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International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

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: D

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

All new building construction must have installed an approved water supply for fire protection which provides a minimum of:

- A. 250 gal. per minute at the fire-access outlet.
- B. a static pressure of 60 psi at each hydrant.
- **C. the required fire flow for fire protection.**
- D. a static pressure of 40 psi at each hydrant.

Answer: C

Explanation:

All new building construction must have an approved water supply that meets the minimum fire flow requirements necessary for fire protection. The exact fire flow depends on factors such as building size, occupancy type, construction materials, and hazard levels.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 507.1 (Required Water Supply) IFC 507.1 states that an approved water supply capable of providing the required fire flow must be installed in all new construction projects.

The required fire flow varies based on building classification and must be determined by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

2. 2021 IFC - Appendix B (Fire-Flow Requirements for Buildings)

Table B105.1(2) provides fire flow requirements based on construction type and building area.

Fire flow must be calculated according to the ISO (Insurance Services Office) Fire Suppression Rating Schedule.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Correct): The fire flow requirement is determined based on the building and fire protection needs, making this the correct answer.

Option B (Incorrect): A static pressure of 40 psi at each hydrant is not a universal requirement, as fire flow is the primary factor.

Option C (Incorrect): A static pressure of 60 psi is not the fire code's general requirement; fire flow is the priority.

Option D (Incorrect): 250 gallons per minute (GPM) at a fire-access outlet is not an overall fire code requirement for all buildings-it depends on the structure's classification.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: A. The required fire flow for fire protection.

NEW QUESTION # 21

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.

3. Verification of Other Options

Option A (Five years) - Incorrect, as fire code modifications must remain on record permanently if they affect egress or fire protection systems.

Option B (Three years) - Incorrect, as this timeframe applies to temporary inspection reports, not major code modifications.

Option C (Until the building is sold) - Incorrect, as ownership changes do not affect the need for record retention on fire safety decisions.

Reference Sources:

International Fire Code (IFC) 2021 - Section 104.6 (Fire Code Record Retention Requirements) NFPA 1: Fire Code (Retention of Code-Related Decisions) ICC Fire Inspector II Study Guide (2021) Thus, the correct and verified answer is: D. For as long as the building and the condition exist. #

NEW QUESTION # 22

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: A

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 # 23

Given: In organic coating processes where Class I liquids are exposed to the air, Class I, Division I electrical installations are required to be outside the immediate vicinity of pumps or equipment.

"Immediate vicinity" means in addition to a vertical distance a zone extending from the vapor liberation point ___ ft. horizontally in all directions.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

In organic coating processes where Class I liquids are exposed to air, fire codes require Class I, Division I electrical installations in hazardous locations to prevent ignition of flammable vapors.

The "immediate vicinity" around pumps or equipment where vapors may accumulate extends 10 feet horizontally from the vapor liberation point in all directions.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 1503.2.1 (Electrical Installations in Organic Coating Processes) IFC 1503.2.1 requires that electrical components must be rated for Class I, Division I within 10 feet of vapor sources.

This prevents ignition hazards in locations with flammable vapors.

2. NFPA 33 - Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials (2021 Edition) - Section 6.5.2 NFPA 33, Section 6.5.2 states that a 10-foot horizontal zone is considered hazardous and requires Class I, Division I electrical installation.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Incorrect): 5 feet is too short and does not provide sufficient protection from vapor migration.

Option B (Correct): 10 feet is the correct required distance per IFC 1503.2.1 and NFPA 33.

Option C (Incorrect): 20 feet is beyond the required hazardous zone.

Option D (Incorrect): 50 feet is excessive and not required by code.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: B. 10.

NEW QUESTION # 24

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