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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS

DLPT2MD6

AZ CR-21 Hardscaping and Irrigation Systems
(Residential/Commercial)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for ARIZONA REGISTRAR OF CONTRACTORS **DLPT2MD6**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **DLPT2MD6**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

When planning the layout of an irrigation system for a residential property, which of the following site factors should be evaluated before finalizing the design? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Soil texture, infiltration rate, and depth
- ☐ **B** Prevailing wind direction during peak irrigation windows
- ☒ **C** Static water pressure and available flow rate at the point of connection
- ☐ **D** Manufacturer's warranty period on the controller cabinet finish
- ☐ **E** Color of valve box lids relative to landscape mulch

ANSWER A - C

WHY Soil characteristics (texture, infiltration rate, depth) determine precipitation rates, run times, and head spacing. Static water pressure and available flow rate at the point of connection determine zone sizing, valve and pipe sizing, and whether a booster pump or pressure regulator is required. Wind direction is not a primary design input for fixed spray or rotor systems, warranty on cabinet finish is irrelevant to hydraulics, and lid color is purely aesthetic.

QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are accepted best practices when installing a PVC irrigation mainline in a residential yard? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Bury the mainline below the local frost line or at the depth required by code
- ☒ **B** Use Schedule 40 primer and solvent cement rated for the pipe class being joined
- ☐ **C** Leave the mainline pressurised overnight before backfilling to check for leaks
- ☐ **D** Backfill the trench with concrete around every fitting for added support
- ☐ **E** Install the mainline directly on top of existing sprinkler lateral tubing

ANSWER A • B

WHY Mainlines must be buried below the local frost line (or per code) to prevent freeze damage, and solvent-welded PVC joints must use primer and cement compatible with the pipe schedule/class (typically Schedule 40). Pressurising before backfilling is a valid leak test, but it should be performed and then depressurised before sustained burial; concrete encasement of every fitting is unnecessary and traps fittings against movement; stacking mainline on top of laterals is poor practice and risks damage.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

When constructing a segmental concrete unit paver patio, what is the primary purpose of placing and compacting a layer of bedding sand directly beneath the pavers?

- ☐ **A** To bond the pavers permanently to the base using a cementitious reaction
- ☒ **B** To provide a level, workable surface that allows fine adjustment of paver height and accommodates minor variations in paver thickness
- ☐ **C** To act as the primary structural load-bearing layer that supports the weight of vehicles
- ☐ **D** To replace the need for a compacted aggregate base beneath the pavers

ANSWER B

WHY Bedding sand (typically 1 inch of washed concrete sand) provides a smooth, workable bed for setting and screeding the pavers to the correct elevation, allowing minor height adjustments and compensating for small dimensional variations. The compacted aggregate base, not the bedding sand, is the structural layer. Bedding sand is not cementitious, and it does not replace the aggregate base.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Under Arizona Registrar of Contractors rules, a CR-21 license (Hardscaping and Irrigation Systems, Residential/Commercial) authorizes a contractor to perform which scope of work?

- ☐ **A** Any residential or commercial plumbing, including potable water service lines inside the building
- ☒ **B** Installation and repair of hardscape features (such as pavers, walls, and patios) and irrigation systems, including associated site water lines from the point of connection to the device
- ☐ **C** General building construction of new homes and commercial structures up to three stories
- ☐ **D** Electrical low-voltage landscape lighting exclusively, with no plumbing or earthwork permitted

ANSWER B

WHY The CR-21 classification covers hardscaping (patios, walkways, retaining walls, etc.) and irrigation systems for residential and commercial properties, including the irrigation water lines from the point of connection to the irrigation outlets. It does not cover potable plumbing inside the building (a separate classification), full general building construction, or exclusively low-voltage electrical work.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A landscape area is rectangular, 40 feet long by 30 feet wide. Using head-to-head coverage with rotors spaced 30 feet apart along the length and 30 feet apart along the width, how many rotors are required to cover the area on a triangular (staggered) spacing pattern?

- ☐ A 2 rotors
- ☐ B 3 rotors
- ☒ C 6 rotors
- ☐ D 9 rotors

ANSWER C

WHY On 30-foot centers across 40 feet in length, two rows are needed (at 10 ft and 40 ft, or 0 and 40). On 30-foot centers across 30 feet of width, only one row fits (since each rotor throws 30 ft radius, spacing 30 ft from edge to edge). Staggered (triangular) layout then places 2 rotors in the second row offset by 15 ft, giving $2 + 2 = 6$ rotors, with each rotor providing head-to-head coverage to its neighbors. 9 rotors would be a square grid (3 x 3) which over-coverage; 2 or 3 rotors cannot cover the full 1,200 sq ft area head-to-head.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

An irrigation valve manifold is installed upstream of the zone valves. What is the function of a master valve in this configuration?

- ☐ A To manually shut off a single zone for repairs while the rest of the system operates
- ☐ B To reduce incoming pressure to a preset value before water reaches the zone valves
- ☒ C To open only when any zone valve is commanded on and close when all zones are off, shutting off system supply pressure when the system is idle
- ☐ D To filter debris from the water before it enters the zone valves

ANSWER C

WHY A master valve is installed on the main supply line upstream of the zone valves and is energized by the controller whenever any zone valve is activated; it closes when no zone valves are active. This isolates the mainline from constant supply pressure, reduces leak loss when the system is off, and protects the mainline. It does not function as a manual shut-off for a single zone (that is an isolation valve), a pressure regulator, or a filter.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

When constructing a segmental concrete block retaining wall, what is the purpose of placing perforated drainpipe (drain tile) behind the wall at the base of the gravel drainage layer?

- ☐ A To deliver irrigation water directly to plant roots behind the wall
- ☒ B To collect and convey groundwater that accumulates behind the wall, relieving hydrostatic pressure on the wall structure
- ☐ C To act as the main structural reinforcement in place of geogrid
- ☐ D To provide a pathway for electrical low-voltage landscape lighting conductors

ANSWER B

WHY Perforated drainpipe at the base of the free-draining gravel backfill collects subsurface water that accumulates behind the wall and conveys it to daylight or a storm drain. By relieving hydrostatic pressure, it significantly reduces the lateral loads on the wall. The pipe is not an irrigation lateral, is not a substitute for geogrid soil reinforcement, and is not a conduit for lighting wiring.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A residential irrigation point of connection has a static pressure of 70 psi and a measured flow rate of 8 GPM. Which statement best describes whether a pressure-regulating device is required for a typical residential spray zone?

- ☐ A No regulator is required; sprays operate fine at 70 psi without regulation
- ☐ B A regulator is not required because the static pressure is below 80 psi
- ☒ C A regulator is required because most spray heads are rated for 30 psi operating pressure and unregulated 70 psi will cause misting and poor coverage
- ☐ D A regulator is only required when flow exceeds 15 GPM

ANSWER C

WHY Most residential spray heads are designed to operate at approximately 30 psi; supplying them with unregulated 70 psi causes the nozzles to atomize the water into fine mist, which drifts, evaporates quickly, and produces poor coverage. A pressure-regulating device (pressure regulator at the valve or body pressure-regulated spray heads) should be installed. The 80 psi threshold sometimes cited relates to pipe rating, not to the operating pressure of spray nozzles.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Which safety practice is required by OSHA when workers are in an excavation that is 4 feet deep or deeper and cave-in hazards are present?

- ☐ A Workers must wear high-visibility orange vests at all times in the trench
- ☒ B A competent person must classify the soil and select a protective system such as sloping, benching, shoring, or a trench box
- ☐ C Workers must communicate via hand signals only, with no radios permitted
- ☐ D The excavation must be filled with water to equalize pressure before entry

ANSWER B

WHY OSHA excavation standards require that before workers enter a trench 4 feet or deeper, a competent person must inspect and classify the soil (Type A, B, or C) and ensure an appropriate protective system is in place — sloping, benching, shoring, or a manufactured trench box. High-visibility clothing, communication rules, and flooding the excavation are not the required cave-in protections. CR-21 contractors frequently dig trenches for irrigation and drainage work and are required to comply with these rules.