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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS

KGNRT62Q

AZ CR-15 Blasting (Residential/Commercial)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS KGNRT62Q , 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, KGNRT62Q
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Before conducting any blasting operation in Arizona, a contractor must notify which of the following agencies within the required time frame?

- ☐ A The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) only
- ☒ B The Arizona State Mine Inspector's Office and local fire/police jurisdictions as required
- ☐ C The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality only
- ☐ D The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regional office only

ANSWER B

WHY Arizona blasting contractors are required to notify the State Mine Inspector's Office and appropriate local authorities (fire, police) prior to blasting. Notification solely to ADOT, ADEQ, or OSHA does not satisfy Arizona's statutory blasting-notification requirements.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

The primary purpose of conducting a pre-blast survey at a blasting site is to:

- ☐ A Determine the most economical type of explosive to purchase
- ☒ B Document the existing condition of nearby structures so that post-blast damage claims can be fairly evaluated
- ☐ C Satisfy the insurance company's requirement for a written report
- ☐ D Identify the location of underground utilities only

ANSWER B

WHY A pre-blast survey documents the pre-existing condition of structures within the affected area. This protects both the property owner and the contractor by establishing a baseline against which any alleged blast-related damage can be measured. Locating utilities is only one component, not the primary purpose.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Explosives and detonators (blasting caps) must be stored in storage magazines that:

- ☐ A Are constructed of any weather-tight material and located at the job site
- ☒ B Are kept locked at all times except when accessed, and comply with federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) construction and location requirements
- ☐ C Can be stored together in a single magazine provided they are on different shelves
- ☐ D Are required only when more than 1,000 pounds of explosive material is on site

ANSWER B

WHY Federal ATF regulations (27 CFR Part 555) govern the construction, location, and security of explosive storage magazines. Magazines must be locked except during authorized access, and detonators must be stored separately from explosives unless an approved dual-lock day magazine design is used. The 1,000-pound threshold is not the trigger for magazine requirements.

QUESTION 4

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are required elements of a safe blast-area security procedure prior to detonation? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Posting warning signs and posting guards at all access points to the blast area until the area is declared safe
- ☒ B Confirming that all personnel have been evacuated and accounted for before initiating the blast
- ☐ C Lighting the blast fuses and allowing personnel to take cover nearby
- ☐ D Removing all blasting caps from the magazine for inventory purposes before each shot

ANSWER A - B

WHY Required blast-area security includes both warning signage/guards at access points (A) and verification that personnel are clear and accounted for before firing (B). Lighting fuses for personnel to take cover (C) is unsafe and prohibited, and removing blasting caps for inventory before each shot (D) is not a security requirement and increases handling risk.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

After detonation, when may blasting personnel re-enter the blast area to begin inspection?

- ☐ A Immediately after the blast to minimize blast-time exposure
- ☒ B Only after the blaster-in-charge has inspected for misfires, confirmed fumes have cleared, and declared the area safe
- ☐ C After waiting exactly five minutes regardless of conditions
- ☐ D After the first audible signal whistle is sounded

ANSWER B

WHY Re-entry to the blast area requires the blaster-in-charge to inspect for misfires/hang-fires, confirm ventilation and fume clearance, and then declare the area safe. Fixed arbitrary waiting periods are not acceptable; conditions must be evaluated by a qualified person.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

ANFO (ammonium nitrate/fuel oil) is best characterized as which type of explosive?

- ☐ A A high-density, cap-sensitive dynamite used in confined wet conditions
- ☒ B A bulk, oxygen-balanced, non-cap-sensitive blasting agent commonly used in dry, large-diameter borehole applications
- ☐ C A cast booster designed specifically to initiate detonating cord
- ☐ D A permissible explosive approved by MSHA for use in underground coal mines

ANSWER B

WHY ANFO is a bulk blasting agent (not a cap-sensitive explosive) widely used in dry open-pit and large-diameter borehole blasting. It requires a primer/booster for initiation. It is not a permissible (underground coal mine approved) explosive and not appropriate for wet holes without additional measures.

QUESTION 7

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following factors directly influence ground vibration and airblast levels produced by a blast? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Maximum charge weight per delay (pounds per delay)
- ☒ **B** Distance from the blast to the structure being protected
- ☐ **C** The color of the blasting caps used
- ☐ **D** The brand of detonator wire purchased

ANSWER A • B

WHY Charge weight per delay and distance are the two primary variables in the standard USBM/OSM prediction equations for ground vibration and airblast. The color of blasting caps and brand of wire are unrelated to vibration or airblast intensity.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which instrument is used to measure and record ground vibration and airblast overpressure from a blast?

- ☐ **A** A sling psychrometer
- ☒ **B** A seismograph
- ☐ **C** An anemometer
- ☐ **D** A sound-level meter rated for occupational noise

ANSWER B

WHY A blast seismograph (seismometer) measures peak particle velocity of ground vibration and airblast overpressure, in accordance with OSM/USBM standards. Psychrometers measure humidity, anemometers measure wind speed, and occupational sound-level meters are not designed for low-frequency blast overpressure.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

When a misfire is discovered, the blaster-in-charge must:

- ☐ **A** Immediately re-fire the same blast pattern with additional booster
- ☒ **B** Secure the area, mark the location, and follow required waiting and handling procedures before attempting to correct the misfire
- ☐ **C** Detonate all remaining holes in the round and report only those that failed
- ☐ **D** Cover the hole with dirt and continue to the next blast pattern

ANSWER B

WHY Proper misfire response requires securing and roping off the area, marking the location, waiting the required period, and following the blaster's documented handling procedure. Re-firing with added booster or covering the hole and continuing work are both prohibited and dangerous.