

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
05	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
06	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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12	☐ 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
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23	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☒ D	☐ E
24	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
25	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
26	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

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

CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES

ERGLDS7Z

CT J3 Limited Lawn Sprnklr

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES **ERGLDS7Z**, 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, **ERGLDS7Z**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A contractor is sizing a lateral irrigation line for a residential lawn sprinkler system. According to standard hydraulic practice, which factor primarily determines the required pipe diameter for a lateral run?

- ☐ A The total length of the pipe run in feet
- ☐ B The available static water pressure at the meter
- ☒ C The flow rate (GPM) that must pass through the lateral while keeping friction loss within an acceptable limit
- ☐ D The number of sprinkler heads installed on the entire system

ANSWER C

WHY Lateral pipe sizing is governed by the flow rate (GPM) that the pipe must carry, with diameter selected to keep velocity and friction loss within acceptable limits (typically keeping friction loss under a set percentage of the available pressure). Length affects friction loss but is not itself the primary sizing factor; static pressure and head count are inputs but not the direct determinant of diameter.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Where a lawn sprinkler system is connected to a potable water supply, which device is typically required to protect the public water system from contamination?

- ☐ A A pressure-reducing valve
- ☒ B An approved backflow preventer (such as a pressure vacuum breaker or reduced pressure zone assembly)
- ☐ C A gate valve on the supply side of the meter
- ☐ D A check valve on the drain line only

ANSWER B

WHY Plumbing and water-purity codes require an approved backflow prevention device (commonly a Pressure Vacuum Breaker (PVB) or Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ) assembly) on irrigation systems so that fertilizer, chemicals, and stagnant water cannot siphon back into the potable supply. A pressure-reducing valve or simple check valve does not meet backflow protection requirements.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

When laying out a lawn sprinkler system, what is the purpose of placing sprinkler heads on separate zones (valves)?

- ☐ A To reduce the total number of pipes that must be trenched
- ☒ B To allow each zone to operate within the available flow and pressure capacity of the water source so coverage and pressure remain adequate
- ☐ C To allow heads of different colors to be installed together
- ☐ D Zones are required only when using drip irrigation, not spray heads

ANSWER B

WHY Zoning groups heads together so that the simultaneous flow demand of any single zone does not exceed the available GPM and pressure from the supply. Running all heads at once would drop pressure and produce poor coverage; proper zoning keeps precipitation rates matched and each zone within hydraulic capacity.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Why do designers specify that sprinkler heads be spaced so that each head throws water out to the next head (head-to-head coverage)?

- ☐ A It is only an aesthetic preference for symmetrical layouts
- ☒ B To ensure overlapping coverage so precipitation is uniform and dry spots are avoided between heads
- ☐ C To reduce the number of heads required by the local building code
- ☐ D To keep water away from the house foundation

ANSWER B

WHY Head-to-head spacing means each head's spray pattern reaches the adjacent head, producing overlap that yields uniform precipitation and prevents dry bands between heads. Under-spaced layouts leave unwatered strips; over-spaced layouts waste water at edges with no benefit.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

In Connecticut, lawn sprinkler systems must be winterized to prevent freeze damage. Which method is most commonly used to clear water from the piping before winter?

- ☐ A Adding antifreeze to each sprinkler zone through the valve box
- ☒ B Blowing out the system with compressed air until only air (no water) comes from the heads
- ☐ C Leaving the controller running continuously overnight
- ☐ D Closing the manual shutoff and relying on the automatic drains only by ignoring them

ANSWER B

WHY The standard winterization method in cold climates is the compressed-air 'blow-out': air is introduced zone by zone until the discharge at the heads is water-free, preventing freeze-split pipes and fittings. Adding automotive antifreeze through potable lines is not permitted, and relying solely on automatic drains is unreliable because valves can stick.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A residential irrigation controller typically uses how many wires between the controller and a remote electric valve, and what are they?

- ☐ A One wire — the hot control wire only
- ☒ B Two wires — one hot (or 'common') wire and one field/control wire to energize the solenoid
- ☐ C Three phase wires like a 240V pump circuit
- ☐ D Four wires always, including neutral and ground

ANSWER B

WHY Standard 24 VAC irrigation valves are controlled by a two-wire path: a shared 'common' wire returning to the controller and a station 'hot' wire that the controller switches to energize the valve solenoid. A common wiring scheme is one shared common plus one hot per valve, so multi-zone controllers handle many valves with one common and several station wires.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Before trenching for irrigation piping at a Connecticut job site, which action is required by state law to protect buried utilities?

- ☐ A Call the local water utility only
- ☒ B Notify Call Before You Dig (CBYD) / 811 and wait the required time for utility markings before digging
- ☐ C Dig only by hand until the first pipe is struck
- ☐ D Skip notification if the property owner already knows where utilities are

ANSWER B

WHY Connecticut, like all U.S. states, requires excavators to notify the state one-call system (811 / Call Before You Dig) and wait for member utilities to mark their lines before digging. Striking an electric, gas, water, or communications line can cause serious injury or death, and is a violation of state damage-prevention laws.

QUESTION 8

TRUE FALSE

In Connecticut, a person performing work on a lawn sprinkler system connected to a potable water supply must hold the appropriate state occupational license (such as the J3 Limited Lawn Sprinkler classification) when the work falls within the scope of a regulated trade.

- ☒ A True
- ☐ B False

ANSWER A

WHY True. Connecticut requires tradespersons to hold the appropriate occupational license (issued by the Department of Consumer Protection, Occupational and Professional Licensing Division) before performing work that falls within the scope of a regulated classification, such as the J3 Limited Lawn Sprinkler category covering fire-protection/lawn-sprinkler specialty work.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recognized components of a typical residential lawn sprinkler system? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Electric solenoid valve
- ☒ **B** Rotor or spray sprinkler head
- ☐ **C** Three-phase 480V motor contactor used as a controller
- ☐ **D** Polyethylene (poly) or PVC lateral pipe

ANSWER **A** • **B**

WHY A typical residential sprinkler system uses electric solenoid valves to control zones and rotor or spray heads to distribute water. Polyethylene (poly) and PVC pipe are also normal, but a three-phase 480V motor contactor is industrial equipment not used as a residential irrigation controller.