

CR-37 Plumbing Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

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- 1. What is the lower limit of drainage fixture units for a residential building under the plumbing code?**
 - A. 200
 - B. 400
 - C. 600
 - D. 800
- 2. According to code, the minimum size of a clean out plug on a 4 inch soil or sewer drain must be _____ inches?**
 - A. 2 inches
 - B. 3 inches
 - C. 4 inches
 - D. 5 inches
- 3. What is the depth of the trench that needs to be excavated if the incline of the sewer line is 1/8 inch per foot?**
 - A. 2 feet below finish grade stake
 - B. 2 feet 6 inches below finish grade stake
 - C. 2 feet 2.5 inches below finish grade stake
 - D. 3 feet below finish grade stake
- 4. According to regulations, what is the minimum safe distance for a septic tank's wall thickness?**
 - A. 1 US gauge
 - B. 12 US gauge
 - C. 10 US gauge
 - D. 5 US gauge
- 5. Water piping supplying three single-family residences on a single premises shall be equipped with a separate what type of valve?**
 - A. Check valve
 - B. Pressure relief valve
 - C. Full open valve
 - D. Quarter turn valve

- 6. What is the minimum depth of clean fill required over a sewer pipe before completing backfill?**
- A. 6 inches
 - B. 8 inches
 - C. 10 inches
 - D. 12 inches
- 7. What is the minimum size drain pipe allowed for a clothes washer?**
- A. 1 inch
 - B. 2 inches
 - C. 3 inches
 - D. 4 inches
- 8. Where should tanks filled with propane not be stored?**
- A. In outdoor storage units
 - B. Within a building
 - C. In garages
 - D. In greenhouses
- 9. A section of a water main pipe has been repaired and must be back in operation within 12 hours. The section shall be filled with a water/chlorine solution containing how many parts per million of chlorine?**
- A. 100
 - B. 150
 - C. 200
 - D. 250
- 10. Which of the following is NOT required as part of a whirlpool bathtub installation?**
- A. Atmospheric vacuum breaker
 - B. Water supply valves
 - C. Drain assembly
 - D. Showerhead

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the lower limit of drainage fixture units for a residential building under the plumbing code?

- A. 200
- B. 400**
- C. 600
- D. 800

The lower limit of drainage fixture units for a residential building under the plumbing code is based on established guidelines that account for the various plumbing fixtures and their corresponding demands on the drainage system. In the context of residential plumbing, the plumbing code stipulates a minimum number of drainage fixture units to ensure that the drainage system can adequately handle the typical wastewater produced by the household. The figure of 400 drainage fixture units is significant because it encompasses the capacity to manage the expected flow from multiple fixtures commonly used in a residential setup, such as sinks, toilets, showers, and appliances. This threshold helps ensure that the plumbing system is designed with sufficient capacity and to avoid potential issues such as clogs or overflows. Setting the lower limit at 400 units is an essential standard aimed at maintaining effective performance and safety in residential plumbing systems.

2. According to code, the minimum size of a clean out plug on a 4 inch soil or sewer drain must be _____ inches?

- A. 2 inches
- B. 3 inches
- C. 4 inches**
- D. 5 inches

The correct answer identifies that the minimum size of a cleanout plug on a 4-inch soil or sewer drain must be 4 inches. This requirement is primarily based on plumbing codes, which stipulate that cleanout fittings must be appropriately sized to facilitate effective access for cleaning and maintenance of the drainage system. A 4-inch cleanout plug allows for the insertion of adequate tools and ensures that blockages can be addressed efficiently. Having a properly sized cleanout is crucial for the overall functionality of the drainage system. It enables plumbing professionals to clear debris, inspect the interior condition of the pipe, and perform necessary maintenance without having to disrupt the plumbing layout excessively. In contrast, options that suggest smaller cleanout sizes would not provide sufficient access for regular maintenance and could potentially lead to complications in maintaining the drainage system.

3. What is the depth of the trench that needs to be excavated if the incline of the sewer line is 1/8 inch per foot?

- A. 2 feet below finish grade stake
- B. 2 feet 6 inches below finish grade stake
- C. 2 feet 2.5 inches below finish grade stake**
- D. 3 feet below finish grade stake

To understand why a depth of 2 feet 2.5 inches below the finish grade stake is correct for the trench excavation given an incline of 1/8 inch per foot, it's essential to consider how the slope of the sewer line translates into depth over a distance. The incline of 1/8 inch per foot means that for every foot of horizontal distance, the sewer line drops 1/8 inch vertically. To find the necessary depth at a set distance, this incline needs to be multiplied by the total horizontal run of the sewer line. For example, if the length of the sewer line being installed is 25 feet, you would calculate the total drop as follows: $1/8 \text{ inch per foot} \times 25 \text{ feet} = 25/8 \text{ inches} = 3.125 \text{ inches}$. To convert 3.125 inches to feet, it's essential to realize that 12 inches equals 1 foot; thus, 3.125 inches is equivalent to approximately 0.26 feet. Now, when combining the mandatory depth of the sewer line with the need to ensure that the line is appropriately buried below the finish grade stake, the final depth is established. A depth of 2 feet 2.5 inches below the

4. According to regulations, what is the minimum safe distance for a septic tank's wall thickness?

- A. 1 US gauge
- B. 12 US gauge**
- C. 10 US gauge
- D. 5 US gauge

The minimum safe distance for a septic tank's wall thickness is defined to ensure structural integrity and prevent leakage, which can lead to soil contamination and groundwater pollution. A wall thickness of 12 US gauge indicates that the material is adequately robust to withstand the pressures exerted by the soil surrounding it, as well as the weight of the tank when it is full. The specific measurement of 12 US gauge corresponds to a thickness of approximately 0.1046 inches (or 2.66 mm), which is generally accepted in regulatory standards as a safe thickness for septic tanks made from materials like steel or concrete. This thickness helps to avoid failures due to corrosion, mechanical damage, or stress from environmental factors. Using materials with a thickness less than 12 US gauge may not provide the necessary durability and safety, thereby increasing the risk of tank failure and environmental contamination. Thus, adhering to the regulation of 12 US gauge promotes overall safety and compliance with plumbing and wastewater management standards.

5. Water piping supplying three single-family residences on a single premises shall be equipped with a separate what type of valve?

- A. Check valve
- B. Pressure relief valve
- C. Full open valve**
- D. Quarter turn valve

The requirement for a separate full open valve in the water piping supplying three single-family residences is crucial for ensuring effective maintenance and safety of the plumbing system. A full open valve is designed to allow the maximum flow of water when fully opened, which is essential for isolating each residence's supply. This capability becomes especially important during repairs or maintenance tasks, allowing the plumbing system to be shut off completely while service is performed without disrupting the water supply to the other residences. The use of a full open valve also supports compliance with local plumbing codes, which often mandate that the water supply to separate units must be capable of being controlled independently. This provides not just functionality, but also enhances safety, as it prevents the risk of backflow or cross-contamination between the residences when maintenance activities are carried out. In contrast, options such as check valves or pressure relief valves serve different purposes in plumbing systems. Check valves are designed to prevent backflow in the piping, while pressure relief valves are intended to manage excess pressure and protect against potential hazards. Quarter turn valves, while providing a quick on/off function, do not necessarily ensure the functionality and flow control required in this scenario. Thus, the choice of a full open valve is critical for the effective operation and management of the

6. What is the minimum depth of clean fill required over a sewer pipe before completing backfill?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 8 inches
- C. 10 inches
- D. 12 inches**

The minimum depth of clean fill required over a sewer pipe before completing backfill is 12 inches. This requirement is essential to ensure that there is adequate coverage over the sewer pipe to protect it from potential surface loads and to prevent damage from any future construction activities or ground movement. A depth of 12 inches provides sufficient cushion and support for the pipe, helping to minimize the risk of collapse or deformation caused by external pressures. Additionally, this depth allows for proper drainage and prevents the accumulation of surface water that could lead to erosion or other issues related to moisture. In plumbing practices, adhering to specified fill depths is crucial for maintaining the integrity and functionality of plumbing systems. It not only ensures compliance with building codes and regulations but also promotes long-term sustainability of the sewer line infrastructure.

7. What is the minimum size drain pipe allowed for a clothes washer?

- A. 1 inch
- B. 2 inches**
- C. 3 inches
- D. 4 inches

The minimum size drain pipe allowed for a clothes washer is 2 inches. This size is considered essential due to the significant volume of water and potential debris that can be discharged during a wash cycle. A 2-inch pipe ensures adequate drainage capacity to handle the water flow, which can be substantial due to the washer's operation cycles. It helps prevent clogs and ensures that wastewater is efficiently transported away from the machine and into the plumbing system. Smaller diameters, such as 1 inch, do not provide enough capacity to handle the high water discharge rates commonly found with modern clothes washers, leading to a higher risk of backups and slow drainage. Pipes larger than 2 inches can certainly be used, and they can provide even better drainage, but 2 inches is the minimum size specified in plumbing codes to maintain proper flow rates and minimize potential plumbing issues.

8. Where should tanks filled with propane not be stored?

- A. In outdoor storage units
- B. Within a building**
- C. In garages
- D. In greenhouses

Tanks filled with propane should not be stored within a building due to safety concerns related to the flammability and potential for leaks associated with propane. Propane is a highly combustible gas; if a leak occurs in an enclosed space, it can lead to dangerous accumulations of gas, increasing the risk of explosion or fire. Storing propane tanks inside a building goes against safety regulations and guidelines designed to mitigate such hazards. Proper storage practices require that propane tanks be kept in well-ventilated areas to disperse any potential gas leaks safely. Outdoor storage units and designated areas such as garages and greenhouses are often considered acceptable, provided they adhere to local safety codes and guidelines regarding distance from structures and sources of ignition. Always ensure that tanks are stored upright and secured in a way that prevents them from tipping over.

9. A section of a water main pipe has been repaired and must be back in operation within 12 hours. The section shall be filled with a water/chlorine solution containing how many parts per million of chlorine?

- A. 100
- B. 150
- C. 200**
- D. 250

The correct amount of chlorine to use in a water/chlorine solution for disinfection after a repair is typically 200 parts per million (ppm) for a section of a water main pipe. This concentration is effective in ensuring that the repaired section is properly disinfected and free from harmful bacteria and pathogens before being put back into service. Using this concentration ensures compliance with public health standards, which mandate effective disinfection practices to maintain water quality and safety. Following the appropriate procedures, including allowing adequate contact time for the chlorine to work, is essential for successful disinfection. The chosen level of 200 ppm strikes a balance between efficacy and safety, making it the appropriate choice to ensure that the water main is both safe for operation and compliant with health regulations.

10. Which of the following is NOT required as part of a whirlpool bathtub installation?

A. Atmospheric vacuum breaker

B. Water supply valves

C. Drain assembly

D. Showerhead

In the context of whirlpool bathtub installations, an atmospheric vacuum breaker is not a necessary component. This device is primarily used in plumbing systems to prevent backflow and protect the potable water supply. While backflow prevention is crucial in many plumbing scenarios, it is not specifically required for the installation of a whirlpool bathtub, as this type of fixture typically incorporates a separate system for managing water drainage and circulation. On the other hand, water supply valves are essential for controlling the water flow to the bathtub. These valves allow for the safe operation of the bathtub, enabling users to turn the water supply on and off easily. Similarly, a drain assembly is critical for the proper disposal of the water used in the bathtub, ensuring that it's properly channeled out of the unit after use. A showerhead, while it can be part of the bathtub experience in some designs, is often optional and not necessary for the basic function of a whirlpool bathtub. Therefore, while all these components serve important roles in related plumbing systems, the atmospheric vacuum breaker stands out as the component that is not required for the installation of a whirlpool bathtub.

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://cr37plumbing.examzify.com>

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

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