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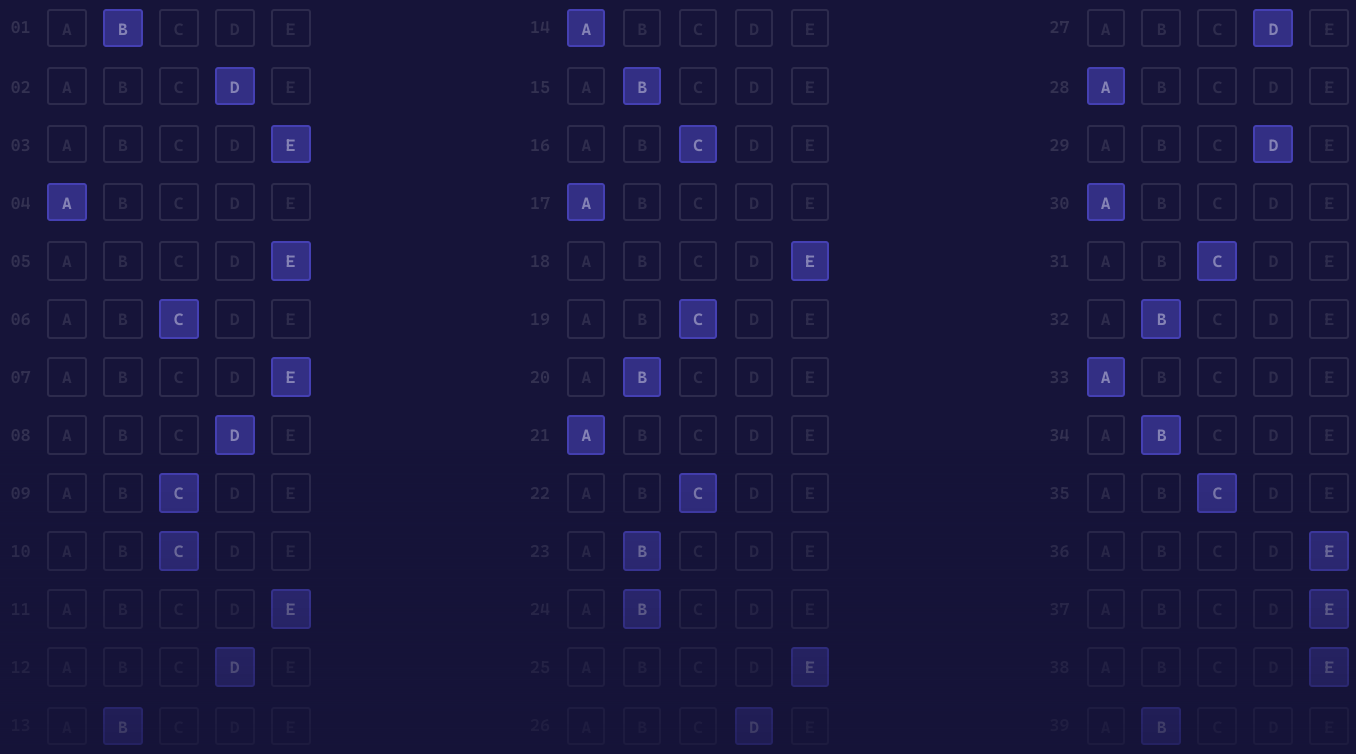

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS

NGH9CNRK

AZ CR-42 Roofing (Residential/Commercial)

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS `NGH9CNRK`, 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, `NGH9CNRK`
- 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 SINGLE CHOICE

Under the 2018 International Building Code (IBC) as adopted in Arizona, what is the minimum slope for a built-up roof (BUR) membrane to be considered a positive roof drain?

A 1/8 inch per foot (0.6%)

B 1/4 inch per foot (2%)

C 1/2 inch per foot (4%)

D 1 inch per foot (8%)

ANSWER B

WHY Per IBC Section 1507.10 and most manufacturer requirements, built-up roof membranes require a minimum slope of 1/4 inch per foot (2%) to ensure positive drainage. Slopes flatter than this can lead to ponding water and premature membrane failure.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

OSHA 29 CFR 1926.501 requires fall protection on residential construction sites where the fall height is at least:

A 4 feet

B 6 feet

C 8 feet

D 10 feet

ANSWER B

WHY OSHA's fall protection standard for construction (29 CFR 1926.501) requires fall protection at heights of 6 feet or more for most construction activities. For residential construction, 29 CFR 1926.501(b)(13) historically allowed alternative fall protection between 6 and 25 feet, but unprotected leading edges at 6 feet or more still trigger fall protection requirements. The 6-foot threshold is the established benchmark.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

When installing asphalt shingles in Arizona's hot climate, which underlayment requirement applies per the 2018 IRC?

A A single layer of #15 felt is required on the entire roof deck

B Ice and water shield is required across the entire roof due to high temperatures

C **A double layer of #30 felt underlayment or equivalent is required, with an ice barrier at eaves in climate zones that require it**

D No underlayment is required when shingles are installed directly over plywood sheathing

ANSWER **C**

WHY The 2018 IRC (R905.2.7) requires under ASTM D4869 Type I or D226 Type II felt, a double layer underlayment for slopes between 2:12 and 4:12, and a single layer for slopes 4:12 and greater. An ice barrier (ice and water shield) is required at eaves per R905.2.7.1 in specific climate zones; Arizona is generally in Climate Zone 2-3, but the underlayment framing of requiring felt layers with an ice barrier at eaves reflects the IRC prescriptive language.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which flashing detail is required at the junction of a shingle roof and a vertical wall to prevent water intrusion?

A A continuous apron flashing only

B **Step flashing integrated with counterflashing or a continuous flashing with a reglet**

C A single piece of L-flashing sealed with caulk

D No flashing is required if the siding is brick

ANSWER **B**

WHY At the roof-to-wall intersection, flashing must provide layered, watertight coverage. Step flashing with counterflashing (or a continuous flashing with a reglet and counterflashing piece) shingle-laps with each course of shingles and turns up the wall to shed water. Single-piece L-flashings sealed only with caulk are not considered proper flashing per accepted roofing practice and the IBC.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

When using a ladder to access a roof, the ladder side rails must extend at least how far above the landing surface at the point of access?

A 6 inches above the landing

B 12 inches above the landing

C 3 feet above the landing

D They must be flush with the landing

ANSWER C

WHY Per OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1053(b)(1), the side rails of portable ladders used for access to an upper landing must extend at least 3 feet (0.9 m) above the upper landing surface. This provides a handhold for workers stepping onto or off the ladder.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

A roofer is installing a single-ply EPDM roofing system. Which characteristic correctly describes EPDM?

A It is a thermoplastic membrane that is heat-welded at the seams

B It is a synthetic rubber membrane typically installed with adhered, mechanically fastened, or ballasted methods and seamed with seam tape or adhesives

C It must always be covered with a reflective coating to be valid under any warranty

D It is a modified bitumen membrane torch-applied to the substrate

ANSWER B

WHY EPDM (ethylene propylene diene monomer) is a synthetic rubber single-ply membrane. It is commonly installed using fully adhered, mechanically attached, or ballasted methods. Seams are joined with seam tape and/or splice adhesives, not heat welding. Thermoplastic membranes like TPO or PVC are the ones heat-welded.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

When estimating shingle quantities, a 'square' in roofing terminology equals:

A **100 square feet of roof area**

B 1 square yard (9 sq ft) of roof area

C 100 linear feet of eave length

D 1,000 square feet of roof area

ANSWER **A**

WHY In roofing, a 'square' is the standard unit of measurement equal to 100 square feet of roof area. Bundles of asphalt shingles typically cover 1/3 of a square each (3 bundles per square), though coverage varies by shingle type. Using squares allows estimators to convert measured roof areas into material quantities.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

At a chimney penetration through a wood-shingle roof, which flashing component is required to be installed first against the chimney framing before the step flashing is applied?

A Counterflashing (cap flashing)

B **Apron flashing (cricket flashing)**

C Base flashing only

D Valley flashing

ANSWER **B**

WHY At a chimney, an apron (cricket) flashing is installed first against the upslope side of the chimney to divert water around the penetration. Step flashing is then integrated with each course of shingles along the sides, and counterflashing is finally embedded into the chimney mortar joints to cover the top edge of the base/step flashing. Installing counterflashing first would leave the upslope side unprotected.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

On a commercial low-slope re-roofing project, a roofer is working 18 feet above a lower roof level. Which OSHA 29 CFR 1926.501 requirement applies to fall protection at this height?

A Fall protection is not required because 18 feet is below the 25-foot trigger height for roofing work.

B **Fall protection is required because the trigger height for construction activities is 6 feet.**

C Fall protection is only required if the lower roof is occupied by other workers.

D Fall protection is optional when guardrails cannot be installed due to roof edge configuration.

ANSWER B

WHY OSHA 29 CFR 1926.501(b)(1) requires fall protection at elevations of 6 feet or more for construction work. There is no general '25-foot trigger height' for construction activities — that misconception comes from older residential framing rules (1926.501(b)(2)) that apply only to specific residential framing edges, not to general roofing work performed 18 feet above a lower level.

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