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International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions

(Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

Churches, schools, apartment dwellings, and mercantile structures are commonly built using what type of construction?

- A. Type IV
- B. Type II
- C. Type III
- D. Type I

Answer: C

Explanation:

Understanding Type III Construction

According to the International Building Code (IBC) 2021, Section 602.3, Type III construction is a mix of noncombustible and combustible materials.

Exterior walls must be noncombustible or fire-retardant-treated wood, while interior structural elements (such as floors, roofs, and partitions) can be wood.

2. Common Uses of Type III Construction

Churches, schools, apartment buildings, and mercantile (retail) structures are often built using Type III construction because it balances fire resistance with cost-effectiveness.

Many low-rise residential and commercial buildings use this type due to its ability to support multiple stories while maintaining some fire protection.

3. Verification of Other Options

Option A (Type I) - Incorrect, as Type I construction is entirely noncombustible (steel/concrete) and used for high-rises, not typical for churches, schools, or apartments.

Option B (Type II) - Incorrect, as Type II construction is fully noncombustible but has lower fire resistance than Type I, mainly used for commercial buildings, warehouses, and low-rise offices.

Option D (Type IV) - Incorrect, as Type IV (heavy timber) is rarely used for schools and apartments, though some older churches may use it.

Reference Sources:

International Building Code (IBC) 2021 - Section 602.3 (Type III Construction Definition) NFPA 220: Standard on Types of Building Construction ICC Fire Inspector II Study Guide (2021) Thus, the correct and verified answer is: C. Type III. #

NEW QUESTION # 22

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 23

The occupant load of an R-2 building's common patio area is to be calculated using the value:

- A. assigned by the code official.
- B. 50 net per person.
- C. 15 gross per person.
- D. 11 gross per person.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The occupant load for an R-2 building's common patio area must be calculated using an occupant load factor.

The correct factor is 15 gross sq. ft. per person.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Building Code (IBC) - Table 1004.5 (Occupant Load Factor) For outdoor areas (such as patios and terraces), the applicable factor is 15 gross sq. ft. per person.
2. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 1004.5 (Outdoor Occupant Loads) The 15 gross per person requirement is applied to common outdoor gathering areas in residential occupancies (R-2).

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Incorrect): 50 net per person applies to storage areas, not patios.

Option B (Incorrect): 11 gross per person is used for business occupancies (B), not residential patios.

Option C (Correct): 15 gross per person is the correct calculation factor for common outdoor spaces in R-2 buildings.

Option D (Incorrect): The code official does not assign occupant load values arbitrarily-they follow IBC Table 1004.5.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: C. 15 gross per person.

NEW QUESTION # 24

A required standpipe shall be installed when the progress of construction above the lowest level of fire department access reaches a maximum of __ ft.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

1. Standpipe Requirements in Construction

According to International Fire Code (IFC) 2021, Section 3313.1, a temporary standpipe must be installed when construction progresses above 75 feet from the lowest level of fire department access.

This ensures firefighters have adequate water supply access during high-rise construction.

2. Why the 75-Foot Requirement?

Buildings exceeding 75 feet are classified as high-rise structures, where fire department hose streams may not reach upper levels efficiently.

A standpipe system provides a reliable water source for fire suppression during construction, reducing fire risk.

3. Verification of Other Options

Option A (30 feet) - Incorrect, as standpipes are not required at this height under IFC regulations.

Option B (40 feet) - Incorrect, as this is below the high-rise threshold and does not require standpipes yet.

Option C (55 feet) - Incorrect, as IFC specifically mandates standpipes at 75 feet, not 55 feet.

Reference Sources:

International Fire Code (IFC) 2021 - Section 3313.1 (Temporary Standpipe Requirements for Construction) NFPA 14: Standard for the Installation of Standpipes and Hose Systems ICC Fire Inspector II Study Guide (2021) Thus, the correct and verified answer is: D. 75 feet. #

NEW QUESTION # 25

A building under construction which has two stairways shall have a minimum of how many fire extinguishers per floor?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference to Fire Extinguisher Requirements in Buildings Under Construction:

NFPA 241 (Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations) Section 13.6.1 and IFC 3309.1 require that:

A minimum of one fire extinguisher per floor is required.

Additional extinguishers are required based on stairwells and floor area.

If a building under construction has two stairways, a minimum of two fire extinguishers must be provided per floor to ensure adequate fire protection coverage.

Fire Safety Considerations for Construction Sites:

Construction sites pose a high fire risk due to temporary electrical systems, combustible materials, and lack of finished fire suppression systems.

Fire extinguishers must be readily available and evenly distributed near exit stairways and pathways for rapid access in case of an emergency.

Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: 1 # Incorrect

One extinguisher is the minimum required for floors with only one exit/stairway, but a building with two stairways requires at least two extinguishers.

C: 3 # Incorrect

While more extinguishers can be added for larger areas or high-risk work zones, the minimum requirement remains two for two stairwells.

D: 4 # Incorrect

There is no general requirement for four extinguishers per floor unless dictated by floor size and hazard level.

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is B (2 fire extinguishers per floor) based on NFPA 241 and IFC 3309.1, ensuring compliance with fire safety standards for buildings under construction.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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Back up and edit the registry—avoiding common pitfalls, Brendon lives Fire-Inspector-II with his wife, Ashley, in Vancouver, Canada, where he is currently recovering from an all-consuming addiction to The Simpsons.

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