How to take this course.

1. Download and Print the test questions.
2. Login to your account with your ID and password.
3. Viewing your status page, scroll down and click on “Click here to start this course”.
4. Begin viewing the web pages. Refer to your printed test to find the correct answers. The questions track the web pages.
5. As you find the answers, circle them on your printed copy.
6. At the end of each section, you’ll enter the quiz which is the same as your printed test. Refer to your circled answers when actually answering the quiz on the web.
7. Upon passing, you will proceed to the next section. If failed to pass, you will be moved to the beginning of that section for more review.

Quiz 1

1. The definitions of terms are arranged alphabetically according to the ______ word of the term.
   - first
   - second
   - third
   - fourth
   - fifth

2. Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene is ______.
   - a type of material used to create conduits for conveying building drains
   - a special caulking for ceramic tile
   - a toxic material that is banned for potable water systems
   - a chemical that is a controlled substance
   - also known as ABS in the trade

3. A control valve is installed in a new installation and must be accessible. “Accessible” means that it can be ______.
   - accessed directly without any obstructions
   - accessed by cutting an opening into the wall
   - accessed by removing a fixture or appliance
   - accessed by removing an access door
   - none of the answers provided

Mobile users – Many current mobile devices are compatible with AnytimeCE and will probably work. If not, use a desktop or laptop computer to complete your course.
4. An installation that is required to be readily accessible means that it can be ______.
   • accessed by cutting into a wall
   • accessed by removing an access panel, door or another accepted method
   • accessed by removing a fixture or appliance
   • none of the answers provided

5. The physical separation that is below the inlet into the indirect waste receptor from the bottom of the fixture is known as ______.
   • the specified gap
   • an air break
   • a break gap
   • a space break

6. The unobstructed vertical distance through the atmosphere between the lowest opening from a potable water faucet to the flood-level rim of a fixture is known as ______.
   • a water distribution air gap
   • a drainage air gap
   • an air break
   • indirect waste
   • none of the answers provided

7. An alternate water source includes ______.
   • gray water
   • on-site treated nonpotable water
   • rainwater
   • reclaimed (recycled) water
   • all of the answers provided

8. Anesthetizing location is an area of a facility that has been designated to be used for the administration of general anesthesia.
   • True
   • False

9. “Approved” means acceptable to the ______.
   • general contractor
   • homeowner
   • AHJ
   • bank

10. An area drain is a receptor designed to collect surface or storm water from an open area.
    • True
    • False

11. A fitting supplied with water under positive pressure that passes through an integral orifice causing a vacuum is called a/n ______.
    • vacuum tap
    • pressure tap
    • negative pressure tap
    • aspirator

12. The AHJ shall be a ______ department having statutory authority.
    • federal
    • state
    • local
    • regional
    • any of the answers provided

13. Can the AHJ be an individual plumbing department, mechanical department, labor department, health department, or building official?
    • Yes
    • No

14. A /n ______ device is required to prevent backflow into the potable water system.
    • backflow preventer
    • double check valve assembly
    • anti-flow meter
2015 UPC Chapter 2 Definitions – Part 1

15. A backwater valve is installed in a water supply system to prevent reverse flow.
   • True
   • False

16. A room equipped with a water closet and a lavatory is known as a ______.
   • 1/4 bathroom
   • 1/2 bathroom
   • bathroom
   • any of the answers provided
   • none of the answers provided

17. A bathroom group must include ______.
   • a water closet
   • a water closet and a sink
   • a water closet, a sink and a bathtub or shower
   • a bathtub or shower

18. Any group of two or more similar, adjacent fixtures, that discharges into a common horizontal waste or soil branch is called a ______.
   • double bathroom
   • double discharge
   • multiple fixture connection
   • battery of fixtures

Quiz 2
1. Boiler blowoff is ______.
   • a device used to reduce pressure on the high pressure side of a system
   • a device used to discharge sediment from a boiler
   • less than 2x working pressure
   • none of the answers provided

2. A bonding jumper is not used to ensure that there is electrical conductivity between metal parts that are electrically connected.
   • True
   • False

3. A bottle filling station is connected to the potable water distribution system and sanitary drainage system that is designed and intended for filling personal use drinking water bottles or containers not less than ______ in height.
   • 2 inches
   • 5 inches
   • 10 inches
   • 17 inches

4. A building is a structure for housing, shelter or support of persons, animals, or property of any kind.
   • True
   • False

5. The building drain must extend ______ from the outside of the building wall to the building sewer.
   • 2 feet
   • 4 feet
   • 6 feet
   • 8 feet

6. The pipe that supplies potable water from the water meter to a building or another point of use is known as a/n ______.
   • building supply line
   • irrigation line
   • water service line
   • 2 of the above

7. A person certified by the Washington State Department of Health to inspect and test, maintain and repair backflow prevention assemblies, devices and air gaps is known as a ______.
plumber
journeyman plumber
certified backflow assembly tester
none of the answers provided

8. A cesspool ______.
holds organic solids
is a lined excavation
permits liquids to seep through the bottom and sides
any of the answers provided
none of the answers provided

9. A fixture that has the same flushing and cleansing characteristics of a water closet that is used to receive wastes from a bedpan is known as a ______.
clinical sink
bedpan sink
nursing home sink
hospital sink

10. Plans, specifications, written, graphic, and pictorial documents prepared for describing the ______ of the elements of a project necessary for obtaining a permit are known as construction documents.
design
location
physical characteristics
all of the answers provided
none of the answers provided

11. ______ is the term used when potable water that contains bacteria creates a public health hazard.
A. Contamination
B. High hazard
C. Non-drinkable
D. Non-sanitary
E. both A and B

12. Copper alloy is a homogeneous mixture of ______ or more metals.
two
three
four
five

13. CPVC is ______.
Cold Pressurized Valve Connection
Conductor Pressure Value Coefficient
Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride
Calculated Pressure Valve Capacity

14. A debris excluder is ______.
found on a commercial sink upstream from an inline garbage disposal
unlawful to install in a 3-inch sewer line
installed in a shower drain line
a device installed on the rainwater catchments conveyance system to prevent the accumulation of leaves, needles, or other debris in the system

15. The elevation of the design flood relative to the datum on the community’s designated flood hazard map is known as the ______.
design flood elevation
flood plain
overflow field
high water area
none of the answers provided

Quiz 3
1. In describing the characteristics of a flood plain, the abbreviation of BFE is used and means ______.
Base Flood Elevation
Basic Flood Evacuation
Base Flood Plain Economic Zone
Best Flood Evacuation Route
2. In the designed flood elevation Zone V, wave height is equal to or greater than ______.
   • 2 feet
   • 3 feet
   • 4 feet
   • 5 feet

3. In the designed flood elevation Coastal Zone A, wave height is between ______ and ______.
   • 1 foot – 2 feet
   • 1.5 foot – 3 feet
   • 3 feet – 4 feet
   • 4 feet – 5 feet

4. In the designed flood elevation Zone A, wave height is less than ______.
   • 1 foot
   • 1.5 feet
   • 2 feet
   • 3 feet
   • 3.5 feet

5. In the designed flood elevation Zone X, wave height is less than ______.
   • 1 foot
   • 1.5 feet
   • 2 feet
   • 3 feet
   • none of the answers provided

6. In areas designated as Zone AO where a depth number is not specified on the map, the depth number is equal to ______.
   • 1 foot
   • 1.5 feet
   • 2 feet
   • 3 feet
   • none of the answers provided

7. The rain leader from the roof to the building storm drain located outside of the building is known as a/n ______.
   • elbow
   • leave port
   • leaf port
   • downspout

8. A drain is ______ pipe that carries waterborne wastes in a building drainage system.
   • an ABS
   • a 1-1/2 inch or larger
   • a 3 inch or larger
   • a galvanized or copper
   • any of the answers provided

9. Drainage systems shall not include the mains of a ______
   • public sewer system
   • public sewage treatment plant
   • public sewage disposal plant
   • any of the answers provided

10. Drinking fountains shall incorporate a ______ for chilling the drinking water.
    • water filter
    • cooling system
    • both of the answers provided
    • neither of the answers provided

11. An effective ground-fault current path is generally known as the ground wire. This ground wire is ______ in color.
    • black
    • red
    • white
    • green
    • none of the answers provided

12. A sink used in the patient exam room of a medical or dental office with the primary purpose of washing hands is known as the exam room sink.
13. On a remodel, older plumbing work was uncovered that does not meet the latest current code. This work is considered to be ______.
   - accepted
   - approved
   - existing work
   - a mess
   - any of the answers provided

14. A fitting or arrangement of pipe and fittings that permits the contraction and expansion of a piping system is known as an expansion joint.
   - True
   - False

15. A/n ______ is between the water line to a kitchen sink and the main water line.
   - water line
   - auxiliary line
   - branch supply line
   - arterial line
   - fixture branch

16. A drain from the trap of a fixture to the junction of that drain with any other drain pipe is known as a ______.
   - combination drain
   - continuous drain
   - multiple-use drain
   - fixture drain
   - any of the answers provided

17. The load on a plumbing system from different kinds of fixtures is known as a ______.
   - load
   - fixture unit
   - fixture number
   - load unit
   - none of the answers provided

Quiz 4
1. The top edge of a receptor from which water overflows is known as ______.
   - flooded
   - flood-level
   - the flood-level rim
   - none of the answers provided

2. When the liquid rises to the flood-level rim, the fixture is described as ______.
   - overloaded
   - overflowed
   - flooded
   - capacity excess

3. A ______ tank is located above a water closet for the purpose of flushing the usable portion of the fixture.
   - rinse
   - hose
   - storage
   - water
   - flush

4. A valve located at the bottom of the tank for the purpose of flushing water closets is known as a ______.
   - basin valve
   - tank valve
   - flush valve
   - waste valve

5. A tank integrated within an air accumulator vessel that discharges a preset amount of flushing water is known as a ______.
   - hydraulic tank
   - pressure water tank
   - flushometer tank
   - single flush tank
• metered flush tank

6. A ______ valve discharges a predetermined quantity of water to fixtures for flushing, and is actuated by direct water pressure.
• rise
• flood
• flushometer
• dump
• fast-acting sweep

7. FOG is an abbreviation for ______.
• fats, oils, grease
• floating on grease
• flood on grade
• flush on grade

8. Two showers that are installed in the same custom bathroom are known as a ______.
• A. customized shower
• B. gang shower
• C. group shower
• D. both B and C

9. Is patient care room the same as general care area?
• Yes
• No

10. Who is responsible for the operation of a health care facility?
• a Council
• an Administration
• a Governing body
• a Committee

11. A gravity grease interceptor does not have the following features ______.
• 30-minute retention time
• baffle (s)
• a minimum of three (3) compartments
• a minimum total volume of not less than 300 gallons

12. A/n ______ is a device that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept non-petroleum fats, oils and grease from a wastewater discharge.
• grease interceptor
• NPF disposal system
• effluent separation interceptor
• FOG disposal system

13. Definition: A Grease Removal Device (GRD) is a device that automatically, mechanically removes non-petroleum fats, oils and grease (FOG) from the interceptor.
• True
• False

Quiz 5
1. Definition: A grounding electrode through which a direct connection to ______ is established.
• earth
• a water pipe
• a fuse box
• a panel box
• none of the answers provided

2. Heat-fusion welding includes ______.
• socket-fusion
• electro-fusion
• saddle-fusion
• all of the answers provided

3. Heat-fusion welding involves the application of ______ to the components to fuse them together.
• heat
• pressure
• both of the answers provided
• neither of the answers provided
4. Any pipe that is installed at an angle less than 45 degrees from vertical is considered ______.
   • crooked
   • vertical
   • horizontal
   • bent

5. Hot water is defined as water greater than or equal to ______.
   • 100°F
   • 120°F
   • 130°F
   • 140°F

6. A hydromechanical grease Interceptor incorporates all of the following except
   • an external flow control, with air intake (vent), directly connected.
   • an external flow control, with air intake (vent), indirectly connected.
   • an external flow control, without air intake (vent), directly connected.
   • no external flow control, directly connected.
   • no external flow control, indirectly connected.

7. An indirect-fired water heater consists of a storage tank equipped with ______ heat exchanger which transfers heat from an external source in order to heat potable water.
   • an internal
   • an external
   • an internal or external

8. A drain that dumps into a drainage system, but does not make a physical connection with the drain and has a physical gap between itself and the drainage system is known as a/n ______.
   • air gap
   • air break
   • indirect waste pipe
   • direct waste pipe

9. An individual vent is ______.
   • a pipe that terminates in the open air
   • a pipe that connects to a vent system that is above the fixture that it serves
   • a pipe that vents a fixture
   • all of the answers provided
   • none of the answers provided

10. Any and all liquid or water-borne waste from industrial or commercial processes, except domestic sewage, is referred to as ______.
    • sewage
    • waste
    • industrial waste
    • commercial waste

11. A device that separates hazardous wastes from normal wastes and permits normal wastes to discharge into the disposal terminal by gravity is called a ______.
    • A. retention tank
    • B. clarifier
    • C. interceptor
    • D. both B and C

12. The lowest portion of the inside of a horizontal pipe is known as the ______.
    • bottom
    • BDC
    • invert
    • convert

13. A joint obtained by joining two metal parts with alloys which melt at a temperature above 840°F is known as a ______.
• sweat joint
• soldered joint
• brazed joint
• welded joint

14. A flared joint is a metal-to-metal compression joint in which a conical spread is made on the end of the tube that is compressed by a flare nut against a mating flare.

• True
• False

15. A joint obtained by the joining of metal parts with metallic mixtures or alloys which melt at a temperature up to and including 840°F is known as a ______.

• sweat joint
• soldered joint
• brazed joint
• welded joint

16. A welded joint is ______.

a gastight joint obtained by the joining of metal parts in the plastic molten state
• a gastight joint obtained by the joining of metal parts with molten plastic
• a watertight joint obtained by the joining of metal parts with molten plastic
• a watertight joint obtained by the joining of metal parts in the plastic molten state

17. A maximum of ______ lavatories in sets can be serviced by a single trap.

• one
• two
• three
• four

18. The exterior vertical drainage pipe that conveys storm water from roof or gutter drains is called a ______.

• rain drain riser
• leader
• conductor
• gutter drain

19. Liquid waste includes fecal matter.

• True
• False

20. A legally recorded individual area of land that is built or is being built, is regulated by this code, and is in the possession of the owner is called a ______.

• lot
• plot
• short plot
• property
• headache

21. A macerating toilet system ______.

• grinds the effluent and pumps it to an approved point of discharge
• cannot be installed on a private sewer/ disposal system
• is unsanitary
• originally designed and installed in Macedonia