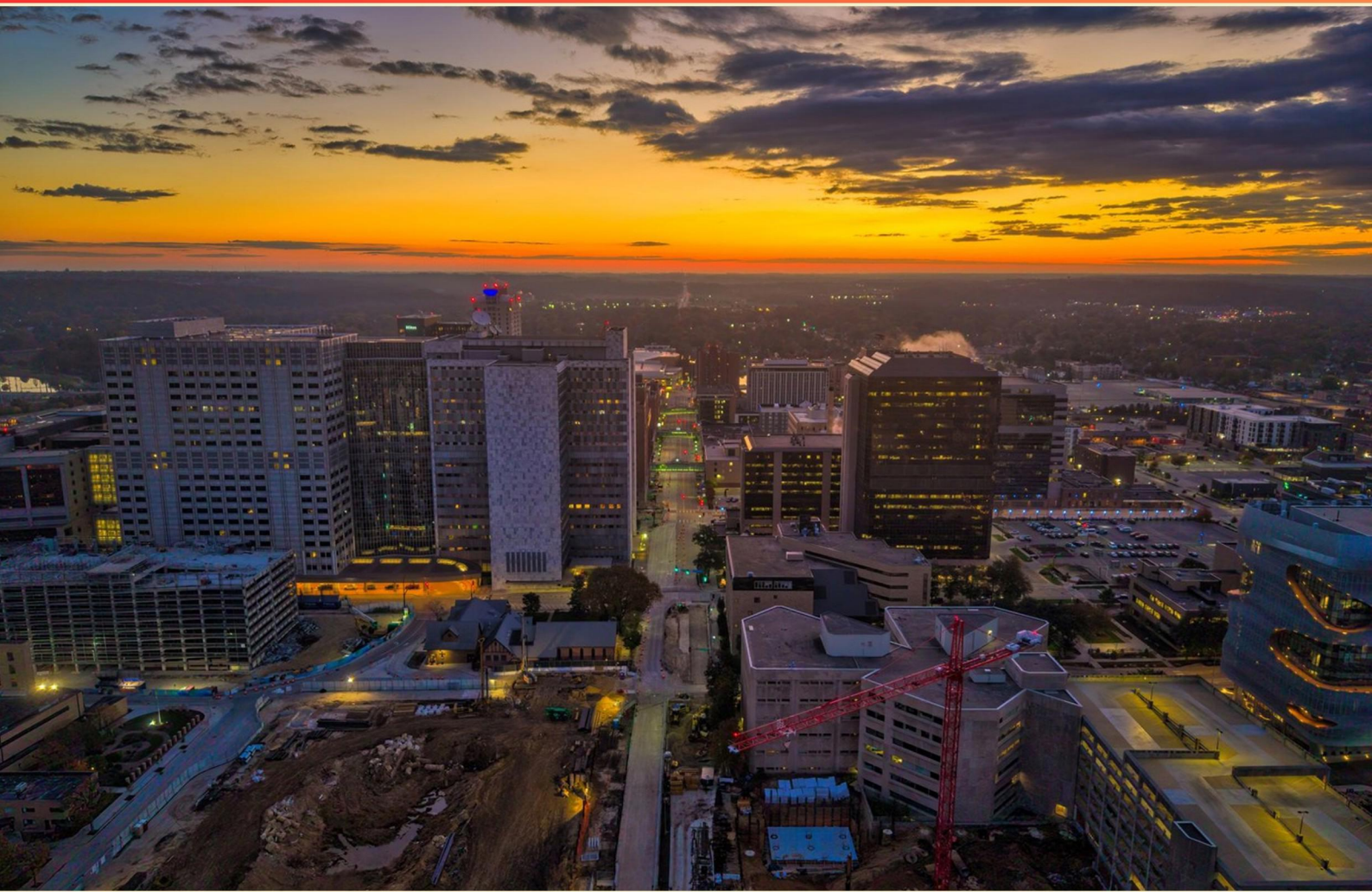


OMAHA JOURNEYMAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 minimum slope required for the floor to the floor drain in a public restroom that sells food or drinks?**
 - A. 1/16 inch per foot
 - B. 1/8 inch per foot
 - C. 1/4 inch per foot
 - D. 1/2 inch per foot
- 2. The valve control area for a handicapped accessible shower is from what height to what height above the finish floor?**
 - A. 30 to 44 inches
 - B. 32 to 50 inches
 - C. 38 to 48 inches
 - D. 25 to 40 inches
- 3. Water leaking from a properly installed atmospheric vacuum breaker may be caused by what issue?**
 - A. Improper installation
 - B. Damaged or corroded guide
 - C. Excessive pressure
 - D. Clogged outlet
- 4. A pedestal urinal has a fixture unit rating of how many units?**
 - A. 2
 - B. 4
 - C. 6
 - D. 8
- 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 the maximum spout height of a handicapped accessible drinking fountain?
- A. 31"
 - B. 34"
 - C. 36"
 - D. 40"
7. If two 45-degree ell fittings are spaced how many feet apart, a cleanout is not required?
- A. 2 feet
 - B. 3 feet
 - C. 3 1/2 feet
 - D. 4 feet
8. What is the minimum clear floor space required in front of a handicapped accessible lavatory?
- A. 30 x 48
 - B. 30 x 40
 - C. 21 x 21
 - D. 32 x 36
9. What is the minimum required depth of a floor sink?
- A. 6 in
 - B. 4 in
 - C. 3 in
 - D. 2 in
10. What is the required supply line for ice machines and coffee dispensers from a minimum 1/2" rigid water pipe?
- A. a separate stop
 - B. braided stainless steel nylon hose
 - C. saddle valve
 - D. b. None of the above

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum slope required for the floor to the floor drain in a public restroom that sells food or drinks?

- A. 1/16 inch per foot
- B. 1/8 inch per foot**
- C. 1/4 inch per foot
- D. 1/2 inch per foot

The minimum slope required for the floor leading to a floor drain in a public restroom that sells food or drinks is 1/8 inch per foot. This standard is crucial for ensuring proper drainage, minimizing the risk of standing water, and maintaining hygiene in food service areas. A slope of 1/8 inch per foot provides an adequate gradient that encourages water to flow efficiently toward the drain, preventing potential health hazards associated with stagnant water, such as mold and bacterial growth. This requirement is established in plumbing codes and guidelines to ensure that facilities serving food and beverages maintain sanitary conditions. Other options, while suggesting slopes that could facilitate drainage, are either insufficient (like 1/16 inch per foot which may not provide enough gravity flow) or too steep (like 1/4 inch per foot and 1/2 inch per foot), which could lead to issues such as difficulty in walking on the surface or contributing to structural stress over time. Therefore, the selected minimum slope of 1/8 inch per foot strikes an optimal balance between effective drainage and practicality in public restroom design.

2. The valve control area for a handicapped accessible shower is from what height to what height above the finish floor?

- A. 30 to 44 inches
- B. 32 to 50 inches
- C. 38 to 48 inches**
- D. 25 to 40 inches

The regulation pertaining to the valve control area for a handicapped accessible shower specifies that the controls must be within a certain height range to ensure accessibility for individuals with disabilities. The correct answer indicates that the valve control area should be situated between 38 to 48 inches above the finish floor. This height range is designed to accommodate users in various situations, including those who may be seated in a wheelchair or standing, allowing for optimal reachability and safety. In contrast, the other answers do not align with established accessibility standards. For example, the ranges provided in the other options either do not meet the minimum height requirements for effective accessibility or exceed the maximum limits, making them unsuitable for compliant installations in handicapped accessible environments. Therefore, the specified range of 38 to 48 inches is critical for ensuring proper access to shower controls for all users.

3. Water leaking from a properly installed atmospheric vacuum breaker may be caused by what issue?

- A. Improper installation
- B. Damaged or corroded guide**
- C. Excessive pressure
- D. Clogged outlet

Water leaking from a properly installed atmospheric vacuum breaker can indeed be caused by a damaged or corroded guide. The function of the guide in an atmospheric vacuum breaker is crucial, as it helps ensure that the moving parts within the device operate smoothly. If the guide is compromised due to damage or corrosion, it may not allow the internal mechanism to function properly. This malfunction can lead to water escaping or leaking from the device, even if the vacuum breaker itself is installed correctly. In contrast, while improper installation and excessive pressure might also lead to operational issues in some scenarios, they typically wouldn't result in leaking from an otherwise functioning unit. Clogged outlets could cause back pressure or additional operational problems, but again, they do not typically cause leakage under normal conditions where the device is installed and functioning as intended. Thus, understanding the role of the guide and its condition is key to diagnosing potential leaks in atmospheric vacuum breakers.

4. A pedestal urinal has a fixture unit rating of how many units?

- A. 2
- B. 4
- C. 6**
- D. 8

A pedestal urinal is typically assigned a fixture unit rating of 4. Fixture units are a way to quantify the demand on a plumbing system, allowing for the sizing of pipes and drainage systems. This specific rating of 4 units reflects the expected flow and usage of a pedestal urinal compared to other plumbing fixtures. Understanding how fixture units work is crucial for plumbing design. The rating accounts for factors such as peak usage times and the nature of the fixture itself. For example, urinals generally see less frequent use than toilets but can have a significant flow rate when they are used. While a rating of 2 units for certain other fixtures could be applicable, it is not representative of a full-sized pedestal urinal's demand. Thus, knowing the correct fixture rating helps ensure that plumbing systems are designed to handle the expected load without risking drainage issues or inadequate water supply.

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 the maximum spout height of a handicapped accessible drinking fountain?

- A. 31"
- B. 34"
- C. 36"**
- D. 40"

The maximum spout height of a handicapped accessible drinking fountain is specified as 36 inches. This measurement is important because it ensures that individuals using wheelchairs and those of shorter stature can access the fountain comfortably and effectively. The height is part of the design criteria established under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), which aims to provide accessible facilities for people with disabilities. By setting the spout height at 36 inches, the design accommodates a broad range of users, allowing for easy reach without requiring excessive bending or stretching, which might be difficult for someone with mobility impairments. This standard helps promote inclusiveness in public spaces by ensuring everyone has equal access to basic amenities like drinking water. Other heights listed do not align with these accessibility guidelines, making them inappropriate for compliant installations.

7. If two 45-degree ell fittings are spaced how many feet apart, a cleanout is not required?

- A. 2 feet
- B. 3 feet**
- C. 3 1/2 feet
- D. 4 feet

In plumbing systems, the placement of cleanouts is essential for maintaining the ability to access and clear blockages. According to plumbing codes, when two 45-degree elbow fittings are used to change the direction of drainage, their spacing plays a crucial role in determining if a cleanout is necessary. When two 45-degree fittings are used in succession, they create a change in direction that is considered less severe than using a single 90-degree fitting. The code typically allows for a certain distance between these fittings where a cleanout is not required. In this case, 3 feet is the specified distance that must be maintained between the two fittings to forgo the need for a cleanout. This distance is advantageous as it allows for adequate access in most situations without the need for additional cleanout fittings. The number of feet mentioned takes into account factors such as ease of access, potential buildup of waste, and overall efficiency of the drainage system. While other options present larger distances, they do not adhere to the code's requirement for spacing between fittings that eliminates the need for additional cleanout access. Hence, a distance of 3 feet is optimal and aligns with plumbing standards.

8. What is the minimum clear floor space required in front of a handicapped accessible lavatory?

- A. 30 x 48**
- B. 30 x 40
- C. 21 x 21
- D. 32 x 36

The minimum clear floor space required in front of a handicapped accessible lavatory is specified as 30 inches by 48 inches. This measurement ensures that individuals using wheelchairs or mobility aids have enough room to maneuver comfortably and safely. The 30-inch width allows for a sufficient turning radius while the 48-inch length provides adequate space for approach and use. This standard aligns with accessibility guidelines, ensuring the lavatory can be used by individuals with disabilities without obstruction, promoting inclusivity in public and private spaces. Proper adherence to these dimensions helps enhance safety and ease of use, which are critical in accessible design.

9. What is the minimum required depth of a floor sink?

- A. 6 in**
- B. 4 in
- C. 3 in
- D. 2 in

The minimum required depth of a floor sink is essential for ensuring proper drainage and preventing any potential clogs. A depth of 6 inches is specified to facilitate efficient water flow, manage waste effectively, and provide adequate space for the trap and drainage connections. This depth ensures that the sink can accommodate the volume of water from typical usage while also allowing for the necessary plumbing components to function correctly without risk of overflow. Choosing a depth of 6 inches aligns with plumbing codes and standards, which are designed to safeguard against issues such as backflow and ensure that waste is adequately removed from the sink. A shallower depth might compromise these functionalities, potentially leading to plumbing problems. Thus, the requirement of a 6-inch depth reflects industry standards for reliability and efficiency in drainage systems.

10. What is the required supply line for ice machines and coffee dispensers from a minimum 1/2" rigid water pipe?

- A. a separate stop**
- B. braided stainless steel nylon hose
- C. saddle valve
- D. b. None of the above

For ice machines and coffee dispensers, a separate stop valve is essential to ensure proper function and maintenance. This dedicated stop valve allows for isolation of the water supply specifically to the ice machine or coffee dispenser without disrupting the flow of water to other fixtures. Using a separate stop facilitates easier maintenance and servicing. If a repair or replacement is needed for the ice machine or coffee dispenser, the separate stop allows a technician to shut off water directly to that unit without having to turn off the water supply to the entire system, which could affect other appliances or fixtures. The other options do not meet the standard or requirements for this application. Braided stainless steel nylon hoses may be used for flexibility or aesthetic purposes but do not serve the same isolating function as a separate stop. Saddle valves, while sometimes used in other plumbing contexts, are generally discouraged for permanent installations due to potential leaks and less reliability compared to a dedicated stop valve. Thus, having a separate stop is the most suitable and recommended choice for ice machines and coffee dispensers.

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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