

Omaha Journeyman 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 required when a bypass is installed around a RPZ?**
 - A. A pressure vacuum breaker**
 - B. A RPZ shall be installed on the bypass**
 - C. No additional requirements**
 - D. A shut-off valve**

- 2. Which is the primary purpose of a trap in plumbing systems?**
 - A. Prevent backflow**
 - B. Provide a water seal**
 - C. Facilitate drainage**
 - D. Minimize noise**

- 3. What is the minimum allowable length of a non-handicapped accessible stall or compartment for a water closet?**
 - A. 56 inches**
 - B. 59 inches**
 - C. 60 inches**
 - D. 62 inches**

- 4. What is the required clearance in front of a pedestal urinal?**
 - A. 18 x 18**
 - B. 21 x 21**
 - C. 24 x 24**
 - D. 30 x 30**

- 5. What is the minimum height for a mop sink faucet to be mounted above the finished floor?**
 - A. 12 inches**
 - B. 24 inches**
 - C. 36 inches**
 - D. 48 inches**

- 6. What is not a requirement for a flushometer?**
- A. Must be readily accessible**
 - B. Must be chrome-plated brass 12 gauge**
 - C. Must have a back flow preventer**
- 7. The highest fixture connected to a waste or soil stack that does not require a re-vent is referred to as what?**
- A. Circuit vented**
 - B. Loop vented**
 - C. Stack vented**
 - D. Double vented**
- 8. Construction specifications for inspection manholes installed for grease interceptors are the responsibility of?**
- A. City permits and inspections department**
 - B. Metropolitan utilities district**
 - C. City public works department**
 - D. State health department**
- 9. What is the minimum width of a stall for a non-handicapped water closet?**
- A. 30 inches**
 - B. 31 inches**
 - C. 36 inches**
 - D. 42 inches**
- 10. All Durham soil and waste systems must be of which drainage type?**
- A. Recessed**
 - B. Plain**
 - C. Galvanized**
 - D. Sealed**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is required when a bypass is installed around a RPZ?

- A. A pressure vacuum breaker
- B. A RPZ shall be installed on the bypass**
- C. No additional requirements
- D. A shut-off valve

When a bypass is installed around a Reduced Pressure Zone (RPZ) assembly, it is essential to install another RPZ on the bypass. This is because the primary function of an RPZ is to prevent backflow and protect the potable water supply from contamination. If there is a bypass without a backflow prevention device, it could create a pathway for contaminated water to enter the drinking water system, thus compromising water quality. In systems where bypass lines are needed, having a second RPZ ensures that the same level of protection is maintained across the entire system. Each RPZ must function independently to effectively safeguard against potential backflow during maintenance or in the event of a failure in the primary assembly. This requirement not only aligns with safety standards but also with plumbing codes that emphasize the importance of maintaining adequate backflow prevention measures in all water supply configurations.

2. Which is the primary purpose of a trap in plumbing systems?

- A. Prevent backflow
- B. Provide a water seal**
- C. Facilitate drainage
- D. Minimize noise

A trap in plumbing systems serves a crucial function by providing a water seal. This water seal is essential for preventing sewer gases from entering the living spaces of a building. When water fills the trap, it creates a barrier that blocks the flow of gases. This is especially important for health and safety, as sewer gases can be harmful if they infiltrate the home. In addition to maintaining a seal against gases, traps also catch debris, preventing it from moving further into the plumbing system, which can help in maintaining drainage efficiency. While other functions like preventing backflow, facilitating drainage, and minimizing noise may be relevant in plumbing systems, the primary and most critical function of a trap is indeed to provide that water seal. This seal protects the integrity of the indoor environment, making it the most significant purpose in the context of a plumbing system.

3. What is the minimum allowable length of a non-handicapped accessible stall or compartment for a water closet?

- A. 56 inches**
- B. 59 inches**
- C. 60 inches**
- D. 62 inches**

The minimum allowable length of a non-handicapped accessible stall or compartment for a water closet is specified to be 56 inches. This dimension is established in building codes and plumbing standards to ensure sufficient space for a standard toilet installation while providing adequate clearance for use. The design criteria are established to promote usability and functionality in non-accessible stalls, while also distinguishing them from accessible stalls, which often have larger requirements to accommodate individuals with disabilities. Understanding why the correct length is 56 inches is important for compliance with building codes and ensuring that installations meet the necessary requirements for usability and functionality. The lengths specified in the other options exceed the minimum requirement for non-handicapped accessible stalls, which reflects the increasing accessibility demands set forth in different regulations and standards for accessible designs.

4. What is the required clearance in front of a pedestal urinal?

- A. 18 x 18**
- B. 21 x 21**
- C. 24 x 24**
- D. 30 x 30**

The required clearance in front of a pedestal urinal is specified to ensure that users have adequate space for comfort and accessibility. The standard clearance of 18 inches by 18 inches is designed to provide enough room for individuals to approach and use the urinal without obstruction. This dimension is particularly important for accommodating different user needs, including those of individuals with disabilities, ensuring that the urinal is accessible in a variety of public restroom settings. The 18 x 18 clearance helps to maintain a balance between space efficiency and user convenience, making it a widely accepted standard in plumbing and building codes. By adhering to this requirement, facilities can ensure that their restrooms are both functional and compliant with accessibility standards. Other measurements, while potentially relevant in different contexts, do not meet the established requirements for adequate access in front of a pedestal urinal.

5. What is the minimum height for a mop sink faucet to be mounted above the finished floor?

- A. 12 inches
- B. 24 inches**
- C. 36 inches
- D. 48 inches

The minimum height for a mop sink faucet to be mounted above the finished floor is typically 24 inches. This height is established to ensure that the faucet can effectively drain water into the mop sink without splashing, while also providing adequate clearance for cleaning tools and preventing backflow into the water supply. Maintaining this height not only complies with plumbing codes but also promotes proper sanitation practices in areas where mop sinks are commonly used, such as commercial kitchens or janitorial spaces. This measurement helps to create a safe and hygienic environment, reducing the risk of spills that could lead to slipping hazards or contamination. Lower heights could inhibit functionality and increase the risk of splashes, while higher placements may become impractical for everyday use, making the 24-inch standard a practical compromise for both accessibility and effective operation.

6. What is not a requirement for a flushometer?

- A. Must be readily accessible
- B. Must be chrome-plated brass 12 gauge**
- C. Must have a back flow preventer

A flushometer is a device used in a plumbing system to provide a large volume of water for flushing toilets or urinals. The requirements for flushometers focus on their functionality, safety, and maintainability. When assessing the options, the requirement that a flushometer must be chrome-plated brass 12 gauge is not essential. While many flushometers do use durable materials like chrome-plated brass to prevent corrosion and enhance appearance, the specifications can vary. The primary focus should be on the device's performance and compliance with applicable standards rather than the specific materials used. In contrast, a flushometer must be readily accessible for maintenance and repair, ensuring that plumbing professionals can easily access the device without obstruction. Additionally, having a backflow preventer is crucial to prevent contamination of the water supply and to maintain sanitary conditions, as it protects against the reverse flow of water which can introduce contaminants into the potable water system. Thus, while material quality is important, it is not a universal requirement for all flushometers, which is why the option regarding chrome-plated brass 12 gauge stands out as not being a strict requirement.

7. The highest fixture connected to a waste or soil stack that does not require a re-vent is referred to as what?

- A. Circuit vented**
- B. Loop vented**
- C. Stack vented**
- D. Double vented**

The term that describes the highest fixture connected to a waste or soil stack that does not require a re-vent is known as stack vented. In plumbing systems, when a fixture is installed at the highest point of a waste or soil stack, it is designed to allow for proper drainage without necessitating an additional vent. This is because the vertical venting provided by the stack itself is sufficient to prevent siphoning, maintaining the necessary air pressure within the drainage system. Choosing "stack vented" captures this concept effectively. The fixture in this scenario relies on the existing stack for venting, simplifying the plumbing design and reducing installation complexity. Essentially, stack venting utilizes the natural rise of the stack to ensure that adequate air flow is maintained to facilitate drainage, which is crucial for the proper function of the plumbing system as a whole. The other terms refer to different venting methods that are used in various plumbing configurations, which are not applicable when discussing the highest fixture connected to the waste or soil stack without needing a re-vent.

8. Construction specifications for inspection manholes installed for grease interceptors are the responsibility of?

- A. City permits and inspections department**
- B. Metropolitan utilities district**
- C. City public works department**
- D. State health department**

The correct answer is that construction specifications for inspection manholes installed for grease interceptors fall under the responsibility of the City Public Works Department. This department is typically responsible for the infrastructure and public works projects in a city, including the design, installation, and maintenance of facilities such as waste management systems, drainage, and sanitation infrastructure. The Public Works Department establishes the standards and guidelines for various construction projects, ensuring they meet local codes and regulations. This is crucial for infrastructure involving grease interceptors, as proper installation and inspection are necessary to manage waste efficiently and protect the community's health and the environment. Other entities, like the City Permits and Inspections Department, might focus on ensuring that projects comply with broader construction codes, while utilities districts and state health departments may address specific concerns related to their jurisdictions or areas of expertise but do not directly handle the construction specifications for manholes associated with grease interceptors.

9. What is the minimum width of a stall for a non-handicapped water closet?

- A. 30 inches**
- B. 31 inches**
- C. 36 inches**
- D. 42 inches**

The minimum width of a stall for a non-handicapped water closet is 30 inches. This measurement adheres to the standards set forth by building codes and accessibility guidelines, ensuring that the stall provides a sufficient space for users to comfortably use the facility. A stall narrower than 30 inches would likely lead to issues regarding usability and accessibility, as it may not accommodate the average user's movements or personal space. Wider options, such as 31 inches, 36 inches, and 42 inches, may be suitable for other configurations or for handicap-accessible stalls, but the accepted minimum for standard non-handicapped installations is firmly established at 30 inches to maintain a balance of functionality and required space in restroom design.

10. All Durham soil and waste systems must be of which drainage type?

- A. Recessed**
- B. Plain**
- C. Galvanized**
- D. Sealed**

The proper drainage type for all Durham soil and waste systems is recessed. This design allows for efficient drainage by providing enough space for water to flow without obstruction, minimizing the risk of blockages. Recessed systems are also advantageous because they can accommodate the potential expansion of waste materials, reducing the likelihood of sewage backup and ensuring a more effective waste management process. Other drainage types, such as plain or sealed, do not offer the same level of drainage efficiency required for waste systems. Galvanized systems are typically used for other applications and may not meet the specific requirements for drainage in Durham soil and waste systems, making the recessed design the most appropriate choice.

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://omahajourneyman.examzify.com>

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

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