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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

FMB96G7F

CT W5 Well Casing Extension Contractor

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES FMB96G7F , 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, FMB96G7F
- 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 Connecticut well drilling regulations administered by DPH, what is the minimum distance a well casing extension must extend above the finished grade to prevent surface contamination?

- ☐ A 6 inches
- ☐ B 8 inches
- ☒ C 12 inches
- ☐ D 24 inches

ANSWER C

WHY Connecticut well construction standards (Technical Standards and Specifications for Wells, CT DPH) require the well casing to extend a minimum of 12 inches above the finished grade to prevent surface water runoff and contaminants from entering the well. Six or eight inches is insufficient, and while 24 inches provides additional protection, the regulatory minimum is 12 inches.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following casing materials is NOT approved for use in a potable water well in Connecticut under the W5 Well Casing Extension classification?

- ☐ A New black steel pipe meeting ASTM A53
- ☐ B PVC pipe meeting ASTM F480
- ☒ C Uncoated corrugated galvanized culvert stock
- ☐ D Stainless steel pipe meeting ASTM A312

ANSWER C

WHY Connecticut well construction standards require casing materials to meet specific ASTM standards appropriate for potable water service. Uncoated corrugated galvanized culvert pipe is not an approved casing material because it is not designed for potable water contact, does not meet pressure/seam standards for well casing, and is subject to rapid corrosion. Approved options include steel pipe meeting ASTM A53, PVC meeting ASTM F480, and stainless steel meeting ASTM A312.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

When extending a well casing, what material is required to seal the annular space between the casing and the borehole wall in Connecticut well construction?

- ☐ A Native soil and bentonite chips tremied from the surface
- ☒ B Neat cement grout or bentonite grout tremied from the bottom upward
- ☐ C Pea gravel poured into the annular space
- ☐ D Expanding polyurethane foam injected from the top

ANSWER B

WHY Connecticut well construction standards require the annular space to be sealed with neat cement grout or bentonite grout placed by tremie pipe from the bottom of the annular space upward to ensure proper placement and to eliminate bridging or voids. Pea gravel, surface-poured materials, and polyurethane foam are not acceptable permanent sealing methods for the sanitary protection of a potable well.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Before commencing well casing extension work in Connecticut, a W5 contractor must obtain written authorization from which agency?

- ☐ A Connecticut Department of Consumer Protection
- ☒ B Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) - Drinking Water Section
- ☐ C Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP)
- ☐ D Local building inspector of the town where the well is located

ANSWER B

WHY In Connecticut, wells and well construction (including casing extension work performed under the W5 registration classification) are regulated by the Department of Public Health, Drinking Water Section, which issues well permits and enforces the Technical Standards and Specifications for Wells. DEEP regulates certain groundwater withdrawals but not well construction permits, and local building inspectors do not have authority over private well drilling.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

When extending a well casing above grade, what component must be used to provide a sanitary, frost-proof connection between the well casing and the discharge piping below the frost line?

- ☐ A A sanitary well seal with a vented cap only
- ☒ B A pitless adapter or pitless unit meeting ANSI/NSF 61
- ☐ C A threaded steel union located above the frost line
- ☐ D A compression coupling wrapped in heat tape

ANSWER B

WHY Connecticut well standards require a pitless adapter or pitless unit that meets ANSI/NSF 61 (drinking water system components) to provide a sanitary, frost-proof, leak-free connection between the well casing and the service line. A simple well seal does not address frost-line burial requirements, and threaded unions or heat-taped couplings above grade do not provide a sanitary below-grade termination.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

After completion of a well casing extension in Connecticut, the well must be disinfected and a sample collected for bacteriological analysis. What is the minimum chlorine residual (in mg/L) that must be present in the well water during disinfection?

- ☐ A 10 mg/L
- ☐ B 50 mg/L
- ☒ C 100 mg/L
- ☐ D 250 mg/L

ANSWER C

WHY Connecticut well construction standards require disinfection of the well after construction or repair work, with a minimum free chlorine residual of 100 mg/L (ppm) achieved throughout the water column and held for a contact period (typically 12-24 hours) before flushing and sampling for bacteriological analysis. Lower residuals are insufficient for reliable disinfection of the well bore, casing, and distribution piping.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Following completion of well casing extension work in Connecticut, the W5 contractor must submit a Well Completion Report to the Department of Public Health within what timeframe?

- ☐ A 7 days
- ☒ B 30 days
- ☐ C 60 days
- ☐ D 90 days

ANSWER B

WHY Connecticut regulations require that a Well Completion Report be submitted to DPH within 30 days of completion of well construction, repair, or modification work. The report documents casing depth, grouting details, formation data, and other construction information necessary for the state's groundwater and well records.

QUESTION 8 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following minimum horizontal setback distances from potential contamination sources must a well casing maintain under Connecticut well standards? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A 75 feet from a septic tank
- ☐ B 10 feet from a property line
- ☒ C 100 feet from a subsurface sewage disposal area
- ☐ D 50 feet from a buried fuel oil storage tank

ANSWER A - C

WHY Connecticut well construction standards require a minimum of 75 feet from a septic tank (sewage tanks) and 100 feet from a subsurface sewage disposal area (septic system leach field). Property line setbacks and distances from fuel tanks have different (typically smaller for property lines and larger for petroleum sources) requirements, but the 75-foot and 100-foot sewage setbacks are explicitly required.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Under the Connecticut W5 Well Casing Extension Contractor registration, which of the following activities are within the scope of work? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Extending an existing well casing above finished grade
- ☒ **B** Installing a pitless adapter on an existing well
- ☐ **C** Drilling a new well to bedrock
- ☐ **D** Replacing a well screen or developing a well

ANSWER A • B

WHY The W5 (Well Casing Extension Contractor) classification specifically authorizes work involving the extension of an existing well casing and the installation of related appurtenances such as pitless adapters to bring the casing above grade. Drilling a brand-new well to bedrock requires a higher well drilling classification (e.g., W1 or W2), and well screen replacement/development is performed under a different contractor classification.