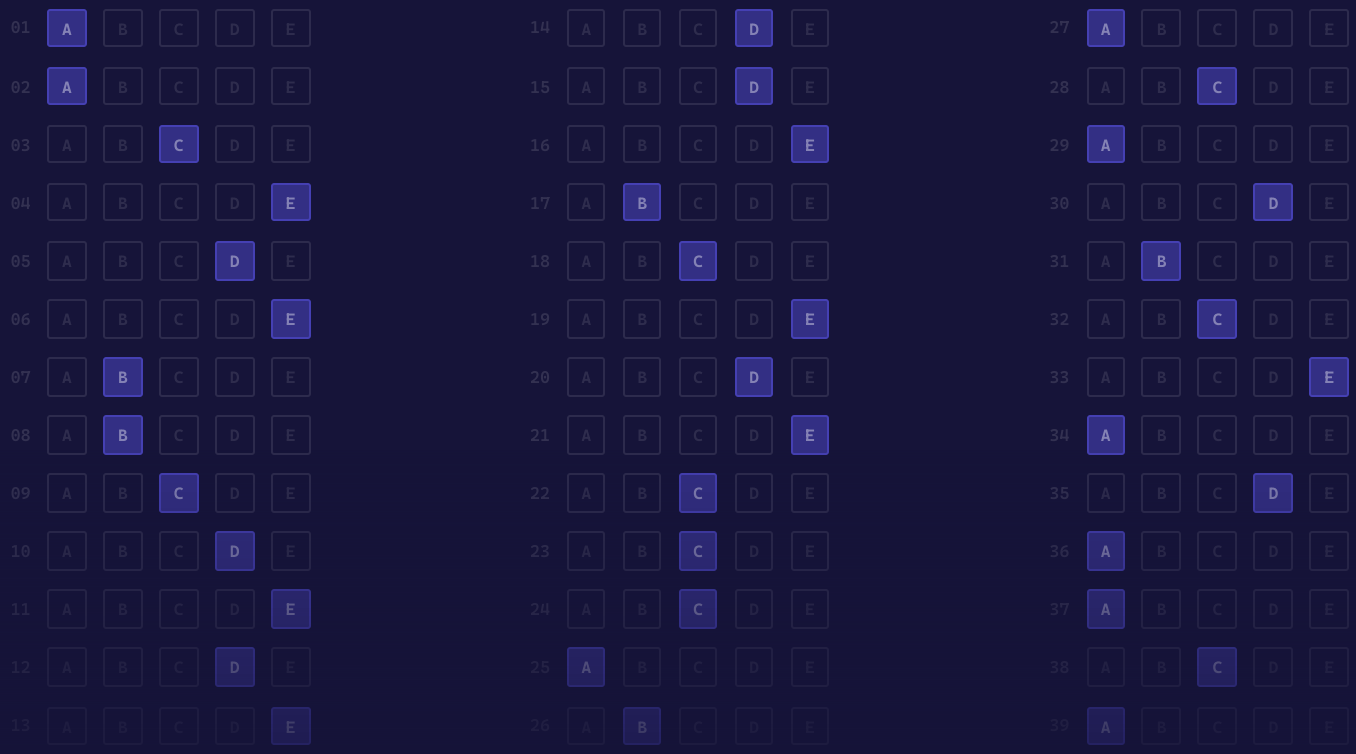
MOMETRIX
SMARTER PREP. BETTER RESULTS.



PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board

JGLW6KU9

AR Roofing/Roof Decks - Residential

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board `JGLW6KU9`, 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, `JGLW6KU9`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

mometrix.net

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the minimum thickness for plywood roof sheathing used on residential roofs with a standard shingle covering, per typical Arkansas building code adoption?

A 3/8 inch

B 1/2 inch

C 5/8 inch

D 3/4 inch

ANSWER B

WHY Most residential roof decks for standard asphalt shingle applications use a minimum of 1/2-inch plywood sheathing. 3/8-inch plywood is generally too thin to meet typical span requirements between rafters for shingle roofs.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

When installing OSB roof sheathing, which fastener spacing pattern is generally required along panel edges for residential shingle roofs?

A Every 12 inches on edges and 12 inches in the field

B Every 6 inches on edges and 12 inches in the field

C Every 24 inches on edges and 12 inches in the field

D Every 4 inches on edges and 8 inches in the field

ANSWER B

WHY Standard nailing patterns for OSB or plywood roof sheathing call for fasteners every 6 inches along supported edges and every 12 inches in the field of the panel. Closer edge spacing helps prevent panel movement and uplift at the seams.

mometrix.net

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Under Arkansas law, what is required before a contractor may bid or perform residential roofing work valued above the licensing threshold?

A **A state-issued Residential Contractors License with the appropriate classification**

B Only a city business license in the jurisdiction where the work is performed

C Registration as a general handyman with the Arkansas Department of Labor

D A federal EPA lead-safe certification only

ANSWER **A**

WHY Arkansas requires a Residential Contractors License issued by the Arkansas Contractors Licensing Board for residential construction work, including roofing, above the statutory threshold. A city business license, handyman registration, or federal EPA certification does not substitute for this state license.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following must a licensed Arkansas residential roofing contractor maintain to keep the license in good standing?

A **A current certificate of insurance and proof of workers' compensation coverage as required by the Board**

B No insurance, since the homeowner carries the policy

C Only a state sales tax permit, with no insurance filing required

D Municipal inspection approvals on every job filed with the state

ANSWER **A**

WHY The Arkansas Contractors Licensing Board requires licensed residential contractors to maintain required insurance coverage, including general liability and workers' compensation where applicable, and to keep that documentation current. Homeowner policies do not substitute, and municipal inspection approvals are not part of the license-maintenance requirement.

mometrix.net

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the generally accepted minimum net free ventilation area (NFA) for an attic or roof deck cavity in a residential shingle roof?

A **1 square foot per 150 square feet of attic floor area, balanced between intake and exhaust**

B 1 square foot per 1,000 square feet of attic floor area

C 10 square feet per 100 square feet of attic floor area

D No ventilation is required if soffit overhangs are present

ANSWER **A**

WHY The widely accepted minimum is 1 square foot of net free ventilation area per 150 square feet of attic floor, with a balanced split between intake (soffit) and exhaust (ridge or roof) vents. Inadequate ventilation leads to heat buildup and moisture problems that damage the roof deck and shorten shingle life.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Where on a residential roof is self-adhered ice and water shield membrane most commonly required by code?

A Along all horizontal ridges of the roof only

B **At eaves extending at least 24 inches inside the interior wall line, in valleys, and around penetrations**

C Only on the south-facing slopes of the roof

D Directly over the ridge vent opening

ANSWER **B**

WHY Ice and water shield is applied at vulnerable leak points: along eaves to a point at least 24 inches inside the exterior wall line of the heated space, in all valleys, and around roof penetrations such as chimneys, vents, and skylights. Applying it only on ridges or south-facing slopes does not address typical leak paths.

mometrix.net

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which classification must a contractor hold to bid and perform residential roofing and roof deck work in Arkansas?

A **Residential Builder classification with the appropriate scope, as issued by the Arkansas Contractors Licensing Board**

B Commercial Building classification only

C Electrical classification

D Plumbing classification

ANSWER **A**

WHY Residential roofing and roof-deck construction falls under the Residential Builder classification administered by the Arkansas Contractors Licensing Board. Commercial, electrical, and plumbing classifications do not authorize residential roofing scope of work.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A residential roof deck shows signs of water staining at the eaves and the soffit vents are clogged. Which condition is most likely contributing to the problem?

A **Inadequate intake ventilation causing moisture and ice-dam issues at the eaves**

B Excessive ridge vent length causing the attic to overcool

C Use of too many nails per shingle, restricting thermal movement

D Counterflashing installed over step flashing at the chimney

ANSWER **A**

WHY Clogged soffit vents block intake airflow, which unbalances the ventilation system and leads to moisture accumulation and ice-dam formation at the eaves. The other options either describe non-issues or describe flashing practice concerns unrelated to eave staining.

mometrix.net

QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

Under the Arkansas Residential Code (which adopts the IRC), what is the minimum underlayment required beneath asphalt shingles on a residential roof with a 4:12 pitch?

A **One layer of No. 15 asphalt-saturated felt, applied shingle-fashion with 2-inch side laps and 4-inch end laps**

B Two layers of No. 30 asphalt-saturated felt, fully adhered with shingle-fashion laps

C A self-adhered ice and water shield membrane across the entire roof deck

D No underlayment is required because the shingles are nailed directly to the sheathing

ANSWER **A**

WHY For asphalt shingles on slopes of 4:12 and greater, the IRC (adopted in Arkansas) requires a minimum of one layer of No. 15 asphalt-saturated felt (or equivalent) underlayment, applied shingle-fashion. Two layers of No. 30 felt are typically required for lower slopes (2:12 to 4:12), not for a 4:12 pitch. Full-coverage ice and water shield is not the minimum requirement for the entire deck, and omitting underlayment is not permitted.

mometrix.net