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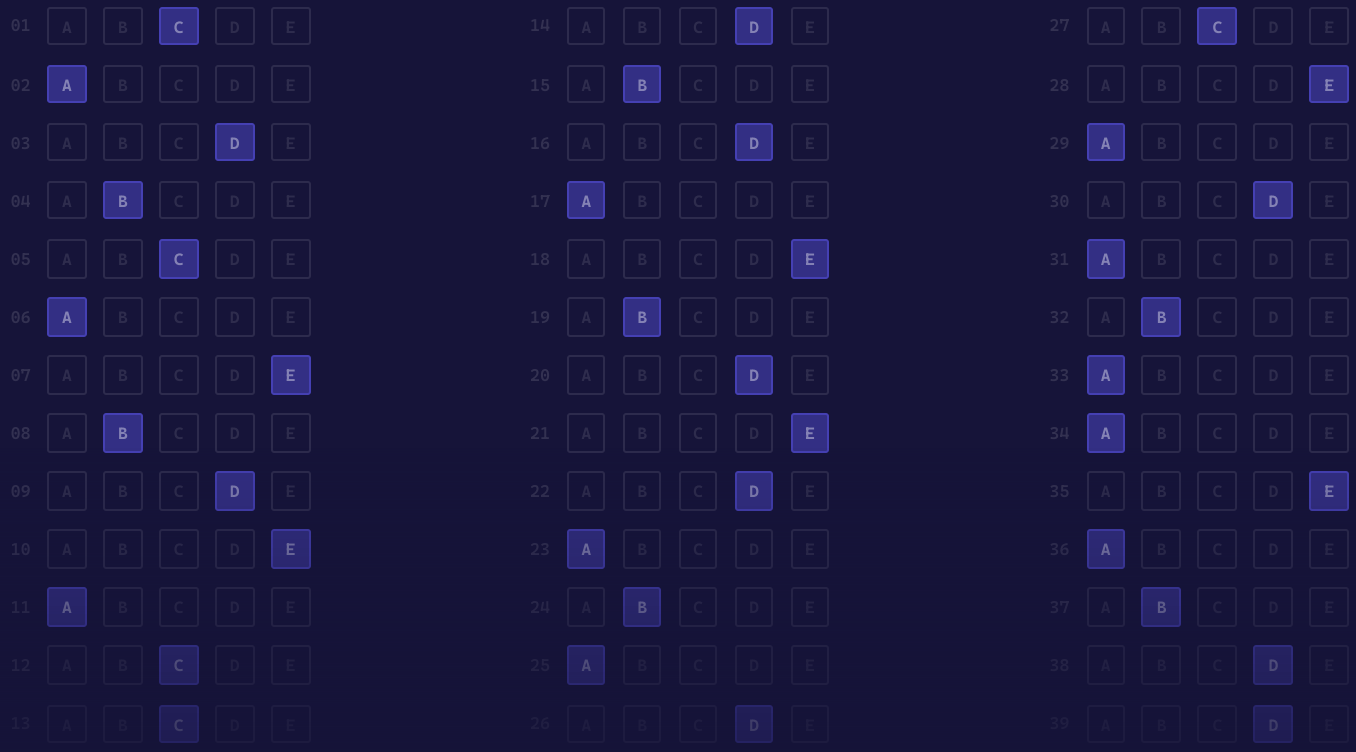

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES

VFWGBJYM

CT F-5 Limited Multipurpose Residential Sprinkler Contractor License

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES `VFWGBJYM`, 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, `VFWGBJYM`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

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QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Per NFPA 13D, which of the following water supply sources are acceptable for a limited multipurpose residential sprinkler system? (Choose two.)

A **A connection to a reliable municipal water main**

B A dedicated elevated private water storage tank sized for the sprinkler demand

C A non-listed, untested fire pump rated for domestic use

D **A well with a pump and tank assembly listed for fire protection use**

E An open-top wooden barrel filled from a garden hose

ANSWER **A** · **D**

WHY NFPA 13D permits a connection to a reliable municipal water supply (Option A) and a well/pump/tank assembly that is listed and approved for the fire sprinkler demand (Option D). A dedicated elevated tank sized only for the domestic demand would not meet the sprinkler demand (Option B). Fire pumps must be listed (Option C). Open-top barrels are not acceptable (Option E).

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QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following statements about sprinkler placement in a limited multipurpose residential system are correct? (Choose two.)

A Sprinklers must be installed in all habitable spaces including closets, bathrooms, and attached garages

B Sprinklers may be omitted from small closets and bathrooms that meet the size criteria of NFPA 13D

C Sprinklers must be installed in every bedroom even if it is smaller than the omission threshold

D Sprinklers are required in any attached garage and any adjoining living space

E Sprinklers are required only on the main floor and may be omitted from upper floors

ANSWER **B · D**

WHY NFPA 13D allows sprinklers to be omitted from small closets and bathrooms that meet defined size thresholds (Option B). Attached garages require sprinklers in the garage and the adjoining living space because of fuel/fire-load separation (Option D). The other statements misrepresent NFPA 13D omission and placement rules.

QUESTION 3 TRUE FALSE

In a limited multipurpose residential sprinkler system, the sprinkler piping may serve both the domestic potable water and the fire sprinklers as long as the system is designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13D.

A True

B False

ANSWER **A**

WHY True. A limited multipurpose system is specifically defined as a piping system that serves both domestic (potable) fixtures and the residential fire sprinklers, designed and installed per NFPA 13D, including the required sizing for the most demanding use.

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QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which standard governs the design and installation of a limited multipurpose residential fire sprinkler system in a one- and two-family dwelling?

A NFPA 13

B NFPA 13R

C NFPA 13D

D NFPA 25

ANSWER C

WHY NFPA 13D is the standard for sprinkler systems in one- and two-family dwellings and manufactured homes, and it is the basis for the limited multipurpose residential category used on the Connecticut F-5 exam. NFPA 13 applies to commercial/industrial, NFPA 13R to residential up to four stories, and NFPA 25 covers inspection, testing, and maintenance.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the minimum design density required by NFPA 13D for the most remote design area in a one- and two-family dwelling?

A 0.05 gpm/sq ft over the most remote 1,500 sq ft

B 0.10 gpm/sq ft over the most remote 400 sq ft

C 0.05 gpm/sq ft over the most remote 400 sq ft

D 0.20 gpm/sq ft over the most remote 500 sq ft

ANSWER A

WHY NFPA 13D requires a minimum discharge of 0.05 gpm/sq ft over the most remote 1,500 sq ft design area for the standard dwelling design approach. The 0.10 gpm/400 sq ft approach is the room-design method. 0.20 gpm/500 sq ft is a misstatement of NFPA 13 commercial criteria.

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QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

For a limited multipurpose system, the sprinkler portion of the piping must be sized for which demand?

A The peak domestic demand only

B The sprinkler demand only

C **The greater of the calculated domestic demand or the sprinkler demand, including all flow-through fixture units**

D The lesser of the domestic and sprinkler demands to avoid oversizing

ANSWER C

WHY NFPA 13D requires that the multipurpose piping be sized for the most demanding use, which is typically the greater of the calculated domestic fixture-unit demand or the sprinkler demand, with the sprinkler demand added through the flow paths. Sizing only to domestic demand (A) or only to sprinkler demand (B) does not satisfy the combined-use requirement.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Under NFPA 13D, which type of sprinkler is specifically listed for use in residential applications and is required to be installed in accordance with its listing?

A Standard spray upright sprinkler

B Large drop sprinkler

C **Residential sprinkler**

D ESFR sprinkler

ANSWER C

WHY NFPA 13D mandates the use of sprinklers that are specifically listed for residential (dwelling) use and installed within the constraints of their listing. Standard spray uprights (A) and ESFR sprinklers (D) are not residential sprinklers and are not permitted under 13D. Large drop sprinklers (B) are used for storage protection under NFPA 13.

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QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Before a limited multipurpose residential sprinkler system is placed in service, which of the following acceptance activities is required?

A A main drain test only

B An underground flush and hydrostatic test of the system piping followed by a functional flow test

C An annual internal pipe inspection

D Painting all exposed sprinkler piping red

ANSWER B

WHY Acceptance requires flushing the underground supply, hydrostatically testing the new system piping (typically at 200 psi for 2 hours or per NFPA 13D), and conducting a functional flow test to verify available water supply at the design point. Main drain testing (A) is a periodic test, not a complete acceptance step. Internal inspections (C) are recurring maintenance. Painting sprinklers/pipe red (D) is incorrect.

QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

A backflow preventer is required on a limited multipurpose residential sprinkler system when the sprinkler water is supplied from what source?

A A dedicated well used only for the sprinkler system

B The same potable water service that supplies the domestic fixtures

C A rainwater harvesting cistern

D A non-potable lake with a fire pump

ANSWER B

WHY When the sprinkler system shares the potable water service with domestic fixtures (the defining feature of a limited multipurpose system), the Connecticut Plumbing Code and the local water authority require an approved backflow preventer to protect the potable supply from contamination. The other sources either are non-potable, dedicated, or hypothetical.