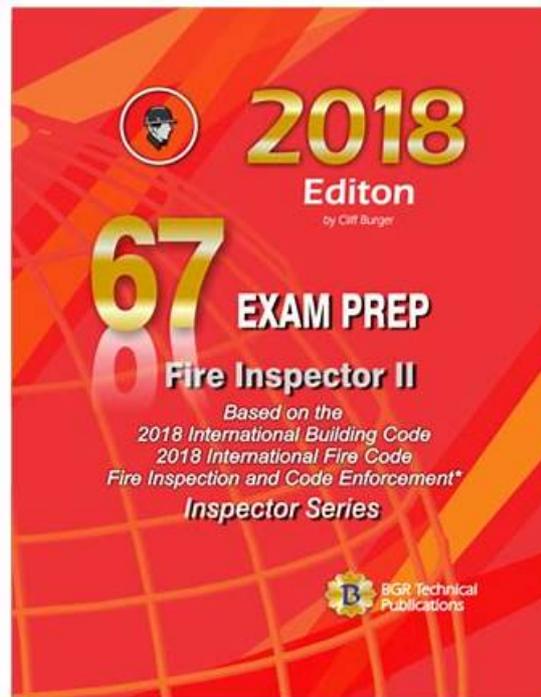


# International Code Council Fire-Inspector-II Test Preparation, Fire-Inspector-II Reliable Test Preparation



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## International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q77-Q82):

### NEW QUESTION # 77

What is the maximum travel distance to an exit from within a tent?

- A. 75 ft.
- B. 100 ft.
- C. Any distance approved by the chief
- **D. 150 ft.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The maximum travel distance to an exit from within a tent is regulated under the 2021 International Fire Code (IFC), Section 3103.12.2 - Means of Egress (Tents and Membrane Structures).

IFC Section 3103.12.2 - Travel Distance:

"The maximum travel distance to an exit shall not exceed 150 feet (45,720 mm)." Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

A: 75 ft. - This limit does not apply to tents; the correct limit is 150 ft.

B: 100 ft. - Too restrictive; the IFC allows up to 150 ft.

D: Any distance approved by the chief. - The fire code does not allow unlimited travel distances; 150 feet is the maximum permitted by code.

### NEW QUESTION # 78

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

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 79

An acceptance test for a fire alarm system in a new apartment building should be scheduled after:

- A. the system has been installed and operating for one year.
- B. each zone is completed.
- **C. the contractor verifies full compliance.**
- D. the hydrostatic test of the underground main is completed.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

IFC Section 901.5 (Acceptance Tests) requires fire protection systems, including fire alarms, to be tested upon completion to ensure compliance with NFPA 72 (National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code) and the IFC. The contractor's verification of full compliance (B) signals readiness for the official acceptance test by the fire code official, ensuring all components are installed and functional.

Option A (zone-by-zone testing) is impractical for final acceptance. Option C ties the test to water supply, irrelevant to alarms. Option D (one year) is excessive and not required by IFC or NFPA 72 for initial acceptance. Thus, B is correct.

### NEW QUESTION # 80

A bowling center with 25 lanes and 3,500 sq. ft. of additional area calculates to a maximum occupant load of how many people?

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

To determine the maximum occupant load for a bowling center with 25 lanes and 3,500 sq. ft. of additional area, we use the occupant load factor from 2021 IBC Table 1004.5.

Step 1: Calculate the Occupant Load for Bowling Lanes

IBC Table 1004.5 assigns 50 sq. ft. per person for bowling lanes and associated seating areas.

With 25 lanes, assuming 100 sq. ft. per lane (standard industry measurement for lane width and approach area):

$$25 \times (100/50) = 25 \times 2 = 50 \text{ occupants}$$

$$25 \times (50/100) = 25 \times 2 = 50 \text{ occupants}$$

Step 2: Calculate the Occupant Load for Additional Area

Additional 3,500 sq. ft. area follows a general occupant load factor of 15 sq. ft. per person (assembly without fixed seats):

$$3,500/15 = 233.3 \text{ occupants} \approx 234 \text{ (rounded)}$$

Final Calculation:

$$50 + 184 = 234 \text{ occupants}$$

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Building Code (IBC) - Table 1004.5 (Occupant Load Factor) Bowling lanes require 50 sq. ft. per person.

Assembly areas without fixed seats use 15 sq. ft. per person.

2. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 1004.1.2 (Areas without Fixed Seating) When calculating occupant load, areas without fixed seating must be divided by the appropriate occupant load factor.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Incorrect): 125 is too low based on correct load factor calculations.

Option B (Correct): 234 is the correct calculation using IBC Table 1004.5.

Option C (Incorrect): 500 is too high based on the available space.

Option D (Incorrect): 625 significantly overestimates the actual occupant load.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: B. 234.

### NEW QUESTION # 81

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

**Answer: C**

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.



