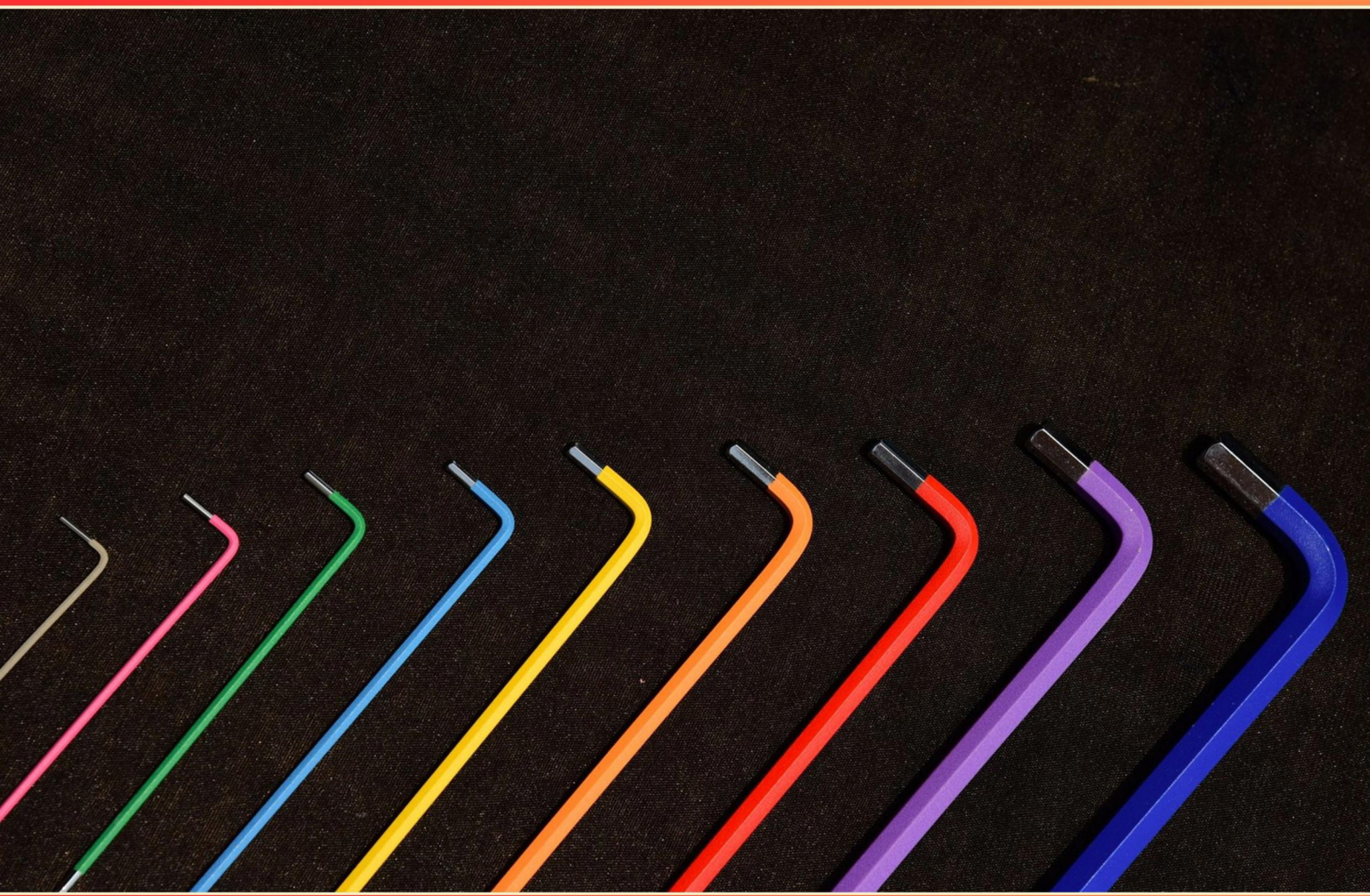
OMAHA PLUMBING CODE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. **A sump that receives the waste from a single floor drain does not require _____.**

   A. An airtight lid

   B. To discharge to sanitary

   C. To be 20 inches in diameter and 36 inches deep

2. **When a grease interceptor is abandoned, which of the following is not required?**

   A. A permit

   B. Notification of Public Works

   C. Installation of a cap on the sewer line

   D. Inspection of the interceptor

3. **If a change of direction in a horizontal plane of a building sewer is made with two 45 bends, a cleanout is not necessary if the bends are how many feet apart or more?**

   A. 2

   B. 3

   C. 3-1/2

   D. 4

4. **Which of the following fixtures' final waste connection cannot be connected by the use of a compression gasket?**

   A. Roof drain

   B. Floor drain

   C. Bathtub

   D. Sink

5. **Two-way cleanouts are not required on building storm drains if the storm drain drains to daylight how far from the building?**

   A. 50 feet

   B. 100 feet

   C. 150 feet

   D. 200 feet

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6. What is the correct terminology for a plumbing fixture intended to connect to a drainage system?

A. Drainage fixture

B. Waste fixture

C. Soil fixture

D. Collector fixture

7. Which factor is NOT considered when determining the bond amount for a plumbing business?

A. The size of the business

B. The number of employees

C. The geographical location

D. The company's previous license status

8. Which type of valve is essential for connection to a shower stall?

A. Ball valve

B. Mixing valve

C. Check valve

9. The maximum allowed distance from the finished floor to the center of the tee serving a clothes washer is _____.

A. 6 inches

B. 12 inches

C. 18 inches

D. 15 inches

10. At what temperature must hot water heaters be set to prevent growth of Legionella bacteria?

A. 120°F

B. 140°F

C. 160°F

D. 180°F

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A sump that receives the waste from a single floor drain does not require _____.

A. An airtight lid

B. To discharge to sanitary

C. To be 20 inches in diameter and 36 inches deep

A sump that receives waste from a single floor drain does not require an airtight lid because it is not dealing with the same level of potential odor control or gas buildup as a sump that serves multiple fixtures or is part of a larger drainage system. For a single floor drain, the volume of waste and the potential for volatile odors are limited, making an airtight seal less critical. Instead, proper ventilation may be sufficient to prevent any issues arising from gases, which is a consideration typically reserved for more complex drainage systems. In some cases, local plumbing codes may specify requirements for airtight lids depending on the context of use and the specific function of the sump, but generally, single-drain sumps are often engineered to mitigate odor issues without the necessity of an airtight cover. This approach balances functionality, cost, and safety, making it practical for straightforward applications like a single floor drainage system.

2. When a grease interceptor is abandoned, which of the following is not required?

A. A permit

B. Notification of Public Works

C. Installation of a cap on the sewer line

D. Inspection of the interceptor

When a grease interceptor is abandoned, notifying Public Works is not a required step in the process. Grease interceptors are typically involved in managing wastewater and preventing grease from clogging sewer systems. However, when such a unit is abandoned, the primary concerns often revolve around ensuring that the infrastructure (like sewer lines) is properly sealed or capped to prevent backflow or contamination. The need for a permit and the installation of a cap on the sewer line are standard requirements to handle the physical changes to the plumbing system safely. Inspections are typically mandated to ensure proper abandonment procedures are followed and that all potential issues related to the interceptor's previous functions are addressed. Thus, not notifying Public Works during this process is permissible within the code, as the inspection and structural integrity of the system take precedence.

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3. If a change of direction in a horizontal plane of a building sewer is made with two 45 bends, a cleanout is not necessary if the bends are how many feet apart or more?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 3-1/2

D. 4

In plumbing, particularly regarding the installation of building sewers, the Oklahoma Plumbing Code provides guidelines on how to effectively maintain access for the cleaning and inspection of drains. When two 45-degree bends are used to create a change of direction in a horizontal plane, there are specific distances that determine whether a cleanout is necessary to facilitate maintenance. The guideline in this scenario states that if the two 45-degree bends are separated by a distance of 3 feet or more, a cleanout is not required. This rule is designed to reduce the number of cleanouts needed in a plumbing system while still allowing for adequate access for cleaning and maintenance. The rationale is that bends that are spaced adequately apart lessen the likelihood of clog formation in the area between them, making it easier to maintain the system. This understanding emphasizes the importance of planning and executing plumbing systems in a way that minimizes potential issues, ensuring a balance between functionality and ease of maintenance in accordance with plumbing codes.

4. Which of the following fixtures' final waste connection cannot be connected by the use of a compression gasket?

A. Roof drain

B. Floor drain

C. Bathtub

D. Sink

The final waste connection for a bathtub cannot be made using a compression gasket due to the plumbing code requirements that focus on the potential for leaks and the need for secure, watertight connections. Bathtubs typically require a more robust sealing method to ensure that water does not escape, as they deal with larger volumes of water and the potential for standing water. The other fixtures mentioned, such as roof drains, floor drains, and sinks, can often utilize compression gaskets for their connections due to the nature of their drainage applications and lower water retention. In particular, these fixtures might be situated in locations that allow for the effective use of gaskets without the same risk of leaks that might arise with a bathtub installation. Therefore, the bathtub's requirement for a secure mechanical joint or a solvent-welded connection highlights the importance of adhering to specific plumbing code standards for more significant plumbing fixtures to mitigate issues related to leaks and water damage.

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5. Two-way cleanouts are not required on building storm drains if the storm drain drains to daylight how far from the building?

A. 50 feet

B. 100 feet

C. 150 feet

D. 200 feet

The requirement regarding two-way cleanouts for building storm drains is based on the distance from the building to the daylight outlet. If a storm drain discharges to daylight within a specified distance, it alleviates the need for two-way cleanouts because the drainage system is accessible for maintenance and can adequately be cleaned from one end. In this case, the correct distance specified in the plumbing code is 50 feet. When the outlet is within this distance, it allows for effective drainage without creating potential blockages that would necessitate the installation of cleanouts to facilitate ease of access for future maintenance. This adherence to code helps ensure efficient operation of the drainage system while minimizing unnecessary installations that could increase costs and complexity without added benefit. Further distances listed in the other options suggest a misunderstanding of the code requirements, as the plumbing code specifically sets the threshold for cleanout necessity at 50 feet. Thus, in the context of Omaha Plumbing Code, any storm drain that drains to daylight beyond this distance would typically require additional considerations for cleanouts, but within 50 feet, it is deemed sufficient.

6. What is the correct terminology for a plumbing fixture intended to connect to a drainage system?

A. Drainage fixture

B. Waste fixture

C. Soil fixture

D. Collector fixture

The term "drainage fixture" is used to refer to a plumbing fixture that is specifically designed to connect to a drainage system. This terminology is aligned with the standards of plumbing codes which define the functionality of fixtures as they relate to the safe and sanitary removal of waste and wastewater. Drainage fixtures are crucial components in plumbing systems because they facilitate the movement of liquid waste into the drainage system, ensuring that it is directed away from living spaces and treated properly. While terms like "waste fixture" and "soil fixture" may also refer to fixtures involved in waste management, they are typically used in more specific contexts that may not encompass all types of drainage functions. "Collector fixture," on the other hand, usually refers to a fixture that collects waste but does not inherently define the connection to the drainage system as broadly as "drainage fixture" does.

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7. Which factor is NOT considered when determining the bond amount for a plumbing business?

A. The size of the business

B. The number of employees

C. The geographical location

D. The company's previous license status

Determining the bond amount for a plumbing business typically takes into account several key factors that reflect the scale and risk associated with the business's operations. The correct choice indicates that the company's previous license status is not a primary consideration in this context. The size of the business is essential because larger businesses may handle more significant projects and thus carry greater financial responsibilities, which would necessitate a higher bond amount. The number of employees is also relevant since it can impact the overall risk associated with labor and compliance within the business. Additionally, the geographical location can influence the bond amount due to varying local regulations, market conditions, and risk factors specific to that area. In this framework, a company's previous license status is less about the current operational scale and more about its historical compliance and performance. While a good or bad licensing history might reflect on the company's reliability, it does not directly impact the amount of bond required under most regulations, making it a factor that is typically excluded from bond amount determinations.

8. Which type of valve is essential for connection to a shower stall?

A. Ball valve

B. Mixing valve

C. Check valve

A mixing valve is essential for connection to a shower stall because it allows for the precise regulation of both hot and cold water, delivering water at a consistent and comfortable temperature. This is crucial in a shower setting, where the temperature needs to be stable to provide a pleasant experience while also preventing scalding or discomfort. Mixing valves often incorporate features that enhance safety, such as thermostatic controls that automatically adjust to fluctuations in water pressure or supply temperatures. This function is particularly important in a shower, as users typically expect a steady flow of water at their desired temperature without sudden changes, which can occur with variations in demand from other plumbing fixtures. In contrast, while ball valves and check valves serve important purposes in plumbing systems, they do not fulfill the specific needs of a shower stall. Ball valves are primarily used to control the flow of water on or off but do not mix hot and cold water effectively. Check valves are designed to prevent backflow, ensuring that water flows in one direction, but they do not have the capability to blend water temperatures. Therefore, the mixing valve is the most suitable choice for ensuring an optimal showering experience.

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9. The maximum allowed distance from the finished floor to the center of the tee serving a clothes washer is _____.

A. 6 inches

B. 12 inches

C. 18 inches

D. 15 inches

The maximum allowed distance from the finished floor to the center of the tee serving a clothes washer is 18 inches. This height ensures that the plumbing configuration allows for proper drainage and ventilation, which is vital to preventing issues such as backflow or clogs. Placing the tee at 18 inches allows for the effective operation of the washing machine drain system, as it accommodates the typical height of washing machines and facilitates the gravitational flow of wastewater. Proper positioning is also important for maintaining clear access for maintenance and ensuring compliance with plumbing codes. While the other options propose various heights, they do not meet the optimal standards needed for efficient plumbing design specific to washing machines. Hence, 18 inches is the correct measurement that adheres to the Omaha Plumbing Code requirements.

10. At what temperature must hot water heaters be set to prevent growth of Legionella bacteria?

A. 120°F

B. 140°F

C. 160°F

D. 180°F

Setting hot water heaters to a temperature of 140°F is recognized as an effective measure to prevent the growth of Legionella bacteria, which can cause Legionnaires' disease, a serious form of pneumonia. This temperature is hot enough to inhibit the proliferation of the bacteria, which thrives in environments at lower temperatures, typically between 77°F and 113°F. Maintaining water at 140°F not only limits the bacteria's ability to multiply but also helps reduce the risk of bacterial contamination in plumbing systems. It is important to note that while higher temperatures, such as 160°F or 180°F, can further deter bacterial growth, they may introduce safety risks, such as scalding injuries, especially for vulnerable populations. Conversely, setting the temperature at 120°F might not provide adequate protection against Legionella, as it could allow the bacteria to survive and multiply. By keeping the hot water heater set to 140°F, a balance is struck between effectively controlling Legionella growth while also managing safety considerations regarding hot water use.

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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:

https://omahaplumbingcode.examzify.com

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

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