

Oklahoma Roofing Endorsement Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Body belts are acceptable in a Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS). True or False?**
 - A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Only in certain conditions**
 - D. Depends on the type of job**
- 2. When installing a single layer of underlayment, what is the minimum required lap for sheet installation?**
 - A. 1 inch**
 - B. 2 inches**
 - C. 3 inches**
 - D. 4 inches**
- 3. Which roofing material is prone to sensitivity towards hydrocarbons?**
 - A. Asphalt shingles**
 - B. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)**
 - C. Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF)**
 - D. Tar and gravel roofing**
- 4. The top rails of a guardrail system must be how many inches above the walking surface?**
 - A. 30 to 35 inches**
 - B. 36 to 38 inches**
 - C. 39 to 45 inches**
 - D. 46 to 50 inches**
- 5. What is the maximum free fall distance allowed for a PFAS according to OSHA?**
 - A. 4 ft.**
 - B. 5 ft.**
 - C. 6 ft.**
 - D. 7 ft.**

- 6. Which roofing material is known for being virtually leak-proof?**
- A. Tar and gravel roofing**
 - B. Asphalt shingles**
 - C. Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF)**
 - D. EPDM roofing**
- 7. In roofing, what does "heavy traffic on the roof" refer to?**
- A. Increases insulation use**
 - B. Requires thicker materials**
 - C. Makes waterproofing unnecessary**
 - D. Decreases installation time**
- 8. What is the minimum weight of lead flashing required for roof drains according to NRCA?**
- A. 2.0 lbs.**
 - B. 4.0 lbs.**
 - C. 5.0 lbs.**
 - D. 6.0 lbs.**
- 9. What is the purpose of ice-dam protection membranes?**
- A. Prevent water leaks**
 - B. Enhance insulation**
 - C. Prevent ice accumulation**
 - D. Reduce wind lift**
- 10. Which type of roof membrane is considered a common category of thermoset roofing?**
- A. EPDM**
 - B. Modified bitumen**
 - C. Single-ply PVC**
 - D. TPO**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

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1. Body belts are acceptable in a Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS). True or False?

A. True

B. False

C. Only in certain conditions

D. Depends on the type of job

Body belts are not acceptable in a Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS) because they do not provide adequate protection against falls. PFAS are designed to minimize injury in the event of a fall by distributing the arresting forces over the upper body, which body belts do not do effectively. Instead, full body harnesses are required because they securely hold the user in a way that distributes the forces of a fall across the body, reducing the risk of serious injury. In addition to this, regulatory standards, such as those established by OSHA, specifically mandate the use of full body harnesses in fall protection systems. This requirement underscores the importance of using equipment that meets safety standards for the protection of workers in environments where falls may occur. Therefore, it is important to understand that full body harnesses are the appropriate choice and are mandatory for PFAS, reinforcing the necessity of adhering to safety regulations in the workplace.

2. When installing a single layer of underlayment, what is the minimum required lap for sheet installation?

A. 1 inch

B. 2 inches

C. 3 inches

D. 4 inches

In roofing practices, particularly when it comes to installing underlayment, the lap is crucial for ensuring proper water resistance and overall roof integrity. A minimum lap of 2 inches for sheet installations of underlayment is specified to provide adequate overlap between successive sheets. This overlap is essential because it helps prevent water infiltration that could occur if there are gaps between sheets. With a 2-inch lap, there's a sufficient material overlap to allow for expansion, contraction, and the movement of building materials due to temperature variations. This also aids in directing water away from seams, which are vulnerable points where leaks could potentially occur. Proper lap measurements are part of best practices in roofing installations, contributing to the longevity and effectiveness of the roofing system.

3. Which roofing material is prone to sensitivity towards hydrocarbons?

- A. Asphalt shingles**
- B. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)**
- C. Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF)**
- D. Tar and gravel roofing**

Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) is indeed prone to sensitivity towards hydrocarbons, which is an important characteristic to understand when considering roofing materials.

Hydrocarbons are organic compounds primarily made of hydrogen and carbon, and they can have detrimental effects on various materials. PVC roofing membranes are popular due to their durability, energy efficiency, and flexibility; however, they can degrade when exposed to certain hydrocarbons found in various products, including some sealants and adhesives. This degradation can lead to issues such as loss of structural integrity, discoloration, and shortened lifespan of the roofing material. In contrast, while materials like asphalt shingles, tar and gravel roofing, and spray polyurethane foam do have their own vulnerabilities and characteristics, they are not as sensitive to hydrocarbons as PVC. Asphalt shingles may be affected by oils and solvents but are generally more resistant than PVC. Tar and gravel roofing, which typically include materials that can withstand harsher conditions, and SPF, with its own unique chemical properties, do not exhibit the same level of vulnerability to hydrocarbons as PVC does. Understanding these material sensitivities is critical for proper selection and application in roofing projects.

4. The top rails of a guardrail system must be how many inches above the walking surface?

- A. 30 to 35 inches**
- B. 36 to 38 inches**
- C. 39 to 45 inches**
- D. 46 to 50 inches**

The top rails of a guardrail system are required to be positioned between 39 to 45 inches above the walking surface to provide effective protection against falls. This height range is established to ensure that the guardrail system offers adequate safety for individuals working at elevated surfaces, helping to prevent accidents and injuries. Guardrails that are too low may not serve their purpose, as they could be easily overlooked or not provide sufficient containment for individuals or materials. By adhering to this standard, safety regulations help create a secure environment in various construction or work settings.

5. What is the maximum free fall distance allowed for a PFAS according to OSHA?

- A. 4 ft.
- B. 5 ft.
- C. 6 ft.**
- D. 7 ft.

The maximum free fall distance allowed for a personal fall arrest system (PFAS) according to OSHA is indeed six feet. This regulation is part of OSHA's standards for fall protection in construction. A six-foot limit is established to ensure that workers are protected from falls that could lead to serious injury or fatality. Within this regulation, it's also important to consider the factors that contribute to the effectiveness of a PFAS, such as the distance needed for deceleration and the height of the worker's fall relative to the ground or lower levels. Additionally, fall arrest systems must also account for the amount of stretch in the lanyard, the height of the anchorage point, and any other considerations that could affect a worker's safety during a fall. The six-foot limit is designed to provide a balance between allowing some safe movement while still ensuring significant protection against falls from height. It's also worth mentioning that in certain situations, such as in activities involving scaffold work or in areas with lower thresholds, different regulations may apply, but the six-foot standard remains a core component for general use of PFAS in construction settings.

6. Which roofing material is known for being virtually leak-proof?

- A. Tar and gravel roofing
- B. Asphalt shingles
- C. Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF)**
- D. EPDM roofing

Spray Polyurethane Foam (SPF) is renowned for its remarkable waterproofing capabilities, which significantly contribute to its reputation as a virtually leak-proof roofing material. SPF roofing systems are applied as a liquid that expands and solidifies into a solid foam structure. This process creates a seamless, monolithic membrane that effectively seals all surfaces and eliminates joints and seams, which are common weak points where leaks can occur. Furthermore, SPF's ability to be sprayed onto various substrates allows it to conform to the underlying surface, providing superior coverage and protection. This adaptability also helps in filling cracks and irregularities, further reducing the potential for water infiltration. In contrast, although other materials such as tar and gravel, asphalt shingles, and EPDM roofing may provide decent weatherproofing, they generally have seams or joints that can be vulnerable to leaks. Consequently, SPF stands out for its unique application method and performance characteristics, leading to its classification as an exceptionally leak-proof roofing option.

7. In roofing, what does "heavy traffic on the roof" refer to?

- A. Increases insulation use**
- B. Requires thicker materials**
- C. Makes waterproofing unnecessary**
- D. Decreases installation time**

The phrase "heavy traffic on the roof" refers to the amount of human activity or equipment that is expected to be on the roof surface. When a roof experiences heavy traffic, it is subjected to greater wear and tear. This necessitates the use of thicker, more durable materials that can withstand the additional stress and potential damage from the consistent weight and movement. Thicker materials provide better resistance against impacts, punctures, and general deterioration that can arise from ongoing foot traffic or equipment placement. This safeguard is particularly important in commercial roofing applications, where maintenance, inspections, or operational activities might happen frequently. This consideration emphasizes the importance of selecting appropriate roofing materials to ensure longevity and effectiveness under expected conditions. The other options do not accurately reflect the implications of heavy traffic; for instance, increasing insulation use or making waterproofing unnecessary do not directly correlate with the impacts of foot traffic, and decreased installation time would not logically follow from heavier loads impacting material choice.

8. What is the minimum weight of lead flashing required for roof drains according to NRCA?

- A. 2.0 lbs.**
- B. 4.0 lbs.**
- C. 5.0 lbs.**
- D. 6.0 lbs.**

The minimum weight of lead flashing required for roof drains according to the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) is indeed 4.0 lbs. This specification ensures that the lead flashing is heavy enough to provide adequate durability and resistance to the elements, effectively preventing water infiltration around roof drains. Properly weighted lead flashing contributes to the long-term performance of the roofing system by creating a secure seal. This weight requirement is part of industry standards designed to promote quality and reliability in roofing installations. Thus, understanding these specifications is crucial for roofing professionals to ensure compliance with recognized guidelines and to deliver reliable roofing solutions.

9. What is the purpose of ice-dam protection membranes?

- A. Prevent water leaks**
- B. Enhance insulation**
- C. Prevent ice accumulation**
- D. Reduce wind lift**

The purpose of ice-dam protection membranes is primarily to prevent water leaks, which is crucial in areas prone to ice dams. These membranes are installed on roofs to create a waterproof barrier that prevents the infiltration of water caused by melting snow that refreezes at the eaves, typically when warm air from the home heats the roof and causes melting. As this meltwater runs down to the colder eaves, it can freeze and create an ice dam, obstructing additional meltwater, which can then back up under shingles and into the home, resulting in leaks. While other options suggest benefits like insulation enhancement, ice accumulation prevention, or wind lift reduction, these are not the main functions of ice-dam protection membranes. Their key role is acting as a safeguard against water intrusion, ensuring that the interior of the home remains dry and free from damage that can occur due to ice damming.

10. Which type of roof membrane is considered a common category of thermoset roofing?

- A. EPDM**
- B. Modified bitumen**
- C. Single-ply PVC**
- D. TPO**

EPDM, or Ethylene Propylene Diene Monomer, is recognized as a common category of thermoset roofing. This classification is significant because thermoset membranes are made from polymers that, once cured, do not soften upon heating, providing durability and flexibility over a wide temperature range. EPDM is particularly valued for its resistance to ultraviolet light, ozone, and extreme weather conditions, which contributes to its long lifespan and effectiveness as a roofing material. This makes it a popular choice among roofing professionals for various applications, including both commercial and residential buildings. Other options, such as modified bitumen, single-ply PVC, and TPO, fall into different categories; modified bitumen is a type of thermoplastic, while PVC and TPO represent another category of thermoplastic roof membranes. Understanding these distinctions highlights the specific benefits and uses associated with thermoset materials like EPDM in the roofing industry.