

# DCQ 12 Hour Initial or Continuing Education Exam #21573

Name as it appears on your license: _____	
Address: _____	
Email: _____	Phone: _____
Type of Education: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial <input type="checkbox"/> Continuing	License #: _____ <i>(for continuing education)</i>

## Section 1 – Wisconsin’s Right to Cure Law

- 1) The “Right to Cure Law” provides the steps and timetables to be followed in resolving any claims of dwelling construction defects by consumers against contractors or suppliers.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
- 2) The “Right to Cure Law,” Wisconsin Act 201, was enacted in:
  - A. 2003
  - B. 2005
  - C. 2007
  - D. 2009
  
- 3) Construction defects can involve: (Check all that apply.)
  - A. Workmanship
  - B. Materials
  - C. Code requirements
  - D. Maintenance
  - E. Repairs
  
- 4) What are consumers required to do before filing a lawsuit for defective construction?
  - A. Deliver to the contractor a written notice of any construction conditions at least 90 working days beforehand.
  - B. Provide the contractor the opportunity to make an offer to repair or remedy the alleged construction defects.
  - C. All of the above.
  
- 5) The “Wisconsin Right to Cure Law” applies where there is no contract to construct, as in the case of purchasing an existing home.
  - A. True
  - B. False
  
- 6) There is a different timetable and process for the claims and responses if a contractor seeks contribution from a supplier.
  - A. True
  - B. False

- 7) If a claimant has a claim against a window or door supplier or manufacturer, the claimant should contact the supplier to ensure that the supplier received a notice of the claim from the contractor.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 8) There are six steps in the claim and response interaction between consumers and contractors and suppliers.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 9) If the claimant rejects the offer, the contractor has ten working days to provide a written supplemental offer or a notice that no additional offer will be made.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 10) If the claimant has received a supplemental offer from the contractor, the claimant must respond within \_\_\_\_ working days.
- A. 5
  - B. 10
  - C. 15
  - D. 20

## **Section 2 – Home Improvement Practices ATCP-110**

- 11) The following are prohibited trade practices regarding production and material representations, that the products or materials to be used in the home improvement:
- A. Need no periodic repainting, finishing, maintenance, or other service.
  - B. Are of a specific size, weight, grade, or quality, or possess any other.
  - C. Meet or exceed municipal, state, federal, or other applicable standards or requirements.
  - D. Are of sufficient size, capacity, character, or nature to do the job expected or represented.
  - E. All of the above.
- 12) Failing to have available a quantity of the advertised product sufficient to meet reasonably anticipated demands is a prohibited trade practice.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 13) Bait selling includes the refusal to show, demonstrate, or sell products or materials as advertised, offered, or represented as being for sale.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 14) Gift offers are never allowed when selling a home.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 15) A seller can request final payment on a contract before the home improvement is completed.
- A. True
  - B. False

- 16) Failure to disclose that the offered or contract price does not include delivery or installation, or that other requirements must be fulfilled by the buyer as a condition to the performance of labor, services, or the furnishing of products or materials at the offered or contract price is a prohibited trade practice.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 17) Before entering into a home improvement contract, a seller does not have to disclose to a buyer the existence or amount of any financing charges, interest service charges, credit investigation costs, building or installation permit fees, or other costs or charges to be paid by the buyer.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 18) Prohibited price and financing trade practices include: (Circle all that apply.)
- A. Misrepresent to a prospective buyer that an introductory, confidential, close-out, going out of business, factory, wholesale, or any other special price or discount is being given, or that any other concession is made because of materials left over from another job, a market survey, or test, or any other reason.
  - B. Misrepresent that any person, firm, or organization, whether or not connected with the seller, is especially interested in seeing that the prospective buyer gets a bargain, special price, discount, or any other benefit or concession.
  - C. Lead the prospective buyer into believing that insurance or some other form of protection will not be furnished to relieve the buyer from obligations under the contract if the buyer becomes ill, dies, or is unable to make payments.
  - D. Misrepresent or mislead the buyer into believing that no obligation will be incurred because of the signing of any document, or that the buyer will be relieved of some or all obligations under the contract by the signing of any document.
  - E. All of the above.
- 19) Disclosing that the home improvement contract, promissory note, or other evidence of indebtedness may be assigned or sold to a financial institution or any other third party is a prohibited trade practice.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 20) Where the buyer requests lien waivers under s. ATCP 110.025 (2), failure to give or furnish to the buyer lien waivers in writing from all contractors, subcontractors, and material suppliers at, or prior to, the time final payment is made on the home improvement contract is a prohibited trade practice.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 21) Delivering materials, beginning work, or using any other tactic to pressure the buyer into a home improvement contract, or making any claim or assertion that a binding contract has been agreed upon where no final agreement or understanding exists are all prohibited trade practices.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 22) The following are prohibited trade practices regarding interference with competitors: (Check all that apply.)
- A. Making false or derogatory statements about any competitor, the competitor's equipment, products or materials, workmanship, performance, reputation or responsibility.
  - B. Misrepresenting that the work of a competitor was performed by the seller.
  - C. Misrepresenting that the seller's products, materials, or workmanship are equal or better than those of a competitor.
  - D. Use or imitate the trademarks, trade names, labels, or other distinctive marks of a competitor.
  - E. All of the above.

- 23) The following are prohibited trade practices regarding sales representations: (Check all that apply.)
- A. Misleading the buyer into believing that a purchase will aid or help some public, charitable, religious, welfare, or veteran's organization.
  - B. Failure to make any statement of fact, qualification, or explanation if the omission of such statement, qualification, or explanation causes an advertisement, announcement, statement, or representation to be false, deceptive, or misleading.
  - C. Misrepresent that the customer's present equipment, material, product, home, or part thereof, is dangerous or defective, or in need of repair or replacement.
  - D. All of the above.
- 24) It is not legal to use any home improvement contract payment, received from a buyer prior to the completion of a home improvement, for any purpose other than to provide materials or services for the home improvement.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 25) A seller can never substitute products or materials for those specified in the home improvement contract, or for those which the seller represented would be used in the home improvement.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 26) The seller cannot act on alterations to the contract that are verbally authorized by the buyer; any alterations to the contract must be in writing.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 27) The seller may act on alterations to the contract that are verbally authorized by the buyer as long as the alteration does not represent any additional cost to the buyer or a decrease in the value of the materials used or the services provided, and the seller maintains documentation of the verbal authorization.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 28) A seller must provide notice to a buyer that the buyer may request written lien waivers from all contractors, subcontractors, and material suppliers at, or prior to, the time any payment is made on the home improvement contract.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 29) Lien waiver notices must be in writing and consist of the following, word-for-word statement: **Notice of Consumer's Right to Receive Lien Waivers**
- If a consumer requests lien waivers, a seller of home improvement services must provide lien waivers from all contractors, subcontractors, and material suppliers. This Wisconsin law protects consumers from having liens filed against their property. Lien waivers prevent the filing of a lien on your home in the event that a contractor does not pay suppliers or subcontractors.*
- A. True
  - B. False
- 30) The Notice of Consumer's Right to Receive Lien Waivers shall be provided as a separate document, written in a clear and conspicuous font, in a format that the buyer can retain.
- A. True
  - B. False

- 31) Unless the buyer specifies that the lien waiver request applies only to the final payment, the seller shall provide lien waivers at the time any partial payments are made.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 32) A seller shall not be responsible for delays in contract performance if the delay was caused by actions or inactions of the buyer; was caused by a destructive act of nature such as a tornado, flood, or fire; or was caused by disruptive civil disorder such as a strike, hostile action, or war.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 33) Which of the following are acceptable building permit practices? (Check all that apply.)
- A. No seller may start under a home improvement contract until all required state and local permits have been issued.
  - B. Copies of inspection certificates shall be furnished to the buyer when construction is completed and after final payment is due.
  - C. If the state or local inspector who completed the inspection does not issue an inspection document, the seller may provide a summary of the inspection to the buyer.
  - D. No subprojects of a home improvement contract require state or local permits.
  - E. All of the above.
- 34) Oral warranties are prohibited.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 35) A manufacturer's product warranty may be provided: (Check all that apply.)
- A. At the time the buyer enters into a home improvement contract.
  - B. At the time the product is shipped.
  - C. At the time the product is installed.
  - D. At the conclusion of the project.
  - E. All of the above.
- 36) If a seller warrants any labor, service, product, or material furnished in connection with a home improvement, the warranty shall clearly specify all of the following: (Check all that apply.)
- A. Any warranty conditions or exclusions.
  - B. Any limitations on the scope or duration of the warranty.
  - C. The time period within which the seller will perform the seller's warranty obligations after the buyer makes a valid warranty claim.
  - D. All of the above.
- 37) Contracts that are initiated by the seller through face-to-face solicitation away from the regular place of business of the seller are not allowed.
- A. True
  - B. False

- 38) The written contract shall clearly, accurately and legibly set forth all material terms and conditions including:  
(Check all that apply.)
- A. The name and address of the seller.
  - B. The name and address of the sales representative or agent who solicited or negotiated the contract for the seller.
  - C. A description of the work to be done and the principal products and materials to be used.
  - D. The price or other consideration to be paid by the buyer, not including finance charges.
  - E. The dates or time period on or within which the work is to begin and be completed by the seller.
  - F. All of the above.
- 39) Before the seller begins work or receives any payment under a written home improvement contract, the seller shall provide the buyer with a copy of the contract.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 40) If insurance or some other form of protection will be provided as part of the home improvement contract, a copy of the insuring agreement shall be furnished to the buyer before the final payment is due.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 41) A home improvement contract cannot be sold or assigned without the written consent of the buyer.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 42) It is not the seller's responsibility to determine if the buyer is able to read and understand the contract.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 43) If a buyer is blind or unable to read the contract, the written contract shall be read and explained to the buyer by a third party designated by the buyer and having no connection to the seller.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 44) If a language other than English is primarily used in contract negotiations, the written contract shall be both in English and in the language used to negotiate the contract.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 45) Liquidated damages for breach of contract by the buyer if made a part of the contract shall not exceed \_\_\_% of the contract price.
- A. 5%
  - B. 10%
  - C. 15%
  - D. 20%
- 46) Claims and defenses of any buyer against an assignee or transferee under the contract shall be limited to two times the total amount for which the buyer was obligated at the time of entering into the contract.
- A. True
  - B. False

- 47) If the conditions under sub. (1) are met, the buyer may do which of the following: (Check all that apply.)
- A. Cancel the project.
  - B. Demand return of all payments which the seller has not yet expended on the home improvement.
  - C. If the seller has used any of the buyer's payments to purchase materials for the home improvement, demand repayment for those materials in full.
  - D. Demand a written accounting for all payments that the buyer made to the seller. The written accounting shall detail how all payments were used by the seller.
  - E. All of the above.
- 48) When exercising buyer's remedies, the notice can be delivered:
- A. In person, by electronic mail, or by regular mail with evidence of mailing to the seller's last know address
  - B. In person, by certified mail to the seller's last known address, or by regular mail with evidence of mailing to the seller's last know address
  - C. In person, by certified mail to the seller's last know address, or by electronic mail
- 49) If notice is mailed to the seller, the date on which the post office receives the notice that is sent for delivery is considered the date of service for purposes of sub. (4).
- A. True
  - B. False
- 50) If the buyer demands the return of payments to which the buyer is entitled under sub. (2)(b), the seller shall return those payments to the buyer within \_\_\_ calendar days after the buyer's demand is served on the seller.
- A. 15
  - B. 20
  - C. 25
  - D. 30
- 51) If the buyer demands delivery of the materials to which the buyer is entitled under sub. (2) (c), the seller shall deliver those materials to the home improvement site within 10 calendar days after the buyer's demand is served on the seller under sub. (3), or within 5 calendar days after the seller receives the materials from the seller's supplier, whichever occurs later.
- A. True
  - B. False

### **Section 3 – Wisconsin Administration and Enforcement of the Uniform Dwelling Code SPS**

#### **320**

- 52) The purpose of the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code (UDC), also referred to as the one- and two-family dwelling code, is to:
- A. Penalize contractors
  - B. Educate builders
  - C. Establish uniform statewide construction standards for one-and-two family dwellings and modular homes
- 53) The effective date of the one-and-two family dwelling code was June 1, 1980.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 54) A municipality (city, village, town) may not adopt an ordinance on any subject falling within the scope of the one-and-two family dwelling code for any reason other than non-compliance.
- A. True
  - B. False

- 55) The one-and-two family dwelling code applies to:
- A. New dwellings built after June 1, 1980
  - B. Additions and alterations to dwellings
  - C. Bed and breakfast establishments
  - D. Change of use to a dwelling of a building previously used as a barn or garage
  - E. Re-use of a dwelling or foundation
  - F. All the above
- 56) The one-and-two family dwelling code applies to detached accessory buildings.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 57) A detached deck must comply with the one-and-two family dwelling code if it serves as an exit from a dwelling.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 58) Municipalities that adopt the one-and-two family dwelling code must adopt it in its entirety.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 59) A WI Uniform Building Permit shall be obtained from the municipality administering and enforcing the code or from a registered inspection agency administering the code.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 60) How many sets of building plans must be submitted with the building permit application?
- A. 1
  - B. 2
  - C. 4
- 61) Required plans shall include:
- A. Site plans
  - B. Floor plans
  - C. Elevations
  - D. All the above
- 62) Building plans do not need to be drawn to scale.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 63) A person who will not reside in a dwelling must have a dwelling contractor qualifier to apply for a building permit.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 64) Building permits expire within \_\_\_\_\_ months after issuance.
- A. 12
  - B. 18
  - C. 24
  - D. 36

- 65) The building permit application must include:
- A. The name of the WI Master Plumber
  - B. The license number of the WI Master Plumber
  - C. Both
- 66) The issued building permit must be posted:
- A. At the driveway entrance to the building site
  - B. In the basement of the dwelling
  - C. In a conspicuous place at the dwelling site
- 67) A denial of a building permit must be sent to:
- A. The permit applicant
  - B. The owner
  - C. Both
- 68) If a building permit is denied, there must be a written statement specifying the reason for denial sent within 10 business days.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 69) Building inspectors are not required to be certified.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 70) An inspector has \_\_\_\_\_ business days following the day of notification to complete the inspection otherwise construction activities may continue.
- A. 2
  - B. 4
  - C. 6
- 71) Inspection types include:
- A. General
  - B. Erosion control
  - C. Foundation excavation
  - D. Foundation reinforcement
  - E. Foundation
  - F. Rough
  - G. Insulation
  - H. Final
  - I. All the above
- 72) Residents may occupy a home if the final inspection has not been completed by the end of the \_\_\_\_th day following the day of notification.
- A. 5
  - B. 7
  - C. 10
- 73) Upon finding a noncompliance, the municipality or authorized UDC inspection agency enforcing the code shall notify:
- A. The applicant of record
  - B. The owner
  - C. Both

- 74) No person shall construct or alter any dwelling in violation of any of the provisions of the code. Each day a violation occurs, penalties for violations range from:
- A. \$25-\$500
  - B. \$500-\$1000
  - C. \$750-\$1500

#### **Section 4 – Construction Standards SPS 321**

- 75) There are two roof load zones for the state of Wisconsin.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 76) Every dwelling shall be designed and constructed to support the actual:
- A. Dead load
  - B. Live load
  - C. Wind load
  - D. All the above
- 77) A dwelling being constructed in Lincoln County, Wisconsin must be designed and built with a minimum roof load capacity of:
- A. 30 P.S.F.
  - B. 40 P.S.F.
- 78) A dwelling being constructed in La Crosse County, Wisconsin must be designed and built with a minimum roof load capacity of:
- A. 30 P.F.S.
  - B. 40 P.F.S.
- 79) Dwelling units must have a minimum of \_\_\_\_\_ exits from the first floor.
- A. 1
  - B. 2
  - C. 3
- 80) Basements and ground floors shall have at least \_\_\_\_\_ exits.
- A. 0
  - B. 1
  - C. 2
- 81) Basement or ground floor sleeping areas shall have at least 2 exits that are either:
- A. A door to the exterior of the dwelling
  - B. A stairway or ramp that leads to the floor above
  - C. A stairway that leads to the garage provided the garage has an exit door other than the overhead door.
  - D. A proper egress window
  - E. All of the above
- 82) All exit doors shall be openable from the interior of the home without the use of a key.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 83) Hallways shall be \_\_\_\_\_ inches clear width.

- A. 28
- B. 30
- C. 36

84) Stairways shall measure at least \_\_\_\_\_ inches in width.

- A. 24
- B. 32
- C. 36

85) Stairway risers may not exceed \_\_\_\_\_ inches in height measured vertically from tread to tread.

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 9

86) Rectangular stair treads shall have minimum tread depth of \_\_\_\_\_ inches measured horizontally from nosing to nosing.

- A. 7
- B. 9
- C. 10

87) Stairways shall have a minimum headroom clearance of 76 inches.

- A. True
- B. False

88) A flight of stairs with more than \_\_\_\_\_ risers shall have at least one handrail the full length of the flight.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4

89) Guards shall be provided on all open sides of stairs consisting of more than 3 risers and on all open sides of areas that are elevated more than \_\_\_\_\_ inches above the floor or exterior grade.

- A. 18
- B. 20
- C. 24

90) Handrails and guards shall be designed and constructed to withstand a \_\_\_\_\_ pound load applied in any direction.

- A. 200
- B. 300
- C. 400

91) The clearance between a handrail and the wall surface shall be at least \_\_\_\_\_ inches.

- A. 1
- B. 1.5
- C. 2

92) The exterior landing, platform or sidewalk at an exterior doorway shall be:

- A. Located a maximum of 8 inches below the interior floor elevation
- B. Be sloped away from the doorway at a minimal rate that ensures drainage
- C. Have a length of at least 36 inches in the direction of travel out of the dwelling
- D. All the above

93) A proper slope for a ramp shall not have a gradient greater than 1 in 8 or one foot of rise in 8 feet of run.

- A. True

B. False

94) Each habitable room shall be provided with natural light by means of \_\_\_\_\_ openings.

- A. 24 X 24 "
- B. Glazed
- C. Light box

95) Natural ventilation shall be provided to each habitable room by means of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Openable doors
- B. Skylights
- C. Windows
- D. Any of the above

96) All exhaust ventilation shall terminate \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. In the basement
- B. Outside the building
- C. In the attic

97) With few exceptions, all habitable rooms, kitchens, hallways, bathrooms and corridors shall have a ceiling height of at least \_\_\_\_\_ feet.

- A. 7
- B. 8
- C. 8.5

98) Attics with 150 or more square feet of area and 30 or more inches of clear height between the top of the ceiling framing and the bottom of the rafter or top truss chord framing shall be provided with an access opening of at least 14 by 24 inches, accessible from inside the structure.

- A. True
- B. False

99) In general, attached garages shall have a \_\_\_\_\_-hour fire-resistive construction.

- A.  $\frac{1}{2}$
- B.  $\frac{3}{4}$
- C. 1

100) Fire rated construction shall protect the dwelling from an \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Internal fire source
- B. Exterior fire source
- C. Internal and external fire source

101) Between a dwelling and a detached garage, fire rated construction may be in either facing wall.

- A. True
- B. False

102) For fire separation between two dwellings, the fire rated construction shall be on both facing walls.

- A. True
- B. False

103) Fire rated construction for a wall facing a detached garage is a \_\_\_\_\_ hour wall.

- A.  $\frac{1}{3}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{2}$

- C.  $\frac{3}{4}$
- D. 1

104) Fire separation distance between a dwelling and the property line of 3 feet or more means that fire rated construction is not required.

- A. True
- B. False

105) One layer of 5/8-inch Type X gypsum drywall on the garage side of the separation wall or ceiling is one example of fire rated construction.

- A. True
- B. False

106) Two layers of 1/2-inch gypsum drywall on the garage side of the separation wall or ceiling is an example of fire rated construction.

- A. True
- B. False

107) When considering the prior methods above, drywall joints must be taped or sealed and joints must be fitted so that the gap is no more than 1/20-inch with joints backed by either solid wood or another layer of drywall such that the joints are staggered.

- A. True
- B. False

108) The door and frame assembly between the dwelling unit and an attached garage shall be labeled by an independent testing agency as having a minimum fire-resistive rating of 20 minutes.

- A. True
- B. False

109) A window can be installed in a fire rated door.

- A. No glazing may be installed in any door required under this section.
- B. Any glazing may be installed in any door required under this section.
- C. A window can be installed in a fire rated door only if allowed by the door's listing.

110) Acceptable draft stopping materials for concealed roof spaces and attics include:

- A. 3/8-inch wood structural panel
- B. 1/2 -inch gypsum board
- C. Both A & B

111) Smoke detectors must be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Listed
- B. Labeled
- C. Both

112) Smoke detectors shall be installed inside each sleeping room.

- A. True
- B. False

113) If a home has electricity, smoke detectors shall be interconnected so that activation of one detector will cause activation of all detectors.

- A. True
- B. False

- 114) Carbon monoxide alarms are not required to be installed in new construction single family homes.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 115) On floor levels that contain one or more sleeping areas, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed outside of the sleeping area, within \_\_\_\_ feet of the centerline of the door opening to any sleeping area and in an exit path from the sleeping area.
- A. 10
  - B. 15
  - C. 21
- 116) To protect wood, the wood shall be labeled and pressure treated with preservatives in accordance with a \_\_\_\_\_ standard.
- A. UL
  - B. AWPA
  - C. ANSI
  - D. NFPA
- 117) Which condition listed below requires preserved wood?
- A. Resting directly upon or embedded in earth.
  - B. Floor joists exterior to the dwelling that are within 18 inches above exterior grade, unless protected with a moisture barrier.
  - C. Girders that span directly over and within 12 inches of earth.
  - D. Any structural part of an outdoor deck, including the decking.
  - E. All of the above
- 118) Preserved wood is required for girders that span directly over and within 12 inches of earth.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 119) Which species of wood is NOT considered by the department to be naturally decay-resistant?
- A. Redwood
  - B. Chestnut
  - C. Yellow Oak
  - D. Cedar
- 120) Foam plastic insulation shall have a flame-spread rating of \_\_\_\_ or less.
- A. 50
  - B. 75
  - C. 78
  - D. 85
- 121) Foam plastic insulation shall have a smoke-developed rating of \_\_\_\_\_ or less.
- A. 75
  - B. 200
  - C. 400
  - D. 450
- 122) Foam plastic insulation can be separated from the interior of the dwelling by 3/8th -inch gypsum wallboard.
- A. True
  - B. False

- 123) Foam plastic insulation shall be separated from the interior of the dwelling by ½ -inch nominal wood structural panel.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 124) Foam plastic insulation shall be separated from the interior of the dwelling by a product or material shown by an independent laboratory to limit the temperature rise on the unexposed surface to 250°F for 15 minutes when tested in accordance with ASTM E-119.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 125) Any person making or causing an excavation which may affect the lateral soil support of adjoining property or buildings shall provide at least 30 days written notice to all owners of adjoining buildings of the intention to excavate.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 126) The 30-day time limit means that excavation must wait 30 days unless a waiver is signed by the owner(s) of the adjoining properties.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 127) If the excavation is made to a depth of 12 feet or less below grade, the person making or causing the excavation shall not be responsible for any necessary underpinning or extension of the foundations of any adjoining buildings.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 128) Once the footings have been poured, no excavation can be made below the footing and foundation unless provisions are taken to prevent the collapse of the footing or foundation.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 129) All footings shall be located on undisturbed or compacted soil, free of organic material, unless the footings are reinforced to bridge poor soil conditions.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 130) Footings are required for dwellings and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Detached structures
  - B. Attached structures
  - C. Garages
  - D. Sidewalks
- 131) Footings are designed to transmit and safely distribute the loads to the soil.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 132) Which loads are included in determining the footing size?
- A. Weight of the live load
  - B. Weight of the roof
  - C. Weight of the structural system
  - D. All of the above

- 133) Footings must be sized to not exceed the allowable material stresses.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 134) The bearing area shall be at least equal to the area required to transfer the loads to the supporting soil without exceeding the frost line.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 135) Structures supported on floating slabs or similar shallow foundations may not be physically attached to structures that are supported by footings that extend below the frost line unless an isolation joint is used between the structures.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 136) The isolation between a structure supported on a floating slab and garage supported by below the frost line piers shall extend for the full height of the structure.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 137) The minimum width of the footing on each side of the foundation wall shall measure at least \_\_\_ inches wider than the wall footing constructed of unreinforced concrete.
- A. 2
  - B. 3
  - C. 4
  - D. 6
- 138) Lintels may be used in place of continuous footings when there is a change in footing elevation.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 139) A horizontal supporting member installed above an opening such as a window or a door that serves to carry the weight of the wall above it is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Slip joint
  - B. Lintel
  - C. Pony wall
  - D. Column
- 140) The minimum width and length of column or pier footings shall measure at least \_\_\_ feet by \_\_\_ feet.
- A. 2 by 2
  - B. 3 by 3
  - C. 2 by 4
  - D. 4 by 4
- 141) The minimum depth of column or pier footings shall measure at least \_\_\_ inches nominal.
- A. 6
  - B. 12
  - C. 18
  - D. 48

- 142) The minimum width of a trench footing shall be at least \_\_\_\_ inches nominal.
- A. 6
  - B. 8
  - C. 12
  - D. 18
- 143) Footing for chimneys or fireplaces shall extend at least \_\_\_\_ inches on each side of the chimney or fireplace.
- A. 2
  - B. 4
  - C. 6
- 144) The minimum depth for a chimney's or fireplace's footing shall measure at least \_\_\_\_ inches nominal.
- A. 8
  - B. 10
  - C. 12
  - D. 14
- 145) Any dwelling supported on a floating slab on grade shall be designed through structural analysis.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 146) Decks attached to dwellings and detached decks which serve as an exit shall be supported on a structural system designed to transmit and safely distribute the loads to the soil.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 147) Deck footings shall be sized to not exceed the allowable material stresses.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 148) The minimum width and length of column or pier footing shall measure at least 2' x 2'.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 149) The bearing area of a deck footing shall be at least equal to the area required to transfer the loads to the supporting soil without exceeding the bearing values of the soil.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 150) No footing or foundation shall be placed on soil with a bearing capacity of less than 2,000 pounds per square foot unless the footing or foundation has been designed through structural analysis.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 151) The soil-bearing values of common soils must be determined by a soils professional.
- A. True
  - B. False
- 152) Stiff clay is a firm inorganic silt with a soil bearing capacity of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 2000
  - B. 2500

- C. 3000
- D. 4000

153) Dense sand and gravel is a very compact mixture of clay, sand and gravel with a soil bearing capacity of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2000
- B. 2500
- C. 3000
- D. 6000

154) Rock has a soil bearing capacity of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 3000
- B. 6000
- C. 8000
- D. 12000

155) If the soil located directly under a footing or foundation overlays a layer of soil having a smaller allowable bearing value, the \_\_\_\_\_ soil-bearing value shall be used.

- A. Smaller
- B. Larger

156) When requested by the inspector, soil data shall be provided.

- A. True
- B. False

157) The general rule for frost protection is that footings and foundations shall be placed below the frost penetration level or at least 48 inches below adjacent grade, whichever is deeper.

- A. True
- B. False

158) Footings may be placed on frozen material.

- A. True
- B. False

159) Frost protected shallow foundations shall be designed in accordance with ASCE-32 as adopted in Table 320.24-5.

- A. True
- B. False

160) Footings and foundations may bear directly on bedrock less than 48 inches below adjacent grade provided \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The rock is cleaned of all earth prior to placement.
- B. All clay in crevices of the rock are removed to the level of frost penetration or to 1.5 times the width of the rock crevice, whichever is less.
- C. Provisions are taken to prevent water from collecting anywhere along the foundation.
- D. All of the above

161) The deciding factor on whether to install a drain tile is whether groundwater occurs above the bottom of the footing.

- A. True
- B. False

162) A complete drain tile or pipe system includes \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Bleeders connecting the inside tile or pipe to the outside tile.
- B. The sump pit or crock.

- C. A pump or other means of discharge.
- D. All of the above

163) For an alteration to an existing dwelling covered by this code, can a municipality require a complete drain tile or pipe system?

- A. Yes
- B. No

164) May a municipality allow a partial drain tile or pipe systems for new dwellings under construction or existing dwellings?

- A. Yes
- B. No

165) The basement slab shall be placed on at least \_\_\_ inches of clean graded sand, gravel or crushed stone.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

166) Manufactured drainage systems not meeting the requirements of this section shall be submitted to the department for review and approval prior to installation.

- A. True
- B. False

167) In most circumstances, the drain tile or pipe used for foundation drainage shall be at or below the top of the footing.

- A. True
- B. False

168) Drain tile or pipe shall have an inside diameter of at least \_\_\_ inches.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

169) Drain tile or pipe shall have sealed seams and joints to prevent water from entering.

- A. True
- B. False

170) Where individual tiles are used, they shall be laid with 1/8-inch open joints. Joints between tiles shall be covered with a strip of asphalt or tar impregnated felt.

- A. True
- B. False

171) The tile or pipe shall be placed upon at least \_\_\_\_\_ inches of coarse aggregate and shall be covered on the top and the side facing away from the dwelling with at least 12 inches of coarse aggregate.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

172) The coarse aggregate must meet \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 100% of the aggregate must pass a 1-inch sieve.
- B. 90-100% of the aggregate must pass a ¾-inch sieve.
- C. 0-55% of the aggregate must pass a 3/8-inch sieve.
- D. 0-5% of the aggregate must pass a #8 sieve.
- E. All of the above

173) How big are the openings on a #8 sieve?

- A. 0.236 mm or 0.009 inch
- B. 2.36 mm or 0.09 inch
- C. 36 mm or 0.9 inch
- D. 23 mm or 0.9 inch

174) Bleeder tiles or pipes shall be provided at no more than 8-foot intervals to connect the exterior drain tile or pipe to the interior drain tile or pipe.

- A. True
- B. False

175) Bleeder tiles or pipes shall have a minimum interior diameter of \_\_\_\_ inches.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4

176) Direct connection of the bleeders to the drain tile is required.

- A. True
- B. False

177) The drain tiles or pipe that lead from the footing tiles to the sump pit shall be laid at a grade of at least \_\_\_\_ inch per foot leading to the sump pit.

- A. 1/8
- B. 1/4
- C. ½
- D. Level no pitch permitted

178) The remaining drain tiles or pipe shall be level or graded downward to the line leading to the sump pit.

- A. True
- B. False

179) Drain tiles or pipe shall be connected to the sump pit.

- A. True
- B. False

180) The sump pit shall discharge to natural grade or be equipped with a pump.

- A. True
- B. False

181) Lateral support such as floor slabs or framing shall be provided at the base of foundation walls.

- A. True
- B. False

182) Structural steel anchor bolts, at least 1/2 inch in diameter, embedded at least \_\_\_\_ inches into the [concrete or] grouted masonry with a maximum spacing of 72 inches and located within 18 inches of wall corners is an allowed method for providing lateral support at the top of a foundation.

- A. 5
- B. 6

- C. 7
- D. 8

183) Floor framing shall be fastened to the sill plate by one of the following methods:

- A. Mechanical fasteners
- B. In accordance with structural analysis
- C. In accordance with the fastener table printed in the code
- D. All of the above.

184) When concrete floors are provided, the thickness of the concrete shall measure at least \_\_\_\_ inches.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 6

185) When a concrete floor is placed in clay soils, a \_\_\_\_-inch thick base course shall be placed in the subgrade consisting of clean graded sand, gravel or crushed stone.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

186) Walls shall be designed to withstand a horizontal wind pressure of at least \_\_\_\_\_ pounds per square foot applied to the vertical projection of that portion of the dwelling above grade.

- A. 20 pounds
- B. 30 pounds
- C. 35 pounds

187) There are 8 locations in which flashing shall be provided.

- A. True
- B. False

188) When piping or ductwork is placed in an exterior wall or an interior load-bearing wall, such that at least half of the top plate is removed, the plate shall be reinforced with a steel angle at least 2 inches by 2 inches by \_\_\_\_\_ gauge thick.

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 25

189) Where a masonry foundation wall has an open top course, a bottom plate at least as wide as the foundation wall shall be fastened to the foundation.

- A. True
- B. False

190) Notching and boring of columns or posts is allowed in all circumstances.

- A. True
- B. False

191) Steel posts or columns shall be sized according to:

- A. Manufacturer's testing
- B. Manufacturer's listing
- C. Both

192) Wall bracing methods found in SPS 321.25 are acceptable, however, wall bracing methods can also be used that are engineered by following accepted engineering practices.

- A. True
- B. False

193) Mortar shall be mixed for at least \_\_\_\_\_ minutes after all ingredients have been added with the maximum amount of water to produce a workable consistency.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4

194) Roofs shall withstand a pressure of at least \_\_\_\_\_ pounds per square foot actin upward normal to the roof surface.

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 30

195) Roof members spanning \_\_\_\_\_ feet or less measured from the outermost edge of the roof shall be permanently fastened to the top plate of load bearing walls using toe-nailing or engineered clips, straps or hangers.

- A. 4
- B. 6
- C. 8

196) All roofs shall be designed and constructed to assure drainage of water.

- A. True
- B. False

197) Masonry chimneys may rest upon wood.

- A. True
- B. False

198) With few exceptions, all dwellings constructed within a floodfringe area shall be elevated so the lowest floor and all basement floor surfaces are located at or above the base flood elevation.

- A. True
- B. False

199) HUD stands for the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development.

- A. True
- B. False

200) A manufactured home unit is a complete manufactured home which when installed provides all the facilities for year-round occupancy.

- A. True
- B. False

## After completing your exam what is next?

Return Your Exam and pay the course fee!

Mail the following items to Wisconsin Housing Alliance, 258 Corporate Drive, Suite 200C, Madison, WI 53714

- ◆ Completed course exam
- ◆ \$90 check for course fee or call with credit card payment

OR you may fax (608-255-5595) or email your completed exam to [julie@housingalliance.us](mailto:julie@housingalliance.us) and call with credit card information

**A CONFIRMATION AND RECEIPT WILL BE EMAILED TO YOU.**

**Questions? Contact Julie, Wisconsin Housing Alliance at (608) 255-3131 or [julie@housingalliance.us](mailto:julie@housingalliance.us).**

**NOTE:** Only a person currently holding a Dwelling Contractor Qualifier license, who works for a business with a Dwelling Contractor license, may pull building permits on one- or two- family dwellings.

Contractor licenses are issued through the Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services.

