

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
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32	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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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 Division of Labour Standards Enforcement

RZH7TLNL

CA Non-Residential Lighting Technician

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA Division of Labour Standards Enforcement **RZH7TLNL**, 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, **RZH7TLNL**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following requirements apply to non-residential lighting installations under California's Title 24 energy standards? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Compliance with the Building Energy Efficiency Standards as adopted by the California Energy Commission
- ☒ **B** Installation of automatic daylighting controls in daylit zones near skylights
- ☐ **C** Exclusive use of incandescent lamps in all enclosed spaces
- ☐ **D** Exemption from any lighting power density limits if the building is less than 5,000 square feet

ANSWER A - B

WHY Non-residential lighting installations in California must comply with the Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6) adopted by the California Energy Commission, and automatic daylighting controls are required in daylit zones such as those near skylights. There is no blanket incandescent-only requirement, and there is no square-footage-based exemption from lighting power density limits for non-residential buildings.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are required by California labor standards for non-residential lighting technicians? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Payment of prevailing wage rates when working on public works projects
- ☒ **B** Compliance with Department of Industrial Relations apprenticeship standards when performing work in an apprenticeship occupation
- ☐ **C** A waiver from overtime pay for any lighting installation exceeding eight hours in a day
- ☐ **D** Mandatory payroll deductions for all state licensing fees regardless of employee classification

ANSWER A - B

WHY California requires prevailing wage rates on public works projects, including covered electrical and lighting work performed for public agencies, and apprenticeship standards apply to apprenticeship occupations under the Department of Industrial Relations. Overtime pay cannot simply be waived, and employers cannot make blanket mandatory deductions for state licensing fees outside the rules established by the Labor Code.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California's Title 24, Part 6, which lighting control is generally required for enclosed non-residential spaces to reduce lighting energy use when the space is unoccupied?

- ☐ **A** Manual-on occupancy override switch
- ☒ **B** Automatic vacancy or occupancy sensor that turns the lights off when no occupants are detected
- ☐ **C** Continuous dimming based on exterior temperature
- ☐ **D** Daylight-harvesting sensor only

ANSWER B

WHY Title 24, Part 6 requires automatic shut-off controls such as occupancy or vacancy sensors that turn lights off when a space is unoccupied. Daylight harvesting alone is not sufficient, and continuous dimming based on temperature is not a recognized Title 24 lighting control strategy.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary role of the California Division of Labor Standards Enforcement (DLSE) with respect to workers in the non-residential lighting trade?

- ☐ A Issuing electrical contractor licenses for new applicants
- ☒ B Enforcing state labor laws, including wage claims, minimum wage, overtime, and working condition violations
- ☐ C Inspecting luminaires for compliance with UL safety listings
- ☐ D Setting the energy efficiency ratings for LED fixtures sold in California

ANSWER B

WHY The DLSE enforces California's labor laws, including processing wage claims, investigating minimum wage and overtime violations, and addressing working-condition complaints. Licensing is handled by the State Contractors State License Board, UL listings are a safety certification, and energy efficiency ratings are set through the California Energy Commission and Title 24.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California apprenticeship standards enforced through the Department of Industrial Relations, who is responsible for supervising an apprentice at a non-residential lighting job site?

- ☐ A The apprentice's fellow apprentice on the same crew
- ☐ B The general public observer assigned by the property owner
- ☒ C A qualified journeyman or supervisor registered with an approved apprenticeship program
- ☐ D The lighting manufacturer's customer service representative

ANSWER C

WHY California apprenticeship standards require apprentices to work under the supervision of a qualified journeyman or supervisor who is part of a program approved by the Division of Apprenticeship Standards. Supervision by another apprentice, a member of the public, or a manufacturer's representative does not satisfy this requirement.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When a non-residential lighting technician works on a public works project in California, which wage-related requirement applies?

- ☒ **A** The technician must be paid at least the prevailing wage rate determined by the Department of Industrial Relations for the classification of work performed
- ☐ **B** The technician must be paid exclusively by the piece, regardless of hours worked
- ☐ **C** The technician is automatically exempt from overtime because lighting is considered seasonal work
- ☐ **D** The technician's wages are set by the property owner's private wage schedule

ANSWER A

WHY On California public works projects, workers must be paid at least the prevailing wage rate established by the Department of Industrial Relations for the applicable craft and classification. Public works lighting work is not seasonal and is not exempt from overtime, and wages are not set by the property owner.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California labor law enforced by the DLSE, non-residential lighting employees who work more than eight hours in a single workday are generally entitled to which of the following?

- ☐ **A** Straight-time pay for all hours worked, with no premium
- ☒ **B** Time-and-a-half pay for hours beyond eight in a workday, subject to statutory limits and daily overtime rules
- ☐ **C** Double-time pay beginning with the first hour worked
- ☐ **D** No additional compensation because lighting work is exempt from overtime

ANSWER B

WHY California's Labor Code and Wage Orders provide for time-and-a-half pay for hours worked beyond eight in a single workday, with additional daily and seventh-consecutive-day overtime rules. Non-residential lighting installation is not categorically exempt from overtime under state law, and double time does not begin with the first hour.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California Labor Code requirements, an employer must provide a non-residential lighting technician with which wage-related documentation for each pay period?

- ☒ **A** An itemized wage statement (pay stub) showing hours worked, rates of pay, deductions, and net wages
- ☐ **B** A verbal confirmation only, with no written record required
- ☐ **C** A handwritten note with the employer's personal account number
- ☐ **D** No wage statement is required because the technician is paid in cash

ANSWER A

WHY California Labor Code Section 226 requires employers to provide an itemized wage statement for each pay period showing, among other things, total hours worked, applicable rates of pay, gross and net wages, and deductions. Verbal-only confirmation, personal notes, or absence of statements for cash-paid workers do not satisfy the law.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

If a non-residential lighting technician believes their employer has failed to pay required wages, which of the following describes the proper way to seek recovery through the DLSE?

- ☒ **A** File a wage claim with the DLSE Labor Commissioner, who has authority to investigate and order payment of unpaid wages
- ☐ **B** Sue the California Energy Commission directly for unpaid wages
- ☐ **C** Wait for the employer to voluntarily pay without any agency involvement
- ☐ **D** File a complaint only with the federal Department of Labor and no state agency

ANSWER A

WHY The DLSE Labor Commissioner has authority to accept and investigate wage claims and to order payment of wages, penalties, and interest owed to employees. The California Energy Commission handles energy standards, not wage disputes, and employees are not required to forgo state remedies in favor of federal-only filings.