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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CA CONTRACTORS STATE LICENCE BOARD

WZ982SQT

C-28 Lock and Security Equipment

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA CONTRACTORS STATE LICENCE BOARD WZ982SQT , 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, WZ982SQT
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

An existing commercial door is being prepared for the installation of a new lockset. Before drilling, what must the installer verify regarding the door?

- ☐ A The door manufacturer's logo is visible on the hinge side
- ☒ B The door is fire-rated and the new hardware listing is compatible with the door rating
- ☐ C The door has been painted within the last 30 days
- ☐ D The door core contains only particleboard, not solid wood

ANSWER B

WHY Fire-rated doors and their hardware must be installed as a listed assembly; using a lockset not listed for the door's fire rating can void the listing and violate code. The other items are not required pre-installation verifications under California Building Code for a standard lockset retrofit.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which fastening method is acceptable for securing an electrified mortise lock body inside a mortised pocket of a metal door?

- ☐ A Construction adhesive applied to the lock case
- ☒ B Sheet metal screws through the lock faceplate into the door edge
- ☐ C Plastic anchors into the hollow door cavity
- ☐ D Nails driven through the case into the door edge

ANSWER B

WHY Mortise lock bodies are secured with screws that pass through the faceplate (and where provided, tab holes in the case) into the door edge — typically the faceplate screws and additional case screws. Adhesive, plastic anchors, or nails are not listed fastening methods and will not provide the strength required for code-compliant, secure hardware installation.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

In a standard master keying system, a key that operates two locksets that are not in a shared keyway hierarchy is called a(n):

- ☐ A Master key
- ☐ B Grand master key
- ☐ C Construction key
- ☒ D Change key

ANSWER D

WHY A change key operates a single lock or a small group of locks in the same master key system. A master key operates multiple locks sharing a hierarchy, a grand master operates several masters, and a construction key is a temporary key used during construction. None of the other terms describe a single non-hierarchical key.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

According to ADA Standards, what is the minimum clear opening width for a swinging door that is part of an accessible route?

- ☐ A 28 inches
- ☒ B 32 inches
- ☐ C 36 inches
- ☐ D 42 inches

ANSWER B

WHY ADA Standards require a minimum 32 inches of clear opening width for a swinging door on an accessible route when measured between the face of the door and the opposite stop with the door opened 90 degrees. Proper hardware selection (lever handles, etc.) is also required to maintain this clear opening.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

When installing a rim exit device on a labeled fire door, which component must be present to keep the listing valid?

- ☐ A An exterior pull handle
- ☒ B A fire exit hardware (fire-rated) rim device listed for use on a fire door, with a fire-rated strike and any required fire-rated auxiliary hardware
- ☐ C A chain and padlock on the outside
- ☐ D A surface-mounted vertical rod extension without fire listing

ANSWER B

WHY A labeled fire door requires fire exit hardware that is listed for fire door use. Components such as strikes and auxiliary hardware must also be part of the listed assembly. Adding unlisted components (pulls replacing hardware, padlocks, or non-listed rods) voids the fire door label and is not permitted.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

ANSI/BHMA A156.5 grades for cylinders classify them into three grades. What grade is most appropriate for an exterior door of a commercial building where the cylinder must withstand heavy use and resist picking?

- ☒ A Grade 1
- ☐ B Grade 2
- ☐ C Grade 3
- ☐ D Grade 4

ANSWER A

WHY ANSI/BHMA A156.5 grades cylinders as Grade 1 (highest security and durability, intended for commercial/high-traffic), Grade 2 (light commercial / heavy residential), and Grade 3 (residential / low-traffic). For a high-use commercial exterior door, Grade 1 is appropriate. (Grade 4 is not an A156.5 cylinder grade.)

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Panic hardware (exit devices) is required by code on certain egress doors. In California, panic hardware is generally required for what type of occupancy use?

- ☐ A Any room housing less than 25 occupants
- ☒ B Assembly occupancies with occupant loads commonly reaching 50 or more, and Group E educational and some high-hazard uses as listed in the code
- ☐ C Only single-family residences
- ☐ D Only doors opening onto public sidewalks

ANSWER B

WHY The California Building Code references requirements (consistent with the IBC) for panic hardware based on occupancy group and occupant load. Common triggers include assembly spaces with large occupant loads (commonly 50+ in IBC Table, with California amendments), and educational and certain high-hazard conditions. Residential single-family dwellings and small-occupant rooms generally do not require panic hardware.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

On an electrified lock installation, the term 'fail-safe' means that when power is lost, the lock will:

- ☐ A Remain locked and secure
- ☒ B Unlock and allow free egress
- ☐ C Switch to battery backup and remain locked
- ☐ D Sound an alarm and remain locked

ANSWER B

WHY A 'fail-safe' (also called 'fail unlocked') device unlocks on loss of power, which is required by code for electrified locks on egress doors so occupants are never trapped. 'Fail-secure' devices remain locked on power loss and are generally not permitted on egress paths because they could trap occupants.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A contractor is designing a master keying system for a multi-tenant office building. The owner wants each tenant suite to be operated by a single suite key, while building management must have a single master key that operates every suite. Which two of the following describe the correct keying hierarchy? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** The suite key should be keyed to the change key level and operate only its own suite.
- ☐ **B** The management key should be a grand master key operating multiple master key systems across several buildings.
- ☐ **C** The suite key should be the master key and the management key should be the change key.
- ☒ **D** The management key should be a master key that operates all change keys in the system.
- ☐ **E** A control key is the appropriate key for the management to operate tenant suites.

ANSWER A - D

WHY In a standard master keying system, the key that operates a single lock (or suite) is the change key at the lowest level, and the management key that operates all locks in the system is the master key. A grand master key operates across multiple master key systems, which is not what was described. A control key is used to remove or install interchangeable cores, not to operate locks for daily use.