

Fire-Inspector-II Latest Demo - Fire-Inspector-II Dump Check

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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International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

A code official may allow the occupant load of a building or room to exceed that specified in the building code if additional exit facilities are provided, all other egress requirements are met, and the maximum occupancy does not exceed one occupant per sq. ft. of occupiable floor area.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

A code official may allow the occupant load to exceed the building code requirements if additional exit facilities are provided, all egress requirements are met, and the maximum occupancy does not exceed one occupant per 10 sq. ft. of occupiable floor area.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Building Code (IBC) - Table 1004.5 (Occupant Load Factor) The minimum safe occupancy load factor is 10 sq. ft. per occupant, meaning no space can have more than 1 person per 10 sq. ft.

Fire code officials can approve increased occupancy only if extra exits are provided, ensuring compliance with egress and fire safety rules.

2. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 1004.2 (Increased Occupant Load Allowance) Allows for an increased occupant load only if additional exits and egress requirements are met but never beyond 1 person per 10 sq. ft.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Incorrect): 1 occupant per 3 sq. ft. is too high and would violate egress safety regulations.

Option B (Incorrect): 1 occupant per 5 sq. ft. still exceeds safety limits.

Option C (Incorrect): 1 occupant per 7 sq. ft. is not the minimum required standard.

Option D (Correct): 1 occupant per 10 sq. ft. is the minimum limit for allowing an increased occupant load under IFC 1004.2 and IBC Table 1004.5.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: D. 10.

NEW QUESTION # 33

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

- A. the control area exceeds 50,000 sq. ft.
- B. the building is protected with automatic sprinklers.
- C. the control area is provided with exhaust ventilation in accordance with fire code requirements.
- 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 # 34

Atmospheric tanks with hazardous materials shall be equipped with a liquid-level limit control if they have a capacity which is greater than __ gallons.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reference to Liquid-Level Limit Control Requirements for Atmospheric Tanks:

According to The International Fire Code (IFC 2021), Section 5704.2.7.5, atmospheric tanks containing hazardous materials must be equipped with a liquid-level limit control if their capacity exceeds 500 gallons.

This requirement ensures that overfilling is prevented, reducing the risk of hazardous spills, leaks, and fire hazards.

Purpose of Liquid-Level Limit Controls:

These controls automatically shut off or alert operators when the liquid level reaches a predetermined limit.

They prevent tank overfill and reduce the risk of hazardous material release, which can cause fires, explosions, or environmental contamination.

Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: 55 gallons # Incorrect

55-gallon drums are not subject to the same overfill protection requirements as large atmospheric tanks.

B: 100 gallons # Incorrect

Too low based on IFC 5704.2.7.5, which sets the requirement at 500 gallons.

C: 250 gallons # Incorrect

Some local regulations may require monitoring for tanks of this size, but IFC specifies 500 gallons as the mandatory threshold.

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is D (500 gallons) based on IFC 5704.2.7.5, ensuring proper overfill protection for atmospheric tanks containing hazardous materials.

NEW QUESTION # 35

Foamed plastics or materials containing foamed plastics used for stage scenery must be approved when tested in accordance with

- A. NFPA 11A
- B. ASTM D 1784
- C. CPSC 16CFR
- **D. UL 1975**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Foamed plastics or materials containing foamed plastics used for stage scenery must meet strict fire performance requirements to prevent rapid flame spread and fire hazards in assembly occupancies.

The correct fire test standard for these materials is UL 1975 - Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 807.4.2 (Foamed Plastics for Stage Scenery) IFC 807.4.2 states that foamed plastics used in scenery must be tested and approved per UL 1975 to ensure fire safety.

2. UL 1975 - Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes This standard evaluates the flammability and smoke production of foamed plastics used in decorative applications, including stage scenery.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Correct): UL 1975 is the required test standard for foamed plastics used in stage scenery, ensuring compliance with IFC 807.4.2.

Option B (Incorrect): NFPA 11A deals with foam-water fire suppression systems, not foamed plastics for decorative use.

Option C (Incorrect): CPSC 16CFR relates to consumer product safety regulations but does not address fire safety for foamed plastics on stage scenery.

Option D (Incorrect): ASTM D 1784 is a test for rigid PVC plastics and does not apply to foamed plastics used for stage scenery. Thus, the correct and verified answer is: A. UL 1975.

NEW QUESTION # 36

Newly upholstered furniture may be required to resist ignition by cigarettes in common areas in which of the following nonsprinklered occupancies?

- A. Libraries in Group E
- B. Group A-1
- C. Office spaces
- **D. Group I-2**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In nonsprinklered occupancies, newly upholstered furniture in common areas must resist ignition by cigarettes primarily in Group I-2 occupancies (such as hospitals, nursing homes, and care facilities). This requirement reduces the risk of fire ignition in environments where occupants may have limited mobility and are unable to evacuate quickly.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 805.2 (Ignition Resistance of Upholstered Furniture and Mattresses) IFC 805.2 specifies that nonsprinklered Group I-2 occupancies must have upholstered furniture that resists ignition by cigarettes because these settings involve vulnerable populations who may need assistance in an emergency.
2. NFPA 101 - Life Safety Code (2021 Edition) - Section 10.3.2 (Fire-Retardant Upholstered Furniture) NFPA 101, Section 10.3.2 aligns with the IFC in requiring that furniture in health care facilities (Group I-2) must meet fire resistance standards to prevent ignition from cigarettes and other sources.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Correct): Group I-2 (hospitals, nursing homes, and assisted living facilities) is required to have cigarette-ignition-resistant upholstered furniture in nonsprinklered common areas.

Option B (Incorrect): Group A-1 (theaters and performing arts venues) does not have this requirement, as seating arrangements are different and typically involve fire-resistant materials.

Option C (Incorrect): Office spaces (Business Occupancies, Group B) do not require ignition-resistant furniture under fire code regulations.

Option D (Incorrect): Libraries in Group E (Educational Occupancies) are not required to have this furniture unless otherwise specified by local codes.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: A. Group I-2

NEW QUESTION # 37

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