

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
02	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
03	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
05	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
06	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
07	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
08	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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11	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
12	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
13	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E

14	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
15	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
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17	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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24	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
25	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
26	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E

27	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
28	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
29	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
30	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
32	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
33	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
34	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
36	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
37	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS

KGNRTMG9

AZ A-5 Excavating, Grading and Oil Surfacing

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS **KGNRTMG9**, 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, **KGNRTMG9**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Under OSHA excavation standards (29 CFR 1926, Subpart P), at what depth of a trench or excavation does a protective system (such as sloping, shoring, or a trench box) generally become required, unless the excavation is in stable rock?

- ☐ A 2 feet
- ☐ B 3 feet
- ☒ C 5 feet
- ☐ D 10 feet

ANSWER C

WHY Under 29 CFR 1926.652(a)(1), each employee in an excavation shall be protected from cave-ins by an adequate protective system designed in accordance with 1926.652(c) or (d) when the excavation is more than 5 feet deep, unless the excavation is in stable rock. For depths less than 5 feet, a competent person must still inspect the excavation and may require protection if there is indication of a potential cave-in.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Prior to beginning any excavation work in Arizona, which of the following actions is required by Arizona law to locate underground utilities in the area to be excavated?

- ☐ A Contact the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) only
- ☐ B Notify the utility companies directly via telephone
- ☒ C Contact Arizona 811 (Blue Stake) at least two working days before excavation
- ☐ D Hire a private locating service and begin work immediately

ANSWER C

WHY Arizona Revised Statutes Title 40, Chapter 2 (Article 6.4) require anyone planning excavation to contact Arizona 811 (the 'Blue Stake' center) at least two working days before beginning excavation, excluding the day of the request, so that participating member utilities can mark the location of their underground facilities. This is the legally required process; calling utilities individually or relying on ADOT alone is not sufficient.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

When a competent person inspects an excavation and the excavation has been left unattended, what is the OSHA requirement regarding re-inspection before work resumes?

- ☐ A No re-inspection is required if the original inspection was within 24 hours
- ☐ B The excavation must be re-inspected after any natural event that may have affected it, but not before daily shift work
- ☒ C The excavation must be re-inspected by a competent person at the start of each shift and after any rainfall or other hazard-increasing event
- ☐ D Re-inspection is required only if employees observe visible cracking or sloughing

ANSWER C

WHY 29 CFR 1926.651(k)(2) requires that a competent person inspect the excavation, the adjacent areas, and any protective systems daily, at the start of each shift, and after any rainfall or other event that could increase hazards. This ensures that conditions have not deteriorated before workers re-enter the excavation.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

For grading operations, what is the minimum recommended slope (fall) away from a building foundation to provide positive drainage, in accordance with common Arizona building and grading practice?

- ☐ A 1/4 inch per foot for at least 6 feet
- ☒ B 1/2 inch per foot for at least 10 feet
- ☐ C 1 inch per foot for at least 3 feet
- ☐ D 2 inches per foot for at least 20 feet

ANSWER B

WHY Common grading practice in Arizona (referenced in the International Building Code / IRC adopted by jurisdictions) requires the finished grade to slope away from the foundation at a minimum of 1/2 inch per foot for a horizontal distance of at least 10 feet, unless a drain or swale is provided. Less slope can result in water ponding against the foundation and causing damage.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Under Arizona Registrar of Contractors rules, what must a contractor do when there is a change in the qualifier or responsible party associated with an A-5 (Excavating, Grading and Oil Surfacing) license?

- ☐ A Continue operating under the existing license until the next renewal cycle
- ☒ B Notify the Registrar within 30 days by filing the required application for a new qualifying party
- ☐ C Submit a new license application and surrender the old license only if audited
- ☐ D Operate under a temporary license issued by the bonding company

ANSWER B

WHY Arizona Revised Statutes Title 32, Chapter 10 and the Arizona Administrative Code rules of the Registrar of Contractors require that a license have a duly qualified party at all times. When there is a change in the qualifier, the licensee must file the appropriate application (typically within a specified timeframe such as 30 days) so that a new qualifying party can be approved. Allowing an unlicensed party to manage or supervise work violates licensing law.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

In oil surfacing (chip seal / asphaltic surface treatment) operations, what is the primary purpose of immediately rolling the aggregate chips after the asphalt emulsion or oil has been applied?

- ☐ A To compact the subgrade beneath the existing surface
- ☒ B To embed the aggregate into the asphalt binder and orient the chips for proper interlocking
- ☐ C To cool the asphalt emulsion so that traffic can resume immediately
- ☐ D To melt and re-distribute the asphalt over the existing pavement

ANSWER B

WHY In a chip seal, the asphalt emulsion is sprayed on the prepared surface and aggregate chips are spread and then rolled promptly. Rolling embeds the chips into the binder, orients them flat side down for interlocking, and ensures adhesion so chips are not whipped off by traffic. It does not compact the subgrade, cool the binder significantly, or remelt existing pavement.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

When working within the 'tolerance zone' around a marked underground utility, what is the generally accepted practice to verify the exact location and depth of the utility before mechanical excavation continues?

- ☐ **A** Mechanical excavation may continue at full depth as long as the operator watches for the paint marks
- ☒ **B** Hand digging or vacuum excavation (soft digging) must be used within the tolerance zone to expose the utility
- ☐ **C** Backhoe operation may continue but the operator must wear high-visibility clothing
- ☐ **D** Excavation must cease entirely and the utility must be relocated before any further work

ANSWER B

WHY Within the tolerance zone (typically 18 to 24 inches from the outside of a marked utility, depending on jurisdiction and utility type), mechanical excavation is prohibited. The excavator must use non-invasive methods such as hand digging, pneumatic air tools, or vacuum (hydro/vacuum) excavation to expose the utility and verify its exact location before mechanical excavation can resume outside that zone. This protects both the utility and workers.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

OSHA requires that materials, equipment, and spoil piles be kept at a minimum distance from the edge of an excavation. What is that minimum distance?

- ☐ A At least 1 foot from the edge
- ☒ B At least 2 feet from the edge
- ☐ C At least 3 feet from the edge, or as needed to prevent surcharge
- ☐ D At least 6 feet from the edge

ANSWER B

WHY 29 CFR 1926.651(j)(2) requires that excavated material (spoil) be placed at least 2 feet from the edge of the excavation. In addition, 1926.651(j)(1) requires that surface encumbrances such as equipment or materials that may pose a hazard to employees be removed or supported as necessary to prevent employees from being exposed to the hazard.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following items must a competent person verify during an inspection of an excavation and its protective systems? (Choose three.)

- ☒ **A** Evidence of possible cave-ins, such as tension cracks or sloughing
- ☒ **B** Whether vehicles, equipment, and spoil piles are set back a safe distance from the excavation edge
- ☐ **C** Whether employees are wearing company-branded hard hats matching the company color scheme
- ☒ **D** Adequacy and proper condition of any shoring, shielding, or sloping systems in use
- ☐ **E** The presence and adequacy of means of access and egress (such as ladders) within 25 feet of workers in trenches 4 feet or deeper

ANSWER A - B - D

WHY Under 29 CFR 1926.651(k), a competent person must inspect excavations for evidence of cave-ins (such as tension cracks, sloughing, or bulging walls), the adequacy of spoil pile and equipment setbacks from the edge, the proper condition and installation of shoring/shielding/sloping, and the adequacy of means of access and egress. Hard hat color schemes are not an OSHA inspection criterion, and the OSHA requirement for ladders/ramps is that they be provided in trenches 4 feet or deeper within 25 feet of workers.