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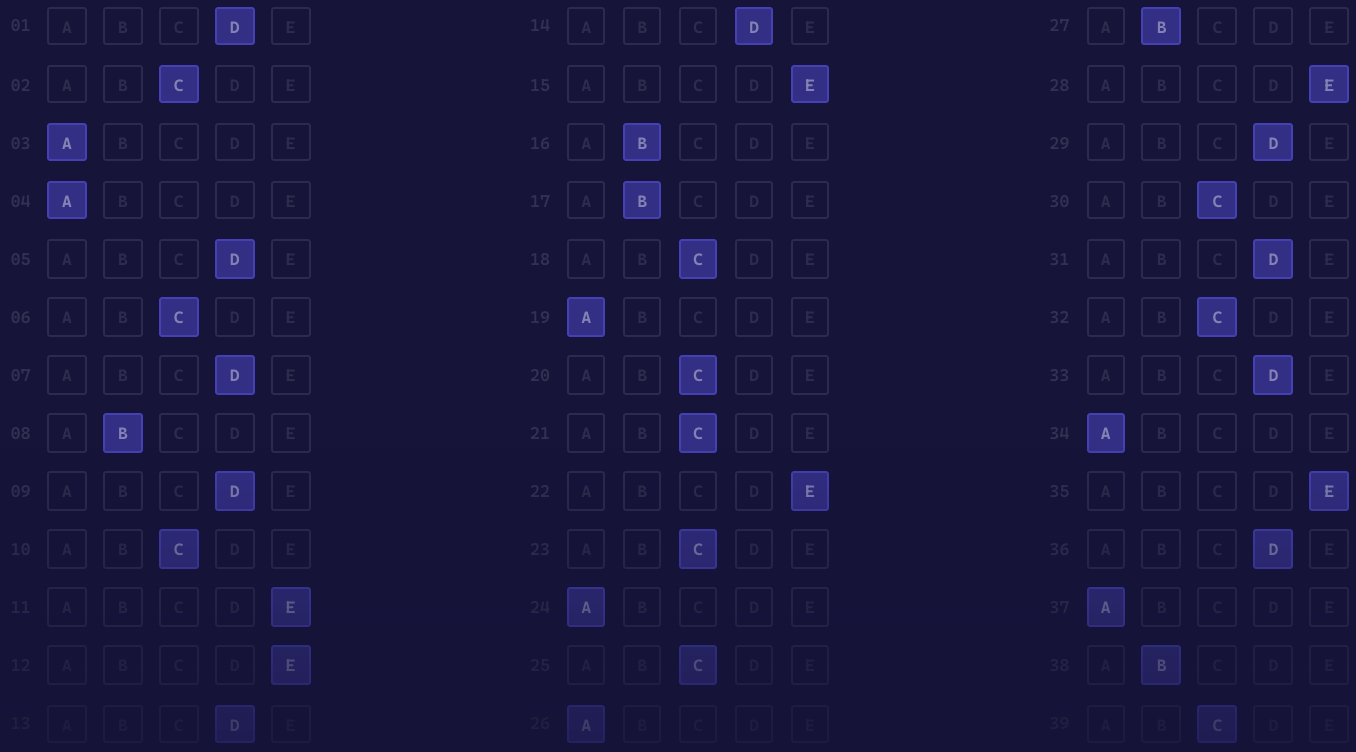

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES

RZH7TXFF

CT V5 Limited Antenna Satellite Contractor

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES `RZH7TXFF`, 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, `RZH7TXFF`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Under the 2020 National Electrical Code (NFPA 70) as adopted by Connecticut, what is the minimum bonding conductor size required for an antenna system grounding electrode conductor when using a copper conductor?

A 10 AWG copper

B 8 AWG copper

C 6 AWG copper

D 4 AWG copper

ANSWER C

WHY Per NEC 810.21(B), the grounding (bonding) conductor for an antenna system must be copper and not smaller than 6 AWG. This is the minimum size recognized in the code, and the conductor must be protected where exposed to physical damage.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

A CT Limited Antenna Satellite Contractor registration permits the licensee to perform which of the following scope of work?

A Any commercial low-voltage wiring throughout a building

B Installation, maintenance, and repair of television, radio, satellite, and antenna systems on residential structures only

C Design of public address and intercom systems in schools and hospitals

D High-voltage electrical service entrance installations over 600 volts

ANSWER B

WHY The CT Limited Antenna Satellite Contractor registration (RZH7TXFF) is a narrowly scoped license limited to antenna, satellite, television, and radio systems. It does not authorize general low-voltage work, public address/intercom design, or high-voltage service entrance work.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Under Connecticut General Statutes, a registered Limited Antenna Satellite Contractor must provide the customer with which written document before commencing work?

A A signed lien waiver from every supplier

B **A written contract or proposal identifying the scope of work, total price, and contractor registration number**

C A photocopy of the contractor's federal tax return

D An appraisal report from a licensed real estate appraiser

ANSWER **B**

WHY Connecticut Home Improvement Act (and contractor registration rules administered by DCP) require a registered contractor to provide a written contract or proposal that identifies the scope of work, total price, and the contractor's registration number before work begins. The other options are not statutorily required pre-work documents.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

An antenna installer is working on a single-family home roof pitched at 8/12, approximately 18 feet above grade. Under OSHA 29 CFR 1926 Subpart M, what fall protection is required?

A No fall protection is required on residential roofs of any pitch under 50 feet.

B **Personal fall arrest system, guardrail, or safety net is required because the roof is more than 6 feet above a lower level.**

C Fall protection is required only on flat (0–4/12) residential roofs.

D Only a warning line system is permitted on residential roofs.

ANSWER **B**

WHY OSHA 29 CFR 1926.501(b)(13) requires fall protection on residential roofs where work is performed more than 6 feet above a lower level. The 4-foot trigger for steep roofs and the 6-foot trigger for flat roofs do not exempt all residential roofs; installers must use a personal fall arrest system, guardrail, safety net, or other compliant method.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Per NEC Article 810, an outdoor antenna and its mast must be bonded to which of the following?

A The nearest metal water pipe only, regardless of continuity

B An intersystem bonding termination, building grounding electrode system, or a grounding electrode meeting 810.21(F) where no electrode exists

C Any nearby PVC plastic conduit

D The interior low-voltage bus only

ANSWER B

WHY NEC 810.21 requires the antenna mast and discharge unit to be bonded to the building grounding electrode system. If the building has no electrode, a grounding electrode must be installed per 810.21(F). PVC conduit and isolated plastic systems are not acceptable bonding means.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Per NEC Article 820 (Coaxial Cable) and 810, coaxial cables run inside a building must be separated from conductors of electric, telephone, and Class 1 wiring by at least how many inches, unless separated by a barrier?

A 1 inch

B 2 inches

C 6 inches

D 12 inches

ANSWER B

WHY NEC 820.133 and 810.18 require coaxial cables and other antenna lead-in conductors to be separated at least 2 inches from conductors of electric light, power, Class 1, non-power-limited fire alarm, and telephone circuits, or be separated by a suitable barrier. This minimizes induced voltages and fault potential.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

What is the purpose of an Intersystem Bonding Termination (IBT) as referenced by NEC 250.94?

A It supplies 120-volt power to dish motors.

B **It provides a common point of connection for bonding communications systems (telephone, CATV, satellite, antenna) to the building's grounding electrode system.**

C It is a fuse block for the satellite receiver.

D It acts as a surge-only device with no connection to the building grounding electrode.

ANSWER B

WHY NEC 250.94 requires an Intersystem Bonding Termination at service equipment or at a separately derived system, accessible from outside, with a minimum of three terminals. It provides a common bonding point for telecommunications, antenna, satellite, and CATV systems to the building's grounding electrode system.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

While drilling through a wooden top plate to route a coaxial cable in an attic, the installer cuts into an existing live 120-volt NM-B cable. What is the FIRST required action?

A Continue drilling and finish the pull, then notify the homeowner.

B **Stop work, ensure the circuit is de-energized by opening the overcurrent device and verifying with a tester, then notify the homeowner.**

C Wrap the damaged cable with electrical tape and proceed.

D Connect the damaged conductors to the dish grounding block to clear the fault.

ANSWER B

WHY When an energized conductor is damaged, the first priority is safety. The installer must stop work, have the circuit de-energized at the overcurrent protective device, verify the absence of voltage with an appropriate tester, and inform the property owner. Splicing or 'energizing through' to clear a fault is unsafe and a code violation.

QUESTION 9 TRUE FALSE

Under Connecticut law, a person who performs antenna or satellite work for compensation on residential property without holding the appropriate state registration is in violation of the Home Improvement Act and may be subject to administrative penalties.

A True

B False

ANSWER A

WHY True. Connecticut General Statutes require contractor registration (including the Limited Antenna Satellite Contractor classification) before performing home improvement work for compensation. Performing such work without registration is a violation enforceable by the Department of Consumer Protection (DCP) and may result in penalties and cease-and-desist action.