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PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS

FMB96LVZ

AZ CR-36 Plastering

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS FMB96LVZ , 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, FMB96LVZ
- 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 Arizona contractor licensing rules, which classification authorizes a contractor to apply plaster, stucco, and EIFS exterior wall coverings on residential and commercial structures?

- ☐ A B-1 General Commercial
- ☒ B C-36 Plastering
- ☐ C B-2 General Residential
- ☐ D B-3 General Small Commercial

ANSWER B

WHY The Arizona Registrar of Contractors classifies plastering work under the C-36 Plastering license. The B-1, B-2, and B-3 classifications cover general contracting categories and do not specifically authorize plastering as a primary trade.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which activity is included within the scope of the C-36 Plastering classification?

- ☐ A Structural steel framing for high-rise buildings
- ☐ B Installation of interior gypsum drywall and taping
- ☒ C Application of portland cement plaster (stucco) over exterior wall surfaces
- ☐ D Roofing installation using asphalt shingles

ANSWER C

WHY The C-36 Plastering classification covers the application of portland cement plaster (stucco) and related exterior wall coatings. Structural steel, drywall taping (typically under a different classification), and asphalt shingle roofing are outside the C-36 scope.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Before applying a cementitious stucco base coat over wood framing, what minimum substrate component is required by typical building standards referenced in Arizona plastering practice?

- ☒ **A** A minimum of two layers of 15 lb asphalt felt paper or an equivalent weather-resistive barrier
- ☐ **B** Direct application to bare oriented strand board (OSB) with no paper
- ☐ **C** A single layer of polyethylene vapor barrier only
- ☐ **D** Untreated plywood sheathing without lath

ANSWER A

WHY Standard stucco practice over wood framing requires a weather-resistive barrier (commonly two layers of Grade D 60-minute asphalt felt or equivalent) applied over the sheathing before the metal lath and plaster. Direct application to bare OSB, use of only polyethylene, or installation without lath are not acceptable substrate preparations.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Metal lath used as a substrate for portland cement plaster must be installed in accordance with which standard commonly referenced by Arizona plastering practice?

- ☒ **A** ASTM C926 (Installation of Lath and Portland Cement Plaster)
- ☐ **B** ASTM A36 (Carbon Structural Steel)
- ☐ **C** ASTM C150 (Portland Cement Specification)
- ☐ **D** ASTM E119 (Fire Tests of Building Construction)

ANSWER A

WHY ASTM C926 governs the installation of lath and portland cement plaster and is the primary installation standard referenced for stucco work. ASTM A36 is a structural steel specification, C150 covers the cement itself, and E119 addresses fire resistance testing — none of which apply to lath installation.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

After application of a portland cement plaster base coat, what curing condition is required to achieve proper hydration and reduce cracking?

- ☐ A Immediate exposure to direct sunlight for rapid drying
- ☒ B Damp curing by lightly moistening the surface for a defined period (typically 24–48 hours minimum)
- ☐ C Sealing the surface with polyurethane immediately after set
- ☐ D Allowing the surface to fully air-dry without any moisture addition

ANSWER B

WHY Portland cement plaster must be kept moist during the curing period to allow proper cement hydration and minimize shrinkage cracking. Direct sun, immediate sealing, or full air-drying without supplemental moisture are all incorrect curing procedures.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When a plastering contractor is mixing cement-based materials on site, which OSHA-mandated personal protective measure is most directly required to protect against silica dust exposure?

- ☐ A Wearing only a standard cloth bandana over the nose and mouth
- ☒ B Use of an OSHA-approved respirator when exposure to respirable crystalline silica exceeds the permissible limit
- ☐ C Use of earplugs as the primary control
- ☐ D Use of steel-toed boots as the sole safety measure

ANSWER B

WHY OSHA's respirable crystalline silica standard requires the use of approved respirators when worker exposure exceeds the permissible exposure limit. A cloth bandana is not an approved respirator, and earplugs or boots address unrelated hazards.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Where should vertical control joints be placed in a stucco cladding to control cracking on a typical wood-framed wall?

- ☐ A Only at the bottom of the wall near the foundation
- ☒ B At locations of stress concentration such as building corners, wall offsets, and floor lines of wood-framed construction
- ☐ C Randomly spaced, no specific guidance needed
- ☐ D Only at mid-span of the largest uninterrupted wall areas

ANSWER B

WHY Control joints should be located at points of anticipated movement and stress concentration — corners, wall offsets, openings, and floor lines of wood-framed structures. Random placement, placement only at the foundation, or placement only at mid-span do not adequately address anticipated shrinkage and movement.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Under Arizona law, what is the maximum percentage of the total contract price that a contractor may lawfully request as a down payment before work is substantially performed, for most residential contracts under the Registrar's jurisdiction?

- ☐ A Up to 100% of the contract price may be collected up front
- ☐ B No statutory limitation applies to down payments
- ☒ C The lesser of 10% of the contract price or \$500
- ☐ D Up to 50% of the contract price

ANSWER C

WHY A.R.S. §32-1159 (and related Registrar rules) limits residential down payments to the lesser of 10% of the contract price or \$500. There is no 50% or 100% allowance, and the limitation does apply.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recognized exterior cladding systems commonly installed by a C-36 Plastering licensee? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Conventional three-coat portland cement plaster (scratch, brown, finish) over metal lath
- ☐ **B** Insulated siding manufactured from vinyl with foam backer
- ☒ **C** Exterior Insulation and Finish System (EIFS) with a lamina of polymer-modified base coat and mesh
- ☐ **D** Standing-seam metal roofing panels

ANSWER **A - C**

WHY Conventional three-coat portland cement plaster over metal lath and EIFS (a lamina of polymer-modified base coat with reinforcing mesh over insulation board) are both within the C-36 Plastering scope. Vinyl siding with foam backer is typically installed under a different classification, and standing-seam metal roofing is a roofing trade activity.