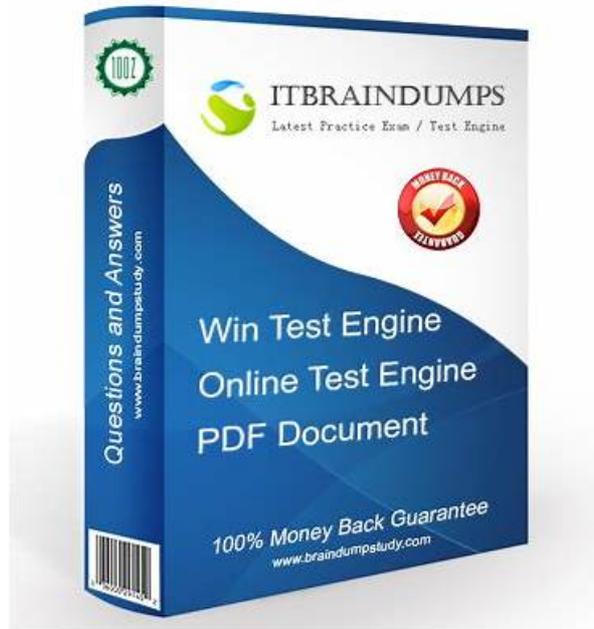


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International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q58-Q63):

NEW QUESTION # 58

Use, dispensing, and mixing of flammable liquids in open systems shall have continuous mechanical ventilation at a minimum rate of ___ CFM per sq. ft. of floor area.

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference to Ventilation Requirements for Flammable Liquids:

The International Fire Code (IFC 2021), Section 5004.3.7.3, and NFPA 30 (Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code), Section 18.5.4.1 specify the ventilation requirements for the use, dispensing, and mixing of flammable liquids in open systems.

Continuous mechanical ventilation must be provided at a minimum rate of 2 CFM per square foot of floor area.

Reason for Ventilation Requirements:

Flammable liquids release vapors that can ignite at low concentrations, creating fire and explosion hazards.

Proper ventilation removes vapors to prevent them from reaching flammable limits in the air.

Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: 1 CFM per sq. ft. # Incorrect

Too low to effectively control flammable vapor accumulation.

C: 3 CFM per sq. ft. # Incorrect

While more ventilation can be beneficial, the minimum required by code is 2 CFM per sq. ft.

D: 4 CFM per sq. ft. # Incorrect

Exceeds the code-mandated minimum requirement, though higher ventilation rates may be required based on specific hazards.

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is B (2 CFM per sq. ft.), based on IFC 5004.3.7.3 and NFPA 30 Section 18.5.4.1, ensuring safe handling of flammable liquids in open systems.

NEW QUESTION # 59

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: D

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 # 60

A building occupied for aerosol storage shall be classified as which of the following occupancy classifications?

- A. High-hazard Group H-2
- **B. High-hazard Group H**
- C. High-hazard Group H-3
- D. Group S-1

Answer: B

Explanation:

IFC Section 3804.1 classifies aerosol storage as Group H (high-hazard) if flammable, fitting option A.

Options B and C are subgroups (H-2, H-3), while D (Group S-1) is for moderate-hazard storage, not applicable. This is consistent with the study guide's occupancy classifications.

References: Fire Inspector II Study Guide, IFC Section 3804.1.

NEW QUESTION # 61

Given: A nonsprinklered commercial Type II-B building has a fire flow requirement of 7,000 gpm. If a sprinkler system is installed throughout the building, the new required fire flow is at least ___ gpm. (Assume that the new required fire flow is sufficient to meet the requirements of the sprinkler system.)

- **A. 1,500**
- B. 1,750
- C. 2,250
- D. 2,000

Answer: A

Explanation:

IFC Section 903.3.5 and Appendix B (Fire-Flow Requirements) allow a reduction in fire flow when sprinklers are installed. For a Type II-B building (noncombustible, unprotected), the base fire flow (7,000 gpm) reflects a large, unsprinklered structure (e.g., per Table B105.1(2)). With full sprinkler protection, IFC B105.2 permits a reduction to as low as 25% of the original flow or the sprinkler demand (whichever is greater), typically

1,500 gpm for commercial buildings per NFPA 13 standards, assuming adequate water supply. Options B, C, and D exceed this minimum without justification. Thus, A is correct.

Reference: IFC 2021, Section 903.3.5, Appendix B, Table B105.1(2).

NEW QUESTION # 62

Given: A nonsprinklered commercial Type II-B building has a fire flow requirement of 7,000 gpm. If a sprinkler system is installed throughout the building, the new required fire flow is at least ___ gpm. (Assume that the new required fire flow is sufficient to meet the requirements of the sprinkler system.)

- **A. 1,500**
- B. 1,750
- C. 2,250
- D. 2,000

Answer: A

Explanation:

IFC Section 903.3.5 and Appendix B (Fire-Flow Requirements) allow a reduction in fire flow when sprinklers are installed. For a Type II-B building (noncombustible, unprotected), the base fire flow (7,000 gpm) reflects a large, unsprinklered structure (e.g., per Table B105.1(2)). With full sprinkler protection, IFC B105.2 permits a reduction to as low as 25% of the original flow or the sprinkler demand (whichever is greater), typically

1,500 gpm for commercial buildings per NFPA 13 standards, assuming adequate water supply. Options B, C, and D exceed this minimum without justification. Thus, A is correct.

