

Fire-Inspector-II PDF Cram Exam - Reliable Fire-Inspector-II Mock Test

Fire Inspector Practice Exam Questions and Answers Already Graded A

Which of the following is NOT considered to be a model code organization?

- A. National Fire Protection Association
- B. National Fire Academy
- C. International Code Council
- D. American Society of Mechanical Engineers ✓✓B. National Fire Academy

A prescriptive code does which of the following?

- A. List the specific details the installation or construction must meet
- B. Requires equipment to be installed for protection against a hazard
- C. Is interested locally
- D. Is a national standard ✓✓A. List the specific details the installation or construction must meet

What type of tanker typically transport 6,000 to 10,000 gallons of flammable and combustible materials?

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International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30

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 become a public record.
- C. They are time-consuming to complete and file.
- 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 # 31

What fire-resistance rating is required for interior nonbearing wall and partitions in Type IV construction?

- A. 1-1/2 hours
- B. 2 hours
- C. 0 hours
- D. 1 hour

Answer: C

Explanation:

The fire-resistance rating requirements for different building elements in Type IV (Heavy Timber) construction are specified in the 2021 International Building Code (IBC), Table 601 - Fire-Resistance Rating Requirements for Building Elements (Hours).

IBC Table 601 - Fire Resistance for Type IV Construction:

Interior nonbearing walls and partitions in Type IV construction require 0 hours of fire resistance.

This is because Type IV construction primarily relies on large, heavy timber elements that provide inherent fire resistance.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

B). 1 hour - Incorrect, as nonbearing interior walls in Type IV construction are not required to have a fire- resistance rating.

C). 1-1/2 hours - Not required by code.

D). 2 hours - Only structural elements like exterior walls in some cases may require fire resistance, but nonbearing interior partitions do not.

Correct answer: A. 0 hours

NEW QUESTION # 32

What is the maximum number of students permitted in a classroom that measures 20 ft. x 30 ft., and which contains four fixed 4 ft. x 8 ft. tables?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

To determine the maximum number of students permitted in a classroom, we must follow the occupant load calculation based on the 2021 International Building Code (IBC) and International Fire Code (IFC).

Step 1: Calculate the Room Area

The classroom measures 20 ft. x 30 ft., so the total area is:

$$20 \times 30 = 600 \text{ sq. ft. } 20 \times 30 = 600 \text{ sq. ft.}$$

Step 2: Subtract the Area Occupied by Fixed Tables

Each table measures 4 ft. x 8 ft., so its area is:

$$4 \times 8 = 32 \text{ sq. ft. per table } 4 \times 8 = 32 \text{ sq. ft. per table}$$

$$32 \times 4 = 128 \text{ sq. ft. occupied by tables } 32 \times 4 = 128 \text{ sq. ft. occupied by tables}$$

$$32 \times 4 = 128 \text{ sq. ft. occupied by tables}$$

Step 3: Determine the Usable Space for Students

$$600 - 128 = 472 \text{ sq. ft. available } 600 - 128 = 472 \text{ sq. ft. available}$$

Step 4: Apply the Occupant Load Factor According to 2021 IBC Table 1004.5 (Occupant Load Factor), the factor for a classroom with tables and chairs is 20 sq. ft. per person.

$$472 \div 20 = 23.6 \quad 472 \div 20 = 23.6$$

Since the occupant load must be rounded down, the maximum number of students is 24.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Building Code (IBC) - Table 1004.5 (Occupant Load Factor) A classroom with tables and chairs requires 20 sq. ft. per occupant.

This method ensures compliance with egress and fire safety requirements.

2. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 1004.1 (Occupant Load Determination) The IFC states that occupant load is based on net usable floor area and must follow IBC Table 1004.5.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Incorrect): 12 students would be too low based on the calculations.

Option B (Correct): 24 students is the accurate calculation following IBC 1004.5.

Option C (Incorrect): 30 students would exceed the available space per code.

Option D (Incorrect): 40 students is far above the allowed maximum.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: B. 24.

NEW QUESTION # 33

A container in a clean-agent extinguishing system must be refilled or replaced when it shows a loss in original weight of more than five percent, or a loss in original pressure of more than ____ percent.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A container in a clean-agent extinguishing system must be refilled or replaced if it experiences a loss of more than 5% of its original weight or a loss in original pressure of more than 3%. This requirement ensures the system maintains sufficient agent concentration for fire suppression.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. NFPA 2001 - Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems (2022 Edition) NFPA 2001, Section 7.3.2.1 states that a container must be refilled or replaced if the weight loss exceeds 5% or the pressure loss exceeds 3% from the original fill pressure. These limits are set to maintain system effectiveness and ensure that a clean-agent system can properly discharge in case of a fire.
2. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Chapter 9 (Fire Protection Systems) IFC 904.10 requires that clean-agent systems be maintained per NFPA 2001 to ensure reliability.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Correct): 3% pressure loss is the correct threshold beyond which a container must be replaced or refilled.

Option B (Incorrect): While 5% is correct for weight loss, it is not the correct value for pressure loss.

Option C (Incorrect): A 10% pressure loss is too high and would compromise system performance before reaching the replacement threshold.

Option D (Incorrect): 12% is well beyond the acceptable loss limit and would pose a significant safety risk.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: A. 3

NEW QUESTION # 34

Quantities of flammable liquid storage in a control area of an S Occupancy may be doubled when:

- A. the control area is provided with exhaust ventilation in accordance with fire code requirements.
- **B. the building is protected with automatic sprinklers.**
- C. the control area exceeds 50,000 sq. ft.
- D. permission is granted by the chief.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The storage of flammable liquids in control areas within an S Occupancy (Storage Occupancy) is governed by the 2021 International Fire Code (IFC), Section 5003 - Hazardous Materials, and Table 5003.1.1(1).

IFC Section 5003.1.1(1) - Maximum Allowable Quantity (MAQ) Adjustments:

The maximum allowable quantity (MAQ) of flammable liquids in a control area may be doubled if an approved automatic sprinkler system is installed throughout the building.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

A). Permission is granted by the chief.

Fire officials can enforce code requirements but do not have the authority to override MAQ limits unless explicitly allowed in the code.

B). The control area exceeds 50,000 sq. ft.

The code does not specify an increase based solely on size; the sprinkler system is the determining factor.

D). The control area is provided with exhaust ventilation in accordance with fire code requirements.

While ventilation is important for hazardous material safety, it does not allow for an increase in the maximum storage quantity.

Correct answer: C. The building is protected with automatic sprinklers.

NEW QUESTION # 35

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