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| 02 | A | B | C | D | E |
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| 08 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 09 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 10 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 11 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 12 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 13 | A | B | C | D | E |

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| 14 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 15 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 16 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 17 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 18 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 19 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 20 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 21 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 22 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 23 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 24 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 25 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 26 | A | B | C | D | E |

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|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 28 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 29 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 30 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 31 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 32 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 33 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 34 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 35 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 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

LA9QHRKQ

C-34 Pipeline

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

# Before you begin

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## What this is

9 practice questions for CA CONTRACTORS STATE LICENCE BOARD LA9QHRKQ , 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, LA9QHRKQ
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

**QUESTION 1**

SINGLE CHOICE

According to Cal/OSHA construction safety orders, what is the MINIMUM required slope (in feet) for excavations less than 20 feet deep in Type C soil (the most unstable soil classification)?

- ☐ A 1 to 1 (45 degrees)
- ☒ B 1.5 to 1 (34 degrees)
- ☐ C 2 to 1 (vertical to horizontal)
- ☐ D 3 to 4 to 1

**ANSWER B**

**WHY** Under Cal/OSHA Title 8 §1541.1, excavations in Type C soil must be sloped at a gradient no steeper than 1.5 horizontal to 1 vertical (34 degrees measured from the horizontal). Type A is the most stable (1/2:1 to 1:1) and Type B is intermediate (1:1). Type C requires the most conservative sloping because it includes granular, submerged, or previously disturbed soils.

**QUESTION 2**

SINGLE CHOICE

For an open trench excavation 5 feet deep in Type B soil, which protective system is NOT permitted as a stand-alone method by Cal/OSHA unless the soil has been classified by a registered engineer?

- ☐ A Sloping the sides at 1:1
- ☐ B Using a registered professional engineer's tabulated data for shoring
- ☐ C Installing a pre-engineered hydraulic shoring system per manufacturer's specifications
- ☒ D Benching the excavation

**ANSWER D**

**WHY** Benching is prohibited in Type B soil unless specifically designed by a registered professional engineer. Sloping at 1:1 (the maximum allowed for Type B), using manufacturer-spec hydraulic shoring, and using a P.E.'s tabulated data for shoring are all permitted methods. Benching creates vertical steps which can fail in less-cohesive Type B material.

**QUESTION 3**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following pipe materials are commonly approved for underground water service lines under California plumbing code? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Copper (Type K, soft drawn)
- ☐ **B** PVC Schedule 40
- ☐ **C** Asbestos-cement (transite)
- ☒ **D** High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE) SDR 9

**ANSWER A • D**

**WHY** Type K soft copper and HDPE (typically SDR 9 for water service) are both commonly approved materials for underground water service per the California Plumbing Code. PVC Schedule 40 is generally not approved for pressurized potable water service, and asbestos-cement (transite) pipe is largely prohibited for new installations due to health hazards.

**QUESTION 4**

SINGLE CHOICE

When fusing HDPE pipe using the butt-fusion method, what is the primary indicator that the fusion has been performed correctly and the joint is acceptable?

- ☒ **A** A uniform double roll-back bead around the entire circumference of the joint
- ☐ **B** A single bead visible only on the inside of the pipe
- ☐ **C** No visible bead but a smooth, flat interface between the two pipe ends
- ☐ **D** A darkening or discoloration of the pipe surface at the fusion interface

**ANSWER A**

**WHY** A proper butt-fusion joint produces a uniform double roll-back bead — one on the inside and one on the outside — that is symmetrical around the entire circumference. Bead height and width should match manufacturer specifications (typically measured in inches/mm based on pipe size). Absence of a bead indicates insufficient heat/pressure; uneven beads indicate misalignment or improper fusion parameters.

**QUESTION 5**

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the MINIMUM depth of cover (in feet) typically required over a gas distribution pipeline installed under a public street or roadway in California, per CPUC GO 112?

- ☐ A 18 inches
- ☒ B 24 inches
- ☐ C 36 inches
- ☐ D 48 inches

**ANSWER B**

**WHY** California Public Utilities Commission General Order 112-F requires a minimum cover of 24 inches (2 feet) for gas distribution mains and service lines in public streets/roadways. Greater cover (e.g., 36 inches) is required for transmission pipelines, and additional cover may be required where there is significant vehicle traffic or specific local conditions.

**QUESTION 6**

SINGLE CHOICE

When hydrostatically testing a new welded steel gas transmission pipeline per 49 CFR Part 192, the test pressure must be held for a minimum of how long?

- ☐ A 1 hour
- ☐ B 4 hours
- ☒ C 8 hours
- ☐ D 24 hours

**ANSWER C**

**WHY** Under 49 CFR §192.505, the minimum duration for a strength test of a gas pipeline is 8 hours. The test must be at a pressure of at least 1.5 times the maximum operating pressure (MOP), and leaks must be monitored. Shorter duration tests (e.g., 1 hour) are permitted only for certain low-stress pipelines and service lines under specific conditions.

**QUESTION 7**

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are accepted methods for leak testing new sewer (gravity) pipeline installations per California plumbing code? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Hydrostatic test by filling the line with water and observing for pressure drop
- ☒ **B** Low-pressure air test per ASTM F1417
- ☐ **C** High-pressure hydrostatic test to 150% of working pressure
- ☐ **D** Infiltration/exfiltration test with allowable leakage rate

**ANSWER A - B**

**WHY** Sewer pipelines are typically tested using either a hydrostatic (water) test with observation for pressure drop or infiltration, or a low-pressure air test per ASTM F1417 (commonly used for plastic sewer pipe). High-pressure hydrostatic testing at 150% working pressure is used for pressure pipelines (water/gas mains), not gravity sewers. Infiltration testing is valid where groundwater is present.

**QUESTION 8**

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes the purpose of an 'Operator Qualification' (OQ) program required by 49 CFR Part 192 for natural gas pipeline operators?

- ☐ **A** A program to qualify contractors to bid on pipeline construction projects
- ☒ **B** A program requiring evaluation and documentation that individuals performing covered tasks on pipeline facilities are competent to perform them safely
- ☐ **C** A financial certification program ensuring operators have sufficient insurance coverage
- ☐ **D** A state-issued contractor's license category specific to gas pipeline work

**ANSWER B**

**WHY** 49 CFR Part 192 Subpart N requires pipeline operators to have a written Operator Qualification program covering all tasks that affect the operation or integrity of the pipeline. Individuals performing covered tasks must be evaluated and qualified. This applies to operator employees and contractor personnel performing work on the operator's facilities. It is not a contractor licensing program, insurance program, or bidding qualification.

**QUESTION 9**

SINGLE CHOICE

Before any excavation work begins in California, which of the following must be done?

- ☐ **A** Notify the local building department and obtain an excavation permit only if the trench is over 5 feet deep
- ☒ **B** Contact Underground Service Alert (USA) at 811 at least 2 working days (excluding weekends and holidays) before excavation
- ☐ **C** Conduct soil classification by a registered geologist only if the excavation exceeds 10 feet
- ☐ **D** Install shoring in all excavations regardless of depth or soil type

**ANSWER B**

**WHY** California Government Code §4216 and USA North (811) require excavators to notify Underground Service Alert at least 2 working days before excavation (excluding weekends and legal holidays). This applies to ALL excavations, not just deep ones. Permit requirements vary by jurisdiction, soil classification is required when protective systems are needed for excavations over 5 feet, and shoring is not universally required.