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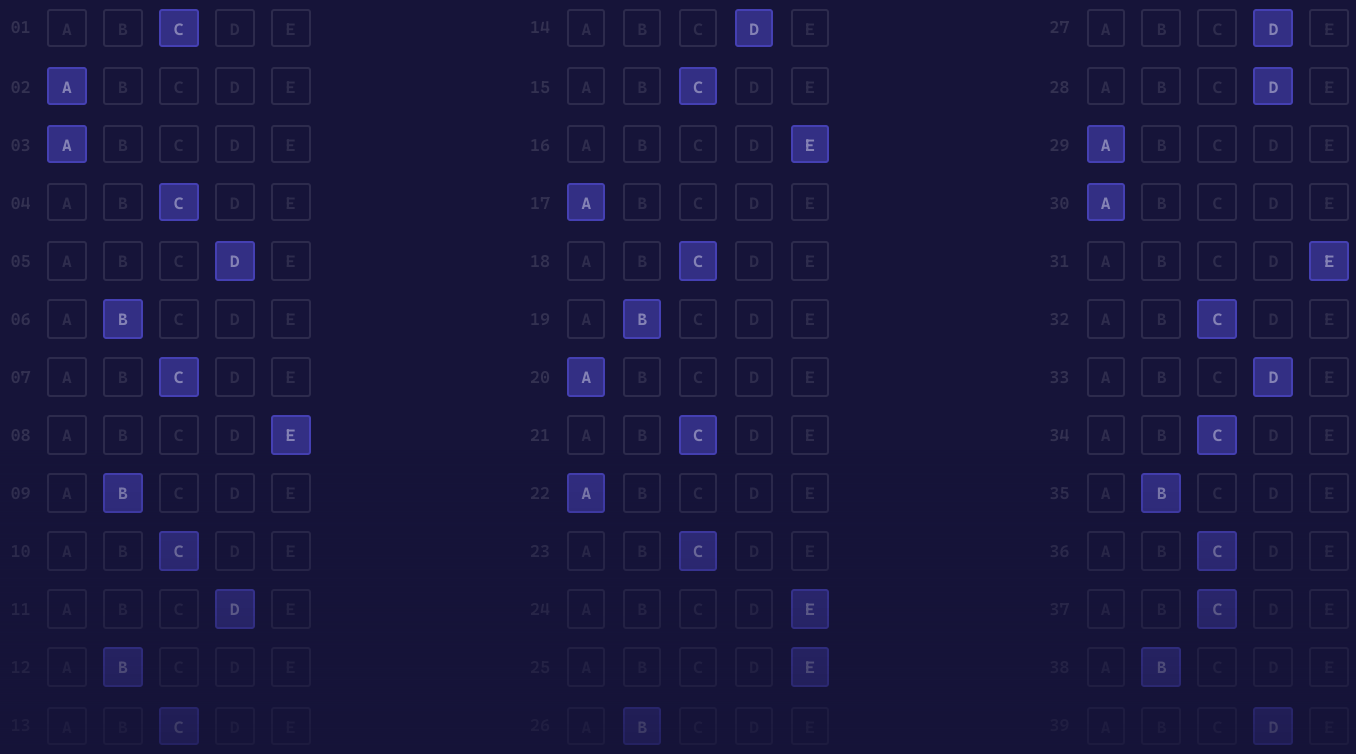

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES

HRX6U7VL

CT P1 Unlimited Plumbing

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES `HRX6U7VL`, 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, `HRX6U7VL`
- 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

When sizing a water supply system using the fixture-unit method, which two of the following factors must be determined for the building supply? (Choose two.)

- **A** **Total fixture units on the system**
- **B** Available static water pressure at the main
- **C** **Length of the piping from the meter to the most remote outlet**
- **D** Building drain slope
- **E** Flushometer valve manufacturer

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY Sizing the building water supply by the fixture-unit method requires the total fixture units being served (A) and the developed length of the piping run to the most remote fixture (C), because both determine the estimated demand and friction loss. Static pressure, drain slope, and fixture brand are not direct inputs to the fixture-unit sizing calculation.

QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two of the following are required for an indirect waste receptor installation? (Choose two.)

- **A** **The receptor must be trapped**
- **B** The receptor must be provided with a vent
- **C** The receptor must discharge through an approved water closet
- **D** **The indirect waste pipe must terminate with at least a 1-inch air gap**
- **E** The receptor must be painted with epoxy

ANSWER **A · D**

WHY Indirect waste receptors must be trapped (A) and the indirect waste pipe must terminate with an air gap (typically at least 1 inch) above the flood rim of the receptor (D). A vent on the receptor is not generally required where the fixture discharging into it is already trapped and vented, and receptors must not discharge through a water closet. Painting requirements are unrelated.

QUESTION 3 TRUE FALSE

Every fixture trap must be protected by a vent, except as permitted by the code for specific listed fixtures.

A **True**

B False

ANSWER **A**

WHY True. The plumbing code requires that every fixture trap be protected by a vent so that trap seal loss is prevented, while allowing specific listed exceptions. Venting prevents siphoning and back-pressure that could break the trap seal.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the minimum slope permitted for a horizontal building drain with a diameter of 4 inches or larger?

A **1/8 inch per foot**

B 1/4 inch per foot

C 1/2 inch per foot

D 1 inch per foot

ANSWER **A**

WHY Horizontal building drains 4 inches and larger may be installed at a minimum slope of 1/8 inch per foot. Smaller drains (3 inches or less carrying only liquid wastes) generally require 1/4 inch per foot. A 1/2 inch per foot slope would be excessive and could cause solids to be left stranded, while 1 inch per foot is well beyond code minimums.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Where must a cleanout be installed on a building drain or building sewer?

A At every change in pipe material

B **At the junction of the building drain and building sewer, and at intervals not exceeding 100 feet**

C Only at the point of connection to the public sewer

D Inside every fixture trap

ANSWER **B**

WHY The code requires a cleanout at the junction of the building drain and building sewer (typically just outside the building) and at maximum intervals of 100 feet along the run, so the system can be rodded from either direction. Cleanouts are not required at every material change or inside traps.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which device is required to protect a potable water supply from contamination due to a hose bibb submerged in a non-potable fluid?

A Atmospheric vacuum breaker

B **Hose bibb vacuum breaker**

C Double check valve assembly

ANSWER **B**

WHY A hose bibb vacuum breaker is the correct backflow preventer for a hose bibb outlet that could be submerged. An atmospheric vacuum breaker is for non-continuous-pressure applications, while a double check valve assembly is for low-hazard backpressure conditions, not hose-end protection. A hose bibb vacuum breaker attaches directly to the hose outlet to prevent contamination.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the maximum developed length permitted for a 1-1/2 inch trap arm serving a lavatory?

A 2 feet

B 3 feet 6 inches

C 5 feet

D 8 feet

ANSWER B

WHY The maximum developed length of a 1-1/2 inch trap arm for a lavatory (or similar fixture with a 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 inch trap) is 3 feet 6 inches per the fixture unit tables. Longer runs risk breaking the trap seal due to excessive self-siphonage. 5 feet applies to larger trap sizes (such as 2 inch), while 2 feet is too restrictive and 8 feet exceeds code.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following materials is approved for use as a vent pipe in a residential DWV system?

A Lead

B Galvanized steel

C PVC

D Asbestos cement

ANSWER C

WHY PVC (polyvinyl chloride) plastic pipe is an approved material for DWV venting in residential applications under the Connecticut Plumbing Code, along with other listed materials such as cast iron and copper. Lead is generally prohibited for new vent installations, galvanized steel is heavy and rarely used for venting today, and asbestos cement is not an approved vent material.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

A gas-fired water heater installed in a residential garage must be elevated so that the source of ignition is at least how many inches above the floor?

A 6 inches

B 12 inches

C 18 inches

D 24 inches

ANSWER C

WHY Appliances with an ignition source installed in a garage must be elevated at least 18 inches above the floor (or a listed and approved elevation method used) to prevent ignition of gasoline or other heavier-than-air vapors that may accumulate at floor level. This is a standard safety requirement under the fuel gas and plumbing codes for garage installations.

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