uscontractorlicense.com

Providing Initial and Continuing Education Hours To The Wisconsin Construction Trades

COURSE 962350

Residential Rehabilitation Part 2 - Building Exterior

Exam Material

Uscontractorlicense LLC

PO Box 268 / Platteville, Wisconsin 53818 / 608.348.6688 / www.uscontractorlicense.com

Summary Of This Course

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION - PART 2 BUILDING EXTERIOR

Approved by the

Wisconsin Department of Safety and Professional Services Safety and Buildings Division

Course Identification Number 962350

Educational Credit Hours: 2 Hours

Course Provider:

USCONTRACTORLICENSE LLC

P.O. Box 268

Platteville, WI 53818-0268

(608) 348-6688

www.uscontractorlicense.com

The Residential Inspection Guideline is designed to help evaluate the rehabilitation potential of small residential buildings and structures. It may be used by contractors, builders, realtors, home inspectors, and others with a basic knowledge of building construction.

When used in conjunction with the local building code, the guideline can assist in identifying unsafe or hazardous conditions and uncovering functional deficiencies that should be corrected. It does not establish rehabilitation standards or address construction, operation, and maintenance costs.

This Course is approved for the following electrical Registrations/Certifications or Licenses:

Dwelling Contractor Qualifier	2 Hours of Continuing Education	

This course is a distance learning or e-learning course, which allows the attendee to complete the course on their time schedule.

Course Outline

This course is a distance learning or e-learning course, which allows the attendee to complete the course on their time schedule.

Building Exterior

2.1 Foundation Walls and Piers

2.2 Exterior Wall Cladding

2.3 Windows and Doors

2.4 Decks, Porches, and Balconies

2.5 Pitched Roof Coverings

2.6 Low-Slope Roof Coverings

2.7 Skylights

2.8 Gutters and Downspouts

2.9 Chimneys

2.10 Parapets and Gables

2.11 Lightning Protection

Exam

80 questions related to the reference materials are used to test the attendee on their comprehension of the materials. A 70% score will need to be attained in order to pass this course.

Answer Sheet(s)

1 bubble style answer sheets are included. When you are finished with the exam, you may return the answer sheets for grading to:

By Mail: Uscontractorlicense LLC
PO Box 268
Platteville, Wisconsin 53818

By Email: michael@uscontractorlicense.com

By Fax: 608-571-0096

Once we get the answer sheets back, we will graded them, enter your hours into the attendance portal and email or mail you back your certificate of completion(s). You will be responsible for renewing your license with the DSPS at www.license.wi.gov website.

Any questions, please contact us at 608.348.6688

Uscontractorlicense LLC
PO Box 268 / Platteville, Wisconsin 53818 / 608.348.6688 / www.uscontractorlicense.com

Answers To Questions 1 thru 3 can be found in Section 2 - Building Exterior

1. What is the main purpose of inspecting the building's exterior after completing the site inspection?

A. To determine property boundaries
B. To evaluate exterior condition and weathertightness
C. To check interior room layouts
D. To confirm electrical service locations

2. Which four exterior components are considered critical to evaluate in hurricane regions?

A. Siding, gutters, chimneys, and skylights
B. Decks, porches, stairs, and handrails
C. Roofs, windows, doors, and garage doors
D. Foundations, parapets, vents, and flashing

3. In wildfire-prone areas, what must inspectors verify regarding exterior materials?

A. That all materials are painted annually
B. That synthetic materials are avoided
C. That local restrictions on flammable materials are followed
D. That walls contain additional insulation

Answer To Question 4 can be found in Section 2.1 - Foundation Walls and Piers

4. Masonry foundation walls and piers should be inspected for which of the following conditions?

A. Paint color and finish
B. Window alignment
C. Cracking, deterioration, moisture penetration, and structural adequacy
D. Ventilation and airflow

Answers To Questions 5 thru 16 can be found in Section 2.2 - Exterior Wall Cladding

5. Exterior wall materials are primarily designed to function as:

A. Structural support
B. Weather-resistant, decorative skin
C. Fire suppression systems
D. Soundproofing layers

6. Wood elements should be inspected for fungal and insect infestation at:

A. Painted surfaces only
B. Interior wall cavities only
C. Exposed horizontal surfaces and exterior corner joints
D. Window trim only

7. In areas with little or no snow, the minimum distance between wood elements and grade should be:

A. 2 inches
B. 4 inches
C. 6 inches
D. 12 inches

8. Aluminum siding may be required to be:

A. Painted annually
B. Electrically grounded
C. Reinforced with steel clips
D. Installed only over brick

9. Asbestos cement shingles must be inspected for:

A. Fading paint
B. Loose, cracked, or broken pieces
C. Rust
D. Excessive moisture absorption

10. New, sharp stucco cracks may indicate:

A. Paint failure
B. Movement behind the walls
C. Improper stucco color mixing
D. Excessive sunlight exposure

11. Brick or stone veneer inspections should look for:

A. Mold growth
B. Cracking, mortar deterioration, and spalling
C. Uneven paint layers
D. Loose insulation behind the veneer

12. EIFS generally consists of how many major layers?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Multiple layers including insulation, mesh, base coat, finish coat, and sealant/flashing

13. EIFS was originally designed as:

A. A draining water removal system
B. A nondraining water and moisture barrier
C. A structural reinforcement layer
D. A fire-resistant wall assembly

14. A major problem with nondraining EIFS installed over wood framing is:

A. Excessive wall vibrations
B. Rotting of wood framing due to water leakage
C. Too much heat retention
D. Color fading over time

15. Inspecting EIFS is difficult because:

A. It is no longer used
B. It requires removal before inspection
C. It is proprietary with no standard construction details
D. It has only one installation method

16. Condensation problems inside walls typically occur when:

A. Outdoor temperatures and vapor pressures are high
B. Conditions are dry and warm
C. Cold weather causes low exterior vapor pressure
D. The building faces south

Answers To Questions 17 thru 27 can be found in Section 2.3 - Windows and Doors

17. Exterior doors should be examined for:

A. Color uniformity
B. Condition, operation, fit, and hardware functionality
C. Interior insulation type
D. Number of hinges only

18. Wood and plastic exterior doors that are unprotected from weather must be:

A. Painted annually
B. Rated for exterior use
C. Reinforced with steel plates
D. Installed only on porches

19. What must jalousie doors be checked for?

A. Level installation
B. Louvers closing tightly and in unison
C. Paint adhesion
D. Fire resistance

20. What must be checked on operable sliding door panels?

A. The thickness of the glass
B. The wear on glides
C. The type of paint
D. The height of the threshold

21. Window inspections should include evaluation of:

A. Only the interior hardware
B. Frames, sills, sashes, operation, and exterior condition
C. Exterior paint color
D. Insulation behind the wall

22. The glazing compound or putty on older sashes must be inspected because:

A. It is decorative
B. It is often the most vulnerable part of the window
C. It determines the window color
D. It prevents sound transmission

23. Functional shutters must be assessed for:

A. How modern they look
B. Privacy, light control, security, and weather protection
C. Ability to increase insulation
D. Matching door hardware

24. Awnings must be inspected for:

A. Whether they are bright in color
B. Paint compatibility with siding
C. Condition and attachment to the exterior wall
D. Type of plastic used

25. What is an important inspection step for garage doors with motors?

A. Ensuring the paint matches the siding
B. Operating each control device
C. Removing the motor cover
D. Testing exhaust ventilation

26. Garage doors must be checked for:

A. Proper insulation depth
B. Operation, weather-tightness, and condition
C. Solar panel compatibility
D. Trim color

27. Safety glazing is required for:

A. All interior windows
B. Basement vents
C. Entrance doors, sliding glass doors, and glazing adjacent to walking surfaces
D. Only upper-story windows

Answers To Questions 28 thru 37 can be found in Section 2.4 - Decks, Porches and Balconies

28. Decks, porches, and balconies should be inspected carefully because they are:

A. Usually not structurally important
B. More exposed to weather and deterioration
C. Always constructed of metal
D. Not connected to the foundation

29. Porch, deck, and balcony supports should be examined for:

A. Paint color
B. Loose or deteriorated components
C. Window alignment
D. Air leakage

30. Masonry or concrete piers supporting decks or porches should be:

A. Hidden from view
B. Painted yearly
C. Plumb and stable
D. Reinforced with plastic

31. When the porch floor or deck is close to the level of the interior floor, inspectors should look for:

A. Noise transmission
B. Water infiltration at the door sill
C. Structural steel corrosion
D. Excess insulation

32. Porches and decks should have a positive pitch to:

A. Direct water toward the building
B. Level the floor
C. Drain water away from the exterior wall
D. Match interior flooring

33. Every exterior stair with more than three steps should have a handrail located:

A. 24–28 inches above treads
B. 28–32 inches above treads
C. 34–38 inches above treads
D. 40–44 inches above treads

34. If a porch, balcony, or deck is more than 30 inches above the ground, guards should be:

A. At least 24 inches high
B. At least 30 inches high
C. At least 36 inches high
D. At least 48 inches high

35.Guard infill (intermediate rails or balusters) must be spaced so that they:

A. Allow the passage of a 6-inch sphere
B. Allow the passage of a 5-inch sphere
C. Allow the passage of a 3-inch sphere
D. Do not allow the passage of a 4-inch sphere

36. Wooden steps should be checked for:

A. Glossy finishes
B. Proper support, strength, and signs of rot or insect infestation
C. Proper window flashing
D. Electrical bonding

37. Steel stairs should be inspected for:

A. Sound absorption
B. Proper insulation
C. Rust, strength, and secure attachment
D. Adequate paint thickness

Answers To Questions 38 thru 45 can be found in Section 2.5 - Pitched Roof Coverings

38. When inspecting pitched roofs, the best method is to:

A. Only inspect from the ground
B. Use direct access to all roof surfaces when possible
C. Inspect only from the attic
D. Avoid checking flashing

39. A typical first layer of asphalt composition shingles has an expected service life of:

A. 10 years
B. 15 years
C. 20 years
D. 30 years

40. No more than how many layers of asphalt shingles should normally be installed at one time?

A. One
B. Two
C. Three
D. Four

41. The minimum slope permitted for an asphalt shingle roof is:

A. 1 in 12
B. 2 in 12
C. 3 in 12
D. 4 in 12

42. Wood shingles should not be walked on during inspection primarily because they:

A. Are too slippery
B. Are brittle and easily broken
C. Get too hot in sunlight
D. Void the warranty

43. A common problem found on metal roofs is:

A. Water absorption into the metal
B. Corrosion due to galvanic action
C. Excessive sagging of roof boards
D. Moss growing directly on the metal

44. Slate, clay tile, and asbestos cement shingles should generally not be walked on because:

A. They are too lightweight
B. They are fragile and easily broken
C. They become too hot in summer
D. Walking on them voids the building permit

45. The minimum slope for roofs made of slate, clay tile, or asbestos cement shingles is:

A. 2 in 12
B. 3 in 12
C. 4 in 12
D. 5 in 12

Answers To Questions 46 thru 53 can be found in Section 2.6 - Low-Slope Roof Coverings

46. A low-slope roof must have at least a slight slope in order to:

A. Prevent UV damage
B. Drain water properly
C. Support more weight
D. Increase ventilation

47. When inspecting low-slope roofs, special attention should be paid to:

A. Roof color
B. Flashings and joints around roof penetrations
C. Attic insulation depth
D. Window weatherstripping

48. Built-up roofing is composed of:

A. Rolled plastic membranes
B. Several layers of roofing felt and bituminous material
C. Solid concrete slabs
D. Wood shingles covered with tar

49. Built-up roofs on residential buildings typically last about:

A. 5 years
B. 10 years
C. 20 years
D. 35 years

50. Single-ply membrane roofing is most vulnerable at:

A. Field areas
B. Penetrations and seams
C. Roof edges only
D. Under the insulation

51. Roll roofing consists of:

A. Wooden roll-out shingles
B. Asphalt-saturated, granule-covered felt
C. Rubber tiles
D. Metal sheets glued together

52. The most vulnerable part of roll roofing is:

A. The corners
B. The seams
C. The center of each sheet
D. The fasteners

53. If the underside of a low-slope roof cannot be inspected, internal signs of leakage may appear on:

A. Exterior trim
B. Interior ceilings and walls
C. Kitchen cabinets
D. Basement floor

Answers To Questions 54 thru 56 can be found in Section 2.7 – Skylights

54. When inspecting skylights from the exterior, you should check for:

A. Window sill height
B. Cracked or broken glazing, adequate flashing, and frame condition
C. Proper attic insulation
D. Paint color and finish

55. One of the most common issues with skylights is:

A. Rust-free metal
B. Leaking
C. Excessive soundproofing
D. Overheating of roof decking

56. Replacement skylights must:

A. Match the original color exactly
B. Be installed without flashing
C. Comply with the building code
D. Be made of plastic only

Answers To Questions 57 thru 65 can be found in Section 2.8 – Gutters and Downspouts

57. Drainage without gutters or downspouts can cause:

A. Improved insulation
B. Damage to exterior walls from overflow
C. Lower humidity indoors
D. Reduced soil erosion

58. The minimum recommended width for most gutters is:

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

59. The front edge of a gutter should be positioned:

A. Higher than the back edge
B. One-half inch lower than the back edge
C. Level with the back edge
D. Two inches lower than the back edge

60. Gutter hangers should be spaced no more than:

A. 6 feet apart
B. 5 feet apart
C. 3 feet apart
D. 1 foot apart

61. In climates with long-lasting snow, gutter hangers should be spaced no more than:

A. 6 inches apart
B. 1 foot apart
C. 18 inches apart
D. 36 inches apart

62. At least one downspout is usually needed for each:

A. 10 feet of gutter
B. 20 feet of gutter
C. 40 feet of gutter
D. 60 feet of gutter

63. A roof overhang in cold climates is most likely to form ice dams when:

A. January temperatures average above 40°F
B. Heat loss and sun melt snow, refreezing at the overhang
C. Downspouts are oversized
D. Gutters are installed too high

64. On buildings with multiple roofs, water from an upper roof should:

A. Flow freely onto lower roofing
B. Drain directly onto shingles only
C. Always be directed to a gutter, never onto roofing material
D. Be allowed to fall naturally without controls

65. Wooden gutters, often found on older or historic homes, are particularly susceptible to:

A. UV damage only
B. Rot and deterioration
C. Wind uplift
D. Moss growth only

Answers To Questions 66 thru 77 can be found in Section 2.9 – Chimneys

66. A chimney should project at least how far above the highest part of a pitched roof or anything within 10 feet?

A. 1 foot
B. 2 feet
C. 3 feet
D. 4 feet

67. A chimney must project at least how far above its roof penetration?

A. 1 foot
B. 2 feet
C. 3 feet
D. 4 feet

68. When a chimney is not easily accessible, it should be inspected using:

A. A magnifying glass
B. Binoculars from a high vantage point
C. A drone only
D. The basement window

69. The minimum flue area for a fireplace served by a round lining is:

A. 25 square inches
B. 50 square inches
C. 64 square inches
D. 100 square inches

70. The minimum flue area for a fireplace served by a rectangular lining is:

A. 32 square inches
B. 50 square inches
C. 64 square inches
D. 75 square inches

71. The minimum flue area for a fireplace served by an unlined chimney is:

A. 50 square inches
B. 64 square inches
C. 80 square inches
D. 100 square inches

72. Masonry chimneys without hoods should have:

A. Wooden caps
B. Stone or reinforced concrete caps
C. Plastic covers
D. Aluminum foil coverings

73. Cement washes on chimney tops are:

A. The most durable surface
B. Only used in warm climates
C. Least durable and prone to cracking or spalling
D. Required by all building codes

74. For chimneys with hoods, the hood height above the top of the highest flue should be at least:

A. Equal to the flue width
B. 10% greater than the flue width
C. 25% greater than the narrowest flue dimension
D. At the same level as the flue

75. Chimneys located on the side of a pitched roof must have a:

A. Skylight
B. Cricket to divert water
C. Solar panel
D. Rainwater diverter inside the chimney

76. A prefabricated metal chimney inside an exterior chase should have:

A. No top flashing
B. A chase top that interlocks with counterflashing to remain

watertight
C. Only one metal layer
D. No rain cap

77. A prefabricated metal chimney that is not encased should be checked for:

A. Interior insulation
B. Proper adjustable flashing and presence of a stack cap
C. Wooden reinforcement
D. Color matching

Answer To Question 78 can be found in Section 2.10 – Parapets and Gables

78. In seismic zones, parapets and gables should be:
A. Painted more frequently
B. Ignored if they look stable
C. Checked for proper bracing and evaluated by a structural engineer if necessary

Answers To Questions 79 and 80 can be found in Section 2.11 – Lightning Protection

79. Lightning protection may be required to:

A. Improve interior lighting
B. Prevent powerline surge damage and protect buildings or nearby tall trees
C. Increase roof ventilation
D. Reduce heating costs

80. A complete lightning protection system includes lightning rods, grounding terminals, bonding connections, and:
A. Roof decking
B. Solar panels
C. Arresters to prevent surge damage
D. Waterproof insulation