

# Fire-Inspector-II Latest Exam Format - Fire-Inspector-II Pass4sure

## Fire Inspector Practice Exam Questions and Answers Already Graded A

Which of the following is NOT considered to be a model code organization?

- A. National Fire Protection Association
- B. National Fire Academy
- C. International Code Council
- D. American Society of Mechanical Engineers ✓✓B. National Fire Academy

A prescriptive code does which of the following?

- A. List the specific details the installation or construction must meet
- B. Requires equipment to be installed for protection against a hazard
- C. Is interested locally
- D. Is a national standard ✓✓A. List the specific details the installation or construction must meet

What type of tanker typically transport 6,000 to 10,000 gallons of flammable and combustible materials?

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## **International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 25**

Hazardous occupancies involved in the manufacturing of organic coatings:

- A. require only a manual fire alarm system.
- **B. require both manual and automatic fire alarm systems.**
- C. do not require a fire alarm system.
- D. require only an automatic fire alarm system.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Hazardous occupancies involved in organic coatings manufacturing are classified as Group H-2 or H-3 occupancies under the 2021 IFC. These facilities involve highly flammable materials, requiring both manual and automatic fire alarm systems for safety.

IFC 2021, Section 415.7 - Organic Coatings Manufacturing:

Requires that automatic fire alarm and manual fire alarm systems be installed due to the high risk of fire and explosion in these facilities.

IFC 907.2.4 - Fire Alarm Systems for Group H Occupancies:

Specifies that Group H (high-hazard) occupancies must have both manual and automatic fire alarm systems.

The automatic fire alarm system ensures immediate detection, while the manual system allows for human activation in case of emergencies.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

A). Do not require a fire alarm system.

Incorrect, as all high-hazard occupancies require fire alarm systems.

B). Require only a manual fire alarm system.

Incorrect, as automatic detection is also required due to high fire risk.

C). Require only an automatic fire alarm system.

Incorrect, as manual activation is necessary for early intervention.

# Correct answer: D. Require both manual and automatic fire alarm systems.

### **NEW QUESTION # 26**

When investigating a complaint of a violation within an occupied public area, the fire inspector:

- A. must provide the occupant with at least 24 hours of advance notice.
- B. need not give prior notice of the inspection to the occupant.
- C. must give prior notice to the occupant.
- **D. must either give prior notice to the occupant or obtain an inspection warrant.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Reference to ICC Fire Code and Legal Authority:

The International Fire Code (IFC) and Standard Inspection Procedures establish that fire inspectors must either obtain consent from the occupant or acquire an inspection warrant if entry is denied.

IFC Section 104.3 (Right of Entry) states that inspectors have the authority to enter a building at reasonable times to conduct an inspection, but if entry is refused, a warrant must be obtained.

Legal and Ethical Considerations:

Fourth Amendment Rights protect against unlawful searches, requiring inspectors to either:

Gain voluntary consent from the occupant, OR

Obtain an inspection warrant if the occupant refuses entry.

Prior notice is not always required, but if the occupant is unavailable or uncooperative, legal measures must be taken.

Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: must give prior notice to the occupant # Incorrect

While prior notice is sometimes given as a courtesy, it is not legally required for routine inspections unless mandated by local ordinances.

B: need not give prior notice of the inspection to the occupant # Incorrect While prior notice may not be required, entry still requires consent or a warrant. This answer does not fully address the legal requirement for an inspection warrant if entry is denied.

C: must provide the occupant with at least 24 hours of advance notice # Incorrect No universal 24-hour notice rule exists under the IFC unless specified by local regulations.

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is D because fire inspectors must either give prior notice to the occupant or obtain an inspection warrant if entry is refused (IFC Section 104.3).

### NEW QUESTION # 27

Given: In automobile refinishing spray booths where drying by heat is done in the spray booth, the spray booth shall be equipped with interlocks between the spraying and drying apparatus and the ventilating system.

These interlocks shall be arranged to purge the spray vapors from the spray booth for a minimum period of \_\_\_ minutes before the drying apparatus can be operated.

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

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In automobile refinishing spray booths where drying by heat occurs inside the same spray booth, fire codes require interlocks to prevent ignition hazards.

Before activating the drying apparatus, the ventilation system must purge the booth of spray vapors for at least 5 minutes to remove flammable concentrations.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 2404.7.3 (Drying Operations in Spray Booths) IFC 2404.7.3 mandates that spray booths must have interlocks to purge vapors for a minimum of 5 minutes before activating the drying process.

This ensures that flammable vapors are removed before heat sources operate, reducing fire risks.

2. NFPA 33 - Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials (2021 Edition) - Section 15.4.6 NFPA 33, Section 15.4.6 confirms the requirement for a 5-minute ventilation purge cycle before heat drying.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Incorrect): 2 minutes is insufficient for adequate vapor removal.

Option B (Incorrect): 3 minutes does not meet the minimum safety requirement.

Option C (Incorrect): 4 minutes is slightly below the code-mandated requirement.

Option D (Correct): 5 minutes is the minimum required purge time per IFC 2404.7.3 and NFPA 33.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: D. 5.

### NEW QUESTION # 28

A local board of appeals may perform all of the following functions except:

- A. approve alternate materials and types of construction.
- B. render interpretations of the fire code.
- **C. waive requirements of the fire code.**
- D. adopt rules and regulations for conducting its investigations.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

IFC Section 108 (Board of Appeals) outlines the board's role: it hears appeals on fire code official decisions (Section 108.1), can interpret the code (B), approve alternatives (C) per Section 104.9, and establish procedural rules (D) per Section 108.2. However, the board cannot "waive" code requirements outright (A)- it can only grant variances or approve alternatives that still meet the code's intent, not eliminate requirements entirely. Waiving implies nullification, which exceeds the board's authority; that power rests with the

fire code official or legislative amendments. Thus, A is the exception.

#### NEW QUESTION # 29

The maximum travel distance permitted in a one-story, Group F-2 building equipped with automatic sprinklers and automatic smoke and heat roof vents is \_\_\_ ft.

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

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The maximum travel distance allowed in a one-story Group F-2 (Factory Industrial - Low Hazard) occupancy with automatic sprinklers and automatic smoke and heat vents is regulated by 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) Table 1017.2 - Exit Access Travel Distance.

IFC Table 1017.2 - Maximum Travel Distance:

For a Group F-2 occupancy equipped with an automatic sprinkler system, the maximum allowable exit access travel distance is 400 feet.

However, when automatic smoke and heat vents are installed, the travel distance is limited to 350 feet.

This is because while the sprinklers control fire spread, smoke and heat vents help with smoke control, allowing for extended egress distances but not as much as without them.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

A: 250 ft. - Too restrictive; the IFC allows a longer travel distance in this scenario.

B: 300 ft. - Less than the allowed 350 ft.

D: 400 ft. - Only applicable without smoke and heat vents.

#### NEW QUESTION # 30

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