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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 Fire-Inspector-II Dumps PDF To Gain Brilliant Result (2026)

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International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

Multiple smoke alarms installed within individual guest rooms of a hotel must comply with which of the following requirements?

- A. They must initiate an automatic fire suppression or sprinkler system.
- B. They must automatically sound a fire alarm throughout the hotel.
- C. They must be interconnected so that one alarm will activate all alarms within the guest rooms.
- D. Their batteries must be checked every six months.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Smoke alarm requirements for individual guest rooms in hotels are specified in the 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) Section 907.2.11.3 and NFPA 72 (National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code).

IFC 907.2.11.3 - Smoke Alarms in Group R-1 Occupancies (Hotels and Motels):

Requires smoke alarms in sleeping areas to be interconnected so that when one alarm is activated, it will trigger all alarms within the guest room or suite.

This ensures that occupants in different areas of the same guest room are alerted simultaneously to fire hazards.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

A). Their batteries must be checked every six months.

The IFC and NFPA 72 require smoke alarm batteries to be checked, but they do not mandate a six-month inspection schedule.

B). They must automatically sound a fire alarm throughout the hotel.

Smoke alarms within an individual guest room do not have to activate the entire hotel's fire alarm system.

C). They must initiate an automatic fire suppression or sprinkler system.

Smoke alarms are designed for early detection and warning, not for activating fire suppression systems.

Correct answer: D. They must be interconnected so that one alarm will activate all alarms within the guest rooms.

NEW QUESTION # 18

The use of listed portable unvented oil-burning heating appliances is prohibited in which of the following occupancies?

- A. Groups A, E, I, R-1, R-2, R-3, and R-4 occupancies
- B. Groups R-3, M, S-1, and S-2 occupancies
- C. Groups A and B occupancies
- D. Groups B and F occupancies

Answer: A

Explanation:

Restrictions on Portable Unvented Oil-Burning Heaters

According to the International Fire Code (IFC) 2021, Section 603.4, the use of listed portable unvented oil-burning heating appliances is prohibited in certain occupancies where fire and life safety risks are higher.

The prohibited occupancies include:

Group A (Assembly) - Includes theaters, churches, stadiums, etc.

Group E (Educational) - Includes schools, daycares, etc.

Group I (Institutional) - Includes hospitals, nursing homes, jails, etc.

Group R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4 (Residential Occupancies) - Includes hotels, apartments, assisted living, and residential care facilities.

2. Why These Occupancies Are Prohibited

Portable unvented oil-burning heaters pose a significant fire hazard and can produce harmful gases such as carbon monoxide.

In high-occupancy and residential buildings, improper use or malfunction of these heaters could lead to fatal fire or health hazards.

Ventilation concerns in institutional and assembly settings make these heaters particularly dangerous.

3. Verification of Other Options

Option A (Groups A and B occupancies) - Incorrect, as Group B (Business) is not explicitly prohibited from using these heaters.

Option B (Groups B and F occupancies) - Incorrect, as Group F (Factory/Industrial) is not listed under IFC

603.4 as a prohibited occupancy.

Option C (Groups R-3, M, S-1, and S-2 occupancies) - Incorrect, as M (Mercantile) and S (Storage) occupancies are not listed as restricted areas.

Reference Sources:

International Fire Code (IFC) 2021 - Section 603.4 (Portable Unvented Oil-Burning Heating Appliances) NFPA 1: Fire Code (Portable Heater Use Restrictions in Various Occupancies)

NEW QUESTION # 19

A container in a clean-agent extinguishing system must be refilled or replaced when it shows a loss in original weight of more than five percent, or a loss in original pressure of more than ___ percent.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A container in a clean-agent extinguishing system must be refilled or replaced if it experiences a loss of more than 5% of its original weight or a loss in original pressure of more than 3%. This requirement ensures the system maintains sufficient agent concentration for fire suppression.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. NFPA 2001 - Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems (2022 Edition) NFPA 2001, Section 7.3.2.1 states that a container must be refilled or replaced if the weight loss exceeds 5% or the pressure loss exceeds 3% from the original fill pressure.

These limits are set to maintain system effectiveness and ensure that a clean-agent system can properly discharge in case of a fire.

2. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Chapter 9 (Fire Protection Systems) IFC 904.10 requires that clean-agent systems be maintained per NFPA 2001 to ensure reliability.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Correct): 3% pressure loss is the correct threshold beyond which a container must be replaced or refilled.

Option B (Incorrect): While 5% is correct for weight loss, it is not the correct value for pressure loss.

Option C (Incorrect): A 10% pressure loss is too high and would compromise system performance before reaching the replacement threshold.

Option D (Incorrect): 12% is well beyond the acceptable loss limit and would pose a significant safety risk.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: A. 3

NEW QUESTION # 20

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: B

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 # 21

Conditions that may exist and warrant a modification include all of the following except where the:

- **A. modification requires the use of an alternative building material.**
- B. special individual reason makes the strict letter of the code impractical.
- C. modification is in compliance with the intent and purpose of the code.
- D. modification does not lessen health, life, and fire safety.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reference to Code Modifications and Equivalency Requirements:

According to International Fire Code (IFC 2021), Section 104.10, modifications may be granted if they meet the intent of the code and do not reduce fire and life safety.

The NFPA 1 (Fire Code) and NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code) also allow modifications under specific conditions, provided safety is maintained.

Understanding the Exception in the Question:

The question asks for conditions that DO NOT warrant a modification.

Using an alternative building material alone does not justify a modification unless it meets equivalent safety standards.

Code modifications are granted based on maintaining or improving safety, not simply changing materials.

Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: Modification does not lessen health, life, and fire safety # Correct condition for modification, so incorrect answer IFC 104.10 allows modifications as long as safety is not compromised.

C: Modification is in compliance with the intent and purpose of the code # Correct condition for modification, so incorrect answer Codes provide flexibility if the intent of fire and life safety is still met.

D: Special individual reason makes the strict letter of the code impractical # Correct condition for modification, so incorrect answer Some codes allow modifications if strict compliance is impractical, provided alternative safety measures are implemented.

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is B (modification requires the use of an alternative building material) because material substitution alone does not justify a modification unless safety is maintained, as per IFC 104.10 and NFPA standards.

NEW QUESTION # 22

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