

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
03	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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14	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
32	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
33	☐ 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

CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES

PW8VTPBP

CT P6 Limited Sewer/storm Jrny

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES PW8VTPBP , 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, PW8VTPBP
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

When installing PVC sewer pipe in a trench, the minimum recommended bed for the pipe is typically:

- ☐ A Native excavated material with no special preparation
- ☒ B A bed of compacted select granular material (such as crushed stone or sand) at least 4 inches below the pipe barrel
- ☐ C A bed of clay to prevent infiltration
- ☐ D Concrete encasement the full length of the pipe

ANSWER B

WHY PVC sewer pipe requires proper bedding to maintain grade, provide uniform support, and prevent point loads that could crack the pipe. The standard practice is a minimum 4-inch bed of compacted select granular material (typically crushed stone, pea gravel, or sand) below the pipe barrel. Native material is generally unsuitable as bedding because it may contain rocks or organic matter that can damage the pipe.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

For excavations deeper than 5 feet in Connecticut, which of the following protective systems is most commonly used when a sloping or benching option is not feasible?

- ☒ A Hydraulic shoring with steel plates
- ☐ B A registered professional engineer's certification alone
- ☐ C Removal of all nearby utilities without shoring
- ☐ D Covering the trench with steel plates only

ANSWER A

WHY When sloping or benching is not practical due to space constraints (common in urban sewer/storm work), OSHA and Connecticut excavation standards require protective systems such as hydraulic shoring with steel plates, timber shoring, or trench boxes. Simply covering with plates, removing utilities, or relying solely on engineering certification does not provide the required worker protection against cave-ins.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the typical minimum slope for a 4-inch diameter building sewer line per most plumbing and drainage codes?

- ☒ **A** 1/8 inch per foot (approximately 1%)
- ☐ **B** 1 inch per foot
- ☐ **C** 1/4 inch per foot (2%)
- ☐ **D** 1/2 inch per foot

ANSWER A

WHY Building sewer lines typically require a minimum slope of 1/4 inch per foot for larger pipes, though 4-inch lines often use 1/8 inch per foot (about 1%) as a practical minimum. Excessive slopes can cause solids to be left behind as liquids flow too fast, while insufficient slope can cause clogging. The answer reflects the commonly accepted minimum for 4-inch building sewers.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of pipe is generally NOT recommended for use in sanitary sewer applications due to corrosion concerns?

- ☐ **A** PVC
- ☐ **B** Ductile iron with proper lining
- ☒ **C** Plain (unlined) cast iron
- ☐ **D** HDPE

ANSWER C

WHY Plain unlined cast iron is susceptible to corrosion from hydrogen sulfide gases and acidic conditions common in sanitary sewers. Modern installations favor PVC, HDPE, or ductile iron with protective linings (such as cement mortar or epoxy). Plain cast iron is generally not recommended for new sanitary sewer construction due to its limited service life in corrosive environments.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

The primary purpose of a catch basin in a storm drainage system is to:

- ☐ A Treat wastewater before discharge
- ☒ B Capture surface runoff and trap sediment and debris before it enters the storm sewer
- ☐ C Increase water pressure in the system
- ☐ D Serve as a sanitary sewer cleanout

ANSWER B

WHY Catch basins (stormwater inlets) collect surface runoff from streets, parking lots, and paved areas. They contain a sump below the outlet pipe designed to trap sediment, debris, and oils, preventing these materials from entering and clogging the storm sewer system. They do not treat wastewater (which is the role of sanitary sewers and treatment plants).

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When connecting a new sewer lateral to an existing sewer main, which method is typically used to maintain system integrity without extensive excavation?

- ☐ A Breaking the main with a hammer and inserting a saddle
- ☒ B Installing a tapping saddle or using a tee with an inserted gasket
- ☐ C Disconnecting upstream service
- ☐ D Routing all flow to the surface

ANSWER B

WHY Proper connection of a sewer lateral to an existing main typically involves installing a tapping saddle (for taps into existing mains) or using a pre-fabricated tee with a flexible gasket that seals around the cored hole. Breaking the main with a hammer would damage the system and is not an acceptable practice. The proper method maintains a watertight connection and structural integrity.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

For storm drain installations, reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) is often preferred over corrugated metal pipe (CMP) primarily because:

- ☐ A RCP is lighter and easier to handle
- ☒ B RCP has greater structural strength and longer service life under most soil and flow conditions
- ☐ C RCP is always less expensive
- ☐ D RCP requires no bedding

ANSWER B

WHY Reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) is preferred for many storm drain applications due to its superior structural strength, hydraulic smoothness, and long service life. RCP resists corrosion from acidic soils and hydrogen sulfide better than corrugated metal pipe (CMP), which has a more limited service life, particularly in corrosive environments. RCP is actually heavier and typically requires proper bedding, and is not always less expensive upfront.

QUESTION 8

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are typical best management practices (BMPs) for stormwater quality control on construction sites? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Silt fences and sediment traps
- ☒ B Stabilized construction entrances
- ☐ C Removing all vegetation immediately
- ☐ D Directing all runoff to sanitary sewers

ANSWER A - B

WHY Silt fences, sediment traps, and stabilized construction entrances (with crushed stone) are standard BMPs to control sediment and erosion on construction sites. Removing all vegetation immediately would actually increase erosion, and directing runoff to sanitary sewers is illegal in most jurisdictions because it overwhelms wastewater treatment plants. Proper BMPs filter sediment before stormwater leaves the site.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are required components of a proper sewer pipe trench installation? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Proper bedding material below the pipe
- ☒ **B** Initial backfill of select material to at least 12 inches above the pipe
- ☐ **C** Filling the pipe with water before backfilling
- ☐ **D** Direct burial of pipe in frozen ground without compaction

ANSWER **A** • **B**

WHY Proper sewer pipe installation requires appropriate bedding material (such as sand or crushed stone) below the pipe to provide uniform support, and initial backfill with select material to typically 12 inches above the pipe to protect it from damage during final backfilling. Filling the pipe with water before backfilling is not standard practice, and pipe should never be buried in frozen ground because subsequent thawing causes uneven support and damage.