

Fire-Inspector-II Test Practice - Fire-Inspector-II Reliable Test Camp

TCFP FIRE INSPECTOR II TEST WITH COMPLETE SOLUTION 2023-2024

How big are DOT labels? - 4-inch square, on point

Where is the primary DOT label? - On the left

How many hazards can be on a DOT label? - several.

NFPA 704 - Hazardous Materials Marking System

Placard: Blue means.... - Health Hazard

Placard: Red means.... - Flammability Hazard

Placard: Yellow means.... - Instability

Placard: White means..... - Special Hazards

5 Special Hazards - (1) Combustible Dust Fibres

(2) Spraying/painting dip tanks

(3) Compressed Gasses

(4) Welding and cutting

(5) Hazardous chemicals

Article 15 of NFPA 70 - National Electric Code, Divided into 3 classes:

Class I Locations - Flammable gases and vapours exist under normal conditions

Class I Division I Location - Ignitable conditions exist due to repairs or maintenance.

Class I Division II Location - Ignitable conditions produced or used but confined to closed containers or systems.

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II Test Practice

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International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

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 become a public record.
- B. They are time-consuming to complete and file.
- 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 # 43

When adequate openings are provided on only one exterior wall of a story in an office building, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed when the wall opposite the openings is more than ____ ft. away.

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference to Automatic Sprinkler Requirements:

The International Fire Code (IFC 2021), Section 903.2.11.1 and NFPA 13 (Standard for Installation of Sprinkler Systems) regulate when sprinkler systems are required based on ventilation and fire spread potential.

A building with only one exterior wall providing openings creates a fire trap, increasing the need for automatic sprinklers.

Determining the Required Distance:

IFC 903.2.11.1 states that when the wall opposite the provided openings is more than 100 feet away, an automatic sprinkler system must be installed to ensure proper fire suppression.

Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: 50 ft. # Incorrect

Sprinklers are not necessarily required at this distance because natural ventilation is still effective.

B: 75 ft. # Incorrect

This distance still allows some natural ventilation, making sprinklers optional rather than mandatory.

D: 150 ft. # Incorrect

Sprinklers are required once the distance exceeds 100 feet, so waiting until 150 feet would not meet code requirements.

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is C (100 feet) based on IFC 903.2.11.1 and NFPA 13, ensuring fire safety in office buildings with limited exterior openings.

NEW QUESTION # 44

What is the occupant load of a 2,500 net square foot assembly occupancy using tables and chairs?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference to Occupant Load Factor Calculations:

The International Fire Code (IFC 2021), Table 1004.5 provides occupant load factors for different types of occupancies.

For assembly occupancy with tables and chairs, the occupant load factor is 15 square feet per person (net area).

Calculation of Occupant Load:

Formula: Occupant Load=Net Square Footage Occupant Load Factor $\text{Occupant Load} = \frac{\text{Net Square Footage}}{\text{Occupant Load Factor}}$

Occupant Load=Occupant Load Factor Net Square Footage Given: 2,500 net square feet, with a load factor of 15 sq. ft. per person: $2500/15=166.67$ occupants

$166.67 \approx 167$ occupants Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: 167 # Correct

Matches the exact IFC Table 1004.5 calculation.

B: 227 # Incorrect

Would correspond to a lower load factor (about 11 sq. ft. per occupant), which is not the standard for tables and chairs.

C: 357 # Incorrect

Would correspond to a 7 sq. ft. per occupant factor, used for tighter seating arrangements (e.g., assembly without fixed seats).

D: 500 # Incorrect

Would correspond to a 5 sq. ft. per occupant factor, typically used for standing areas or dense seating arrangements.

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is A (167 occupants) based on IFC Table 1004.5, using the standard occupant load factor for assembly occupancies with tables and chairs.

NEW QUESTION # 45

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Flammable Liquid Storage Limits in Control Areas

According to the International Fire Code (IFC) 2021, Section 5003.1.1 and Table 5003.1.1(1), the allowable quantity of flammable liquids stored in a control area can be doubled if the building is equipped with an automatic sprinkler system that complies with NFPA 13.

2. Why Automatic Sprinklers Allow Increased Storage

A sprinkler system significantly reduces fire risk by suppressing flames early, thus allowing greater quantities of hazardous materials to be safely stored.

IFC and NFPA 30 (Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code) specify that sprinkler-protected buildings can have up to twice the standard storage limits.

3. Verification of Other Options

Option A (permission is granted by the chief) - Incorrect, as storage limits are regulated by the fire code, not discretionary approval from the fire chief.

Option B (the control area exceeds 50,000 sq. ft.) - Incorrect, as floor area does not automatically allow for increased storage unless fire protection systems are in place.

Option D (the control area is provided with exhaust ventilation) - Incorrect, because ventilation is required for hazardous material control but does not impact storage limits like sprinklers do.

Reference Sources:

International Fire Code (IFC) 2021 - Section 5003.1.1 & Table 5003.1.1(1) (Control Area Storage Limits for Flammable Liquids) NFPA 30: Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code (Sprinkler-Adjusted Storage Quantities) ICC Fire Inspector II Study Guide (2021) Thus, the correct and verified answer is: C. the building is protected with automatic sprinklers. #

NEW QUESTION # 46

Given: A code official permits a sprinkler system to substitute for a required second exit from a small basement. How long must records related to this decision be maintained by the code official?

- A. For as long as the building and the condition exist
- B. Five years
- C. Three years
- D. Until the building is sold

Answer: A

Explanation:

Retention of Fire Code-Related Records

According to the International Fire Code (IFC) 2021, Section 104.6, records related to code enforcement decisions, including modifications or substitutions (such as a sprinkler system replacing a second exit), must be retained for as long as the building and the condition exist.

This ensures that future inspections, property owners, and authorities can verify past decisions and compliance history.

2. Why the Records Must Be Retained Permanently

Modifications that impact life safety (such as exit requirements) must remain on record for the lifetime of the building to ensure ongoing compliance and safety.

If the condition (sprinkler substitution for an exit) still exists, any future inspector or building official must be able to verify the original approval and rationale.

3. Verification of Other Options

Option A (Five years) - Incorrect, as fire code modifications must remain on record permanently if they affect egress or fire protection systems.

Option B (Three years) - Incorrect, as this timeframe applies to temporary inspection reports, not major code modifications.

Option C (Until the building is sold) - Incorrect, as ownership changes do not affect the need for record retention on fire safety decisions.

Reference Sources:

International Fire Code (IFC) 2021 - Section 104.6 (Fire Code Record Retention Requirements) NFPA 1: Fire Code (Retention of Code-Related Decisions) ICC Fire Inspector II Study Guide (2021) Thus, the correct and verified answer is: D. For as long as the building and the condition exist. #

NEW QUESTION # 47

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