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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES

DLPT2WJK

CT F1 Unlimited

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES **DLPT2WJK**, 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, **DLPT2WJK**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A restaurant tenant space in a mixed-use building is being reviewed for compliance with the Connecticut State Building Code regarding means of egress. Which two of the following requirements apply to the illumination of the means of egress in this occupancy? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** The means of egress shall be illuminated at all times the building is occupied.
- ☐ **B** Exit signs are not required because the building has only one exit.
- ☒ **C** Emergency-powered illumination must provide at least 1 foot-candle at the floor level for the means of egress.
- ☐ **D** Power for the means of egress illumination may be supplied from a normal branch circuit without a separate source.

ANSWER A - C

WHY Correct answers are A and C. The Connecticut State Building Code (based on the IBC) requires that the means of egress be illuminated at all times the building is occupied (option A) and that emergency-powered illumination provide a minimum of 1 foot-candle at the floor level along the path of egress (option C). Option B is incorrect because exit signs are generally required regardless of single-exit arrangements in occupancies such as restaurants. Option D is incorrect because a separate, reliable source of power (often an emergency or standby system) is required for means of egress illumination, not merely a normal branch circuit.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

During renovation of a multi-family dwelling, penetrations are made through a fire-resistance-rated wall assembly for new plumbing and electrical lines. Which two of the following are required by the Connecticut State Building Code for these penetrations? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Through-penetrations shall be protected by an approved firestop system installed in accordance with the manufacturer's listing.
- ☐ **B** The annular space around penetrations may be left open if the wall is gypsum board on both sides.
- ☐ **C** Firestop systems are not required for penetrations in walls serving dwelling unit separations.
- ☒ **D** Materials used as firestopping shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E814 or UL 1479.

ANSWER **A • D**

WHY Correct answers are A and D. The Connecticut State Building Code requires that through-penetrations of fire-resistance-rated wall assemblies be protected by an approved firestop system installed per the manufacturer's listing (option A), and that such systems be tested to ASTM E814 or UL 1479 (option D). Option B is incorrect because all penetrations of rated walls must be sealed, even when gypsum board is present. Option C is incorrect because firestop requirements apply to fire-resistance-rated assemblies, including those separating dwelling units.

QUESTION 3

TRUE FALSE

Under the Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection trade registration regulations, a holder of the F1 Unlimited contractor registration may perform building construction work on any building or structure in the State of Connecticut, including the construction of new single-family homes and additions to commercial buildings, without holding any additional trade registration.

☒ **A** True☐ B False**ANSWER A**

WHY True. The F1 Unlimited registration is the broadest of Connecticut's building contractor registrations and permits the holder to perform building construction work on any type of building or structure within the state. There are limited exceptions (such as certain specialty trades), but in general the F1 Unlimited covers new single-family homes, commercial work, and additions as described. The statement accurately reflects the scope of the F1 Unlimited registration.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A new retail store is being constructed, and an accessible route must connect the public sidewalk to the sales counter area. According to the Connecticut State Building Code, what is the minimum clear width required for an accessible route where it is required to pass by objects such as vending machines and telephone booths?

☐ A 32 inches (815 mm)☒ **B 36 inches (915 mm)**☐ C 42 inches (1065 mm)☐ D 48 inches (1220 mm)**ANSWER B**

WHY Correct answer is B. Per ICC A117.1 (referenced by the Connecticut State Building Code), the minimum clear width of an accessible route is 36 inches (915 mm). When objects are mounted on or project into the accessible route, the clear width must be maintained at 36 inches past the object. Options A (32 inches) is the minimum for doorways, not accessible routes. Options C and D exceed the minimum requirement but are not the minimum stated in the code.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A new single-family home is being designed in Connecticut. Which of the following is required by the Connecticut State Building Code regarding the thermal envelope (insulation and fenestration) of the home?

- ☒ **A** The home must comply with the prescriptive R-values and U-factors specified in the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) residential provisions.
- ☐ **B** Insulation R-values may be selected at the discretion of the builder with no minimum requirement.
- ☐ **C** Only homes larger than 3,000 square feet must meet energy code requirements.
- ☐ **D** Windows are exempt from U-factor requirements if they are double-pane glass.

ANSWER A

WHY Correct answer is A. The Connecticut State Building Code adopts the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) for residential buildings, which prescribes minimum R-values for insulation and maximum U-factors for fenestration based on climate zone. Compliance can be achieved prescriptively or via a performance alternative (e.g., REScheck), but the prescriptive R-values and U-factors are the baseline requirement. Option B is incorrect because minimum values are specified. Option C is incorrect because energy code applies regardless of size for new construction. Option D is incorrect because all fenestration must meet U-factor requirements.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When designing a footing for a new single-family home on undisturbed soil in Connecticut, the footing must extend below the frost line. What is the typical minimum depth below finished grade required for footings in Connecticut, as referenced in the State Building Code?

- ☐ A 12 inches below grade
- ☐ B 24 inches below grade
- ☐ C 36 inches below grade
- ☒ D 48 inches below grade

ANSWER D

WHY Correct answer is D. The Connecticut State Building Code requires footings to extend below the frost line, which in most of Connecticut is typically 48 inches (4 feet) below finished grade. While local conditions may vary, 48 inches is the standard minimum depth cited for frost protection in the state's climate. Options A, B, and C are shallower than typical frost depth and would risk frost heave damage to the foundation.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

On a residential construction site, workers are installing roof sheathing on a two-story home. According to OSHA construction standards (29 CFR 1926), at what height above a lower level must fall protection be provided for workers on a steep-slope roof?

- ☐ A 4 feet
- ☒ B 6 feet
- ☐ C 8 feet
- ☐ D 10 feet

ANSWER B

WHY Correct answer is B. Under 29 CFR 1926.501(b)(13), workers performing roofing activities on a steep-slope roof must be protected from falling 6 feet or more above a lower level. (For low-slope roofs, the threshold is also generally 6 feet.) Options A, C, and D do not match the regulatory threshold for roofing fall protection.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

An excavation for a residential foundation is planned to be 7 feet deep. According to OSHA construction standards (29 CFR 1926 Subpart P), what is the minimum requirement for protective systems in this excavation?

- ☐ A No protective system is required because the excavation is less than 8 feet deep.
- ☒ B A protective system (sloping, benching, shoring, or a trench box) is required because the excavation is 5 feet or more in depth and worker exposure to a cave-in exists.
- ☐ C A registered professional engineer must always design the protective system for any excavation.
- ☐ D Protective systems are only required when the excavation is 10 feet or deeper.

ANSWER B

WHY Correct answer is B. Per 29 CFR 1926.652(a), excavations 5 feet or deeper require a protective system (sloping, benching, shoring, or a trench box) unless the excavation is made entirely in stable rock. A 7-foot excavation triggers this requirement. Option A is incorrect because the threshold is 5 feet, not 8 feet. Option C is incorrect because a registered professional engineer is required only when the excavation exceeds 20 feet in depth (per 1926.652(b)). Option D is incorrect because the threshold is 5 feet, not 10 feet.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A new deck is being constructed on the rear of a single-family home. According to the Connecticut State Building Code, what is the minimum height required for a guardrail protecting the deck where the deck surface is more than 30 inches above the grade below?

- ☐ A 30 inches above the deck surface
- ☐ B 34 inches above the deck surface
- ☒ C 36 inches above the deck surface
- ☐ D 42 inches above the deck surface

ANSWER C

WHY Correct answer is C. The Connecticut State Building Code (based on the IRC) requires guards to be a minimum of 36 inches in height measured vertically from the surface of the deck to the top of the guard where the deck is more than 30 inches above grade. Openings in the guard must also be limited so that a 4-inch sphere cannot pass through. Options A and B are below the minimum required height. Option D (42 inches) is the required height for guards adjacent to certain occupancies or for public-use buildings, not for one- and two-family dwellings.