector-II Dumps Files**

Our Fire-Inspector-II exam braindumps can lead you the best and the fastest way to reach for the certification and achieve your desired higher salary by getting a more important position in the company. Because we hold the tenet that low quality exam materials may bring discredit on the company. So we only create the best quality of our Fire-Inspector-II Study Materials to help our worthy customers pass the exam by the first attempt. Tens of thousands of our customers have passed their exam. And you will be the next one if you buy our Fire-Inspector-II practice engine.

## International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

### NEW QUESTION # 76

The maximum time which a hazardous materials storage tank may be left unused, before safeguards as required by the code official are necessary, is \_\_\_ days.

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

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to fire codes, a hazardous materials storage tank that remains unused for more than 90 days requires additional safeguards as determined by the code official. This is to prevent leaks, contamination, and fire hazards due to deterioration or potential unauthorized access.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 5704.2.13.1.3 (Out-of-Service Storage Tanks) IFC 5704.2.13.1.3 states that a hazardous materials storage tank left unused for more than 90 days must be safeguarded by the measures required by the code official. These measures may include:

Removal of hazardous substances

Proper tank inerting or sealing

Leak prevention and periodic inspections

2. NFPA 30 - Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (2021 Edition)

NFPA 30, Section 21.7.1 aligns with IFC guidelines, stating that inactive hazardous materials tanks must be properly maintained or decommissioned after 90 days.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Incorrect): 30 days is too short; the IFC specifies 90 days as the threshold for requiring safeguards.

Option B (Incorrect): 60 days is also too short based on the IFC and NFPA 30 requirements.

Option C (Correct): 90 days is the correct limit before safety measures are required.

Option D (Incorrect): 120 days would exceed the safety limit, leading to potential hazards.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: C. 90 days.

### NEW QUESTION # 77

At each grinding, buffing, or wire brushing operation on magnesium, other than the rough finishing of casting, dust must be collected by means of suitable hoods or enclosures connected to a:

- A. liquid precipitation type of separator.
- B. dry-type dynamic precipitator.
- C. cloth screen arrestor.
- D. low-pressure cyclone.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Reference to Magnesium Dust Collection Requirements:

NFPA 484 (Standard for Combustible Metals), Section 9.3.2, requires that magnesium dust from grinding, buffing, or wire brushing must be collected using a liquid precipitation-type separator.

The International Fire Code (IFC 2021), Section 2205, also references proper dust collection for combustible metals like magnesium.

Why Use a Liquid Precipitation-Type Separator?

Magnesium dust is highly combustible and reacts violently with air and moisture.

A liquid precipitation-type separator prevents dust accumulation and ignition by using a liquid medium to safely capture and neutralize metal dust particles.

Other collection methods can generate static electricity or allow dangerous dust accumulation, increasing fire and explosion risks.

Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: Cloth screen arrestor # Incorrect

Not effective for combustible metal dust, as magnesium dust can ignite easily and pass through fabric filters.

B: Low-pressure cyclone # Incorrect

Cyclones are used for larger particulate matter, but not suitable for fine magnesium dust due to fire and explosion hazards.

C: Dry-type dynamic precipitator # Incorrect

Dry-type systems can accumulate magnesium dust, creating an explosion hazard.

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is D (liquid precipitation type of separator) based on NFPA 484 Section 9.3.2 and IFC 2205, ensuring safe collection of magnesium dust during grinding, buffing, or wire brushing operations.

### NEW QUESTION # 78

A permit is required for storage of high-pile combustible stock in a building when the area of stock exceeds

- A. 0
- **B. 1**
- C. 2,500
- D. 1,000

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

High-Pile Combustible Storage Permit Requirements

According to the International Fire Code (IFC) 2021, Section 105.6.23, a permit is required for the storage of high-pile combustible stock when the storage area exceeds 2,500 square feet.

2. Definition of High-Pile Storage

High-pile storage is defined as storage of combustible materials on racks or piles exceeding 12 feet in height (or 6 feet for highly combustible materials, such as rubber and plastics).

IFC Table 3206.2 establishes fire protection requirements based on storage height, area, and commodity class.

3. Verification of Other Options

Option A (225 sq. ft.) - Incorrect, as this is far below the 2,500 sq. ft. permit threshold.

Option B (500 sq. ft.) - Incorrect, as the fire code does not require a permit at this level.

Option C (1,000 sq. ft.) - Incorrect, as the IFC specifies 2,500 sq. ft. as the threshold for requiring a permit.

Reference Sources:

International Fire Code (IFC) 2021 - Section 105.6.23 (High-Pile Combustible Storage Permit Requirements) IFC Chapter 32 (High-Piled Storage Regulations) ICC Fire Inspector II Study Guide (2021) Thus, the correct and verified answer is: D. 2,500. #

### NEW QUESTION # 79

Given: An inspection checklist serves as a reminder to the inspector of common items that need to be checked. Which of the following is often a problem with the use of inspection checklists?

- A. They may serve as a basis for legal appeal against the code official's actions.
- B. They are time-consuming to complete and file.
- C. They become a public record.
- **D. They may not address all of the code violations which may be encountered.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Inspection checklists are valuable tools for fire inspectors, ensuring that key inspection points are consistently reviewed. However, one of their limitations is that they may not cover every potential code violation. This is due to the complexity and variability of fire codes, as well as the uniqueness of each inspection scenario.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 IFC (International Fire Code) & ICC Fire Inspection Manual

The ICC Fire Inspection Manual (Chapter 4 - Fire Inspection Procedures) emphasizes that while checklists help streamline inspections, they should not be the sole reference. Inspectors must be prepared to identify violations beyond those listed.

2. NFPA 1031 - Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner NFPA 1031 (Chapter 4: Fire Inspector I and II Roles & Responsibilities) states that inspectors must apply critical thinking and code knowledge rather than rely solely on pre-prepared lists.

3. 2021 Fire Inspector II Study Guide - ICC

This guide highlights that checklists are helpful but should be supplemented with a thorough knowledge of fire codes to ensure comprehensive inspections.

Detailed Explanation:

Option A (Incorrect): The fact that checklists become a public record is generally not a "problem" but rather a standard practice for transparency and accountability.

Option B (Incorrect): While checklists may take time to complete, this is a minor administrative issue rather than a fundamental problem with their use.

Option C (Correct): The main issue is that no checklist can comprehensively cover all possible violations, requiring inspectors to use judgment and knowledge.

Option D (Incorrect): Although legal appeals may occur, checklists themselves do not typically serve as the direct basis for such challenges.

Thus, the verified and correct answer is: C. They may not address all of the code violations which may be encountered.

### NEW QUESTION # 80

Evidence of a fire inspection report being written and delivered to the person in charge of the property:

- A. must be copied to the city manager or mayor's office.
- B. must be copied to the building code official.
- C. must be retained by the code official for a minimum of three years.
- D. forms the basis for any legal action.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Fire Inspection Report as Legal Documentation

A fire inspection report serves as an official record of inspection findings, compliance violations, and corrective actions required. It provides documented evidence that can be used in legal proceedings if enforcement actions are necessary.

2. Legal Basis and ICC Reference

According to the International Fire Code (IFC) and NFPA Standards, a properly documented inspection report ensures that violations are enforceable in court.

The ICC Fire Inspector Study Guide (2021) emphasizes that an inspection report is a critical legal document that supports the fire department or authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) in case of disputes or appeals.

3. Retention of Reports (Why Other Options Are Incorrect)

Option B (must be copied to the building code official) - Not necessarily required unless local jurisdiction mandates coordination between fire and building code officials.

Option C (must be copied to the city manager or mayor's office) - Fire inspection reports are not typically sent to city administration unless they involve significant violations or policy concerns.

Option D (must be retained by the code official for a minimum of three years) - While record retention is required, the period varies by jurisdiction (some require 3 years, others more), making this an incomplete and less universally correct answer.

Reference Sources:

ICC Fire Inspector II Study Guide (2021)

International Fire Code (IFC) 2021 Edition

NFPA 1031: Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner

### NEW QUESTION # 81

.....

Our Fire-Inspector-II training materials impressed all our customers by the help as well as our after-sales services. We offer the most considerate after-sales services for you 24/7 with the help of patient staff and employees. They are all patient and enthusiastic to offer help on Fire-Inspector-II Study Guide. If you have some questions about our Fire-Inspector-II exam braindumps, ask for our after-sales agent, they will solve the problems for you as soon as possible.

**Fire-Inspector-II Real Exam Answers:** <https://www.dumpexam.com/Fire-Inspector-II-valid-torrent.html>

Our one-year warranty service: Once you pass the exam and you still want to receive the latest Fire-Inspector-II premium VCE file

