

CR-37 PLUMBING 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.

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. Which feature is required for a grease trap?**
 - A. Must be electric
 - B. Must be vented
 - C. Must have a manual reset
 - D. Must be located indoors
- 2. What is the minimum side wall depth required below the inlet of each seepage pit?**
 - A. 5 feet
 - B. 8 feet
 - C. 10 feet
 - D. 12 feet
- 3. Trenches that are over-excavated and require backfilling below the level of the pipe shall be backfilled in layers not exceeding:**
 - A. 4 inches
 - B. 6 inches
 - C. 8 inches
 - D. 10 inches
- 4. Which of the following materials is NOT approved for the construction of septic tanks?**
 - A. Concrete
 - B. Fiberglass
 - C. Pressure treated redwood
 - D. Polyethylene
- 5. How often must 3/4" steel fuel gas piping installed horizontally be supported?**
 - A. 4 feet
 - B. 6 feet
 - C. 8 feet
 - D. 10 feet

6. When installing a pipe that can carry a maximum of 7,000 DFU at a slope of 1/16 inch per foot, what is the minimum pipe size?
- A. 12 inch diameter
 - B. 15 inch diameter
 - C. 18 inch diameter
 - D. 24 inch diameter
7. Gas piping supplying more than one building on any one premises must be equipped with what feature?
- A. Backup valves
 - B. Separate shutoff valves
 - C. Pressure regulators
 - D. Flow meters
8. What common feature is used to prevent cross-connection in plumbing systems?
- A. Air gap
 - B. Trap seal
 - C. Pressure relief valve
 - D. Flow restrictor
9. What phenomenon causes pump cavitation?
- A. Excessive liquid pressure
 - B. Vacuum conditions in the pipe
 - C. Pressure on a liquid drops below its vapor pressure
 - D. High temperature of the liquid
10. How much deeper should a septic pit be excavated to verify underlying soil characteristics?
- A. 3 feet
 - B. 5 feet
 - C. 2 feet
 - D. 4 feet

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which feature is required for a grease trap?

- A. Must be electric
- B. Must be vented**
- C. Must have a manual reset
- D. Must be located indoors

A grease trap must be vented to function properly. Venting is crucial because it allows for the escape of gases generated during the decomposition of grease and food waste. This prevents the buildup of pressure within the trap, which can disrupt its operation and lead to failures in grease separation. Additionally, proper venting helps maintain the effectiveness of the trap by ensuring that it operates at the correct atmospheric pressure, thereby allowing for adequate flow and separation of the grease from wastewater. While other features, such as being electric or having a manual reset, may be present in certain designs, they are not universally required for all grease traps. Similarly, the location of the trap, whether indoors or outdoors, does not dictate its fundamental operation regarding grease removal; however, local codes may influence specific installation requirements. The primary function of venting directly impacts the grease trap's ability to efficiently separate fats, oils, and grease from wastewater, making it a vital requirement.

2. What is the minimum side wall depth required below the inlet of each seepage pit?

- A. 5 feet
- B. 8 feet
- C. 10 feet**
- D. 12 feet

The minimum side wall depth required below the inlet of each seepage pit being 10 feet is significant for several reasons related to proper drainage and health standards. The depth ensures that effluent entering the seepage pit has sufficient space to disperse and percolate into the surrounding soil, allowing for adequate treatment as it travels through the soil layers. A depth of 10 feet helps prevent the effluent from reaching the groundwater table too quickly, which can lead to contamination. Additionally, this depth assists in maintaining a safe level of treatment for the wastewater as it interacts with the soil, allowing natural filtration processes to occur effectively. This design standard is often dictated by local building codes and health regulations to ensure environmental safety and mitigate the risk of pollution. The choices suggesting a depth of 5 feet, 8 feet, or 12 feet do not align with the established standards that consider hydraulic effectiveness and contaminant management. Each of these depths either is insufficient for adequate effluent treatment or exceeds practical implementation criteria, making the 10-foot requirement the most balanced and safe approach.

3. Trenches that are over-excavated and require backfilling below the level of the pipe shall be backfilled in layers not exceeding:

- A. 4 inches
- B. 6 inches**
- C. 8 inches
- D. 10 inches

The requirement to backfill trenches in layers not exceeding 6 inches is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the pipeline and ensuring proper support. Backfilling in layers allows for better compaction, reducing the risk of settling or shifting, which can lead to pipe damage or misalignment over time. When backfilling in thicker layers, it becomes challenging to achieve adequate compaction, which could result in voids or weak spots beneath the pipe. Additionally, this practice helps distribute loads evenly above the pipeline, minimizing the risk of stress on the pipe itself. The 6-inch layer provides a balanced approach: it is thick enough to facilitate effective manual or mechanical compaction while being manageable for laborers. Following this guideline ensures that the backfill offers consistent support and reduces the likelihood of future maintenance issues.

4. Which of the following materials is NOT approved for the construction of septic tanks?

- A. Concrete
- B. Fiberglass
- C. Pressure treated redwood**
- D. Polyethylene

The construction of septic tanks must adhere to specific material standards to ensure durability, safety, and compliance with environmental regulations. Pressure-treated redwood is not approved for septic tank construction primarily due to concerns regarding its longevity and effectiveness in containing wastewater. While pressure treatments can enhance the wood's resistance to decay and pests, they may not provide a reliable barrier against the corrosive effects of wastewater over time. Furthermore, the leaching of chemicals from pressure-treated wood into the soil can pose environmental risks. In contrast, materials such as concrete, fiberglass, and polyethylene are recognized for their strength, impermeability, and resistance to the harsh conditions typical of a septic environment. Concrete is commonly used for its durability and ability to be molded into desired shapes. Fiberglass offers lightweight and corrosion-resistant properties, making it another viable option. Polyethylene is favored for its flexibility and maintenance-free benefits. These materials meet the necessary standards for septic tank construction, while pressure-treated redwood does not.

5. How often must 3/4" steel fuel gas piping installed horizontally be supported?

- A. 4 feet
- B. 6 feet
- C. 8 feet**
- D. 10 feet

The correct answer indicates that 3/4" steel fuel gas piping installed horizontally must be supported at intervals of no more than 8 feet. This requirement is based on industry standards that aim to ensure the structural integrity and safety of gas piping systems. Supporting the piping at these intervals prevents sagging or bending, which could lead to potential leaks or mechanical failure. The 8-foot support rule accommodates the physical characteristics of steel and the expected loads that the piping may encounter during its service life, including thermal expansion, contraction, and any external forces. Proper support also simplifies maintenance and inspection activities, promoting a safer working environment. Understanding these support requirements is essential for any plumbing professional to ensure compliance with local codes and best practices, ultimately contributing to a reliable gas distribution system.

6. When installing a pipe that can carry a maximum of 7,000 DFU at a slope of 1/16 inch per foot, what is the minimum pipe size?

- A. 12 inch diameter
- B. 15 inch diameter**
- C. 18 inch diameter
- D. 24 inch diameter

To determine the minimum pipe size for carrying a maximum of 7,000 Drainage Fixture Units (DFU) at a slope of 1/16 inch per foot, it's essential to understand the flow capacity of different pipe diameters. In plumbing design, the ability of a pipe to handle a specific DFU load is based on the pipe's diameter and the slope, which affects the velocity of the wastewater flowing through it. A larger diameter pipe allows for more volume and flow capacity compared to a smaller diameter pipe. Industry standards typically dictate that for a 1/16 inch per foot slope, a 15-inch diameter pipe meets the required capacity for 7,000 DFU based on the anticipated flow rates and hydraulic calculations. This choice balances adequate sizing with the ability to minimize the risk of blockages and ensure effective drainage. The other options, while larger in diameter, are unnecessary for this specific application, as they exceed the flow requirements for the 7,000 DFU. Over-sizing a pipe can lead to increased costs and may complicate installation without providing added benefits in flow capacity for this specific scenario. Hence, the 15-inch diameter is the appropriate minimum size needed for efficient drainage while remaining cost-effective.

7. Gas piping supplying more than one building on any one premises must be equipped with what feature?

- A. Backup valves
- B. Separate shutoff valves**
- C. Pressure regulators
- D. Flow meters

When gas piping supplies more than one building on a single premises, it is essential to ensure safety and proper management of the gas supply. The feature that is required in this scenario is separate shutoff valves. These valves are important because they allow for the isolation of the gas supply to each building individually. This means that if maintenance or emergency work is needed in one building, the gas supply can be turned off to that building without affecting the supply to the others. Having separate shutoff valves enhances safety and facilitates efficient control over the gas supply system. Each building can be managed independently, which is crucial for preventing gas leaks, allowing for repairs, or conducting inspections without disrupting the entire premises' gas supply. This practice aligns with safety codes and regulations that govern gas piping systems, ensuring that the risk of gas-related incidents is minimized.

8. What common feature is used to prevent cross-connection in plumbing systems?

- A. Air gap**
- B. Trap seal
- C. Pressure relief valve
- D. Flow restrictor

An air gap is a critical feature in plumbing systems designed to prevent cross-connections, which occur when there is a potential pathway for contaminants to enter potable water supplies. Specifically, an air gap provides a physical separation between the end of a water supply pipe and the flood level rim of a fixture, such as a sink or toilet. This gap ensures that water cannot flow back from the fixture into the supply lines due to back-siphonage, which might otherwise happen during negative pressure situations. By maintaining this physical barrier, the air gap effectively eliminates the risk of non-potable water mixing with potable water, ensuring that drinking water remains safe and uncontaminated. This is particularly important in applications where the water coming out of a fixture might contain pollutants, such as in dishwashers or kitchen sinks. While the other options may have their own specific safety functions within plumbing systems, such as trap seals helping to prevent sewer gases from entering buildings, they do not directly prevent the type of cross-connections that air gaps are designed to address.

9. What phenomenon causes pump cavitation?

- A. Excessive liquid pressure
- B. Vacuum conditions in the pipe
- C. Pressure on a liquid drops below its vapor pressure**
- D. High temperature of the liquid

Cavitation in a pump is primarily caused when the pressure on a liquid drops below its vapor pressure. This phenomenon can occur when a pump is operating at flow rates that are too high, causing the pressure in certain areas of the pump to decrease. When the local pressure of the liquid reaches its vapor pressure, bubbles of vapor form. As these bubbles travel to areas of higher pressure within the pump, they collapse violently, leading to significant damage such as pitting and erosion of the pump components. This process can reduce the efficiency of the pump and ultimately lead to failure if not addressed. Understanding this mechanism is crucial for ensuring proper pump operation and maintenance.

10. How much deeper should a septic pit be excavated to verify underlying soil characteristics?

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

To ensure that the underlying soil characteristics are adequately verified, excavating a septic pit by a depth of five feet is considered standard practice. This depth allows for a comprehensive assessment of the soil layers beneath the surface. It enables the evaluator to identify variations in soil texture, composition, drainage capabilities, and moisture content, all of which are crucial for determining the suitability of the site for a septic system. Understanding the soil profile is vital because it affects the septic system's functionality and longevity. If the soil characteristics are not properly verified, it could lead to problems such as system failure, inadequate drainage, or environmental contamination. Shallow excavations may not provide a complete picture of the soil characteristics, as they might only reveal surface soils that don't accurately represent the conditions deeper down. Therefore, excavating five feet aids in capturing a more representative sample of the subsurface conditions.

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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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