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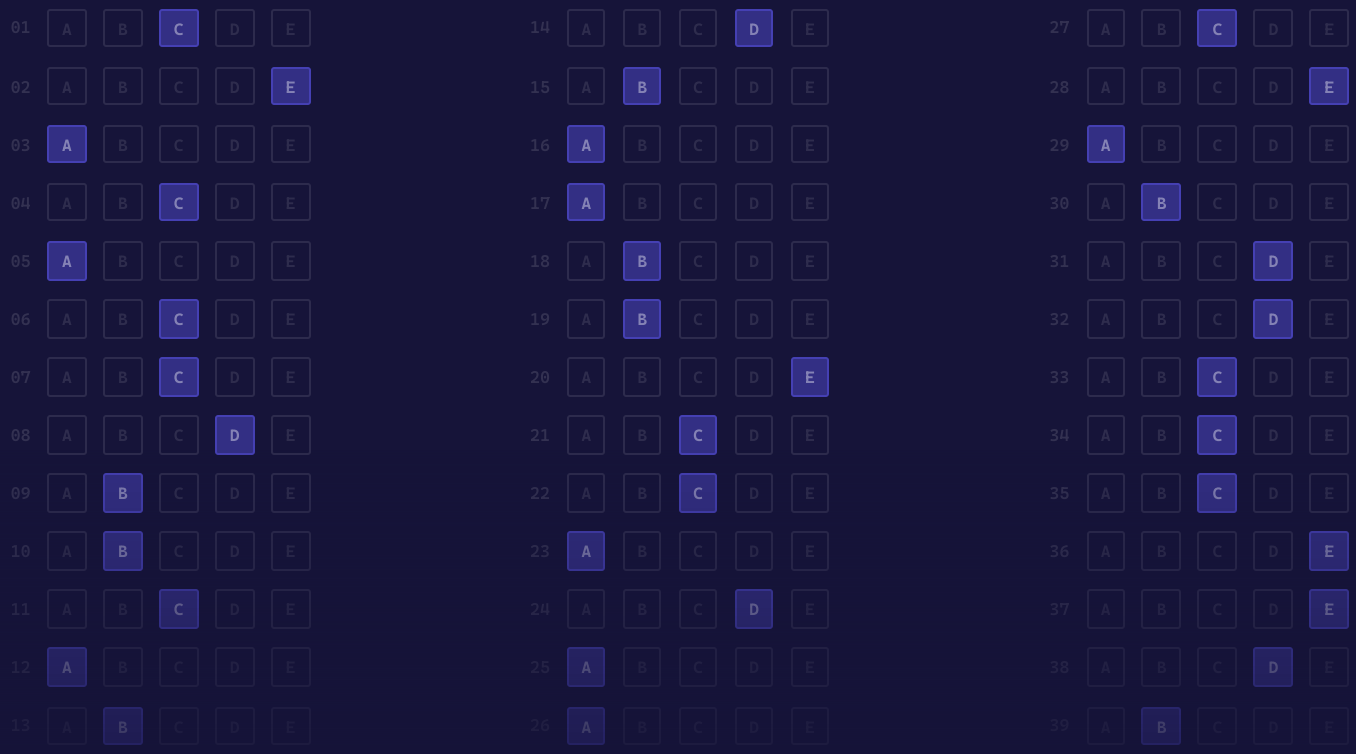

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION

AAGYZGUF

AL Commercial Swimming Pool Contractor

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ALABAMA CONSTRUCTION `AAGYZGUF`, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, `AAGYZGUF`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

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QUESTION 1 TRUE FALSE

Under OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart P, a registered professional engineer is required to design a protective system for any excavation in which employees will work, regardless of depth, when the excavation is made entirely in stable rock.

A True

B False

ANSWER B

WHY False. OSHA 1926.652 only requires a registered professional engineer to design protective systems (sloping, benching, shoring, or shielding) for excavations deeper than 20 feet, OR when the excavation is in less-than-stable rock and the protective system is to be designed by someone other than a person competent in those methods. Excavations in stable rock that exceed 20 feet still require an engineered design, but excavations in stable rock overall are generally exempt from requiring a system in the first place (1926.652(a)(1)(ii)).

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

An employee enters a 12-foot-deep, 6-foot-diameter pump vault at a public pool for maintenance. The atmosphere has been tested and contains 19.5% oxygen with no measurable contaminants. Per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.146, what is the classification of this space?

A Permit-required confined space because it is not designed for continuous employee occupancy

B Non-permit confined space because atmospheric hazards have been eliminated

C Permit-required confined space because it is large enough to bodily enter and has a limited means of entry

D Hazardous classified location (Class I, Division 1) requiring explosion-proof equipment

ANSWER A

WHY Pump vaults typically meet all four characteristics of a permit-required confined space under 1910.146(b): large enough to bodily enter, limited means of entry/egress, not designed for continuous occupancy, AND may contain a hazardous atmosphere (and typically also a serious safety/health hazard). Only atmospheric hazards are eliminated; space-configuration hazards remain, so it remains a permit-required space.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

ANSI/PHTA/ICC-4 and most state health codes require the maximum turnover rate for a commercial swimming pool used by the general public to be:

A 4 hours

B 6 hours

C 8 hours

D 12 hours

ANSWER B

WHY The widely enforced maximum turnover time for general-public commercial pools is 6 hours. Diving pools, wading pools, and therapy pools have shorter allowed turnover times; spa/hot-tub turnover is typically 30 minutes to 1 hour. Six (6) hours is the standard maximum for general swimming pools under ANSI/PHTA/ICC-4 and the model aquatic health code.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Per IBC Section 3109 (Swimming Pools, Spas and Hot Tubs), a barrier protecting a public swimming pool must be at least ___ in height, and gates must be self-closing and self-latching with the latch located at least ___ from the top of the gate.

A 36 inches; 24 inches

B 42 inches; 36 inches

C 48 inches; 54 inches

D 60 inches; 48 inches

ANSWER C

WHY Under IBC 3109.3 (and the 2021 IBC Appendix G), pool barriers must be at least 48 inches (1219 mm) tall. Gates must open outward away from the pool, be self-closing and self-latching, and the release mechanism must be at least 54 inches (1372 mm) from the bottom of the gate — i.e., located high enough that a young child cannot reach it. (Where the gate is a child-height structure, the latch must still be 54 inches high from grade, per code commentary.)

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

When constructing a structural shotcrete pool shell, ACI 506R and the recommended industry practice require that the receiving substrate be:

A Thoroughly dry before shooting to prevent rebound moisture contamination

B Saturated surface-dry (SSD), with no standing water on the receiving face

C Frozen to ensure the shotcrete sets against a cooled surface

D Coated with bond-breaking compound to allow relief of shrinkage

ANSWER B

WHY ACI 506R 'Guide to Shotcrete' specifies that the receiving surface must be in a saturated surface-dry condition so that the substrate does not absorb mix water from the freshly placed shotcrete, which would impair bond and hydration. Standing water must be removed because free water weakens the bond and increases the water-cement ratio at the interface. Dry substrates pull moisture; wet ones leave excess water at the joint — SSD is the correct condition.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.501 requires fall protection for employees working at heights of how many feet or more above a lower level, in areas other than ramps, runways, and other walkways?

A 4 feet

B 6 feet

C 8 feet

D 10 feet

ANSWER B

WHY 1926.501(b)(1) requires fall protection at 6 feet or more for construction work generally. (The trigger height is lower — 4 feet — for work on unprotected sides of ladders, certain walking-working surfaces, and some specific tasks; the general industry-construction default is 6 feet.) Pool contractors routinely trigger this rule when working on elevated decks, equipment pads, and deep-end formwork.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Per NEC Article 680.26, all metallic parts of the pool structure, including reinforcing steel, must be bonded together with a minimum copper conductor of which size?

A **8 AWG solid copper**

B 10 AWG solid copper

C 12 AWG stranded copper

D 14 AWG solid copper

ANSWER **A**

WHY NEC 680.26(B) requires that the bonding conductor be at least an 8 AWG solid copper conductor. If the bond is part of an equipotential bonding grid beneath unpaved walking surfaces within 3 feet of the pool wall, an 8 AWG (or larger) bare, solid copper conductor is required, with grid intersections mechanically connected and bonded. (#8 AWG is the baseline; for some installations, larger may be required by other articles.)

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QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Under Alabama licensing statutes and regulations administered by the Alabama Licensing Board for General Contractors, a prime contractor is responsible for ensuring that any subcontractor performing work on a commercial project:

A Holds any valid contractor license from any state in good standing

B **Holds a valid Alabama contractor license for the trade being performed (when such licensing is required) and provides evidence of workers' compensation insurance for any covered employee**

C Only provides proof of liability insurance — trades licensing is the owner's responsibility

D Operates solely under the prime contractor's license and need not provide any separate documentation

ANSWER B

WHY Alabama's general contractor licensing rules require that all subcontractors performing work scope that, if performed directly by the prime, would require a license, must themselves hold the appropriate Alabama license. Additionally, Alabama law (Ala. Code §25-5-1 et seq., the Workers' Compensation Law) requires employers with 5 or more regular employees in certain trades to carry workers' compensation. Primes must verify both licensing and insurance status before and during the project — failure to do so can result in liability for unpaid claims and disciplinary action against the prime's license.

QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Under the Alabama Licensing Board for General Contractors regulations, which of the following projects involving commercial swimming pools require a licensed general contractor? (Choose two.)

A **Constructing a new commercial pool with a gunite or shotcrete shell exceeding $50,000 in contract value**

B Performing routine chemical balancing and water testing at an existing public pool

C **Building a new municipal competition pool with associated bathhouse structure**

D Replacing a residential pool liner at a single-family home

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY Alabama requires a licensed general contractor for commercial construction projects above the statutory monetary threshold (currently $50,000) and for public/municipal pool work. Routine water chemistry service (B) and single-family residential liner replacement (D) do not require a general contractor's license.

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