

# PRACTICE EXAM 14 QUESTION ( 1 -50)

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1. Under OSHA, a standard guardrail system used for fall protection must have a top rail capable of withstanding a downward or outward force of at least what amount?

- A. 150 pounds applied at any point along its length
- B. 200 pounds applied in any downward or outward direction
- C. 100 pounds applied at the midpoint of the rail only
- D. 500 pounds distributed evenly along its full length

2. A contractor must estimate the surface area of a simple gable roof to order shingles. The building footprint is 40 feet by 30 feet, and a slope factor of 1.20 is applied to the plan area to account for both slopes combined. What is the approximate roof surface area?

- A. 1,200 square feet of roof surface
- B. 1,000 square feet of roof surface
- C. 2,000 square feet of roof surface
- D. 1,440 square feet of roof surface

3. Under Georgia lien law, the total amount of all liens claimed against an owner's property generally cannot exceed which of the following?

- A. The contract price the owner agreed to pay, subject to statutory limits
- B. Twice the value of the labor and materials actually furnished
- C. The full appraised market value of the improved property
- D. The amount of the building permit fees paid to the county

4. Under the IBC, a building used as a hospital where occupants receive medical care and may be incapable of self-preservation is classified under which occupancy group?

- A. Group B, Business occupancy
- B. Group R, Residential occupancy
- C. Group I, Institutional occupancy
- D. Group A, Assembly occupancy

5. In construction, an implied warranty of workmanship generally means which of the following?

- A. The contractor guarantees the project will never require any future repairs
- B. The owner waives all rights to claim defects once final payment is made
- C. The work will be performed in a workmanlike manner and be fit for its purpose
- D. The contractor insures the structure against all natural disaster damage

6. A contractor reports revenue of \$500,000 and cost of goods sold of \$375,000 for the year. What is the company's gross profit?

- A. \$125,000 gross profit
- B. \$875,000 gross profit
- C. \$375,000 gross profit
- D. \$75,000 gross profit

7. OSHA requires that scaffolds and scaffold components be capable of supporting their own weight plus at least how many times the maximum intended load?

- A. At least 2 times the maximum intended load
- B. At least 3 times the maximum intended load
- C. At least 6 times the maximum intended load
- D. At least 4 times the maximum intended load

8. Refer to the partial floor plan below. What is the total overall length of the south wall of the room?

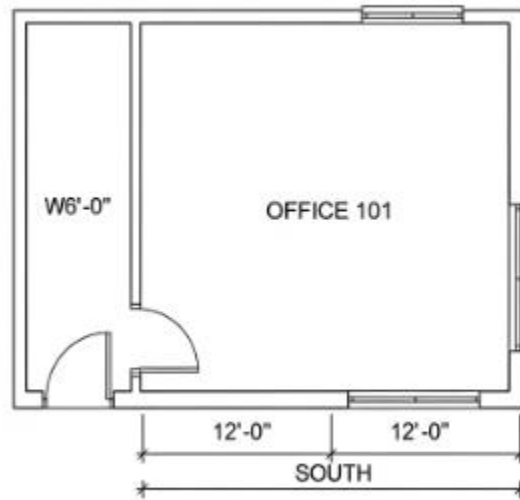


FIGURE PQ-1

- A. 18 feet 6 inches overall length
- B. 24 feet 0 inches overall length
- C. 20 feet 6 inches overall length
- D. 22 feet 6 inches overall length

9. For payroll purposes, the distinction between an employee and an independent contractor is important to a Georgia contractor primarily because it determines what?

- A. The maximum number of hours that may be worked each week
- B. Which model building code applies to the contractor's projects
- C. The dollar threshold at which a state license becomes required
- D. Responsibility for withholding income tax and paying employment taxes

10. A job has total costs of \$50,000. The contractor applies a 15% markup on cost to set the price. What is the selling price?

- A. \$57,500 selling price

- B. \$58,824 selling price
- C. \$65,000 selling price
- D. \$42,500 selling price

11. In a project schedule, the "total float" of an activity is best described as which of the following?

- A. The number of crew members assigned to complete the activity
- B. The amount of money budgeted as a reserve for that activity
- C. The time an activity can be delayed without delaying project completion
- D. The earliest calendar date on which the activity is allowed to start

12. Under OSHA, how often must a competent person inspect an excavation for evidence of cave-ins, hazardous atmospheres, or protective system failures?

- A. Once per week and after any significant rainstorm event
- B. Daily before each shift and as conditions change
- C. Only when the excavation exceeds twenty feet in depth
- D. Monthly, with documented written reports filed each time

13. Under the IBC, an egress door serving a space with an occupant load of 50 or more must swing in which direction?

- A. In the direction of egress travel, swinging outward from the space
- B. In whichever direction the architect chooses to specify on the plans
- C. Inward toward the room in order to protect the corridor space
- D. In either direction, provided the door is equipped to self-close

14. The Georgia State Licensing Board for Residential and General Contractors issues which of the following license classifications?

- A. Only a single statewide contractor license with no separate classifications
- B. Licenses issued solely by individual municipalities rather than the state
- C. Specialty trade licenses limited to electrical and plumbing work only
- D. Residential-Basic, Residential-Light Commercial, and General Contractor licenses

15. An indemnification clause in a construction contract generally does which of the following?

- A. Establishes the schedule of progress payments throughout the work
- B. Requires one party to cover certain losses or claims of another party
- C. Sets the interest rate charged on payments made late to the contractor
- D. Defines the procedure for submitting and approving project change orders

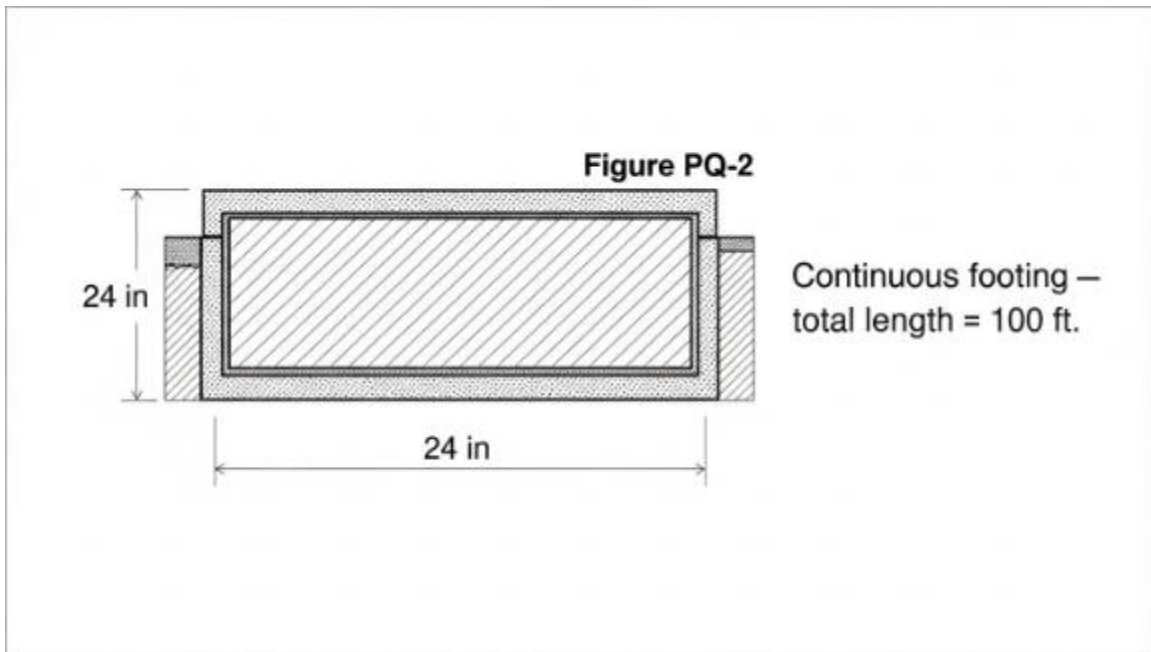
16. Under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard aligned with GHS, a chemical container label must include which of the following elements?

- A. The purchase price and supplier account number for the chemical
- B. The date the container was first opened by the employee using it
- C. A signal word, hazard statements, and appropriate hazard pictograms
- D. The names of all employees authorized to handle the chemical product

17. A contractor purchases equipment for \$60,000 with an estimated useful life of 5 years and no salvage value. Using straight-line depreciation, what is the annual depreciation expense?

- A. \$6,000 of depreciation per year
- B. \$30,000 of depreciation per year
- C. \$12,000 of depreciation per year
- D. \$15,000 of depreciation per year

18. Using the footing cross-section shown, calculate the volume of concrete required for a continuous strip footing that is 100 feet long.



- A. About 14.8 cubic yards of concrete
- B. About 7.4 cubic yards of concrete
- C. About 22.2 cubic yards of concrete
- D. About 44.4 cubic yards of concrete

19. Under Georgia law, a "Notice to Contractor" filed by a supplier on a project that has a recorded Notice of Commencement primarily serves what purpose?

- A. It transfers the property title to the supplier upon any nonpayment
- B. It preserves the supplier's right to later claim a lien on the property
- C. It waives the supplier's right to pursue any future lien claim entirely
- D. It automatically releases all retainage being held by the project owner

20. Under the IBC, guards protecting open-sided walking surfaces located more than 30 inches above the floor or grade below must generally be at least what height?

- A. 36 inches high in all occupancy types
- B. 30 inches high in all occupancy types
- C. 48 inches high in all occupancy types
- D. 42 inches high in most occupancy types

21. OSHA requires eye and face protection for workers exposed to specific hazards. For arc welding operations, the primary additional protection required is which of the following?

- A. Tinted safety glasses with side shields worn during the arc work
- B. A clear face shield worn over the welder's standard prescription eyewear
- C. A welding helmet fitted with the proper filter lens shade number
- D. Goggles rated only for impact and chemical splash protection

22. A "schedule of values" submitted by a contractor on a project is best described as which of the following?

- A. A breakdown of the total contract sum allocated among the various work items
- B. A list of all of the subcontractors and material suppliers used on the project
- C. A calendar showing the planned start and finish dates of each work activity
- D. A running record of all the change orders approved during construction

23. A "notice to proceed" issued by the owner to the contractor generally signifies what?

- A. The contractor has reached substantial completion of the project work
- B. The contractor is authorized to begin work and the contract time begins
- C. The owner is terminating the contract because of the contractor's default
- D. The final payment, including all retainage, has been released to the contractor

24. A contractor needs 2,000 square feet of flooring and adds a 10% waste factor to the order. How many square feet of material should be ordered?

- A. 2,010 square feet of flooring material
- B. 1,800 square feet of flooring material
- C. 2,100 square feet of flooring material
- D. 2,200 square feet of flooring material

25. Under OSHA, a hole or floor opening into which a worker could step or fall must be protected by which of the following?

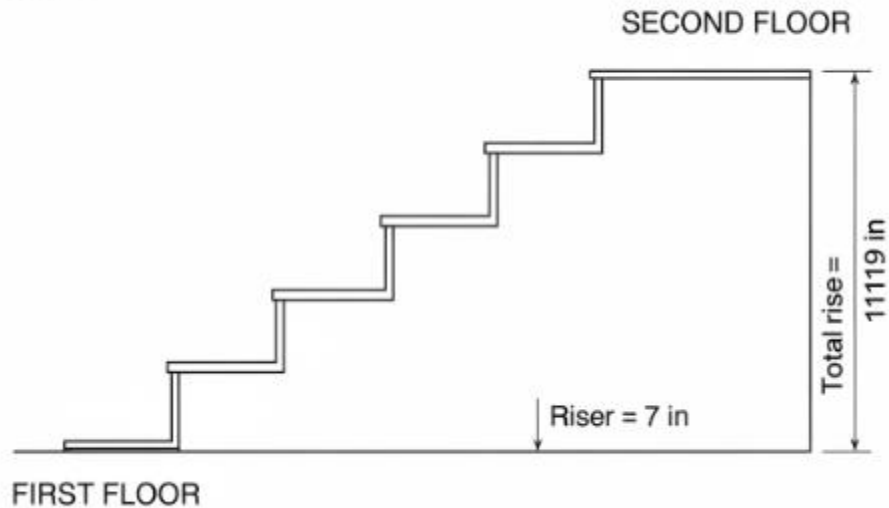
- A. A warning sign posted within six feet of the opening edge
- B. A painted yellow border surrounding the entire opening edge
- C. A designated spotter assigned to watch the opening during work
- D. A cover, a guardrail system, or a personal fall arrest system

26. In Georgia, if a contractor operates as a sole proprietor and is sued for a contract default, which of the following is generally true?

- A. The contractor's liability is limited to the assets of the business only
- B. The contractor is personally liable for the business debts and claims
- C. The state licensing board assumes liability for the contractor's debts
- D. Liability automatically transfers to the project's surety company

27. Refer to the stair section shown. A stairway must span a total vertical rise of 119 inches. If each riser is to be 7 inches high, how many risers are required?

**FIGURE PQ-3**



- A. 17 risers are required
- B. 16 risers are required
- C. 18 risers are required
- D. 15 risers are required

28. A contractor's income statement shows revenue of \$800,000, cost of goods sold of \$560,000, and operating expenses of \$180,000. What is the net operating profit?

- A. \$240,000 net operating profit
- B. \$620,000 net operating profit
- C. \$60,000 net operating profit
- D. \$180,000 net operating profit

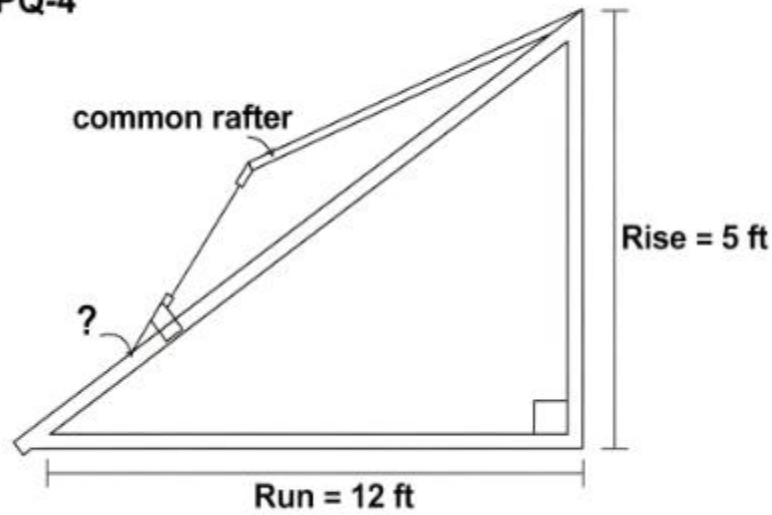
29. When setting up a portable extension ladder, OSHA's recommended pitch places the base out from the wall a distance equal to what fraction of the working length?

- A. One-half of the working length of the ladder
- B. One-quarter of the working length of the ladder

- C. One-third of the working length of the ladder
- D. One-eighth of the working length of the ladder

30. A roof has a run of 12 feet and a rise of 5 feet from the wall plate to the ridge, as shown. What is the length of the common rafter (the hypotenuse), ignoring any overhang?

Figure PQ-4



- A. 13 feet of rafter length
- B. 17 feet of rafter length
- C. 11 feet of rafter length
- D. 7 feet of rafter length

31. A "termination for convenience" clause in a construction contract allows which of the following?

- A. The contractor to stop work whenever weather conditions become poor
- B. The surety company to take over the project upon contractor default
- C. The owner to withhold payment indefinitely without any stated cause
- D. The owner to end the contract without the contractor being in default

32. Georgia general contractor applicants must pass an examination covering business and law plus a trade portion. The business and law portion typically tests knowledge of which of the following?

- A. Advanced structural engineering load calculations and member design
- B. National electrical code wiring methods and branch circuit design
- C. Contracts, lien law, taxes, labor law, and project management topics
- D. Architectural rendering and computer-aided drafting techniques

33. Before an employee uses a tight-fitting respirator on the job, OSHA requires which of the following?

- A. A signed waiver releasing the employer from all related liability
- B. A minimum of forty hours of classroom occupational safety training
- C. A medical evaluation and a fit test for the specific respirator
- D. The purchase of a personal respirator paid for by the employee

34. Under the IBC, the baseline minimum number of exits or exit access doorways required for a typical story, before higher occupant loads trigger more, is which of the following?

- A. One exit is always sufficient regardless of the occupant load
- B. Two exits for most occupancies, with more as occupant load increases
- C. Three exits are required for every commercial occupancy without exception
- D. Four exits are required any time an elevator is provided in the building

35. "Value engineering" applied to a construction project is best described as which of the following?

- A. A systematic review to achieve the required function at the lowest life-cycle cost
- B. A method of accelerating the project schedule by adding more labor crews
- C. A formal process for documenting and pricing owner-requested project changes
- D. A technique for inspecting completed work against the project specifications

36. A contractor needs to calculate the board feet in 20 pieces of lumber, each 2 inches by 6 inches by 12 feet long. How many board feet of lumber is this?

- A. 120 board feet of lumber
- B. 144 board feet of lumber
- C. 200 board feet of lumber
- D. 240 board feet of lumber

37. On a construction site using a crane, OSHA requires that a qualified signal person be used in which of the following situations?

- A. When the operator's view of the load or its travel path is obstructed
- B. Only when lifting loads that weigh more than ten thousand pounds
- C. Whenever the crane is operating within one mile of an airport runway
- D. Only during night operations when site visibility is significantly reduced

38. Georgia's statute of repose for actions related to deficiencies in the construction of improvements to real property generally bars claims brought after how many years from substantial completion?

- A. 2 years from the date of substantial completion
- B. 4 years from the date of substantial completion
- C. 8 years from the date of substantial completion
- D. 20 years from the date of substantial completion

39. Under the accrual method of accounting, a contractor recognizes revenue at which point?

- A. When cash from the customer is actually deposited in the bank account
- B. When the revenue is earned, regardless of when the cash is received
- C. When the building permit for the project is first issued by the county

D. When the final lien waiver is signed at the very end of the project

40. A business office space has a floor area of 4,500 square feet. Using a business occupancy load factor of 150 square feet per occupant, what is the calculated occupant load?

- A. 45 occupants for the office space
- B. 15 occupants for the office space
- C. 60 occupants for the office space
- D. 30 occupants for the office space

41. OSHA requires a stairway or ladder at points of access where there is a break in elevation of how much or more, when no ramp or runway is provided?

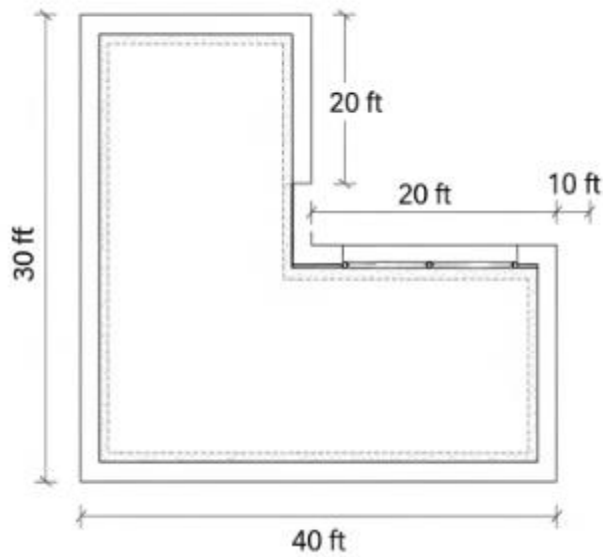
- A. 12 inches or more break in elevation
- B. 19 inches or more break in elevation
- C. 30 inches or more break in elevation
- D. 48 inches or more break in elevation

42. A subcontractor on a project generally has a direct contract (privity) with which party?

- A. The general contractor who hired the subcontractor to perform the work
- B. The project owner who is ultimately paying for the overall construction
- C. The architect who prepared the project design and construction documents
- D. The surety company that issued the project's payment and performance bonds

43. Calculate the total area of the L-shaped slab shown in the figure.

FIGURE PQ-5



- A. 600 square feet of slab area
- B. 1,200 square feet of slab area
- C. 800 square feet of slab area
- D. 1,000 square feet of slab area

44. In Georgia, who is primarily responsible for enforcing the building codes and issuing building permits for a specific construction project?

- A. The Georgia State Licensing Board for Contractors directly
- B. The federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration
- C. The local government building official having jurisdiction
- D. The International Code Council that publishes the model codes

45. OSHA's "General Duty Clause" requires employers to do which of the following?

- A. Furnish a workplace free from recognized hazards likely to cause serious harm
- B. Provide health insurance coverage to all of their full-time employees
- C. Pay overtime wages for any hours worked beyond forty in a single week

D. Submit project safety plans to OSHA before starting any new construction

46. A "punch list" is typically prepared at which stage of a construction project?

- A. During the initial bidding and estimating phase of the project
- B. Near substantial completion, listing items left to finish or correct
- C. At the pre-construction meeting before any field work has started
- D. Immediately after the building permit application is first submitted

47. Under the IBC, the minimum ceiling height for habitable rooms and most occupiable spaces is generally which of the following?

- A. 6 feet 8 inches above the finished floor
- B. 8 feet 0 inches above the finished floor
- C. 9 feet 0 inches above the finished floor
- D. 7 feet 6 inches above the finished floor

48. A surety company evaluating a contractor for a bond will most heavily weigh which of the following, often summarized as the "three C's"?

- A. Cost, climate, and the contractor's chosen list of subcontractors
- B. Code compliance, county, and the contractor's owned equipment list
- C. Character, capacity, and capital of the contractor and the company
- D. Cash, customers, and the contractor's overall marketing strategy

49. A construction contract that contains a binding arbitration clause means disputes will generally be resolved by which of the following?

- A. A jury trial held in the county superior court where the work occurred

- B. A direct appeal to the state contractor licensing board for a binding ruling
- C. A neutral arbitrator whose decision is typically final and binding on both
- D. A mediator whose recommendation either party remains free to reject

50. Under Georgia law, which of the following is generally exempt from the state general contractor licensing requirement?

- A. A property owner building or improving a structure for their own personal use
- B. A company performing commercial construction valued above the licensing threshold
- C. A contractor managing multiple residential subdivisions being built for resale
- D. A firm performing structural renovations on an occupied public school building

## ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

**1. B** — A guardrail top rail must withstand at least 200 pounds applied in any downward or outward direction. OSHA sets this load requirement so the rail can stop a worker who stumbles or leans against it (the midrail requirement is 150 pounds). A rail that fails under realistic body force provides no real fall protection.

**2. D** — 1,440 square feet, found by multiplying the 1,200-square-foot plan area ( $40 \times 30$ ) by the 1.20 slope factor. The slope factor accounts for the fact that a pitched roof surface is longer than its horizontal projection. Estimating from plan area alone would under-order shingles and shortchange the job.

**3. A** — All liens combined cannot exceed the contract price the owner agreed to pay, subject to statutory limits. Georgia law protects an owner who pays in full from paying twice, capping aggregate lien exposure at the agreed price. This is why owners obtain lien waivers as they release payments.

**4. C** — Hospitals are classified as Group I, Institutional, because occupants receive medical care and may be incapable of self-preservation. Institutional occupancies carry heightened code requirements for egress, fire protection, and staff-assisted evacuation. The classification drives life-safety design for vulnerable occupants.

**5. C** — An implied warranty of workmanship means the work will be performed in a workmanlike manner and be reasonably fit for its intended purpose. This protection exists by law even when the contract is silent, and it does not make the contractor an insurer against all future wear. It sets the baseline standard of quality a contractor owes.

- 6. A** — Gross profit is \$125,000, calculated as revenue of \$500,000 minus cost of goods sold of \$375,000. Gross profit measures what is left from sales after direct job costs but before overhead and other expenses. It is the pool from which overhead and net profit must come.
- 7. D** — Scaffolds and their components must support their own weight plus at least 4 times the maximum intended load. This safety factor guards against material variation, dynamic loading, and incidental overload. Suspension ropes carry an even higher factor of 6 because of their critical role.
- 8. B** — The south wall totals 24 feet 0 inches, the sum of the two 12'-0" segments shown on the dimension string. Adding the individual dimensions along a wall is how an overall length is verified on a plan. Correct dimension reading prevents layout and material-quantity errors.
- 9. D** — The employee-versus-independent-contractor distinction determines responsibility for withholding income tax and paying employment taxes such as FICA and unemployment. Misclassifying a worker exposes the contractor to back taxes, penalties, and interest. Proper classification is a core payroll-compliance issue.
- 10. A** — The selling price is \$57,500, found by adding a 15% markup to the \$50,000 cost ( $\$50,000 \times 1.15$ ). Markup is applied to cost, unlike margin, which is figured on the selling price. Confusing the two understates the price and erodes profit.
- 11. C** — Total float is the amount of time an activity can be delayed without delaying overall project completion. Activities on the critical path have zero float, so they cannot slip without pushing the finish date. Understanding float lets a manager prioritize which delays actually matter.
- 12. B** — A competent person must inspect excavations daily before each shift and as conditions change, such as after rainfall. Trench conditions can deteriorate rapidly, and timely inspection allows hazards to be corrected before workers enter. Daily inspection is a cornerstone of excavation safety.
- 13. A** — A door serving an occupant load of 50 or more must swing in the direction of egress travel, outward from the space. This prevents a crowd surging toward an exit from being trapped behind an inward-swinging door. The rule directly supports rapid evacuation.
- 14. D** — Georgia issues Residential-Basic, Residential-Light Commercial, and General Contractor classifications through its State Licensing Board. Each classification defines the type and scale of work the licensee may perform. Choosing the correct classification is essential to operating legally.
- 15. B** — An indemnification clause requires one party to cover certain losses, damages, or claims incurred by another. It shifts defined risks between owner, contractor, and subcontractors. Understanding indemnity exposure is critical when reviewing and negotiating contracts.
- 16. C** — A GHS-aligned label must include a signal word, hazard statements, and the appropriate hazard pictograms. These standardized elements let any worker quickly grasp a chemical's dangers regardless of the supplier. Consistent labeling is the heart of effective hazard communication.

**17. C** — Straight-line annual depreciation is \$12,000, calculated as the \$60,000 cost divided by the 5-year useful life with no salvage value. This method spreads the cost evenly across the asset's life. Depreciation matches equipment expense to the years that benefit from its use.

**18. A** — The footing requires about 14.8 cubic yards: the 2-foot by 2-foot section gives 4 square feet, times 100 feet equals 400 cubic feet, divided by 27 equals 14.8 cubic yards. Converting inch dimensions to feet before computing volume is the key step. Accurate takeoffs prevent over- or under-ordering concrete.

**19. B** — A Notice to Contractor preserves a supplier's right to later claim a lien on a project where a Notice of Commencement has been filed. Failing to file it within the statutory window can forfeit lien rights on such projects. It is a defensive filing that keeps the supplier's security alive.

**20. D** — Guards must be at least 42 inches high where a walking surface is more than 30 inches above the level below in most occupancies. This height keeps a standing adult from toppling over the barrier. The 36-inch height applies only to one- and two-family dwellings under the residential code.

**21. C** — Arc welding requires a welding helmet fitted with the proper filter lens shade number. The filter shields the eyes from intense visible light, ultraviolet, and infrared radiation that can cause "arc eye" and permanent damage. Selecting the correct shade for the amperage is essential.

**22. A** — A schedule of values is a breakdown of the total contract sum allocated among the various work items. It becomes the basis for evaluating progress payment applications against work completed. A balanced schedule keeps billing tied to actual progress.

**23. B** — A notice to proceed authorizes the contractor to begin work and starts the contract time clock. It establishes the official commencement date from which schedule and completion obligations are measured. Issuing it formally protects both parties on timing.

**24. D** — The contractor should order 2,200 square feet: 2,000 square feet plus a 10% waste factor ( $\$2,000 \times 1.10$ ). The waste factor covers cuts, breakage, and defects so the job is not stopped short of material. Omitting waste leads to shortages and extra delivery trips.

**25. D** — A hole or floor opening a worker could fall into must be protected by a cover, a guardrail system, or a personal fall arrest system. Each method physically prevents or arrests a fall, unlike a sign or marking that merely warns. OSHA requires actual protection at openings, not just notice.

**26. B** — As a sole proprietor, the contractor is personally liable for the business's debts and claims, with no separation between personal and business assets. A judgment can reach the owner's personal property. This unlimited exposure is a key reason many contractors form corporations or LLCs.

**27. A** — Seventeen risers are required, found by dividing the 119-inch total rise by the 7-inch riser height. The number of risers is always the total rise divided by the chosen riser height. Getting this count right is essential to laying out a code-compliant stair.

- 28. C** — Net operating profit is \$60,000: revenue of \$800,000 minus \$560,000 cost of goods sold leaves \$240,000 gross profit, and subtracting \$180,000 in operating expenses leaves \$60,000. Net profit reflects what remains after both direct costs and overhead. It is the true bottom-line measure of the period.
- 29. B** — OSHA's recommended ladder pitch sets the base out from the wall a distance equal to one-quarter of the working length, the 4:1 ratio. This angle balances stability against sliding out at the base. Setting a ladder too steep or too shallow invites a fall.
- 30. A** — The common rafter is 13 feet, from the Pythagorean relationship: the square root of  $(12^2 + 5^2)$  equals the square root of 169. Run and rise form the legs of a right triangle, and the rafter is the hypotenuse. This calculation underlies rafter cutting and roof framing layout.
- 31. D** — A termination for convenience clause lets the owner end the contract even when the contractor is not in default. The contractor is typically paid for work performed and certain close-out costs rather than lost future profit. The clause gives the owner flexibility without the contractor being at fault.
- 32. C** — The business and law portion tests contracts, lien law, taxes, labor law, and project management. These subjects reflect the non-technical knowledge a contractor needs to run a compliant business. Mastery of them protects the contractor from legal and financial pitfalls.
- 33. C** — Before using a tight-fitting respirator, an employee must receive a medical evaluation and pass a fit test. The medical evaluation confirms the worker can safely tolerate the respirator, and the fit test verifies a proper seal. Both steps ensure the device actually protects the wearer.
- 34. B** — Most spaces require a minimum of two exits, with additional exits required as occupant load rises. Two independent means of egress give occupants an alternative if one path is blocked. A single exit is allowed only within limited occupant-load and travel-distance thresholds.
- 35. A** — Value engineering is a systematic review aimed at achieving the required function at the lowest life-cycle cost. It seeks equal or better performance for less total cost, not merely cheaper first cost. Done well, it preserves quality while reducing long-term expense.
- 36. D** — The lumber totals 240 board feet: each piece is  $(2 \times 6 \times 12) \div 12 = 12$  board feet, and 12 times 20 pieces equals 240. The board-foot formula uses nominal thickness and width in inches and length in feet, divided by 12. Accurate board-foot counts drive correct lumber pricing.
- 37. A** — A qualified signal person is required whenever the operator's view of the load or its travel path is obstructed. Clear signals bridge the gap in the operator's vision and prevent struck-by and crushing incidents. Coordinated signaling is essential to safe crane operations.
- 38. C** — Georgia's statute of repose bars construction-deficiency actions brought more than 8 years after substantial completion. This outer limit gives contractors and designers finality regardless of when a defect surfaces. It differs from the statute of limitations, which runs from discovery of the injury.

- 39. B** — Under accrual accounting, revenue is recognized when it is earned, regardless of when cash is received. This matches income to the period in which the work was performed, giving a truer picture of financial performance. It contrasts with cash-basis accounting, which records revenue only upon receipt.
- 40. D** — The occupant load is 30, found by dividing the 4,500-square-foot area by the 150-square-foot-per-occupant business load factor. The load factor converts floor area into the design number of occupants. This figure then determines required exit capacity and number of exits.
- 41. B** — A stairway or ladder must be provided where there is a break in elevation of 19 inches or more without a ramp or runway. At that height workers would otherwise jump or climb unsafely between levels. Providing proper access reduces slips, trips, and falls at elevation changes.
- 42. A** — A subcontractor's direct contract, or privity, is with the general contractor who hired it. The general contractor, in turn, holds the contract with the owner, so the sub generally has no direct contractual claim against the owner. This chain of privity shapes who can sue whom for payment or performance.
- 43. D** — The L-shaped slab is 1,000 square feet: the 40-by-30 bounding rectangle is 1,200 square feet, less the 20-by-10 notch of 200 square feet. Subtracting the missing corner from the full rectangle is the standard method for an L-shape. Correct area drives accurate concrete and finish quantities.
- 44. C** — The local government building official having jurisdiction enforces the codes and issues permits for a project. While Georgia adopts statewide minimum codes, day-to-day enforcement and inspection occur at the local level. Contractors work directly with this official for permits and approvals.
- 45. A** — The General Duty Clause requires employers to furnish a workplace free from recognized hazards likely to cause death or serious harm. It allows OSHA to address dangers not covered by a specific standard. It establishes the employer's overarching safety obligation.
- 46. B** — A punch list is prepared near substantial completion to itemize remaining work to finish or correct. It guides the contractor's final efforts and the owner's acceptance of the project. Completing punch-list items typically precedes final payment and release of retainage.
- 47. D** — The IBC sets a minimum ceiling height of 7 feet 6 inches for habitable rooms and most occupiable spaces. Adequate headroom is a basic health and habitability requirement. Lower limits apply only to spaces such as bathrooms, kitchens, and storage areas.
- 48. C** — Sureties evaluate the "three C's" of character, capacity, and capital. Character reflects integrity and track record, capacity the ability to perform the work, and capital the financial strength to carry it out. Together they determine a contractor's bonding eligibility and limits.
- 49. C** — A binding arbitration clause sends disputes to a neutral arbitrator whose decision is typically final and binding on both parties. Arbitration is usually faster and more private than litigation, and the award is enforceable in court. It differs from mediation, where the neutral only recommends a resolution.
- 50. A** — A property owner building or improving a structure for their own personal use is generally exempt from the state general contractor licensing requirement. The exemption recognizes that owners

may work on their own property, subject to conditions such as not building for resale. Commercial work above the threshold and work for others still requires a license.