

# Test Fire-Inspector-II Questions Pdf & Fire-Inspector-II Pdf Braindumps

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## Fire Inspector 2 questions

What two physical properties of flammable liquids are used to classify them? -

**ANSWER**

A. Flash Point

B. Boiling point

The amount of heat given off by a particular substance during the combustion process is called? -

**ANSWER**

Heat of Combustion

The minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off sufficient vapor to form an ignitable mixture at the surface but not sufficient to sustain combustion is called its \_\_\_\_\_ -

**ANSWER**

Flash Point

Name the standard developed by the national Fire Protection Association to regulate the manufacture, storage, and handling of aerosol products. -

**ANSWER**

NFPA 30B

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## **International Code Council 67 - Fire Inspector II Exam Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):**

### **NEW QUESTION # 55**

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

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 56**

The fire code official has the right to enter a building to perform inspections in all of the following situations except:

- A. factory floors with permission to enter.
- B. interior space of a warehouse with an administrative warrant.
- C. public spaces of a mall during normal business hours.
- **D. vacant buildings at any time.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A fire code official has authority to enter buildings for fire safety inspections, but they must comply with legal entry requirements. The Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and fire codes restrict entry without permission, an administrative warrant, or legal authority.

Fire code officials do NOT have the right to enter vacant buildings at any time without proper authorization.

Reference to Fire Inspector Documentation:

1. 2021 International Fire Code (IFC) - Section 104.3 (Right of Entry)

IFC 104.3 states that a fire code official may only enter a building at reasonable times to conduct inspections, with consent or a legal warrant.

If entry is refused, the fire code official must obtain an administrative warrant before proceeding.

## 2. Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution

Protects property owners from unlawful searches and seizures without proper legal authority.

Detailed Explanation of Answer Choices:

Option A (Correct): Fire code officials cannot enter vacant buildings at any time without permission or a warrant.

Option B (Incorrect): Fire code officials can enter a factory floor with permission from the owner/occupant.

Option C (Incorrect): Fire code officials can inspect public areas of malls during business hours since these spaces are open to the public.

Option D (Incorrect): Fire code officials can enter a warehouse's interior with an administrative warrant, which is legally authorized for inspections.

Thus, the correct and verified answer is: A. Vacant buildings at any time.

## NEW QUESTION # 57

What fire-resistance rating is required for interior nonbearing walls and partitions in Type IV construction?

- A. 0 hours
- B. 2 hours
- C. 1 hour
- D. 1-1/2 hours

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Fire-Resistance Rating for Nonbearing Walls in Type IV Construction

Type IV (Heavy Timber) construction, as defined by the International Building Code (IBC) 2021, Section 602.4, consists of large, solid or laminated wood members.

Interior nonbearing walls and partitions in Type IV construction are not required to have a fire-resistance rating (0 hours) unless they separate different occupancies or are specifically mandated by another code provision.

### 2. Why Type IV Does Not Require a Rating for Nonbearing Walls

The heavy timber components inherently provide fire resistance due to their large cross-section, which chars on the surface and slows fire penetration.

IBC Table 601 confirms that interior nonbearing walls in Type IV construction do not have a required fire- resistance rating.

### 3. Verification of Other Options

Option B (1 hour) - Incorrect, as Type IV does not require a 1-hour rating for interior nonbearing walls unless specific conditions apply.

Option C (1-1/2 hours) - Incorrect, as there is no code requirement for this level of rating in Type IV nonbearing walls.

Option D (2 hours) - Incorrect, as Type IV walls are not rated unless separating occupancies.

Reference Sources:

International Building Code (IBC) 2021 - Section 602.4 (Type IV Construction Requirements) IBC Table 601 (Fire-Resistance Ratings for Building Elements) ICC Fire Inspector II Study Guide (2021)

## NEW QUESTION # 58

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: C**

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 # 59

The minimum fire-flow for a 75,000-sq. ft. building of Type IIB construction without a sprinkler system is:

- A. 5,750 gpm for 4 hours.
- B. 3,000 gpm for 3 hours.
- C. 4,000 gpm for 4 hours.
- D. 5,500 gpm for 4 hours.

### Answer: D

Explanation:

Reference to Fire-Flow Requirements for Type IIB Buildings:

The International Fire Code (IFC 2021), Appendix B, Table B105.1(2) establishes the minimum fire-flow requirements for buildings based on construction type, size, and the presence of sprinkler systems.

For a 75,000 sq. ft. Type IIB (non-combustible, unprotected) building without sprinklers, the required fire- flow is 5,500 gpm for 4 hours.

Why Fire-Flow Matters:

Fire-flow ensures that sufficient water is available to control and extinguish fires in large buildings.

Type IIB buildings lack built-in fire resistance enhancements, making adequate fire-flow crucial.

Clarification of Incorrect Answer Choices:

A: 3,000 gpm for 3 hours # Incorrect

Too low for a building of this size and construction type.

B: 4,000 gpm for 4 hours # Incorrect

Below the required 5,500 gpm per IFC Appendix B.

D: 5,750 gpm for 4 hours # Incorrect

Slightly above the requirement but not the exact minimum mandated by IFC Table B105.1(2).

Conclusion:

The correct and verified answer is C (5,500 gpm for 4 hours) as per IFC Appendix B, Table B105.1(2), ensuring compliance with fire-flow standards for Type IIB buildings without sprinklers.

## NEW QUESTION # 60

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