

FLORIDA ROOFING TRADE KNOWLEDGE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. **Galvanized steel with a coefficient of thermal expansion of 0.0000067 will increase in length by how much for a 10-foot length with a 100°F temperature rise?**
 - A. 5/64 inch
 - B. 1/8 inch
 - C. 3/64 inch
 - D. 1/4 inch
2. **Special Kraft-faced fiberglass batts come in two thicknesses and are what size?**
 - A. 16 by 32 inches
 - B. 24 by 48 inches
 - C. 32 by 48 inches
 - D. 48 by 96 inches
3. **A mechanically fastened EPDM roofing crew can typically place how many squares per day?**
 - A. 20
 - B. 25
 - C. 35
 - D. 45
4. **Counter flashing receivers in systems should be made of which material and thickness?**
 - A. Aluminum
 - B. 16 oz copper
 - C. 12 oz copper
 - D. Stainless steel
5. **According to OSHA, what is the maximum intended load for a pump jack scaffold between poles?**
 - A. 250 lbs
 - B. 500 lbs
 - C. 750 lbs
 - D. 1000 lbs

- 6. The most popular metal shingles are made from aluminum of what thickness?**
- A. 0.02" thick aluminum
 - B. 0.04" thick aluminum
 - C. 0.02" thick copper
 - D. 0.03" thick steel
- 7. Which statement correctly matches a roofing-related specification?**
- A. Cellular-glass board insulation has an R-value of 3.44.
 - B. Pump jack scaffold maximum load is 1000 lbs.
 - C. Aluminum zinc coated steel flashing minimum thickness is 0.0200 inches.
 - D. Thermoplastic single-ply roof coverings obey ASTM D6755.
- 8. Polymer-modified bitumen sheets under slope transition metal are typically compliant with which standard?**
- A. ASTM D1970 compliant
 - B. ASTM D6162 compliant
 - C. ASTM D4586 compliant
 - D. Acceptance criteria not specified
- 9. Which slope is indicated for thermoset single-ply membranes as not less than?**
- A. 1/8:12
 - B. 1/4:12
 - C. 1:12
 - D. 1:6
- 10. Which of the following is not a standard for APP polymer-modified bitumen sheets?**
- A. ASTM D6590
 - B. ASTM D6162
 - C. ASTM D6163
 - D. ASTM D6164

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Galvanized steel with a coefficient of thermal expansion of 0.0000067 will increase in length by how much for a 10-foot length with a 100°F temperature rise?

A. 5/64 inch

B. 1/8 inch

C. 3/64 inch

D. 1/4 inch

When a material heats up, it lengthens in proportion to its original length, the temperature rise, and its coefficient of thermal expansion. Use $\Delta L = \alpha \times L_0 \times \Delta T$. With $\alpha = 0.0000067$ per °F, the original length $L_0 = 10$ feet = 120 inches, and a temperature rise $\Delta T = 100^\circ\text{F}$, the change in length is $\Delta L = 0.0000067 \times 120 \times 100 = 0.0804$ inches. That is about 0.080 inch, which is closest to 5/64 inch (0.078125 in). The other options differ more noticeably from 0.0804 inches, so they don't fit as well.

2. Special Kraft-faced fiberglass batts come in two thicknesses and are what size?

A. 16 by 32 inches

B. 24 by 48 inches

C. 32 by 48 inches

D. 48 by 96 inches

These Kraft-faced fiberglass batts are designed to fit standard framing and come in a couple of thicknesses to provide different insulation levels, but they're most commonly manufactured in a size that fits between studs spaced 24 inches apart. The standard dimension is 24 inches wide by 48 inches long, which matches typical 24-inch-on-center framing and makes installation straightforward without excessive cutting. The other dimensions listed aren't the typical Kraft-faced batt size. They would not align with common framing widths or would create awkward, wasteful cuts.

3. A mechanically fastened EPDM roofing crew can typically place how many squares per day?

A. 20

B. 25

C. 35

D. 45

Productivity in EPDM roofing is measured in squares installed per day, with one square equal to 100 square feet. For a mechanically fastened EPDM system, the process moves faster than some other methods because there's no adhesive curing time, but you still have to lay out, align, fasten with plates and screws, and complete seams and flashing. With a standard crew and typical conditions, about 35 squares per day is a realistic target (3,500 square feet). Rates around 20–25 squares reflect slower conditions or smaller crews, while 45 squares would be more optimistic than usually achievable. So the best estimate for a typical mechanically fastened EPDM crew is 35 squares per day.

4. Counter flashing receivers in systems should be made of which material and thickness?

- A. Aluminum
- B. 16 oz copper**
- C. 12 oz copper
- D. Stainless steel

Copper at 16 oz provides the right balance of strength and malleability needed for counter flashing receivers. Copper resists corrosion and ages gracefully with other copper flashings, helping maintain a tight, long-lasting seal in a roof system. The 16 oz thickness is thick enough to hold its shape under wind uplift and when fastened, reducing the chances of deformation or gaps that could cause leaks. Using thinner copper, like 12 oz, is more prone to denting or bending during installation and in service, which can compromise the flashing's ability to shed water over time. Aluminum, while lighter, doesn't offer the same durability and long-term performance in contact with other roofing metals, especially in Florida's exposure conditions. Stainless steel is strong but unnecessary here and adds cost without providing a meaningful advantage for counter flashing receivers, and it can introduce compatibility concerns with copper components.

5. According to OSHA, what is the maximum intended load for a pump jack scaffold between poles?

- A. 250 lbs
- B. 500 lbs**
- C. 750 lbs
- D. 1000 lbs

The key idea is understanding how OSHA defines the weight a scaffold platform is designed to safely support at one time. For a pump jack scaffold between poles, OSHA sets a specific maximum intended load per platform that must not be exceeded. This rating accounts for everything on the platform at once—your body, tools, and materials—to ensure the structure stays stable and won't tip, bend, or fail during use on a roof. That maximum is 500 pounds. Keeping within this limit helps protect workers from falls or scaffold collapse, especially on an elevated or pitched surface where balance and stability are more critical. If you anticipate needing to support more than that, you'll need a different scaffold system or a setup that distributes the load across multiple platforms to stay within safe limits. So, the correct understanding is that the pump jack scaffold between poles is rated to support a maximum intended load of 500 pounds.

6. The most popular metal shingles are made from aluminum of what thickness?

- A. 0.02" thick aluminum**
- B. 0.04" thick aluminum
- C. 0.02" thick copper
- D. 0.03" thick steel

Metal shingles are designed to be light enough to stay easy on the roof structure while still providing enough stiffness to lock together and resist wind. For the aluminum shingles you'll see most often on residential roofs, the standard thickness is around 0.02 inches. That thin gauge keeps the weight and cost down while still delivering durable performance when properly installed. Choosing a thicker aluminum, like 0.04 inches, would add noticeable weight and expense without giving a big boost in performance for typical homes. Copper shingles exist, but copper is much more expensive, and 0.02 inch copper isn't a common or practical standard for the popular profiles. Steel shingles can be found in various gauges, including around 0.03 inches, but aluminum at 0.02 inches remains the typical choice for the most widely used residential metal shingles.

7. Which statement correctly matches a roofing-related specification?

- A. Cellular-glass board insulation has an R-value of 3.44.**
- B. Pump jack scaffold maximum load is 1000 lbs.
- C. Aluminum zinc coated steel flashing minimum thickness is 0.0200 inches.
- D. Thermoplastic single-ply roof coverings obey ASTM D6755.

R-values measure thermal resistance and guide insulation choices in a roofing assembly. Cellular-glass board insulation has a fixed R-value per inch, and a figure around 3.44 is a standard value you'll see on product data sheets. This means a sheet of cellular glass provides about 3.44 units of resistance for each inch of thickness, which is why the statement matches typical roofing specifications. The other options describe scaffold loads, flashing thickness, or ASTM standards that don't align as cleanly with a specific roofing specification in the same way, since those details can vary by equipment, application, or product. So the R-value statement best matches a roofing specification.

8. Polymer-modified bitumen sheets under slope transition metal are typically compliant with which standard?

- A. ASTM D1970 compliant**
- B. ASTM D6162 compliant
- C. ASTM D4586 compliant
- D. Acceptance criteria not specified

Polymer-modified bitumen sheets used as roofing membranes are defined and controlled by ASTM D1970. This standard specifies the materials and performance criteria for polymer-modified bitumen roofing membranes, including those used as underlayment and in slope-transition areas with metal substrates. It ensures the sheet materials will perform as expected under temperature changes, moisture exposure, and bonding conditions typical of metal transitions. Other standards focus on different products (for example, traditional asphalt felt) and do not cover polymer-modified bitumen membranes, so they aren't the appropriate reference for these sheets.

9. Which slope is indicated for thermoset single-ply membranes as not less than?

- A. 1/8:12
- B. 1/4:12**
- C. 1:12
- D. 1:6

The thing being tested is the minimum roof slope needed to properly drain thermoset single-ply membranes. For this type of membrane, you want enough slope so water doesn't pond on the surface, which can weaken seams and shorten life. The standard minimum is 1/4 inch of rise for every 12 inches of run, written as 1/4:12, which is about a 2% grade. This ensures water will flow toward drains or edges rather than ponding. The other options represent either too little slope to reliably drain water or a slope that's much steeper than the typical minimum, so they don't represent the required not-less-than value.

10. Which of the following is not a standard for APP polymer-modified bitumen sheets?

A. ASTM D6590

B. ASTM D6162

C. ASTM D6163

D. ASTM D6164

APP polymer-modified bitumen sheets are defined by ASTM standards that are specific to modified asphalt roof membranes. The standards in the D6162, D6163, and D6164 family are the ones that specify the requirements and test methods for APP-modified roofing sheets, covering how these membranes should perform and what properties they must meet in service. ASTM D6590 does not fall within that same scope. It addresses a different roofing product category or testing area, not APP-modified bitumen sheets. Because its scope isn't aligned with APP membranes, it isn't used to establish the specifications for APP polymer-modified bitumen sheets.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://flroofingtrade.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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