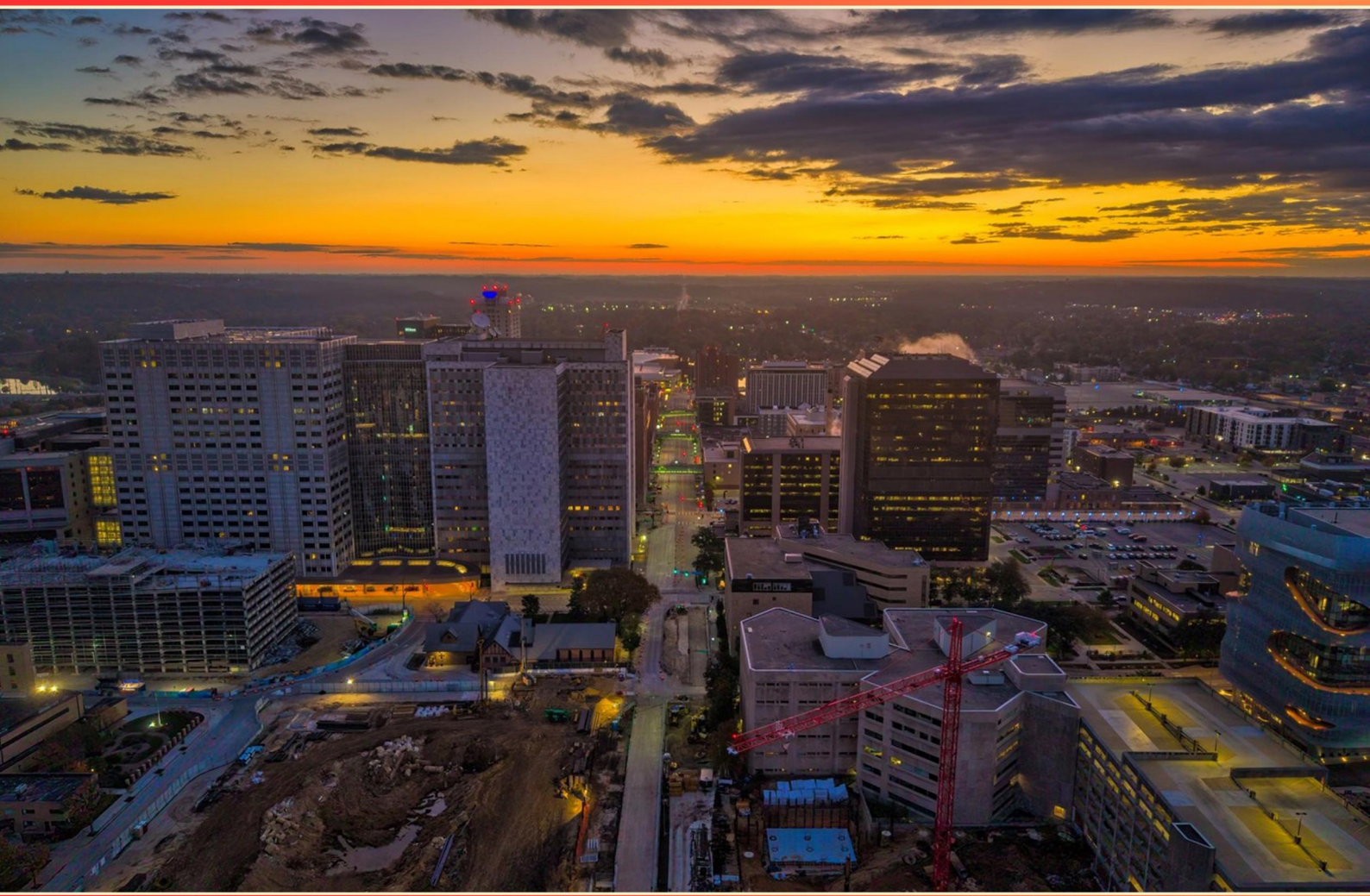
OMAHA JOURNEYMAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. **Handicapped accessible water closets height is measured from the finished floor to the top of the what?**

   A. Seat

   B. Rim

   C. Lid of the seat

   D. Base

2. **To determine minimum roof drain square feet, what must be added to the roof area of a roof measuring 40' by 20' with a vertical wall on one side measuring 4' by 40'?**

   A. 50 square feet

   B. 80 square feet

   C. 90 square feet

   D. 100 square feet

3. **Which material is typically used for a lead and oakum joint?**

   A. Plastic

   B. Metal

   C. Lead

   D. Rubber

4. **What type of valve is commonly used for shutting off water supply in residential plumbing?**

   A. gate valve

   B. check valve

   C. ball valve

   D. pressure relief valve

5. **Which of the following criteria does not apply to a 4-inch running trap?**

   A. A cleanout on both inlet and outlet side

   B. Grade clean outs must be poured in a 14 by 20 inch concrete pad

   C. Clean outs must be accessible

   D. All of the above

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6. Wash fountains have a fixture unit rating of _____.

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

7. Is the installation of a pressure vacuum breaker inside a building allowed?

A. Allowed
B. Not allowed
C. Permitted with restrictions
D. Only in commercial buildings

8. What material is used for dishwasher waste pumped "below the floor"?

A. copper (type L or M)
B. hose supplied by manufacturer
C. PVC pressure pipe and fittings
D. flexible rubber hose

9. All residential garage drains shall be classified as which type of drains?

A. S type
B. Bucket type
C. Anti-siphon type
D. Trench type

10. Dielectric unions may be used if installed in which area?

A. in an accessible area
B. in a readily accessible area
C. in a wall
D. in a concealed area

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Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. C
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Handicapped accessible water closets height is measured from the finished floor to the top of the what?

A. Seat

B. Rim

C. Lid of the seat

D. Base

The height for handicapped accessible water closets is specifically measured from the finished floor to the top of the seat. This measurement is critical because it ensures that individuals with disabilities can use the restroom facilities comfortably and safely. The height requirements are outlined in building codes and standards such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which aim to provide equal access to public restroom facilities. Measuring to the top of the seat, rather than the rim or any other part of the toilet, ensures that the actual height where an individual will be seated is taken into account. This is significant because the seat height will affect the ease of transfer for someone who may be using mobility aids, such as a wheelchair. The appropriate height standard facilitates better access and usability for a diverse range of users, thereby promoting inclusivity and compliance with accessibility regulations.

2. To determine minimum roof drain square feet, what must be added to the roof area of a roof measuring 40' by 20' with a vertical wall on one side measuring 4' by 40'?

A. 50 square feet

B. 80 square feet

C. 90 square feet

D. 100 square feet

To determine the minimum roof drain square footage, you first calculate the total area of the roof, which is the main part of the structure you are considering for drainage. The dimensions of the roof provided are 40 feet by 20 feet, which results in a roof area of 800 square feet (40 x 20 = 800). Next, the vertical wall, which measures 4 feet high and 40 feet long, contributes additional area that must be factored in because it drains water as well. The area of this wall can be calculated as 4 feet multiplied by 40 feet, giving you an additional 160 square feet. To find the total area that needs drainage consideration, you combine both the roof area and the wall area: 800 square feet (roof area) + 160 square feet (wall area) = 960 square feet. For roof drainage calculations, a common rule is that one drain is needed for every 1,000 square feet of area. Depending on the specific code or local requirements, this area might be reduced to allow for better drainage efficiency. In this scenario, if you specifically add the 800 square feet of roof area and 160 square feet from the wall, you are ultimately looking for

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3. Which material is typically used for a lead and oakum joint?

A. Plastic

B. Metal

C. Lead

D. Rubber

The use of lead for a lead and oakum joint is significant due to the unique properties of lead that make it suitable for creating a watertight seal in piping systems. Lead is malleable and can be easily shaped and formed, enabling it to conform to the irregularities of the joint surfaces. When combined with oakum—a type of fiber made from hemp or jute that is traditionally used to seal joints—lead provides an effective barrier against moisture and leaks. This combination has been widely used in plumbing and drainage systems, especially in older installations. The lead serves to fill the joint tightly alongside the oakum, which further reinforces the seal and prevents water from escaping. The inherent weight and density of lead contribute to the durability of the joint, making it resistant to the pressures and strains often found in plumbing applications. Other materials, such as plastic, metal, and rubber, do not offer the same level of sealing capability when combined with oakum, as they lack the appropriate malleable properties or the historical context of usage that lead has established over the years in traditional plumbing practices.

4. What type of valve is commonly used for shutting off water supply in residential plumbing?

A. gate valve

B. check valve

C. ball valve

D. pressure relief valve

The ball valve is commonly used for shutting off water supply in residential plumbing due to its design that allows for quick and effective operation. Ball valves have a spherical disc inside that controls the flow of water. When the valve is open, the ball rotates to allow water to flow through; when the valve is closed, the ball turns to block the passageway completely, creating a reliable seal. This mechanism makes ball valves highly effective for both shut-off and control applications since they require only a quarter turn to open or close. Additionally, they tend to be durable and less prone to leaking over time compared to some other valve types. In contrast, while gates valves are also used for shut-off purposes, they are typically slower to operate and are not ideal for frequent on-off control as they can wear out more quickly. Check valves are designed to prevent backflow rather than to shut off supply, and pressure relief valves are used to manage excess pressure in a system rather than to control water supply. Therefore, the ball valve is the superior choice for effectively shutting off water in residential plumbing systems.

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5. Which of the following criteria does not apply to a 4-inch running trap?

A. A cleanout on both inlet and outlet side

B. Grade clean outs must be poured in a 14 by 20 inch concrete pad

C. Clean outs must be accessible

D. All of the above

A 4-inch running trap, which is typically used in drainage systems, must adhere to specific installation requirements to ensure proper function and accessibility for maintenance. Among the conditions listed, the criterion that a cleanout must be poured in a 14 by 20 inch concrete pad is not a universal requirement for a 4-inch running trap. The main concern for cleanouts is that they must be accessible for service and maintenance, which aligns with the other criteria. While cleanouts can be installed in concrete, the specific dimensions of 14 by 20 inches are not a standard specification across all plumbing codes and may vary depending on local regulations or specific system designs. Thus, while concrete pads can enhance the durability and accessibility of cleanouts, they do not universally dictate the dimensions required. Accessibility and presence of cleanouts at both the inlet and outlet are critical for ensuring that the system can be easily maintained and that blockages can be addressed effectively. Hence, the other criteria ensure that the 4-inch running trap functions correctly and is serviceable as needed.

6. Wash fountains have a fixture unit rating of _____.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Wash fountains typically have a fixture unit rating of 2. Fixture units are a method of measuring the probable demand of plumbing fixtures in a drainage system. This rating helps to determine the overall capacity needed for the plumbing system based on the types and number of fixtures installed. In the context of wash fountains, a rating of 2 fixture units is used because these fixtures often serve multiple users simultaneously, combining attributes similar to sinks and lavatories, which have similar demand characteristics. This rating reflects the average expected load that the wash fountain would exert on the drainage system, allowing the system to be designed appropriately to handle peak usage without risking overflow or inadequate drainage. Understanding the fixture unit ratings is crucial for proper plumbing system design and ensuring compliance with local plumbing codes.

7. Is the installation of a pressure vacuum breaker inside a building allowed?

A. Allowed

B. Not allowed

C. Permitted with restrictions

D. Only in commercial buildings

The installation of a pressure vacuum breaker inside a building is not allowed due to the potential for adverse effects on the plumbing system and the environment. A pressure vacuum breaker is designed to protect against backflow, primarily when located outdoors or at specific points in irrigation systems. Inside a building, the risk of malfunctioning due to varying pressure conditions or contamination can pose a serious threat to the potable water supply. Having this device indoors may also impede the air gap necessary for proper function, increasing the risk of siphoning back contaminated water into the clean water system. Thus, the code and regulations typically mandate these devices be installed in external areas or at specific heights to ensure safe and effective operation, preserving indoor air quality and system integrity.

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8. What material is used for dishwasher waste pumped "below the floor"?

A. copper (type L or M)

B. hose supplied by manufacturer

C. PVC pressure pipe and fittings

D. flexible rubber hose

For dishwasher waste pumped "below the floor," the material most commonly used is the hose supplied by the manufacturer. This type of hose is specifically designed to handle the requirements of a dishwasher, including its ability to withstand the conditions and pressures of wastewater. Manufacturers provide these hoses to ensure compatibility with their appliances, as they are engineered to fit the discharge specifications of the dishwasher, ensuring effective drainage without leaks. The other materials listed do not serve this purpose effectively in this context. For instance, copper pipes, while durable and commonly used for plumbing, are not typically utilized for dishwasher waste discharge, especially when considering the flexibility and requirements of installation beneath the floor. PVC pressure pipe and fittings, although often used in plumbing, are generally not flexible enough to accommodate the curved connections that dishwashers may require. Flexible rubber hose is also not the standard choice for this application, as it may not be rated for continuous use with wastewater and could potentially wear out or crack over time. In summary, the manufacturer's hose is specifically designed for this application, providing the right level of flexibility, durability, and compatibility with the dishwasher's discharge system.

9. All residential garage drains shall be classified as which type of drains?

A. S type

B. Bucket type

C. Anti-siphon type

D. Trench type

In residential plumbing systems, garage drains are typically classified as bucket type drains. Bucket type drains are designed to handle various types of waste and water, making them suitable for areas where water may accumulate, such as garages. These drains collect water and debris in a bucket-like structure that can easily be accessed for maintenance and cleaning, which is essential in a residential setting where vehicles may leak oil or other fluids. The correct classification helps ensure proper drainage, maintenance, and compatibility with the drainage system in place. While there are other types of drains such as trench drains and anti-siphon type drains used in specific applications, they do not provide the same level of effectiveness for the challenges presented by a garage environment. The bucket type drain's design effectively prevents clogging and facilitates cleaning, ensuring proper water flow away from the garage space.

10. Dielectric unions may be used if installed in which area?

A. in an accessible area

B. in a readily accessible area

C. in a wall

D. in a concealed area

Dielectric unions are specifically designed to prevent galvanic corrosion between dissimilar metals, commonly in plumbing systems. The importance of their installation in a readily accessible area is tied to maintenance and repair needs. Accessibility allows for easier inspection, replacement, or repair of the union if issues arise, which is critical for maintaining the integrity of the plumbing system. When dielectric unions are installed in areas that are not readily accessible, it can pose a challenge if future maintenance is required, potentially leading to increased costs and complications. Thus, the correct answer emphasizes the necessity of ensuring that dielectric unions are installed in locations where they can easily be reached and serviced as needed, highlighting the importance of accessibility in plumbing practices.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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