

OMAHA PLUMBING CODE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://omahaplumbingcode.examzify.com>



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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 waste pipe size for a residential food waste grinder?**
 - A. 1 1/2 inch
 - B. 2 inch
 - C. 3 inch
 - D. 4 inch
- 2. Which type of valve is essential for connection to a shower stall?**
 - A. Ball valve
 - B. Mixing valve
 - C. Check valve
- 3. When a backwater valve is installed in a subsoil drain system, it is required to be in a minimum diameter manhole of how many inches?**
 - A. 36 inches
 - B. 42 inches
 - C. 48 inches
 - D. 54 inches
- 4. Shower rooms having more than two shower stalls shall provide a _____ near the stalls.**
 - A. Towel rack
 - B. Two inch floor drain
 - C. Mixing valve
- 5. What is the minimum clear floor space in front of a shower opening?**
 - A. 24 x 24 inches
 - B. 30 x 30 inches
 - C. 36 x 36 inches
 - D. 18 x 24 inches
- 6. Enzymatic grease interceptors are categorized as what?**
 - A. Allowed in low flow conditions
 - B. Allowed with a large amount of solids
 - C. Not allowed
 - D. Always recommended

7. The minimum height knee clearance under a sink for ADA is _____ inches above finish floor.
- A. 32
 - B. 29
 - C. 31
 - D. 27
8. Where roof drains are required, overflow drains must be _____.
- A. 1/2 size of the roof drains
 - B. Twice the size of the roof drains
 - C. The same size of the roof drains
 - D. Three times the size of the roof drains
9. The maximum rim height of a handicapped accessible urinal is _____ inches from the floor.
- A. 16
 - B. 17
 - C. 24
 - D. 36
10. _____ is the minimum trap seal on a Type I interceptor?
- A. 4 inches
 - B. 6 inches
 - C. 8 inches
 - D. 10 inches

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum waste pipe size for a residential food waste grinder?

A. 1 1/2 inch

B. 2 inch

C. 3 inch

D. 4 inch

The minimum waste pipe size for a residential food waste grinder is established to ensure adequate drainage and prevent blockages caused by the organic material being processed. A 1 1/2 inch pipe is often sufficient for handling the volume of waste from typical residential food waste grinders. This size allows for proper water flow and minimizes the risk of clogging, while also being practical for residential plumbing layouts. Choosing a larger diameter, such as 2 inches or more, may be beneficial in high-use scenarios, but for standard residential purposes, 1 1/2 inches meets the plumbing code requirements effectively. It is designed to strike a balance between capacity and practical installation considerations in most home settings.

2. Which type of valve is essential for connection to a shower stall?

A. Ball valve

B. Mixing valve

C. Check valve

A mixing valve is essential for connection to a shower stall because it allows for the precise regulation of both hot and cold water, delivering water at a consistent and comfortable temperature. This is crucial in a shower setting, where the temperature needs to be stable to provide a pleasant experience while also preventing scalding or discomfort. Mixing valves often incorporate features that enhance safety, such as thermostatic controls that automatically adjust to fluctuations in water pressure or supply temperatures. This function is particularly important in a shower, as users typically expect a steady flow of water at their desired temperature without sudden changes, which can occur with variations in demand from other plumbing fixtures. In contrast, while ball valves and check valves serve important purposes in plumbing systems, they do not fulfill the specific needs of a shower stall. Ball valves are primarily used to control the flow of water on or off but do not mix hot and cold water effectively. Check valves are designed to prevent backflow, ensuring that water flows in one direction, but they do not have the capability to blend water temperatures. Therefore, the mixing valve is the most suitable choice for ensuring an optimal showering experience.

3. When a backwater valve is installed in a subsoil drain system, it is required to be in a minimum diameter manhole of how many inches?

A. 36 inches

B. 42 inches

C. 48 inches

D. 54 inches

The requirement for a backwater valve to be installed in a minimum diameter manhole of 48 inches is based on principles of accessibility and functionality. A larger diameter ensures that there is sufficient space for maintenance personnel to access and service the valve easily. In plumbing systems, especially those dealing with drainage and sewer systems, proper installation is critical to ensure that the backwater valve functions effectively to prevent sewage backup. The 48-inch manhole allows sufficient room for the installation of the valve itself, as well as additional space for maneuvering tools and equipment necessary for maintenance operations. Choosing a manhole that is too small could lead to difficulties in accessing the valve during routine maintenance or in emergency situations, potentially compromising the system's overall effectiveness. Therefore, the standard of requiring a 48-inch manhole reflects best practices in plumbing design and maintenance to ensure safety and efficiency in managing wastewater.

4. Shower rooms having more than two shower stalls shall provide a _____ near the stalls.

- A. Towel rack
- B. Two inch floor drain**
- C. Mixing valve

To ensure proper drainage and sanitation in shower rooms with more than two shower stalls, it is imperative to have a designated two-inch floor drain installed near the stalls. This requirement promotes effective water removal, helping to manage excess water that can accumulate during usage. The presence of a floor drain aids in preventing water from pooling, which can lead to safety hazards such as slipping, as well as potential damage to the facility from moisture accumulation. Additionally, it assists in maintaining a dry environment that reduces the likelihood of mold and mildew growth, promoting overall hygiene. While a towel rack can be a useful feature for convenience, and a mixing valve is important for controlling water temperature, neither addresses the critical need for effective drainage in a high-traffic shower area, particularly when multiple showers are in use simultaneously. Hence, the requirement for a two-inch floor drain is essential for compliance with plumbing codes in shower facilities.

5. What is the minimum clear floor space in front of a shower opening?

- A. 24 x 24 inches**
- B. 30 x 30 inches
- C. 36 x 36 inches
- D. 18 x 24 inches

The minimum clear floor space in front of a shower opening is 24 x 24 inches. This measurement is important as it ensures that there is adequate room for safe entry and exit from the shower. The clear space helps provide accessibility, allowing individuals to easily step in and out without the risk of slipping or stumbling. By maintaining a minimum of this size, the plumbing code aims to promote safety and functionality in bathroom design. A larger space could provide additional comfort, but the standard sets the effective baseline to enhance usability, particularly in smaller bathroom layouts where every inch of space can be crucial.

6. Enzymatic grease interceptors are categorized as what?

- A. Allowed in low flow conditions
- B. Allowed with a large amount of solids
- C. Not allowed**
- D. Always recommended

Enzymatic grease interceptors are not allowed primarily due to their inefficiency in dealing with the types and quantities of fats, oils, and greases (FOG) typically found in commercial kitchen settings. Unlike traditional grease interceptors, which physically separate and retain FOG from wastewater, enzymatic systems often rely on biological processes to break down grease. This can lead to inadequate removal of grease, especially in high-flow environments where larger volumes of waste can overwhelm these systems. This inefficiency can result in grease buildup in the plumbing system, leading to clogs and costly repairs. For this reason, plumbing codes tend to prohibit their use so that more reliable methods of grease removal are utilized, such as gravity grease interceptors or other mechanical separation systems that are specifically designed to handle the expected load in commercial applications. Understanding the functionality and limitations of enzymatic grease interceptors is crucial in ensuring that the plumbing system remains effective and compliant with local regulations.

7. The minimum height knee clearance under a sink for ADA is _____ inches above finish floor.

- A. 32
- B. 29
- C. 31
- D. 27**

The minimum height for knee clearance under a sink to meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) regulations is set at 27 inches above the finish floor. This standard is established to ensure accessibility for individuals who use wheelchairs or have mobility challenges, allowing them to comfortably position themselves under the sink without obstruction. The specified height of 27 inches accommodates a range of users, promoting inclusivity in restrooms, kitchens, and other spaces where sinks are installed. A lower height, like 27 inches, ensures that users can access sinks easily and safely, which aligns with the ADA's intention to eliminate barriers for people with disabilities. In contrast, the other heights listed, such as 29, 31, and 32 inches, do not comply with the ADA guidelines for knee clearance. These heights would not provide the necessary clearance for many wheelchair users and could hinder their ability to use the sink effectively. Therefore, understanding the importance of the correct measurement helps ensure that plumbing installations are both safe and accessible.

8. Where roof drains are required, overflow drains must be _____.

- A. 1/2 size of the roof drains
- B. Twice the size of the roof drains
- C. The same size of the roof drains**
- D. Three times the size of the roof drains

Overflow drains are critical in roof drainage systems as they provide an essential backup to ensure water does not accumulate and potentially damage the roof or building structure. According to plumbing codes, overflow drains should be designed to handle excess water that may not be properly channeled through the primary roof drains. When the overflow drains are required to be the same size as the primary roof drains, it ensures that they can handle the same volume of water and effectively manage any overflow that occurs during heavy rainfall or other situations where the primary drains might become overwhelmed. This uniform sizing is crucial for maintaining optimal drainage performance and reducing the risk of flooding, thereby protecting the integrity of the roofing system and the building itself. In many plumbing codes, including the Omaha Plumbing Code, the specific requirements for sizing overflow drains are established to promote safety and reliability in building drainage systems. Thus, having the overflow drains be the same size helps ensure a structurally sound and compliant system.

9. The maximum rim height of a handicapped accessible urinal is _____ inches from the floor.

- A. 16
- B. 17**
- C. 24
- D. 36

The maximum rim height for a handicapped accessible urinal is set at 17 inches from the floor. This measurement is critical because it ensures compliance with accessibility standards, allowing individuals with disabilities to use the urinal comfortably and safely. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) provides guidelines to create accessible restroom facilities, and the specification of 17 inches aligns with these requirements. This standard is designed to ensure that individuals in wheelchairs can access the fixture without difficulty, promoting inclusivity in public restrooms. Maintaining a rim height of 17 inches helps to accommodate users of varying heights and mobility levels, contributing to a more accessible restroom design. In the context of other heights listed, options such as 16, 24, and 36 inches do not meet the established guidelines for accessible fixtures, as they would either be too low, limiting usability for those in standard seating, or too high, making them inaccessible for wheelchair users. Therefore, 17 inches is the precise height that balances accessibility and usability effectively.

10. _____ is the minimum trap seal on a Type I interceptor?

- A. 4 inches
- B. 6 inches
- C. 8 inches**
- D. 10 inches

The minimum trap seal on a Type I interceptor is 8 inches. This requirement is established to ensure that the interceptor effectively retains solids and grease while allowing wastewater to flow through. A deeper trap seal helps prevent odors from escaping into the building and ensures that the interceptor functions properly by maintaining sufficient water in the trap. This depth is critical to ensure that the interceptor can operate effectively in a commercial setting, where significant volumes of wastewater are processed. A trap seal of 8 inches provides a balance between adequate retention of potential contaminants and the ability to facilitate necessary drainage. This depth is aligned with the standards required to ensure the proper operation of Type I interceptors, which are commonly installed in settings such as restaurants and kitchens that generate grease-laden effluent. Thus, an 8-inch trap seal is essential for both health and environmental safety, aligning with plumbing codes and best practices.

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!

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