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# 67Fire Inspector II Exam

## International Code Council Fire-Inspector-II

**Version Demo**

**Total Demo Questions: 10**

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# Topic Break Down

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QUESTION NO: 1

When more than 500 chairs are used for an assembly event held in a gymnasium, they must be secured to the floor or:

**A.** be spaced at least 6 in. apart.

**B.** be fastened together in groups of not less than 3.

**C.** be fastened together in groups of not less than 6.

**D.** be fastened together in groups of not less than 10.

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

The required alternative is that the chairs **be fastened together in groups of not less than 3.** The International Fire Code provisions for assembly seating address the stability and orderly arrangement of movable chairs where a large number of occupants may need to evacuate at once. For an assembly use involving more than 500 chairs, fastening chairs into units of at least three prevents individual chairs from readily moving, tipping, or being displaced into the path of travel. This helps preserve the intended aisle and egress arrangement during normal use and, critically, during an emergency evacuation. Securing every chair to the floor is one compliant method, but the code also recognizes grouped fastening as a practical alternative for multipurpose spaces such as gymnasiums, where seating is often temporary and the room must later be available for other activities. The minimum group size is three chairs; therefore, fastening chairs in groups of not less than three satisfies the stated requirement while allowing the seating layout to remain adaptable. The applicable assembly seating and means-of-egress requirements can be reviewed in the ICC's digital edition of the 2021 International Fire Code, Chapter 10. ICC also provides code-adoption and code-resource information at ICC International Codes.

**QUESTION NO: 2**

Horizontal exits shall not comprise more than ___ of the required exits from any floor area in a Group I-2 occupancy.

**A.** 1/3

**B.** 1/2

**C.** 2/3

**D.** 3/4

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

**2/3** is correct. The International Fire Code recognizes that Group I-2 occupancies, including hospitals, nursing homes, and similar care environments, often contain occupants who cannot readily self-evacuate or who must be moved with staff assistance, beds, or specialized equipment. A horizontal exit supports a defend-in-place and staged-evacuation approach by allowing occupants to relocate through a fire-resistance-rated separation into an adjacent compartment on the same level, rather than immediately requiring vertical movement by stairs.

Section 1026.1 establishes the general limitation on horizontal exits, but specifically permits a higher proportion for Group I-2 occupancies. For these occupancies, horizontal exits are allowed to comprise up to two-thirds of the required exits from a floor area. This accommodation reflects the practical safety benefit of relocating patients horizontally to a protected smoke compartment or fire area while preserving required egress capacity and operational flexibility during an emergency. The applicable language can be reviewed in the ICC's 2021 International Fire Code, Section 1026. ICC also provides code and standards resources through its I-Codes resource page.

**QUESTION NO: 3**

In a motion picture theatre, an audible announcement shall be made to notify the occupants of the location of exits to be used in the event of a fire or other emergency not more than how many minutes prior to the start of each program?

**A.** 5

**B.** 10

**C.** 20

**D.** 30

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

**10** is correct. International Fire Code provisions for emergency planning and preparedness require motion picture theaters to give occupants an audible announcement identifying the exits to be used in a fire or other emergency. The announcement must be made no more than 10 minutes before the start of each program. This timing is intended to ensure that the exit information is fresh in patrons' minds immediately before the program begins, when reduced lighting and audience attention can make wayfinding more difficult. The requirement applies to each program, helping ensure that every audience receives the emergency-exit information rather than relying on a prior showing or general familiarity with the building. For a Fire Inspector II, this is a specific operational fire-safety requirement to verify during an inspection of a motion-picture theater. The inspector should confirm that the theater's established procedure delivers an audible exit announcement within the required preprogram window and that the announcement directs occupants to emergency exits. See the International Code Council's International Fire Code, Chapter 4 and the ICC's International Fire Code publication page.

## QUESTION NO: 4

A fully sprinklered assembly room measures 120 ft. by 90 ft. and requires two exit doors. Assuming no special exit-separation exception applies, what is the minimum required separation between the exit doors?

**A.** 30 ft.

**B.** 45 ft.

**C.** 50 ft.

**D.** 75 ft.

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

The required separation is 50 ft. The diagonal dimension of the room is 150 ft., calculated as the square root of 120 squared plus 90 squared. Where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, required exits or exit access doorways must be separated by not less than one-third of the diagonal dimension of the area served. One-third of 150 ft. equals 50 ft.

The separation is intended to reduce the likelihood that a single fire event will block both available egress paths. A 75-ft. separation would apply to the one-half-diagonal rule used where the sprinkler reduction does not apply. Distances of 30 ft. and 45 ft. do not meet the required one-third-diagonal separation.

## QUESTION NO: 5

The maximum quantity of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas) in containers stored by a dealer awaiting resale, and are at one location in a building that is not accessible to the public, is __ lb. water capacity.

**A.** 735

**B.** 1,000

**C.** 2,000

**D.** 2,500

**ANSWER: D**

**Explanation:**

2,500 is the correct maximum water-capacity quantity for this narrowly defined dealer-storage situation. The International Fire Code establishes a general limitation for LP-gas container storage inside buildings, then provides a specific allowance for containers held by a dealer awaiting resale when they are kept at one location in a building that is not accessible to the public. Under that allowance, the total quantity may be up to 2,500 pounds water capacity. “Water capacity” is the code’s standardized measure of the container’s volumetric capacity, rather than the actual pounds of propane currently in the container. The condition that the storage is consolidated at one location is important because it identifies the quantity limit applicable to that storage arrangement. Likewise, the building’s lack of public access is part of the condition supporting this dealer-resale allowance. During an inspection, the fire inspector should verify the dealer/resale use, the nonpublic nature of the storage area, that the containers are maintained at one storage location, and that the aggregate marked water capacities do not exceed 2,500 pounds. See the LP-gas storage-within-buildings provisions in ICC International Fire Code, Chapter 61 and ICC’s International Codes information page.

**QUESTION NO: 6**

The occupant load of a building, or portion thereof, may be increased beyond the code's calculated minimum for the Group classification of the building, provided that all other requirements of the code are also met based on the modified number, and the occupant load does not exceed one occupant per ___ sq. ft.

**A.** 3

**B.** 5

**C.** 7

**D.** 15

**ANSWER: C**

**Explanation:**

**7** is correct. International Fire Code Section 1004.2 permits an occupant load to be increased above the load calculated using the occupant-load factors in Table 1004.5, but only when every other applicable code provision is evaluated using the increased, modified occupant load. This means the egress system, including exit access, exits, exit capacity, door capacity, and other life-safety features, must be adequate for the number of occupants proposed. The section also establishes an absolute density limit for this modification: the occupant load cannot exceed one person for each 7 square feet (0.65 m²) of occupiable floor space. “Occupiable floor space” is the relevant area because it represents space available for people to occupy, rather than all building area regardless of use. The 7-square-foot limit prevents an arbitrary increase in posted or operational population that would create an excessively dense condition even where an applicant proposes additional egress capacity. This question directly reflects the limiting language in IFC Section 1004.2. See the 2021 International Fire Code, Section 1004.2 and the ICC’s 2021 IFC publication page.

**QUESTION NO: 7**

When adequate openings are provided on only one exterior wall of a story in an office building, an automatic sprinkler system shall be installed when the wall opposite the openings is more than ___ ft. away.

**A.** 50

**B.** 75

**C.** 100

**D.** 150

**ANSWER: B**

**Explanation:**

The correct distance is 75 ft. This requirement addresses stories where exterior openings are available on only one side of the building. In an office building, those openings can support fire-department access, ventilation, and hose-stream operations; however, their effectiveness is limited when the opposite wall is too far from the accessible side. Once the distance to the opposite wall exceeds 75 ft, an automatic sprinkler system is required to provide prompt, building-wide fire control and to reduce the risk associated with delayed manual firefighting access to the remote portion of the story.

This concept is reflected in the International Building Code provisions for stories without adequate openings on multiple sides. The code uses the 75-ft threshold as a measurable limit for determining when the configuration creates sufficient operational difficulty to warrant automatic sprinkler protection. For Fire Inspector II exam purposes, apply the stated distance from the exterior openings to the opposite wall, rather than measuring the overall building dimension by another method. See the ICC's International Building Code, Chapter 9 and the ICC's I-Codes information page for the governing fire-protection framework.

## QUESTION NO: 8

The interior finish of walls and a ceiling in an atrium may not be less than __ Class

**A.** A

**B.** B

**C.** C

**D.** D

## ANSWER: B

**Explanation:**

Class B is the required minimum interior wall and ceiling finish classification for an atrium under Section 404.8 of the 2021 International Building Code. Atriums create large, vertically open spaces that can allow smoke and hot gases to move rapidly between stories. Requiring at least a Class B finish limits the flame-spread characteristics of exposed wall and ceiling materials in that space and supports the atrium's overall smoke-control and fire-protection design.

Interior finish classes are established in IBC Section 803.1.1 using the test criteria of ASTM E84 or UL 723. A Class B material has a flame-spread index of 26 through 75 and a smoke-developed index not greater than 450. These characteristics meet the specific baseline imposed by the atrium provisions, rather than relying solely on the general finish requirements that may apply elsewhere in the building. The requirement applies to both the atrium walls and its ceiling, so Class B supplies the correct completion of the statement. See 2021 IBC Section 404, Atriums and 2021 IBC Section 803, Wall and Ceiling Finishes.

## QUESTION NO: 9

Exit signs shall have words on the sign in letters ___ inches in height.

**A.** three

**B.** four

**C.** five

**D.** six

## ANSWER: D

**Explanation:**

**six** is correct. Under the International Fire Code, exit signs that are required by the code must be readily visible and must display the word "EXIT" in plainly legible lettering. The required lettering height is not less than 6 inches (152 mm). This

dimensional requirement provides a consistent, readily recognizable visual indication of the exit route for building occupants during normal conditions and emergency evacuation. The code also requires the principal strokes of the lettering to have a width of not less than three-fourths inch (19.1 mm), supporting adequate legibility at a distance. The same core exit-sign lettering requirement is coordinated with the International Building Code means-of-egress provisions, so inspectors should verify both the minimum 6-inch letter height and the required stroke width when evaluating installed exit signage. Local amendments and the adopted code edition should always be checked, but the base IFC requirement tested here is 6-inch-high “EXIT” lettering. See IFC 2021, Section 1013 and IBC 2021, Section 1013.

## QUESTION NO: 10

An acceptance test for a fire alarm system in a new apartment building should be scheduled after:

**A.** each zone is completed.

**B.** the contractor verifies full compliance.

**C.** the hydrostatic test of the underground main is completed.

**D.** the system has been installed and operating for one year.

## ANSWER: B

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is **the contractor verifies full compliance.** An acceptance test is a final, authority-facing confirmation that the installed fire alarm and signaling system conforms to the approved plans, applicable code requirements, and the referenced testing standard. It should occur only after installation is complete and the installing contractor has performed the necessary preliminary inspections, functional checks, documentation, and corrections needed to certify that the system is ready for formal testing. Scheduling the test at that point allows the fire code official or other approving authority to witness a meaningful test of the complete, operable system rather than an incomplete installation still undergoing construction or troubleshooting.

International Fire Code Section 901.5 requires fire protection systems to be tested in accordance with the applicable standards and accepted by the fire code official before a certificate of occupancy is issued. For fire alarm systems, NFPA 72 establishes acceptance-testing and documentation requirements intended to demonstrate that the completed system operates as designed, including initiating devices, notification appliances, control functions, supervising functions, and interfaces. Contractor verification of full compliance is therefore the appropriate readiness milestone for scheduling the official acceptance test. See IFC Chapter 9, Section 901 and NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.