

2026 Fire-Inspector-II Practice Mock: 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam - High Pass-Rate International Code Council Fire-Inspector-II Excellect Pass Rate



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International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q70-Q75):

NEW QUESTION # 70

A 501 gal. water capacity above-ground liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas) tank located 20 ft. from a 250 gal. LP-gas tank must be separated a minimum of ___ ft. from adjoining property.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference to LP-Gas Tank Separation Requirements:

The International Fire Code (IFC 2021), Table 6104.3, provides minimum separation distances for above-ground LP-gas tanks based on capacity and proximity to each other or property lines.

According to Table 6104.3, for an LP-gas tank with a 501-gallon capacity located near a 250-gallon tank, the required minimum separation distance from adjoining property is 10 feet.

Why Separation Distance is Important:

LP-gas is highly flammable, and inadequate separation distances increase the risk of fire spread and explosion hazards.

Proper spacing ensures safety for occupants, emergency responders, and nearby properties.

Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: 5 ft. # Incorrect

Too close per IFC 6104.3; does not meet safety requirements.

C: 20 ft. # Incorrect

20 feet is required for larger tanks, but not for the combined 501-gal. and 250-gal. tank setup.

D: 25 ft. # Incorrect

Greater than the required minimum; while more distance is safer, IFC mandates a minimum of 10 feet.

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is B (10 feet) based on IFC 6104.3, ensuring safe LP-gas tank separation from adjoining properties.

NEW QUESTION # 71

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

Answer: C

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 # 72

Keys necessary for the unlocking of exit doors must be individually identifiable by both sight and touch in which of the following occupancies?

- A. Group A occupancies
- B. Group R occupancies
- **C. Group I occupancies**
- D. Group E occupancies

Answer: C

Explanation:

In Group I occupancies (such as hospitals, nursing homes, and correctional facilities), keys necessary for unlocking exit doors must be individually identifiable by both sight and touch. This ensures quick identification of keys in an emergency, especially for staff members assisting occupants with limited mobility.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 1010.1.9.9 (Identifiable Keys for Exit Doors in Group I Occupancies) IFC 1010.1.9.9 specifically states that in Group I occupancies, all keys used to unlock exit doors must be uniquely identifiable by both sight and touch.

This helps staff quickly locate and use the correct key in an emergency evacuation.

2. NFPA 101 - Life Safety Code (2021 Edition) - Section 18.2.2.6 (Key Identification in Institutional Occupancies) NFPA 101 mandates that keys in healthcare and correctional facilities (Group I) must be distinguishable by touch and sight for emergency use.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Incorrect): Group A occupancies (Assembly) do not have this requirement.

Option B (Incorrect): Group E occupancies (Educational) do not have this specific key-identification mandate.

Option C (Correct): Group I occupancies (Institutional) require individually identifiable keys per IFC 1010.1.9.9.

Option D (Incorrect): Group R occupancies (Residential, such as apartments and hotels) do not have this specific requirement.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: C. Group I occupancies.

NEW QUESTION # 73

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: B

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:

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

Step 2: Subtract the Area Occupied by Fixed Tables

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

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

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

Since there are 4 tables:

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

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Step 3: Determine the Usable Space for Students

$600 - 128 = 472$ sq. ft. available

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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.

$472 \div 20 = 23.6$

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 # 74

A local board of appeals may perform all of the following functions except:

- A. render interpretations of the fire code.
- B. adopt rules and regulations for conducting its investigations.
- C. waive requirements of the fire code.
- D. approve alternate materials and types of construction.

Answer: C

Explanation:

IFC Section 108 (Board of Appeals) outlines the board's role: it hears appeals on fire code official decisions (Section 108.1), can interpret the code (B), approve alternatives (C) per Section 104.9, and establish procedural rules (D) per Section 108.2. However, the board cannot "waive" code requirements outright (A)- it can only grant variances or approve alternatives that still meet the code's intent, not eliminate requirements entirely. Waiving implies nullification, which exceeds the board's authority; that power rests with the fire code official or legislative amendments. Thus, A is the exception.

NEW QUESTION # 75

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