

準備International Code Council Fire-Inspector-II試験は簡単に高品質のFire-Inspector-II実際試験: 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam



2026年Fast2testの最新Fire-Inspector-II PDFダンプおよびFire-Inspector-II試験エンジンの無料共有: https://drive.google.com/open?id=12Ej3EtdhOoI2w2_O6K8kzKNzDLleF8pc

1年以内にFire-Inspector-IIテスト準備を更新し、必要なものを無料でダウンロードします。1年後、購入者がサービスの保証を延長してお金を節約できるようにしたい場合、International Code Councilクライアントに50%の割引特典を提供します。あなたが古いクライアントである場合、Fire-Inspector-II試験トレントを購入する際に特定の割引を享受できるため、より多くのサービスとより多くのメリットを享受できます。このアップデートでは、最新かつ最も有用なFire-Inspector-II準備トレントを提供できます。さらに学習して、67 - Fire Inspector II ExamのFire-Inspector-II試験に合格することができます。

Fire-Inspector-II練習資料は、Fire-Inspector-II試験に簡単に合格するのに役立ちます。Fire-Inspector-IIの学習資料に雇われたFast2test業界の専門家は、理解しにくいすべての専門用語を例、図などで説明しています。Fire-Inspector-IIの実際のテストで使用されるすべての言語は非常にシンプルで理解しやすいものでした。Fire-Inspector-II学習教材を使用すると、プロの本の内容を理解していないことを心配する必要はありません。また、家庭教師のクラスに行くために高価な授業料を費やす必要はありません。67 - Fire Inspector II ExamのFire-Inspector-IIテストエンジンは、研究のすべての問題を解決するのに役立ちます。

>> Fire-Inspector-II実際試験 <<

Fire-Inspector-II日本語認定、Fire-Inspector-II最新対策問題

社会の発展と相対的な法律と規制の完成により、私たちのキャリア分野でのFire-Inspector-II証明書は私たちの国にとって必要になります。Fire-Inspector-IIに合格して証明書を取得することが、あなたの立場を変えて目標を達

成するための最も迅速で直接的な方法かもしれません。そして、私たちはあなたを助けるためにちょうどここにいます。このキャリアで最も本物のブランドと見なされているプロの専門家は、お客様に最新の有効なFire-Inspector-II試験シミュレーションを提供するために絶え間ない努力を行っています。

International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam 認定 Fire-Inspector-II 試験問題 (Q48-Q53):

質問 # 48

The interior finish of walls and a ceiling in an atrium may not be less than ___ Class

- A. Class B - Less fire-resistant than Class A, not permitted for atriums.
- B. Class C - Provides even lower fire protection, making it unsuitable.
- C. Class D - Not recognized as an acceptable interior finish classification for atriums.
- **D. Class A - Interior Finish Ratings (Per ASTM E84 and NFPA 286).**

正解: D

解説:

The interior finish requirements for walls and ceilings in an atrium are regulated under the 2021 International Building Code (IBC), Section 404 - Atriums, and Table 803.11 - Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish Requirements.

IBC Section 404.8 - Interior Finish in Atriums:

"The interior finish of walls and ceilings in an atrium shall be not less than Class A." Class A interior finishes have the highest level of fire resistance and low flame spread to minimize fire hazards in large open spaces like atriums.

質問 # 49

One or more approved fire extinguishers must be located within ___ ft. of hot work locations.

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

正解: A

解説:

Fire Extinguisher Requirements for Hot Work Locations

According to the International Fire Code (IFC) 2021, Section 3504.2.6, one or more approved fire extinguishers must be located within 30 feet of hot work locations.

Hot work includes welding, cutting, grinding, brazing, or any operation that generates heat, sparks, or flames.

2. Why 30 Feet is the Correct Answer

Hot work presents a high fire risk, and quick access to fire extinguishers is crucial for immediate response.

The 30-foot requirement ensures that extinguishers are readily accessible without obstructing the work area.

3. Verification of Other Options

Option A (20 feet) - Incorrect, as the IFC mandates a 30-foot minimum distance.

Option C (40 feet) - Incorrect, as this exceeds the maximum distance allowed under the fire code.

Option D (50 feet) - Incorrect, as fire extinguishers must be closer to provide effective fire suppression.

Reference Sources:

International Fire Code (IFC) 2021 - Section 3504.2.6 (Fire Extinguishers for Hot Work) NFPA 51B: Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work ICC Fire Inspector II Study Guide (2021) Thus, the correct and verified answer is: B. 30 feet. #

質問 # 50

Given: Scheduling inspections should be done to obtain a high level of efficiency. When scheduling inspections at multiple occupancies on the same day, the inspector should:

- **A. select occupancies in the same general area.**
- B. set limits on the time spent at each occupancy.
- C. only identify critical violations.

- D. select occupancies with historically low violations.

正解: A

解説:

Efficient scheduling minimizes travel time and maximizes inspection coverage, a practical aspect of fire inspection management (not explicitly detailed in the IFC but implied in Section 106.2, Inspections).

Selecting occupancies in the same geographic area (C) reduces travel, allowing more time for thorough inspections. Option A undermines the comprehensive nature of inspections required by IFC Section 106.1.

Option B could compromise inspection quality, not efficiency. Option D focuses on violation history, which doesn't inherently improve scheduling efficiency and may skew priorities. Thus, C is the most logical and IFC-aligned choice.

Reference: IFC 2021, Section 106.2 (Inspections).

質問 # 51

Platforms used for access to aboveground tanks storing flammable or combustible liquids shall be:

- A. at least 4 ft. wide.
- **B. built of noncombustible construction.**
- C. built of nonferrous, nonsparking metal.
- D. located no closer than 3 ft. to the side of the tank.

正解: B

解説:

Platforms used for access to aboveground tanks storing flammable or combustible liquids are regulated by 2021 IFC, Section 5704 - Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

IFC 5704.2.7.4 - Access to Aboveground Tanks:

"Platforms, ladders, and stairways providing access to aboveground tanks storing flammable or combustible liquids shall be of noncombustible construction." This ensures that in case of fire, the access structures do not contribute to the spread of flames.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

A: At least 4 ft. wide. - The IFC does not specify a required width for platforms.

C: Built of nonferrous, nonsparking metal. - While important in hazardous areas, this is not a general requirement for platforms accessing aboveground tanks.

D: Located no closer than 3 ft. to the side of the tank. - There is no specific 3-ft. clearance requirement in the IFC for platforms.

質問 # 52

Given: A health club contains a 1,000-sq. ft. exercise room.

Based on the square footage, what is the calculated occupant load allowed for this exercise room?

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

正解: C

解説:

The occupant load of a space is determined using the 2021 International Building Code (IBC), Table 1004.5 - Maximum Floor Area Per Occupant.

IBC Table 1004.5 - Occupant Load Factor for Exercise Rooms:

The occupant load factor for an exercise room is 1 person per 20 square feet.

Given that the exercise room is 1,000 sq. ft.:

$1,000 \text{ sq. ft.} \div 20 \text{ sq. ft. per person} = 50 \text{ occupants}$

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

A). 10 - Would require a 100 sq. ft. per person load factor, which is not applicable for exercise rooms.

B). 20 - Incorrect calculation; using the correct load factor, the actual number is 50.

C). 30 - Also incorrect based on the proper load factor.

Correct answer: D. 50

• • • • •

Fire-Inspector-II日本語認定: <https://jp.fast2test.com/Fire-Inspector-II-premium-file.html>

P.S. Fast2testがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいFire-Inspector-IIダンプ: <https://drive.google.com/open?>

id=12Ej3EtdhOoI2w2_O6K8kzKNzDLleF8pc