

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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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

Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board

TYME9JNJ

AR Swimming Pools, Spas - Commercial

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Arkansas Contractors Licencing Board **TYME9JNJ**, 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, **TYME9JNJ**
- 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 the Arkansas Contractors Licensing Act, which classification covers the construction, repair, and alteration of commercial swimming pools and spas?

- ☐ A Limited (Residential) license
- ☒ B Swimming Pool Construction license
- ☐ C General Building Contractor license
- ☐ D Plumbing and Gas Fitting license

ANSWER B

WHY The Arkansas Contractors Licensing Board issues a Swimming Pool Construction license specifically for the construction, repair, and alteration of swimming pools. A residential/limited classification restricts work to one- and two-family dwellings, the plumbing license covers piping work, and the general building classification does not replace the pool-specific license for commercial work.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

When a commercial pool project is permitted in Arkansas, which code is typically the primary adopted standard governing the design and construction of the swimming pool and its related systems?

- ☐ A NFPA 1 Fire Code
- ☒ B International Swimming Pool and Spa Code (ISPSC)
- ☐ C International Residential Code (IRC) only
- ☐ D OSHA 29 CFR 1910 General Industry standards

ANSWER B

WHY Arkansas generally adopts the International Swimming Pool and Spa Code (ISPSC) as the governing standard for commercial pool construction, often along with the International Building Code. NFPA 1 may apply to aquatic features but is not the primary construction code; the IRC applies to residential pools; and OSHA standards govern employee safety, not the built design of the pool.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

To comply with federal VGB Act and adopted Arkansas pool code requirements, a commercial pool constructed with a single main drain must have which protective feature installed?

- ☐ A A single unblocked drain cover with a flow rating equal to the pump flow
- ☒ B A multiple-drain system with suction lines separated by at least 3 feet, or a single drain protected by an SVRS
- ☐ C A standard skimmer equalizer line only
- ☐ D An inflatable pool cover rated for the pool surface area

ANSWER B

WHY The Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act requires that single drain commercial pools either be split into multiple drains spaced at least 3 feet apart (so a body cannot seal against both) or be protected by an SVRS — a safety vacuum release system. Single unblocked drain covers, skimmer equalizers, and pool covers do not satisfy the entrapment protection requirements.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

For a commercial swimming pool, the required perimeter barrier must be at least what minimum height, with what maximum opening at the bottom to deter unauthorized entry?

- ☐ A 48 inches tall with openings that do not allow a 2-inch sphere to pass
- ☒ B 60 inches tall with openings that do not allow a 4-inch sphere to pass
- ☐ C 72 inches tall with openings that do not allow a 3-inch sphere to pass
- ☐ D 42 inches tall with openings that do not allow a 6-inch sphere to pass

ANSWER B

WHY The ISPSC and Arkansas adopted standards require commercial pool enclosures to be at least 60 inches (5 feet) high with openings small enough that a 4-inch sphere cannot pass through, including the gap under gates which must not exceed 4 inches. 48 inches is the residential pool standard and the other values do not meet the commercial enclosure criteria.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Gates serving as part of the required barrier around a commercial swimming pool must be equipped with which of the following hardware features?

- ☐ A A standard gate latch operable from the pool side only
- ☐ B Self-closing and self-latching hardware with the latch release located on the pool side
- ☒ C Self-closing and self-latching hardware with the latch release located on the outside of the barrier
- ☐ D A manually operated chain latch across the gate opening

ANSWER C

WHY Commercial pool gates must be self-closing and self-latching, with the latch release located on the outside (non-pool side) so that a child who reaches the gate cannot easily open it from inside. An inside-only release defeats the purpose, and chain latches or manual hardware do not satisfy the self-closing, self-latching requirement.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

In commercial pool design, the filtration and circulation system must be sized to turn over the entire pool volume within a maximum of how many hours?

- ☐ A 2 hours
- ☐ B 4 hours
- ☒ C 6 hours
- ☐ D 12 hours

ANSWER C

WHY Commercial pools are generally required to be designed with a turnover rate not exceeding 6 hours so that the full volume of water passes through the filter within that period. Spas require faster turnover, but the question is about commercial pools. 2 and 4 hours are not the standard maximum for general commercial pool design, and 12 hours is too long to meet water quality requirements.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which metallic components associated with a commercial pool must be bonded together with a solid copper conductor of at least 8 AWG?

- ☐ A Only the pool pump motor and the main electrical panel
- ☒ B The pool shell, reinforcing steel, coping, deck, slides, diving equipment, ladders, handrails, and circulation equipment
- ☐ C Only the diving board and the ladder
- ☐ D Only the pool heater cabinet and the gas supply piping

ANSWER B

WHY Per NFPA 70 (NEC) Article 680 and the ISPSC, all metallic parts of the pool structure and associated equipment — including the pool shell, reinforcing steel, coping, deck, water features, slides, diving equipment, ladders, handrails, and circulation system components — must be bonded together with a solid copper conductor not smaller than 8 AWG to create an equipotential bonding grid. Bonding only select items does not satisfy the requirement.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

During construction of a commercial pool in Arkansas, which inspection must occur before the contractor places gunite or shotcrete against the forming shell?

- ☐ A Final electrical inspection
- ☒ B Steel/structural and rough plumbing inspection with the shells and reinforcing exposed
- ☐ C Deck finish inspection
- ☐ D Anti-entrapment drain cover inspection only

ANSWER B

WHY A structural and rough plumbing inspection must be performed before gunite, shotcrete, or concrete is placed so the inspector can verify reinforcing steel placement, shell dimensions, embedded plumbing, and bonding conductors. Once the shell is shot, those components are concealed, and the final electrical, deck finish, and drain cover inspections occur later in the project.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A licensed commercial pool contractor subcontracts all of the pool deck and tile work to an unlicensed crew. Which statement best describes the contractor's responsibility under the Arkansas Contractors Licensing Act?

- ☐ A The licensed contractor has no responsibility for unlicensed subcontractor work
- ☒ B The licensed contractor is responsible for ensuring that any work performed under the contract is done by properly licensed trades when required
- ☐ C The licensed contractor may only delegate work to licensed subcontractors and never to employees
- ☐ D The licensed contractor loses their license automatically upon using any subcontractor

ANSWER B

WHY Under the Arkansas Contractors Licensing Act, the qualifying party on the license is responsible for the work performed under that license. If a portion of the work requires a separate licensed trade (such as electrical or plumbing), the licensed pool contractor must use a properly licensed subcontractor. The contractor cannot simply disclaim responsibility and does not automatically lose the license for using subcontractors; unlicensed subcontractors performing work that requires a license is the violation, and that responsibility flows back to the licensed contractor.