

Omaha Plumbing Code Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. If an applicant fails their journeyman test, when can they retest?**
 - A. 30 days**
 - B. 60 days**
 - C. 90 days**
 - D. 120 days**
- 2. What is the minimum waste opening on a laundry sink?**
 - A. 14 inch**
 - B. 1/2 inch**
 - C. 2 inch**
 - D. 4 inch**
- 3. How many 4 inch vent stacks would be required for a 6 inch building drain?**
 - A. 1**
 - B. 2**
 - C. 3**
 - D. 4**
- 4. What should a subsoil drain system connect through when linked by gravity to a storm sewer?**
 - A. Back water valve**
 - B. Cast iron gate valve**
 - C. 24x 24 pit**
 - D. Gravity discharge pit**
- 5. What material should trench drains used in corrosive environments be made of?**
 - A. Concrete**
 - B. Stainless steel**
 - C. Plastic**
 - D. Wood**

- 6. Vertical cross-linked Polyethylene pipe shall be supported separately at intervals not to exceed _____.**
- A. 48 inches**
 - B. 60 inches**
 - C. 32 inches**
 - D. 36 inches**
- 7. How high above the flood rim of a fixture must a vent be extended vertically before it can be run horizontal?**
- A. 12 inches**
 - B. 6 inches**
 - C. 3 inches**
 - D. 24 inches**
- 8. Non-potable water may be used for which of the following applications?**
- A. Flushing water closets and urinals**
 - B. A kitchen sink**
 - C. A mop sink**
 - D. Fire protection systems**
- 9. What is the minimum capacity of a septic tank for a residence with 2 bedrooms or less?**
- A. 500 gallons**
 - B. 1000 gallons**
 - C. 1200 gallons**
 - D. 1500 gallons**
- 10. When making a lead and oakum joint on a bell and spigot pipe, the minimum depth of the lead in the joint shall be _____.**
- A. 1/2 inch**
 - B. 1 inch**
 - C. 3/4 inch**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. If an applicant fails their journeyman test, when can they retest?

- A. 30 days**
- B. 60 days**
- C. 90 days**
- D. 120 days**

In the context of the Omaha Plumbing Code, the guidelines for retesting after failing a journeyman test are designed to allow sufficient time for an applicant to prepare more thoroughly before attempting the test again. The designated period for retesting is 90 days after failing the initial examination. This timeframe is established to ensure that applicants can take the necessary steps to study and understand the relevant plumbing codes, practices, and skills required to pass the test. This period is critical because it encourages applicants to reflect on the areas in which they need improvement and to seek additional training or education if necessary. Implementing a 90-day waiting period also helps maintain the integrity and standards of the journeyman certification process by preventing immediate retesting, which may not reflect an applicant's actual preparedness or capability to succeed.

2. What is the minimum waste opening on a laundry sink?

- A. 14 inch**
- B. 1/2 inch**
- C. 2 inch**
- D. 4 inch**

The correct minimum waste opening for a laundry sink is 2 inches. This size is stipulated in plumbing codes to ensure adequate drainage and to accommodate the water flow and waste that a laundry sink typically handles. Laundry sinks often deal with a significant amount of water, especially when washing large items or heavy fabric, so a 2-inch opening helps prevent clogs and allows for more efficient drainage compared to smaller sizes. While a half-inch opening may seem sufficient for smaller drainage needs, it would not effectively handle the volume and potential debris from laundry use. Therefore, the minimum specified diameter of 2 inches ensures both functionality and compliance with plumbing standards, ultimately promoting a reliable plumbing system in residential and commercial settings.

3. How many 4 inch vent stacks would be required for a 6 inch building drain?

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

In determining the number of 4-inch vent stacks required for a 6-inch building drain, it's essential to follow the guidelines set out in the plumbing code. The size of the vent stack is directly related to the size of the drain serving it, as proper venting is necessary to ensure that drains can function effectively by allowing air to enter the drainage system, thus preventing siphoning of traps and allowing wastewater to flow freely. According to most plumbing codes, including the Omaha Plumbing Code, the size of the vent stack is typically governed by the size of the drainage pipe it serves. For a 6-inch building drain, the code would indicate a specific ratio or proportion of vent size to drain size. Common practice may dictate that multiple vent stacks might be necessary to adequately serve a drain of this size to ensure proper air circulation and account for the volume of wastewater flow. In this context, the requirement of three 4-inch vent stacks for a 6-inch drain aligns with the guidelines that suggest that larger drains may necessitate multiple venting solutions to maintain system integrity and prevent issues. Thus, having three vent stacks would provide the necessary venting capacity to handle the demands of the 6-inch drain, making this answer valid and in accordance with plumbing code

4. What should a subsoil drain system connect through when linked by gravity to a storm sewer?

- A. Back water valve**
- B. Cast iron gate valve
- C. 24x 24 pit
- D. Gravity discharge pit

A subsoil drain system connecting by gravity to a storm sewer requires a backwater valve to prevent any potential reverse flow of water from the storm sewer back into the subsoil drainage system. This is particularly important in areas prone to flooding or where storm sewer systems might become overwhelmed during heavy rain. The backwater valve automatically closes when there is a rise in water level in the storm sewer, effectively keeping excess water from infiltrating the subsoil drains and preventing potential water damage or flooding in the surrounding area. While other components like a gate valve or gravity discharge pit may have roles in specific drainage applications, they do not serve the same protective function that a backwater valve does in this scenario. The backwater valve is specifically designed to address the risk associated with the elevation differences and the potential for backflow, making it the most suitable choice for safely linking a subsoil drain to a storm sewer.

5. What material should trench drains used in corrosive environments be made of?

A. Concrete

B. Stainless steel

C. Plastic

D. Wood

Trench drains that are used in corrosive environments must be made of stainless steel due to its excellent resistance to corrosion. Corrosive environments can include areas exposed to harsh chemicals, saltwater, or high humidity, which can quickly deteriorate materials like concrete, plastic, or wood. Stainless steel is specifically designed to withstand these harsh conditions, making it ideal for maintaining structural integrity and longevity in situations where other materials might fail. Its properties prevent rust and degradation, ensuring that the drain remains functional and safe over an extended period. Concrete, while strong, can crack and degrade in the presence of certain chemicals and moisture, leading to potential failures. Plastic may not provide the necessary strength and can also be susceptible to damage from UV exposure or temperature changes. Wood is unsuitable for trench drains altogether due to its high susceptibility to rot and decay when exposed to moisture and chemicals. Thus, in corrosive environments, stainless steel is the most reliable and durable choice for trench drains.

6. Vertical cross-linked Polyethylene pipe shall be supported separately at intervals not to exceed _____.

A. 48 inches

B. 60 inches

C. 32 inches

D. 36 inches

Vertical cross-linked Polyethylene (PEX) pipe is designed to be supported in a way that minimizes movement and stress on the joints and fittings. The requirement for support intervals is established by plumbing codes to ensure the integrity and performance of the piping system. In this case, the correct answer is that vertical cross-linked PEX pipe must be supported separately at intervals not to exceed 48 inches. This specific distance is crucial because it helps to prevent sagging and potential damage caused by the weight of the water and the pipe itself over long spans. Proper support is necessary to ensure that the PEX pipe maintains its shape and functionality, reducing the likelihood of leaks or failures in the system. The other options reflect distances that exceed the recommended maximum support interval, which could lead to insufficient support for the pipe. By adhering to the 48-inch guideline, plumbers ensure compliance with the Omaha Plumbing Code, leading to safer and more reliable installations. Additionally, it reflects industry best practices for plumbing installations to ensure longevity and reduce maintenance issues over time.

7. How high above the flood rim of a fixture must a vent be extended vertically before it can be run horizontal?

- A. 12 inches**
- B. 6 inches**
- C. 3 inches**
- D. 24 inches**

In plumbing codes, proper venting is essential for the efficient and effective operation of drainage systems. The specific requirement regarding the height at which a vent must be extended above the flood rim of a fixture before it can be run horizontally is designed to prevent potential blockages and ensure that the vent can adequately equalize pressure within the drain system. The correct requirement is that the vent must be extended at least 3 inches vertically above the flood rim of the fixture before changing direction to horizontal. This vertical height provides the necessary space to avoid siphoning and allows for the proper performance of the venting system. By maintaining this height, plumbers can ensure that the vent will effectively allow for air circulation and prevent the creation of negative pressure within the drainage system. While other height measurements might seem plausible, the 3 inches minimum is specifically noted in plumbing codes to standardize vent setups and ensure consistency in installation, ultimately leading to fewer issues with drainage and venting. This practice not only aligns with safety measures but also addresses the functional performance of plumbing systems.

8. Non-potable water may be used for which of the following applications?

- A. Flushing water closets and urinals**
- B. A kitchen sink**
- C. A mop sink**
- D. Fire protection systems**

Non-potable water is water that is not safe for human consumption but can be used for various applications where high-quality drinking water is not necessary. In the context of plumbing, using non-potable water for flushing water closets and urinals is a common practice. This application is beneficial for conserving potable water resources, especially in areas where water might be limited or where there is a push for sustainable practices. Water used for flushing is typically sourced from greywater or reclaimed water, which has been treated to a level suitable for this purpose but is still not safe for drinking. Flushing toilets and urinals with non-potable water helps to utilize water that has already been used in other household or industrial processes, thereby reducing overall fresh water demand without compromising hygiene in restroom facilities. On the other hand, using non-potable water in kitchen sinks and other food-related applications is not advisable due to the high risk of contamination and food safety issues. Mop sinks might be an option for non-potable water usage in some cases, but they typically require potable water for sanitary cleaning practices. Fire protection systems typically require potable water to ensure the effectiveness and safety of fire suppression equipment.

9. What is the minimum capacity of a septic tank for a residence with 2 bedrooms or less?

- A. 500 gallons
- B. 1000 gallons**
- C. 1200 gallons
- D. 1500 gallons

The minimum capacity of a septic tank for a residence with two bedrooms or less is specified to be 1,000 gallons. This capacity is established to ensure that the septic system has sufficient volume to effectively handle and treat wastewater generated by the household. A septic tank must be large enough to accommodate the expected volume of sewage and allow for effective sedimentation and liquid retention, which are critical for the proper functioning of the system. Having a tank that is too small can lead to system failures, overflow, and inadequate treatment of waste, leading to environmental hazards. The choice of 1,000 gallons as the minimum capacity is in line with various plumbing codes and health regulations that aim to protect both public health and the environment. This capacity is a standard requirement adopted in many jurisdictions, ensuring safe and effective wastewater management for smaller residential homes.

10. When making a lead and oakum joint on a bell and spigot pipe, the minimum depth of the lead in the joint shall be

- _____.
- A. 1/2 inch
 - B. 1 inch**
 - C. 3/4 inch

The correct answer is that the minimum depth of the lead in a lead and oakum joint on a bell and spigot pipe must be at least 1 inch. This specification is crucial for ensuring the integrity and durability of the joint. A minimum lead depth of 1 inch provides sufficient material to create a strong seal that can withstand the pressure and movement associated with plumbing systems. It allows the lead to properly fill the joint space, ensuring that it adheres well to both the bell and the spigot sections of the pipe, effectively preventing leaks and maintaining the overall effectiveness of the plumbing installation. Satisfying this requirement is essential for compliance with plumbing codes and helps to ensure a long-lasting and reliable pipe joint.