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#### Quiz 1

1. The Uniform Plumbing Code definition of alternate water sources does NOT include \_\_\_\_\_.
  - gray water
  - reclaimed water
  - green water
  - recycled water
  - on-site treated nonpotable water
2. The provisions of UPC Chapter 15 shall apply to the construction, alteration, and repair of alternate water source systems for \_\_\_\_\_ applications.
  - potable
  - nonpotable
  - conservative
  - professional
  - commercial
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ may require the use of an alternate water source in lieu of potable water for specific applications.
  - AHJ
  - general public
  - water system designer
  - local health inspector
  - water system engineer
4. In the state of Washington, reclaimed (recycled) water is not permitted to be used \_\_\_\_\_ if the dwelling resident has access to that plumbing system for repairs or modifications.
  - to water the plants
  - anywhere
  - in commercial properties
  - to flush toilets
  - more than once daily

5. Alternate water source systems are required to be designed in accordance with UPC Chapter 15 by a \_\_\_\_\_.
- registered design professional
  - highly trained plumber
  - licensed contractor
  - property owner
  - none of the answers provided
6. A registered design professional must demonstrate \_\_\_\_\_ to design an alternate water source system.
- the ability to learn quickly
  - competency
  - spatial awareness
  - a propensity for liking water
  - the validity of their credentials
7. The state of Washington offers \_\_\_\_\_ for wastewater treatment system designer licensing.
- an all-expenses-paid trip to Kenmore
  - a written exam
  - a self-certification option
  - an option to pay triple the application fee
  - all of the answers above
8. It is possible in Washington State to obtain a license to design on-site wastewater treatment systems without an examination.
- True
  - False
9. In the Washington state a single- and multi-family dwelling gray water system which is less than 250 gallons per day must be designed by a registered design professional.
- Yes, all systems must be designed by a professional
  - No, systems smaller than 250 gallons are excepted from needing to be designed by a professional
10. Components, piping, and fittings used in an alternate water source system shall be \_\_\_\_\_.
- DWV underground approved
  - made from ABS or PVC DWV
  - listed
- made from cast iron or ferrous material
  - buried no less than 12 inches below ground level
11. Making an alteration to an existing alternate water source system requires that you \_\_\_\_\_.
- purchase all necessary tools ahead of time
  - feel confident you can do the job
  - first obtain a permit from the Authority Having Jurisdiction
  - submit the lowest bid for the project
  - have a meeting with the property owner
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ of alternate water system components shall be properly identified.
- installer
  - manufacturer
  - owner
  - contractor
  - overall dimensions
13. Alternate water source system pumps and valves must be inspected and verified operational \_\_\_\_\_.
- after installation and every 12 months thereafter
  - in the presence of the Authority Having Jurisdiction
  - if the installer feels it's necessary
  - only if they are replaced
  - after installation and every 6 months thereafter
14. Alternate water source systems and components must be inspected and maintained in accordance with Table 1501.5 unless \_\_\_\_\_.
- the property owner would prefer less frequent inspections
  - a registered system designer changes the inspection frequency
  - more frequent inspection and maintenance are required by the manufacturer
  - the system components are all plastic
  - the components installed underground or inside walls are not convenient to access

15. A maintenance log for gray water and on-site treated nonpotable water systems is required to have \_\_\_\_\_.
- a hard-bound cover
  - a permit
  - the system installed
  - a weekly inspection
  - the property owner's name listed inside
16. Maintenance logs for alternate water source systems must include \_\_\_\_\_.
- the frequency of inspection and maintenance for each system
  - the name of the installer
  - all the different pipe diameters used in the system
  - the name of the Authority Having Jurisdiction at the time of installation
  - whether or not the storage tanks are made of plastic or metal
17. The required maintenance and inspection of alternate water source systems are the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_ unless the AHJ specifies different requirements.
- installer
  - plumber
  - manufacturer
  - property owner
  - building contractor
18. The designer of a gray water or on-site treated water system must provide \_\_\_\_\_ to the building owner.
- a conceptual drawing of the system prior to full design
  - the contractor's stamp of approval
  - an operation and maintenance manual
  - a minimum 1-year warranty
  - a personal guarantee of good design
19. Which of the following items is NOT required to be included in the operations and maintenance manual of a gray water system?
- A detailed diagram of the entire system and the location of system components.
  - A method of contacting the manufacturer(s).

- Details on maintaining the required water quality as determined by the AHJ.
- Instructions on operating and maintaining the system.
- The colors of all of the system components.

## Quiz 2

20. Water treatment \_\_\_\_\_ for gray water used for subsurface irrigation.
- is not required
  - is not permitted
  - may be allowed
  - is not recommended
  - must be performed
21. Washington State requires that gray water used to flush toilets or urinals must be consistent with \_\_\_\_\_ or better.
- national water quality standards
  - sewage treatment plant standards
  - international clean water guidelines
  - Class A reclaimed water
  - none of the answers provided
22. The materials used to construct an alternate water source system are NOT required to be compatible with the \_\_\_\_\_.
- type of pipe in the system
  - installer's material preferences
  - system's water conditions
  - system's method of water treatment
  - type of fitting materials
23. Pump controls containing mercury that come in contact with an alternate water source supply \_\_\_\_\_.
- shall be double sealed
  - must be inspected twice as frequently as those that don't contain mercury
  - shall be permitted for irrigation systems only
  - require that the system be checked annually for mercury contamination
  - none of the answers provided
24. Restrooms that use reclaimed water for flushing toilets are NOT required to post signs to that effect in which of the following locations?

- hospitals
  - private residences
  - grocery stores
  - schools
  - manufacturing facilities
25. Commercial restrooms using reclaimed water for urinals or toilets must contain signs to that effect using letters that are at least \_\_\_\_\_ tall.
- ½ inch
  - ¾ inch
  - 1 inch
  - 2 inches
  - 3 inches
26. Institutional restrooms that use reclaimed water in toilets or urinals must post signs to that effect \_\_\_\_\_.
- placed under sinks
  - behind the entrance door
  - where they don't detract from bathroom décor
  - where they are visible
  - at least every 3 feet along the walls
27. Institutional restroom reclaimed water signs must be approved by \_\_\_\_\_.
- a qualified plumbing contractor
  - the building owner
  - the reclaimed water system installer
  - the Authority Having Jurisdiction
  - a majority of restroom users
28. Equipment rooms containing on-site treated water equipment must have signs to that effect that include the phrase, "\_\_\_\_\_".
- DO NOT CONNECT TO DRINKING WATER SYSTEM
  - SUITABLE FOR HAND WASHING
  - DO NOT PERFORM MAINTENANCE ON THIS SYSTEM
  - THIS SYSTEM IS NOT SUITABLE FOR INSPECTION
  - A PERMIT IS REQUIRED TO PERFORM WORK ON THIS SYSTEM
29. Equipment rooms containing on-site treated water equipment must have signs to that effect posted in a location that is visible to anyone working on or near the equipment with the wording in \_\_\_\_\_ tall letters.
- 2-inch
  - ½-inch
  - 1-inch
  - 5-inch
  - ¾-inch
30. Alternate water source systems shall be inspected and tested in accordance with the Uniform Plumbing Code for \_\_\_\_\_.
- gray water
  - potable water
  - plastic pipe
  - black water
  - copper pipe
31. Alternate water source systems that are tested with *water* must be tested \_\_\_\_\_.
- at the plumber's shop before installing
  - at or above the working pressure of the system
  - by the manufacturer(s)
  - at 100 psi
  - in the presence of the property owner
32. Upon completion of installation of a building's potable water system and alternate water source system, an initial cross-connection inspection is required.
- True
  - False
33. Cross-connection inspection and testing of potable and alternate water source systems must be performed \_\_\_\_\_.
- every 2 years
  - annually
  - by an inspector approved by the AHJ
  - every 6 months
  - only when the system shows signs of leakage or failure
34. Which of the following statements is NOT true of the cross-connection visual inspection of water meters for alternate water source and potable water lines?
- It must be conducted by the AHJ(s).

- It shall verify that no cross-connections are visible.
- It must verify that no copper-to-plastic connections are visible.
- It must occur annually.
- It shall verify that no modifications have been made.

35. Visual inspection of an alternate water system equipment room must include \_\_\_\_\_.

- checking the signs
- checking the floor drains
- verifying that the overhead and emergency lighting are operational
- posting new signs
- none of the answers provided

36. If an inspector performing an annual alternate water source system visual inspection finds that a valve control door sign has been removed, they do not need to note the infraction as long as the rest of the inspection has no violations.

- True
- False

37. An annual alternate water source system visual inspection of valves shall verify that the \_\_\_\_\_.

- valve handle works as expected
- lock seals are still in place and intact
- gate valves are of an approved type
- ball valves are only accessible behind a locked door or panel
- property owner or manager is able to unlock the valves as required

### Quiz 3

38. The annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water supply systems requires that the potable water system be \_\_\_\_\_.

- cut open and tested
- drained of water
- activated and pressurized
- chlorinated
- bypassed

39. The annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water supply systems requires that the alternate water source system is depressurized

for at least \_\_\_\_\_ while the potable water system is pressurized.

- 10 minutes
- 1 hour
- 24 hours
- 2 days
- 30 minutes

40. The annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water supply systems requires that the potable water system remain pressurized for a minimum period of time determined by the \_\_\_\_\_.

- installer
- plumber performing the test
- system component manufacturer(s)
- AHJ
- age of the system

41. During the annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water source systems, when the potable water system is pressurized and the alternate water source is drained, empty, and depressurized, flow from an alternate water source system indicates \_\_\_\_\_.

- a cross-connection
- that there is no cross-connection
- good water pressure
- that the potable water pipe is working
- that the system has been altered

42. During the annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water source systems, when the alternate water source system is pressurized and the potable water is drained, empty and depressurized, flow from the potable water fixture indicates \_\_\_\_\_.

- no cross-connection
- that the fixture needs new washers
- that the system was installed without a permit
- a cross-connection
- good water pressure to the system

43. The minimum period of time for the potable water system to remain depressurized during the annual test for cross-connection with an alternate water source system is \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2 hours

- 1 hour
  - 1 day
  - 4 hours
  - 30 minutes
44. During the annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water source systems, the alternate water source system shall remain pressurized for a minimum period of time specified by the AHJ while \_\_\_\_\_.
- the potable water system is full and pressurized
  - an assistant turns all the valves on and off repeatedly
  - the potable water system is empty and depressurized
  - new fixtures are installed on the potable water system
  - none of the answers provided
45. During the annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water source systems, the fixtures for both the potable and nonpotable systems must be checked for flow.
- True
  - False
46. The drain on the potable water system must be checked for \_\_\_\_\_ during the annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water source systems.
- rats
  - roundness or squareness
  - hair clogs
  - the presence of a protective grate
  - flow
47. At the conclusion of the annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water source systems, the potable water system can be re-pressurized.
- Yes, provided that no evidence of cross-connection has been found.
  - Yes, but only the AHJ can re-pressurize the system.
  - Yes, but only a 01 License plumber may re-pressurize the system.
  - No, this is not permitted.
  - No, not unless at least 24 hours have passed since the start of the test.
48. If evidence of a cross-connection is discovered during the annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water source systems, the UPC provides a procedure that must be activated \_\_\_\_\_.
- immediately
  - within 24 hours of the completion of the test
  - once 24 hours have passed since the start of the test
  - on the next business day
  - sooner than immediately
49. If evidence of a cross-connection is discovered during the annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water source systems, the potable system shall be shut down \_\_\_\_\_.
- at the alternate water source meter
  - as close to the street as possible
  - by all available locking valves
  - at the potable water meter
  - by the AHJ
50. If evidence of a cross-connection is discovered during the annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water source systems, it is required to \_\_\_\_\_.
- uncover and disconnect the cross-connection
  - yell for help
  - notify the AHJ in writing
  - dig up the entire system to search for all possible cross-connections
  - replace all valves and seals in both systems
51. Once a cross-connection discovered during the annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water source systems is disconnected, \_\_\_\_\_.
- contact the AHJ for further instructions
  - the water systems can be returned to normal use
  - the building must be retested to verify that no other cross-connections exist
  - all fixtures must be turned off immediately
  - the property owner must decide how to proceed

52. If, during the annual cross-connection test of potable and alternate water source systems, a cross-connection is discovered, the potable water system must be treated with \_\_\_\_\_ parts-per-million chlorine for 24 hours.
- 10
  - 50
  - 75
  - 100
  - 110
53. After the 24-hour chlorination treatment of a potable water system that may have been contaminated by an alternate water source system, the potable water system \_\_\_\_\_.
- can return to use immediately
  - must be replaced
  - is going to require the installation of additional filtration systems
  - must remain shut down for a minimum of 30 days
  - must be flushed
54. After the 24-hour chlorination treatment of a potable water system that may have been contaminated by an alternate water source system, the potable water system shall be flushed and a laboratory certified for drinking water in Washington State must perform \_\_\_\_\_.
- a standard chloroform test
  - three separate waste water titers
  - an impromptu stage play
  - a standard bacteriological test
  - any and all tests they believe to be necessary
55. If the AHJ determines that the site conditions do not require that potable and alternate water source systems are tested annually, the test must be performed \_\_\_\_\_.
- by a licensed testing agency specializing in hazardous conditions
  - at least once every 4 years
  - every 6 months
  - no less frequently than once per decade
  - only when there is evidence of potable water contamination

## Quiz 4

56. Treated nonpotable water pipes are permitted to be run in the same trench as potable water pipes with a \_\_\_\_\_-inch minimum vertical and horizontal separation where both pipe materials are approved for use within a building.
- 6
  - 12
  - 18
  - 24
  - 60
57. Where treated nonpotable water pipes are run in the same trench as potable water pipes, the potable water piping shall be \_\_\_\_\_ the nonpotable piping in the trench.
- bonded to
  - installed at an elevation above
  - laid at the same level as
  - installed no further than 12 inches from
  - mechanically fastened to
58. Alternate water source systems that are no longer in use or fail to be maintained in accordance with Section 1501.5 \_\_\_\_\_.
- are permitted to be returned to use once they've been cleaned
  - require a permit before they can be dealt with
  - shall be abandoned
  - are exempt from UPC requirements
  - none of the answers provided
59. An abandoned alternate water source system or part thereof covered under the scope of UPC Chapter 15 is NOT required to be \_\_\_\_\_ in an approved manner.
- disconnected from remaining systems
  - drained
  - plugged
  - polished
  - capped
60. In the state of Washington, components of an abandoned alternate water source system including, but not limited to, pipe, tubing, fittings, and valves \_\_\_\_\_.

- are required to be recycled
  - shall not be used for sprinkler systems
  - may be NOT be used for potable water
  - must be buried under no less than 24 inches of cover
  - none of the answers provided
61. According to the UPC, which of the following is NOT an acceptable way to deal with an abandoned underground water storage tank from an alternate water source system?
- Completely drained and filled with concrete.
  - Drained and covered with backfill.
  - Removed in a manner satisfactory to the AHJ.
  - Completely drained and filled with sand or gravel.
  - Completely drained and filled with approved material.
62. Alternate water source piping shall be sized in accordance with UPC Chapter 6 for general sizing of pipes.
- True
  - False
63. Alternate water source piping to supply a bidet must have a minimum diameter of \_\_\_\_\_.
- ½ inch
  - ¾ inch
  - 1 inch
  - 1 ½ inch
64. In the State of Washington, gray water is not permitted to be used for irrigation.
- Yes, this is correct.
  - No, it is permitted for irrigation of lawns and landscapes.
  - Yes, provided it is periodically chlorinated for safety.
  - Yes, except as permitted by the Department of Health rules.
  - No, not unless it is more than 100 feet from a potable water system.
65. Reclaimed water systems are not permitted to be used to supply \_\_\_\_\_.
- water closets
  - drinking fountains
  - trap primers for floor drains
  - industrial air conditioning
  - aboveground irrigation
66. UPC Section 1503.1 allows for the AHJ to approve recycled water systems to supply additional uses not specifically listed in that section.
- True
  - False
67. It shall be unlawful for a person to construct or install a reclaimed (recycled) water system within a building or on premises without first obtaining \_\_\_\_\_.
- the approval of the building contractor
  - written permission from the property owner
  - approval from the manufacturer(s) of all components
  - a permit to do such work from the AHJ
  - verbal approval from the AHJ
68. It is permissible for a property owner to alter a recycled water system without a permit.
- Yes, this is correct.
  - Yes, provided the property owner can show a copy of the original installation permit.
  - No, the UPC/ AHJ do not allow this.
  - No, not unless the AHJ has provided verbal approval.
  - Yes, but only if the alteration is minor.
69. A permit for a reclaimed or recycled water system can only be issued when \_\_\_\_\_ have been submitted and approved.
- the property owner's intentions
  - operation and maintenance manuals
  - complete plumbing plans with data satisfactory to the AHJ
  - the contractor's and installer's credentials
  - none of the answers provided
70. No changes or connections shall be made to either a recycled water system or the potable water system within a site



containing a recycled water system without approval from \_\_\_\_\_.

- all system component manufacturers
- the alternate water source system designer
- the property owner
- the AHJ
- an adjacent property owner

71. The UPC requires a permit for the owner of a single-family dwelling to make alterations to the potable water system in a home containing a recycled water system.

- True
- False

72. A reclaimed water system \_\_\_\_\_ a potable water supply or alternate water source system.

- must be linked to
- shall not be connected to
- will never contaminate
- can share piping with
- is the same as

73. In Washington State, potable water is permitted to be used as makeup water for a recycled water storage tank provided the water supply inlet \_\_\_\_\_ in accordance with the UPC.

- is protected by an air gap
- has a fullway valve
- is of a piping material compatible with the tank inlet material
- can support the required flow
- is protected by a reduced pressure principle backflow preventer

#### Quiz 5

74. Before a building is occupied or the reclaimed water system is activated, the installer shall \_\_\_\_\_.

- Inform the owner of system activation
- contact the manufacturer for activation requirements
- perform the initial cross-connection test in the presence of the AHJ
- pressurize the potable system and depressurize the reclaimed system
- open all valves for both potable and nonpotable systems

75. It is possible that the initial cross-connection test performed on a new reclaimed water system could be witnessed by multiple authorities having jurisdiction.

- True
- False

76. Reclaimed (recycled) water supply and distribution system materials shall comply with the requirements of the Uniform Plumbing Code for \_\_\_\_\_.

- general requirements
- vents
- potable water supply and distribution systems
- fixtures
- storm drainage

77. The signs marking a recycled water system must have \_\_\_\_\_.

- a green background
- a purple background
- large white letters
- internal lighting
- none of the answers provided

78. In buildings where potable and nonpotable water systems are installed, the signs on the potable water system components must have a \_\_\_\_\_ background with white lettering.

- white
- blue
- purple
- green
- red

79. The markings on recycled water system piping must be indicated \_\_\_\_\_ but not less than once per room, and must be visible from the floor level.

- every 20 feet
- continually down the length of the pipe
- as often as is practical
- every 10 feet
- with large purple lettering

80. Reclaimed or recycled water system valves, must be equipped with locking features.

- Yes, this is correct.

- Yes, provided the property owner has keys to the locks.
  - Yes, except for fixture supply control valves.
  - Yes, unless the AHJ has approved an exception.
  - No, this is not required.
81. Hose bibs are not permitted on reclaimed (recycled) water piping systems located in areas accessible to the public.
- True
  - False
82. The reclaimed (recycled) water system and the potable water system within a building shall be provided with the required \_\_\_\_\_ to allow for deactivation and drainage.
- fixtures
  - expansion joints
  - appurtenances
  - hose faucets
  - seals and gaskets
83. What is the required horizontal separation distance between reclaimed water system pipes laid in the same trench as potable water pipes if the piping material is not approved for use within a building?
- 1 foot
  - 36 inches
  - 60 inches
  - 24 inches
  - 48 inches
84. Which of the following is not a possible source for on-site treated nonpotable water?
- swimming pool backwash
  - condensate
  - cooling tower blowdown water
  - food steamer discharge water
  - used fryer grease
85. The AHJ must receive and approve \_\_\_\_\_ before issuing a permit for an on-site treated nonpotable water system.
- preliminary plumbing plans
  - a gourmet lunch
  - complete plumbing plans
  - efficiency information for the proposed system
  - cost information for similar systems
86. On premises containing an on-site treated nonpotable water system and a potable water system, approval from the AHJ is required to make connections to either water system.
- True
  - False
- Quiz 6
87. On-site treated nonpotable water systems shall have no connection to a potable water supply or \_\_\_\_\_.
- a reclaimed (recycled) water source system
  - a water storage tank
  - any plastic piping
  - floor drains
  - none of the answers provided
88. Before a building is occupied, the AHJ must rule that the initial cross-connection test is \_\_\_\_\_ before they can grant their final approval.
- underway
  - unnecessary
  - successful
  - not practicable
  - completed
89. On-site treated nonpotable water system materials must comply with the UPC requirements for \_\_\_\_\_ unless otherwise specified in UPC Chapter 15.
- water heaters
  - potable water supply and distribution systems
  - hazardous locations
  - vents
  - storm drainage
90. Equipment used to treat nonpotable water for on-site use in order to maintain the minimum water quality requirements as determined by the AHJ must be listed or labeled or \_\_\_\_\_.
- approved for the intended application
  - suitable for use
  - inspected by the AHJ or their agent
  - approved by a journeyman plumber

- refurbished
91. In Washington State, devices used to treat gray water to be used for surface irrigation are NOT required to \_\_\_\_\_ the gray water.
- oxidize
  - coagulate
  - heat
  - filter
  - disinfect
92. In Washington State, devices and equipment used to treat gray water to be used for urinal flushing must be approved by \_\_\_\_\_.
- the property owner or manager
  - the AHJ
  - a certified installer
  - the system designer
  - none of the answers provided
93. Signs indicating the presence of an on-site treated nonpotable water system must have a \_\_\_\_\_ background with black letters.
- bright orange
  - yellow
  - red
  - green
  - purple
94. On-site treated nonpotable water system valves must \_\_\_\_\_ unless they are fixture supply control valves.
- be painted purple
  - not be accessible to the public
  - have a locking feature
  - be installed no less than 6 feet above grade
  - be operable only with a special tool
95. On-site treated nonpotable water systems shall be installed in accordance with the terms of their listings and the \_\_\_\_\_ installation instructions.
- system designer's
  - AHJ's
  - skilled plumber's
  - manufacturer's
  - inspector's
96. Which of the following is NOT an acceptable disinfection method for on-site treated nonpotable water supplied to toilets?
- freezing
  - chlorination
  - ultraviolet sterilization
  - an AHJ-approved method
  - ozone
97. An on-site treated nonpotable water system and a potable water system within a building shall be provided with the required appurtenances to \_\_\_\_\_.
- view the water as it is disinfected
  - allow for deactivation or drainage
  - cross-connect the systems as required
  - take water samples in every piping section longer than 5 feet
  - none of the answers provided
98. On-site treated nonpotable water pipes \_\_\_\_\_ to be run or laid in the same trench as potable water pipes.
- shall not be permitted
  - are required
  - are recommended
  - shall be permitted
  - are not recommended
99. On-site treated nonpotable water pipes are permitted to be laid in the same trench as potable water pipes with a 12-inch minimum vertical and horizontal separation where \_\_\_\_\_.
- both pipe materials are approved for use within a building
  - the property owner does not want them in separate trenches
  - frozen ground makes it difficult to dig multiple trenches
  - both pipe materials are the same
100. A filter permitting the passage of particulates no larger than \_\_\_\_\_ must be provided for on-site treated nonpotable water supplied to drip irrigation systems.
- 10 microns
  - 200 microns
  - 1000 microns
  - 500 microns
  - none of the answers provided

101. Restrooms using on-site treated nonpotable water for water closets and/or urinals must have signs posted to that effect in locations \_\_\_\_\_.
- approved by the system installer
  - determined by the property owner
  - adjacent to the fixture supply valves
  - approved by the AHJ
  - no further than 3 feet apart
102. Signs in equipment rooms containing on-site treated water equipment must include the phrase "\_\_\_\_\_."
- DO NOT DRINK
  - TASTES LIKE CHICKEN
  - HAZARDOUS WATER
  - DO NOT TOUCH THE WATER
  - POTABLE WATER
103. The inspection and testing of on-site treated nonpotable water systems is \_\_\_\_\_.
- the same as for potable water systems
  - based on the color of the water
  - not required beyond the initial inspection
  - completed by the system installers
  - required at least once every month