

Quiz 2025 Fire-Inspector-II: High Hit-Rate New APP 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Simulations

Fire Inspector 1 Test Review | Questions And Answers 2023/2024 Quiz

Exterior walls and structural members that are of approved noncombustible or limited combustible materials and interior structural members constructed wholly or partly of wood are considered ☒ Type III

To protect steel structural components of a building, which of the following may be applied to protect the steel from heat? ☒ Layers of gypsum board

Curtain walls: ☒ are nonbearing exterior walls

Which of the following is a component in a required means of egress from normally occupied spaces? ☒ Protected stairs

unprotected noncombustible construction is: ☒ generally limited to a maximum of two stories

The _____ plan shows the relative locations of walls, doors, windows and other features. ☒ floor

The common classifications of sprinkler systems include which of the following? ☒ wet-pipe system

Which of the following is a type of sprinkler system that maintains air under pressure in the sprinkler piping? ☒ Dry pipe

The color of a sprinkler head rated 500 degrees to 575 degrees, or "extra high" is" ☒ Orange

The color of a sprinkler head rated 250 degrees to 300 degrees or "high" is: ☒ Blue

Direct pumping water systems are those in which water: ☒ is pumped directly into the distribution system

The required residual pressure when computing available water supply in a specific are is _____ psi. ☒ twenty

Which detector is most apt to give a false fire indication alarm when monitoring an area where arc welding is taking place? ☒ Ultraviolet

A(n) _____ detector generally responds more quickly to smoldering fires. ☒ photoelectric

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>> New APP Fire-Inspector-II Simulations <<

Quiz 2025 International Code Council Fire-Inspector-II Updated New APP Simulations

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International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q32-Q37):

NEW QUESTION # 32

Quantities of flammable liquid storage in a control area of an S Occupancy may be doubled when:

- A. permission is granted by the chief.
- **B. the building is protected with automatic sprinklers.**
- C. the control area is provided with exhaust ventilation in accordance with fire code requirements.
- D. the control area exceeds 50,000 sq. ft.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The storage of flammable liquids in control areas within an S Occupancy (Storage Occupancy) is governed by the 2021 International Fire Code (IFC), Section 5003 - Hazardous Materials, and Table 5003.1.1(1).

IFC Section 5003.1.1(1) - Maximum Allowable Quantity (MAQ) Adjustments:

The maximum allowable quantity (MAQ) of flammable liquids in a control area may be doubled if an approved automatic sprinkler system is installed throughout the building.

Why Other Options Are Incorrect?

A: Permission is granted by the chief.

Fire officials can enforce code requirements but do not have the authority to override MAQ limits unless explicitly allowed in the code.

B: The control area exceeds 50,000 sq. ft.

The code does not specify an increase based solely on size; the sprinkler system is the determining factor.

D: The control area is provided with exhaust ventilation in accordance with fire code requirements.

While ventilation is important for hazardous material safety, it does not allow for an increase in the maximum storage quantity.

NEW QUESTION # 33

At each grinding, buffing, or wire brushing operation on magnesium, other than the rough finishing of casting, dust must be collected by means of suitable hoods or enclosures connected to a:

- A. cloth screen arrestor.
- B. dry-type dynamic precipitator.
- **C. liquid precipitation type of separator.**
- D. low-pressure cyclone.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference to Magnesium Dust Collection Requirements:

NFPA 484 (Standard for Combustible Metals), Section 9.3.2, requires that magnesium dust from grinding, buffing, or wire brushing must be collected using a liquid precipitation-type separator.

The International Fire Code (IFC 2021), Section 2205, also references proper dust collection for combustible metals like magnesium.

Why Use a Liquid Precipitation-Type Separator?

Magnesium dust is highly combustible and reacts violently with air and moisture.

A liquid precipitation-type separator prevents dust accumulation and ignition by using a liquid medium to safely capture and neutralize metal dust particles.

Other collection methods can generate static electricity or allow dangerous dust accumulation, increasing fire and explosion risks.

Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: Cloth screen arrestor # Incorrect

Not effective for combustible metal dust, as magnesium dust can ignite easily and pass through fabric filters.

B: Low-pressure cyclone # Incorrect

Cyclones are used for larger particulate matter, but not suitable for fine magnesium dust due to fire and explosion hazards.

C: Dry-type dynamic precipitator # Incorrect

Dry-type systems can accumulate magnesium dust, creating an explosion hazard.

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is D (liquid precipitation type of separator) based on NFPA 484 Section 9.3.2 and IFC 2205, ensuring safe collection of magnesium dust during grinding, buffing, or wire brushing operations.

NEW QUESTION # 34

Blocks or piles of baled fiber shall be separated from adjacent storage by aisles which are not less than ___ ft wide

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Aisle Width Requirements for Baled Fiber Storage

According to the International Fire Code (IFC) 2021, Section 3206.9, blocks or piles of baled fiber must be separated by aisles at least 5 feet wide to allow for proper fire department access and fire prevention measures.

This regulation applies to combustible fibers such as cotton, jute, and hemp, which are highly flammable and can quickly contribute to fire spread.

2. Why 5 Feet is the Correct Answer

Adequate aisle spacing prevents fire from spreading rapidly between storage piles.

The 5-foot minimum width allows for fire suppression efforts and emergency personnel access.

Insufficient aisle width can trap heat and flames, increasing the severity of a fire incident.

3. Verification of Other Options

Option A (3 feet) - Incorrect, as this does not meet the minimum IFC requirement of 5 feet.

Option C (8 feet) - Incorrect, as the IFC requires a minimum of 5 feet, although wider aisles may be used based on facility layout.

Option D (10 feet) - Incorrect, since 5 feet is the standard requirement, though wider aisles may be beneficial for larger storage facilities.

Reference Sources:

International Fire Code (IFC) 2021 - Section 3206.9 (Aisle Width for Baled Fiber Storage) NFPA 1: Fire Code - Storage of Combustible Fibers Regulations ICC Fire Inspector II Study Guide (2021)

NEW QUESTION # 35

Smoking is not permitted within ___ ft. of a transfer point for LP-gas while filling operations are in progress.

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Smoking Restrictions Near LP-Gas Transfer Points

According to the International Fire Code (IFC) 2021, Section 3807.2, smoking is not permitted within 25 feet of an LP-gas transfer point while filling operations are in progress.

This prevents ignition hazards, as LP-gas is highly flammable and can ignite from cigarettes, matches, or lighters.

2. Why 25 Feet is the Correct Answer

LP-gas vapors are heavier than air and can travel significant distances before igniting.

The 25-foot clearance requirement is set to prevent accidental ignition due to an undetected vapor leak.

3. Verification of Other Options

Option A (10 feet) - Incorrect, as this is the requirement for smaller propane cylinder storage areas, not transfer points.

Option B (15 feet) - Incorrect, as IFC mandates a 25-foot minimum clearance.

Option D (50 feet) - Incorrect, as the IFC requirement is specifically 25 feet, not 50.

Reference Sources:

International Fire Code (IFC) 2021 - Section 3807.2 (Smoking Prohibitions Near LP-Gas Transfer Points) NFPA 58: Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code (Safe Handling and Transfer Requirements) ICC Fire Inspector II Study Guide (2021) Thus, the correct and verified answer is: C. 25 feet. #

NEW QUESTION # 36

According to the fire code, when compliance is not immediate, inspection reports of code violations must always include a description of the violation and which of the following?

- A. The mandatory court date
- **B. Recommended corrective action**
- C. The reinspection date
- D. The potential fines for noncompliance

Answer: B

Explanation:

When fire inspectors identify code violations, the inspection report must include a description of the violation along with a recommended corrective action. This ensures that the responsible party understands what steps need to be taken to bring the property into compliance.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 109.3 (Notice of Violation) IFC 109.3 requires that any notice of violation must include a description of the violation and the necessary corrective action.

The intent is to provide clear guidance on how to remedy the issue to meet fire safety standards.

2. NFPA 1 - Fire Code (2021 Edition) - Section 1.7.6 (Enforcement and Documentation of Violations) NFPA 1, Section 1.7.6.1 states that violation reports must specify the corrective action required to comply with the fire code.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Incorrect): While a reinspection date may be provided, it is not a mandatory component of an inspection report for code violations.

Option B (Incorrect): A mandatory court date is not always required; enforcement varies depending on jurisdiction and severity of the violation.

Option C (Correct): Recommended corrective action is required in all violation reports as per IFC 109.3 and NFPA 1.7.6.1.

Option D (Incorrect): Potential fines for noncompliance are determined separately and are not necessarily included in the initial violation report.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: C. Recommended corrective action.

NEW QUESTION # 37

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