

Omaha Plumbing Code Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Copyright | 1 |
| Table of Contents | 2 |
| Introduction | 3 |
| How to Use This Guide | 4 |
| Questions | 5 |
| Answers | 8 |
| Explanations | 10 |
| Next Steps | 16 |

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. If a change of direction in a horizontal plane of a building sewer is made with two 45 bends, a cleanout is not necessary if the bends are how many feet apart or more?**
 - A. 2**
 - B. 3**
 - C. 3-1/2**
 - D. 4**

- 2. What is the minimum height for the flow of water on an ADA drinking fountain?**
 - A. 12 inches**
 - B. 24 inches**
 - C. 4 inches**
 - D. 14 inches**

- 3. What is the minimum distance between two water closets, center to center?**
 - A. 30 inches**
 - B. 31 inches**
 - C. 32 inches**
 - D. 34 inches**

- 4. What is the minimum height of the lettering on restroom doors indicating men's and women's?**
 - A. 1 inch**
 - B. 2 inches**
 - C. 3 inches**
 - D. 4 inches**

- 5. Which plumbing fixture necessitates having an independent isolation valve?**
 - A. Sillcock**
 - B. Lavatory**
 - C. Dishwasher**
 - D. Bathtub**

6. Wash fountains have a fixture unit rating of _____.
- A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
7. The minimum size waste line for a floor sink is _____.
- A. 2 inch
 - B. 3 inch
 - C. 4 inch
 - D. 1 inch
8. If a 2 inch area drain is connected to a properly vented sanitary building drain, what is the maximum distance allowed between the building drain and the trap before a vent is required?
- A. 16 feet
 - B. 18 feet
 - C. 24 feet
 - D. 30 feet
9. What is prohibited when installing water heater relief valve discharge lines?
- A. The use of J-hooks for support
 - B. Using flexible tubing for discharge lines
 - C. Connecting to storm drains
10. What is the minimum allowed slope of the bottom of a trench drain?
- A. 1/8 inch per foot
 - B. 1/4 inch per foot
 - C. 1/2 inch per foot
 - D. 3/8 inch per foot

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. If a change of direction in a horizontal plane of a building sewer is made with two 45 bends, a cleanout is not necessary if the bends are how many feet apart or more?

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

In plumbing, particularly regarding the installation of building sewers, the Oklahoma Plumbing Code provides guidelines on how to effectively maintain access for the cleaning and inspection of drains. When two 45-degree bends are used to create a change of direction in a horizontal plane, there are specific distances that determine whether a cleanout is necessary to facilitate maintenance. The guideline in this scenario states that if the two 45-degree bends are separated by a distance of 3 feet or more, a cleanout is not required. This rule is designed to reduce the number of cleanouts needed in a plumbing system while still allowing for adequate access for cleaning and maintenance. The rationale is that bends that are spaced adequately apart lessen the likelihood of clog formation in the area between them, making it easier to maintain the system. This understanding emphasizes the importance of planning and executing plumbing systems in a way that minimizes potential issues, ensuring a balance between functionality and ease of maintenance in accordance with plumbing codes.

2. What is the minimum height for the flow of water on an ADA drinking fountain?

- A. 12 inches
- B. 24 inches
- C. 4 inches**
- D. 14 inches

The minimum height for the flow of water on an ADA drinking fountain must be set at a height that ensures accessibility for individuals with disabilities. An optimal height allows users in wheelchairs to reach the fountain comfortably. The correct answer reflects that the flow needs to be a minimum of 4 inches above the ground, ensuring that it is accessible to individuals who may have difficulty bending down or reaching higher. This height meets the requirements set forth by the Americans with Disabilities Act, ensuring inclusiveness in public facilities. Other options, such as 12 inches, 24 inches, and 14 inches, do not align with the ADA guidelines, as they would be either too high for wheelchair users or unnecessary for accessibility standards. The intent of the regulation is to promote ease of use and accessibility, which is effectively achieved at the specified minimum height.

3. What is the minimum distance between two water closets, center to center?

- A. 30 inches
- B. 31 inches**
- C. 32 inches
- D. 34 inches

The minimum distance between two water closets, measured from center to center, is established in plumbing codes to ensure functionality, comfort, and accessibility. A distance of 31 inches is the standard requirement. This measurement allows sufficient space for users to sit comfortably without feeling cramped and also facilitates maintenance and cleaning in the restroom area. Choosing a distance that is too small could lead to accessibility issues, decreased user satisfaction, and difficulties in performing maintenance tasks. By adhering to this minimum distance, plumbing design can achieve a balance between the efficient use of space and the practical needs of users.

4. What is the minimum height of the lettering on restroom doors indicating men's and women's?

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

The minimum height of the lettering on restroom doors indicating men's and women's facilities is set at 2 inches for clarity and visibility. This standard ensures that the signs are easily readable from a reasonable distance, which is important for accessibility and to avoid confusion. The 2-inch height helps to comply with regulations that aim to assist all users, including those with visual impairments. Using smaller lettering would compromise visibility, especially in poorly lit areas or for individuals who may have difficulty seeing. Ensuring that the signs are legible from a distance also aids in efficient wayfinding in public spaces, contributing to an overall positive experience for all building occupants and visitors. Thus, maintaining this minimum size is critical for proper signage in restrooms in accordance with the Omaha Plumbing Code.

5. Which plumbing fixture necessitates having an independent isolation valve?

- A. Sillcock
- B. Lavatory
- C. Dishwasher**
- D. Bathtub

A dishwasher necessitates having an independent isolation valve because it requires the ability to shut off the water supply for maintenance, repairs, or in the event of a leak without affecting other plumbing fixtures. This isolation is crucial for ensuring the safety and functionality of the plumbing system, as dishwashers can be prone to issues like clogs or malfunctions that may require immediate attention. In contrast, while sillcocks, lavatories, and bathtubs connect to the plumbing system, they typically do not require their own separate isolation valves. Sillcocks often have shut-off valves installed at the source, which can control the water supply for multiple fixtures. Similarly, lavatories and bathtubs usually have access to their plumbing through central shut-off valves, allowing the entire system to be managed without the need for independent valves for each fixture. This design helps streamline plumbing configurations and maintenance procedures.

6. Wash fountains have a fixture unit rating of _____.

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

Wash fountains are designed to allow multiple users to wash their hands simultaneously, making them a practical choice in settings where hand hygiene is crucial, such as in schools, hospitals, or other public facilities. According to the Omaha Plumbing Code, wash fountains are assigned a fixture unit rating of 2. This rating is indicative of their capacity and demand on the plumbing system. The fixture unit rating is essential because it helps in the sizing and design of the plumbing system, ensuring that it can handle the flow of water required when the wash fountain is in use. The rating of 2 reflects that while wash fountains can serve multiple users, their flow demand is managed to prevent overloading the system. Understanding fixture unit ratings helps minimize the risk of plumbing issues, including inadequate water pressure or potential overflow scenarios, ensuring that plumbing systems are designed to accommodate the intended use effectively.

7. The minimum size waste line for a floor sink is

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

The minimum size waste line for a floor sink is 2 inches. This requirement is established to ensure the proper function of the drainage system, allowing for sufficient flow and preventing blockages that can arise with smaller diameter pipes. A 2-inch waste line is appropriate for handling the volume of waste typically generated from floor sinks, which are commonly used in locations such as commercial kitchens and industrial settings where water and debris need to drain efficiently. Using a waste line smaller than 2 inches could lead to inadequate drainage, potentially causing backups or slow drainage issues. Therefore, the 2-inch minimum size directly supports the goals of effective waste management and compliance with plumbing codes that prioritize functionality and safety in plumbing systems. The other sizes mentioned, while potentially useful in different applications, do not meet the minimum standard required for effective floor sink drainage as specified in the applicable plumbing codes.

8. If a 2 inch area drain is connected to a properly vented sanitary building drain, what is the maximum distance allowed between the building drain and the trap before a vent is required?

- A. 16 feet**
- B. 18 feet**
- C. 24 feet**
- D. 30 feet**

In plumbing systems, proper venting is essential to ensure that water can flow freely through the drains and that waste gases are safely expelled. The maximum distance permitted between the trap and the vent is determined by the size of the piping and the potential for the trap to dry out or siphon under certain conditions. For a 2-inch area drain connected to a sanitary building drain, the plumbing code specifies that the distance the trap can be from a vent without needing supplemental venting is 16 feet. This distance is designed to prevent negative pressure or siphoning that could occur if the vent is too far away. If the distance exceeds this limit, it would necessitate additional venting to maintain the function of the trap and ensure proper drainage. Understanding this limit is crucial for compliance with plumbing codes and for maintaining the effectiveness of drainage systems in both residential and commercial buildings. Thus, following the regulations related to venting distances is necessary to uphold sanitary conditions and prevent plumbing issues.

9. What is prohibited when installing water heater relief valve discharge lines?

- A. The use of J-hooks for support**
- B. Using flexible tubing for discharge lines**
- C. Connecting to storm drains**

When installing water heater relief valve discharge lines, the prohibition of using J-hooks for support is based on safety and reliability considerations. J-hooks can allow for movement and vibrations, which may lead to the discharge line becoming dislodged over time. Relief valve discharge lines must be secured properly to ensure they perform their intended function of safely directing any discharge water away from the heater and structure in case of an overpressure scenario. Using sturdy and approved mounting methods that prevent sagging, movement, or misalignment is essential for maintaining the integrity of the system. Proper support helps ensure that the discharge line remains functional during and after an event where the relief valve activates, helping to prevent water damage or safety hazards. The other options present different situations regarding the installation. For example, using flexible tubing might be convenient but poses risks of failure under high pressure or temperature conditions. Connecting to storm drains is also discouraged because it can introduce contaminants into the stormwater system and create backflow issues.

10. What is the minimum allowed slope of the bottom of a trench drain?

- A. 1/8 inch per foot**
- B. 1/4 inch per foot**
- C. 1/2 inch per foot**
- D. 3/8 inch per foot**

The minimum allowed slope of the bottom of a trench drain is designed to ensure proper drainage while preventing water pooling. A slope of 1/8 inch per foot is the correct standard because it provides a gentle enough incline to facilitate the flow of water towards the drain without causing undue strain on the material or structure of the trench itself. This slight slope is critical in keeping the water moving effectively away from the area, reducing the risk of stagnation and potential flooding. Choosing a steeper slope, such as 1/4 inch per foot or more, could lead to increased wear or damage to the trench drain over time and may not provide enough surface area for the water to adequately distribute before reaching the drain. Therefore, maintaining the minimum slope of 1/8 inch per foot strikes a balance between efficient drainage and the longevity of the trench drain system.

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://omahaplumbingcode.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE