Illinois Plumbing Code Practice (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

Table of Contents

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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

1. **Shielded joints for no-hub cast iron soil pipe made with an elastomeric gasket covered by either a stainless steel shield secured by two or more stainless steel bands or clamps, or covered by cast iron couplings secured with stainless steel nuts and bolts is acceptable. True or False?**

   A. True

   B. False

2. **Hot-poured compound for clay or concrete sewer pipe shall not be water absorbent and when poured against a dry surface shall have a bond of at least _____ psi. The compound shall not soften sufficiently to destroy the effectiveness of the joint when subjected to a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit. Each joint shall be poured in one operation until the joint is filled. Joints shall not be tested until ___ hour/s after pouring.**

   A. 50, 2

   B. 75, 1

   C. 100, 1

   D. 125, 2

3. **For public convenience toilets, how many toilets are required per number of occupants?**

   A. One toilet for each 10 occupants

   B. One toilet for each 15 occupants

   C. One toilet for each 20 occupants

   D. One toilet for each 25 occupants

4. **What is a critical step in installing a septic system?**

   A. Obtaining a plumbing permit

   B. Conducting a soil percolation test

   C. Installing the tank

   D. Choosing the location

5. How should a cleanout be installed concerning the direction of flow of the drainage line?

A. Perpendicular

B. Parallel

C. Opposite

D. In the direction of flow

6. What should supplement water supply when the public water supply main is insufficient?

A. Boiling water system

B. Gravity filtration

C. Gravity tank auxiliary pressure

D. Pressurized air system

7. Kiosks, which are free-standing places of employment, that have five or fewer employees at any time who have access to public restrooms and a drinking fountain within _____ feet of the kiosks, shall not be required to have employee restroom facilities or a drinking fountain.

A. 100

B. 200

C. 300

D. 400

8. Compression type joints for copper water tube or brass tube shall be made with _____ _____ and _____ _____ connections.

A. copper ferrules ground joint, steel screw

B. brass ferrules compression, steel clamp

C. brass ferrules ground joint, stainless steel compression

D. copper ferrules compression, brass screw

9. Who is responsible for the maintenance of the plumbing system?

A. Contractor

B. Plumbing Inspector

C. Owner

D. Engineer

10. What is the maximum developed length of the indirect waste of any sanitary waste line?

A. 2 feet

B. 5 feet

C. 8 feet

D. 10 feet

Answers

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

Explanations

1. **Shielded joints for no-hub cast iron soil pipe made with an elastomeric gasket covered by either a stainless steel shield secured by two or more stainless steel bands or clamps, or covered by cast iron couplings secured with stainless steel nuts and bolts is acceptable. True or False?**

   A. True

   B. False

The assertion is accurate. Shielded joints for no-hub cast iron soil pipe, which utilize an elastomeric gasket and are secured with either stainless steel shields and bands or cast iron couplings with stainless steel fasteners, align with the requirements specified in the Illinois Plumbing Code. These types of joints are engineered to provide a reliable seal that accommodates both the expansion and contraction of piping materials and the potential vibrational stresses that can occur within plumbing systems. The use of stainless steel enhances the durability and resistance to corrosion, making them suitable for long-term use in a variety of plumbing applications. The referenced design effectively addresses critical aspects such as flexibility and strength, which are essential for maintaining the integrity of plumbing systems under different conditions, including temperature fluctuations and dynamic loads.

2. **Hot-poured compound for clay or concrete sewer pipe shall not be water absorbent and when poured against a dry surface shall have a bond of at least _____ psi. The compound shall not soften sufficiently to destroy the effectiveness of the joint when subjected to a temperature of 160 degrees Fahrenheit. Each joint shall be poured in one operation until the joint is filled. Joints shall not be tested until ___ hour/s after pouring.**

   A. 50, 2

   B. 75, 1

   C. 100, 1

   D. 125, 2

The correct choice indicates that the hot-poured compound for clay or concrete sewer pipe must maintain a minimum bonding strength of at least 100 psi when poured against a dry surface. This ensures that the joint remains secure under pressure and is effective in preventing leaks. Additionally, the requirement stipulates that the joints shall not be tested until at least one hour after pouring to allow sufficient time for the compound to adequately cure and bond. This combination of a strong bond and a proper curing time is critical to upholding the integrity of the piping system, ensuring that it can withstand the necessary operational conditions without failure. The specification regarding temperature resistance also highlights the importance of the compound's stability in high-heat environments, which is crucial for long-term reliability.

3. For public convenience toilets, how many toilets are required per number of occupants?

A. One toilet for each 10 occupants

B. One toilet for each 15 occupants

C. One toilet for each 20 occupants

D. One toilet for each 25 occupants

In the context of Illinois Plumbing Code Practice, the requirement for public convenience toilets is established to ensure adequate sanitation facilities based on occupancy levels. The correct answer reflects the code's stipulation that one toilet should be provided for every 15 occupants. This standard is aimed at balancing accessibility and hygiene, particularly in public spaces where foot traffic can vary. This guideline takes into consideration factors such as peak usage times and the need to prevent long wait times for facilities, which can impact the overall public experience. Ensuring one toilet for every 15 people helps to maintain health standards, reduce overcrowding, and promote sanitary conditions within public facilities. Adhering to this ratio is crucial for compliance and public health considerations.

4. What is a critical step in installing a septic system?

A. Obtaining a plumbing permit

B. Conducting a soil percolation test

C. Installing the tank

D. Choosing the location

Conducting a soil percolation test is crucial in the installation of a septic system because it assesses the soil's ability to absorb and filter wastewater. This test determines the rate at which water can pass through the soil, which is essential for the proper design and function of the septic system. Depending on the results of the percolation test, adjustments may need to be made regarding the design and location of the septic system to ensure that it operates effectively without contaminating the groundwater or failing due to poor drainage. While obtaining a plumbing permit, installing the tank, and choosing the location are also important steps in the process, they rely on the information gathered from the percolation test. For example, the location chosen for the septic system must be compatible with the soil characteristics identified through this test. If the soil does not percolate well, the selected site may need to be reconsidered, or alternative system designs may need to be employed to ensure proper wastewater management. Hence, the percolation test lays the foundational understanding necessary for the successful installation of a septic system.

5. How should a cleanout be installed concerning the direction of flow of the drainage line?

A. Perpendicular

B. Parallel

C. Opposite

D. In the direction of flow

The installation of a cleanout in the direction of flow is crucial to ensure effective access for maintenance and cleaning of the drainage system. When a cleanout is installed in line with the flow, it allows for a seamless passage for any tools or equipment used to clear blockages. This alignment promotes optimal efficiency when performing maintenance tasks. Ensuring that the cleanout is in the direction of flow also aids in the gravity-driven drainage process, allowing any waste materials to move smoothly without obstruction. This installation practice is aligned with the Illinois Plumbing Code, which emphasizes functionality and safety in plumbing systems. Choices that suggest perpendicular, parallel, or opposite orientations to the flow would hinder access and effectiveness when it comes to using the cleanout. Such orientations could complicate maintenance efforts and potentially lead to inefficiencies in clearing blockages. By installing the cleanout in the direction of flow, you create a system that is easier to maintain and more reliable for long-term use.

6. What should supplement water supply when the public water supply main is insufficient?

A. Boiling water system

B. Gravity filtration

C. Gravity tank auxiliary pressure

D. Pressurized air system

The correct choice of gravity tank auxiliary pressure serves a critical purpose when the public water supply main is deemed insufficient. This method involves the use of a storage tank situated at a height, allowing gravity to generate pressure. Consequently, water can be distributed effectively throughout the plumbing system, ensuring a steady supply even when the public main cannot meet the demand. Gravity tanks can store and maintain water pressure during peak usage times, facilitating a reliable and consistent flow. In contrast, other options may not address the specific issue of insufficient main pressure effectively. For instance, a boiling water system is primarily for sanitizing water but does not contribute to pressurizing or supplementing the supply itself. Gravity filtration might help in purifying water but does not enhance the pressure or volume of the water supply. A pressurized air system typically works in conjunction with other systems to assist in water distribution but is not a direct supplement or source of additional water supply. Therefore, gravity tank auxiliary pressure is the most suitable solution in the context of addressing insufficient public water supply.

7. Kiosks, which are free-standing places of employment, that have five or fewer employees at any time who have access to public restrooms and a drinking fountain within _____ feet of the kiosks, shall not be required to have employee restroom facilities or a drinking fountain.

A. 100

B. 200

C. 300

D. 400

The correct distance for the requirement regarding kiosks is indeed 300 feet. This regulation ensures that small kiosks with limited staff have access to essential facilities without the need for installing their own restrooms or drinking fountains. By allowing a 300-foot radius, it provides a reasonable range that balances the convenience for employees while considering the space constraints that might exist in commercial environments. This provision is part of broader health and safety regulations, prioritizing accessible sanitation services for workers in smaller settings where self-contained facilities may not be practical or economically viable. Understanding these distances and the rationale underscores the intent of the code to promote employee well-being while accommodating the unique nature of various types of employment structures.

8. Compression type joints for copper water tube or brass tube shall be made with _____ _____ and _____ _____ connections.

A. copper ferrules ground joint, steel screw

B. brass ferrules compression, steel clamp

C. brass ferrules ground joint, stainless steel compression

D. copper ferrules compression, brass screw

The correct answer highlights the specific materials and types of connections required for compression type joints in plumbing using copper or brass tubes. Brass ferrules are designed to provide a secure and watertight seal when compressed onto the tube, making them ideal for this application due to their corrosion resistance and strength. The mention of a ground joint ensures that surface contact is well-prepared to optimize the sealing capability and prevent leaks. Using stainless steel for the compression connection adds to the durability and resistance to corrosion, especially in environments where moisture may be present. It enhances the performance of the joint by maintaining integrity under varying pressure conditions, thus ensuring the reliability of the plumbing system. Other options may suggest materials or connection types that do not align with the best practices established in plumbing codes, which might lead to inferior performance or failure of the joints over time.

9. Who is responsible for the maintenance of the plumbing system?

A. Contractor

B. Plumbing Inspector

C. Owner

D. Engineer

The owner is responsible for the maintenance of the plumbing system. This is because the plumbing system is typically considered part of the property and is the owner's responsibility to ensure that it is properly maintained and functioning correctly. The contractor is responsible for the installation of the plumbing system, the plumbing inspector ensures that the system meets code requirements during construction, and the engineer is involved in designing the system. However, when it comes to ongoing maintenance and upkeep, the responsibility falls on the owner of the property.

10. What is the maximum developed length of the indirect waste of any sanitary waste line?

A. 2 feet

B. 5 feet

C. 8 feet

D. 10 feet

The correct answer is that the maximum developed length of the indirect waste of any sanitary waste line is 5 feet. This limit is established to ensure that indirect waste connections function properly and do not become a source of contamination or backflow problems. Keeping the length short helps maintain the integrity of the plumbing system by minimizing the likelihood of clogs or the accumulation of debris. Additionally, maintaining a shorter developed length helps facilitate proper drainage and ensures that any waste water is expelled effectively without the risk of stagnation. Other lengths exceed the recommended maximum, which could compromise the effectiveness of the indirect waste system and may lead to plumbing performance issues. Thus, the 5-foot limit is crucial for maintaining compliance with safety and health standards laid out in the Illinois Plumbing Code.

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://illinoisplumbingcode.examzify.com

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