SUMMIT
STUDY GUIDES

EPA 608

Universal Practice Test

Test 1

Answer Key & Explanations

Universal: Core, Type I, Type II and Type III • Original practice questions

Written for the revised Section 608 question bank (from January 1, 2027) • Content current as of October 2026

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How to Use This Material

This test has 100 questions in the four sections of the Universal exam: Core, Type I, Type II and Type III, 25 questions each. Answer each question on your own first, choosing the single BEST answer. Each section is scored separately, and you need 18 of 25 (70%) to pass a section. Your certifying organization sets the time limit on exam day, so practice at a steady pace: about 30 minutes per section, or 2 hours for all 100 questions. Then check your work against the separate answer key, fill in the score sheet at the end of the key, and read every explanation, including for the questions you got right, because the reasoning is what transfers to new questions on exam day.

EPA 608 Universal Practice Test 1: Answer Key

The best answer for each question, with an explanation of why it is right and why the most tempting alternative is wrong.

Section 1: Core Questions 1-25

1. A 30%, as industrial process refrigeration

Ice rinks are listed as industrial process refrigeration, whose threshold is 30%. The old 35% IPR figure was replaced in 2019.

Core · Review: Book section 2.9

2. D A contract stating the supplier will recover before delivery

A contract may state that the supplier will recover the refrigerant before delivery. It takes the place of individual signed statements.

Core · Review: Book section 2.8

3. B Anyone reasonably expected to violate the circuit's integrity

Certification is required for anyone who could reasonably be expected to violate the integrity of the refrigerant circuit during maintenance, service, repair or disposal. Owning or wiring equipment does not by itself require it.

Core · Review: Book section 2.3

4. D No; refrigerant charged during service is excepted

Refrigerant charged into an appliance by a certified technician or apprentice during service is an exception to the sales restriction. R-410A itself is covered.

Core · Review: Book section 2.4

5. D Oil separation and passes through replaceable-core filter-driers

Recycling cleans refrigerant by oil separation and one or more passes through devices such as replaceable-core filter-driers. Distillation and analysis describe reclaiming.

Core · Review: Book section 4.1

6. C June 2029

The technician keeps a copy of the certificate at the place of business until 3 years after he stops working as a technician: June 2026 plus 3 years is June 2029.

Core · Review: Book section 2.10

7. B Stops the machine before the cylinder is overfilled

Many machines accept a cable to the cylinder's float or thermistor switch so the machine stops at the fill limit. It is a backup to watching the scale, because refrigerant can keep migrating into the cylinder after the machine stops. The cylinder valve must still be opened by hand.

Core · Review: Book section 4.2

8. C Invert the cylinder so liquid flows out the valve

A cylinder without a dip tube is inverted to deliver liquid; one with a dip tube delivers liquid upright through its liquid valve. Read the cylinder label to know which kind it is.

Core · Review: Book section 4.7

9. C psia and microns

psia, mm Hg absolute and microns all read zero at a perfect vacuum. psig reads zero at atmospheric pressure, and in. Hg vacuum measures down from atmospheric pressure.

Core · Review: Book section 3.2

10. B It may be reused only in equipment of the same owner

Recycled refrigerant may go back into the same appliance or another appliance of the same owner, and no purity standard applies. Sale to another owner requires reclamation.

Core · Review: Book section 4.1

11. D Checking joints with an electronic detector

A leak inspection must locate leaks. Methods that only show a loss, such as receiver level, sight glass and charging charts, must be combined with a locating method such as an electronic detector or bubbles.

Core · Review: Book section 4.5

12. B At floor level and in pits and trenches

CFC, HCFC and HFC vapors are heavier than air, so they collect at floor level and in low spaces, where they can displace oxygen.

Core · Review: Book section 5.1

13. A 5 lb of R-410A, about 10,440 lb CO2e

20 x 465 = 9,300 lb CO2e and 5 x 2,088 = 10,440 lb CO2e. The smaller loss of R-410A has the larger climate effect because its GWP is about 4.5 times higher.

Core · Review: Book section 1.4

14. C It is a 400-series blend and must leave the cylinder as liquid

R-410A has almost no glide but is still a 400-series blend, so it leaves the cylinder as liquid. Warming a cylinder does not prevent fractionation.

Core · Review: Book section 3.6

15. A The liquid expands as it warms and can burst the hose

Liquid refrigerant expands as it warms, and with no vapor space the pressure can rise enough to burst a hose or line. Do not leave liquid trapped between closed valves.

Core · Review: Book section 4.6

16. B As prohibited disposal by vandalism

Disposal includes vandalizing an appliance so its refrigerant is released. The venting prohibition applies to anyone disposing of an appliance, not only certified technicians.

Core · Review: Book section 2.8

17. A The warm cylinder's saturation pressure rises, shrinking the pressure difference

Refrigerant flows from higher to lower pressure, and recovery depends on keeping the cylinder at lower pressure than the appliance. A hot cylinder raises its own saturation pressure; chilling it does the reverse.

Core · Review: Book section 3.3

18. D About 6 to 31 miles

The stratosphere runs from about 6 to 31 miles (10 to 50 km) up, with the densest ozone at about 9 to 18 miles. Below 6 miles is the air we breathe, where ground-level ozone forms.

Core · Review: Book section 1.1

19. B CFCs and HCFCs such as R-22

Mineral oil is the traditional oil for CFC and HCFC systems such as R-22. HFC and HFO stationary systems use POE, and automotive systems use PAG.

Core · Review: Book section 3.5

20. D As obsolete; it is now over $124,000 per day per violation

$27,500 is an obsolete figure. With inflation adjustments, the maximum is more than $124,000 per day per violation ($124,426 as of January 8, 2025). $10,000 is the informant award.

Core · Review: Book section 2.11

21. A Find and repair the leak before adding refrigerant

Excessive superheat from a low charge points to a leak. The leak should be found and repaired before the system is recharged; topping off only releases more refrigerant.

Core · Review: Book section 3.4

22. C It is freed again after each cycle and is not used up

After ClO meets a free oxygen atom, the chlorine is released again and attacks another ozone molecule. Because it is not consumed, one chlorine atom destroys many ozone molecules.

Core · Review: Book section 1.2

23. A 99.5%

The cuts are 75% in 2010, 90% in 2015, 99.5% in 2020 and 100% in 2030. The 2020 step ended R-22 production and import.

Core · Review: Book section 1.5

24. B Water

In the 700 series the last two digits give the molecular weight. Water is 18, so R-718. Ammonia is R-717 and CO2 is R-744.

Core · Review: Book section 1.3

25. B Suction line

The suction line runs from the evaporator outlet to the compressor inlet and carries low-pressure superheated vapor. The discharge line also carries superheated vapor, but at high pressure, from the compressor to the condenser.

Core · Review: Book section 3.1

Section 2: Type I: Small Appliances Questions 26-50

26. C No; 609 cards do not cover stationary refrigerant

Since Jan 1, 2018 the sales restriction covers HFCs. Section 609 certification allows purchase of MVAC refrigerant only, never refrigerant for stationary equipment such as a refrigerator, in any container size.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.4

27. C Add low-side access and continue until 80% or 4 in. Hg is reached

The required level with a non-running compressor is 80% or 4 in. Hg vacuum. Adding low-side access and heating and tapping the compressor releases the rest.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

28. C POE (polyolester)

Stationary R-134a equipment uses POE oil. PAG is for automotive R-134a and R-1234yf systems, and mineral oil does not mix well with HFCs.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

29. B HFC, ODP 0, GWP 1,430

R-134a is an HFC with zero ODP and a GWP of 1,430. The CFC values belong to R-12, the HCFC values to R-22, and GWP 1 to the HFO R-1234yf (or to R-600a).

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

30. A Remove it and seal the opening, or install a permanent fitting

Piercing valves should not be left on as permanent fixtures. Remove the valve and seal the opening, or install a permanent access fitting, following the manufacturer's instructions.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

31. D Hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid and phosgene

Fluorinated refrigerants form hydrofluoric acid when they decompose. Those that also contain chlorine, such as R-12, can form hydrochloric acid and phosgene.

Type I · Review: Book section 5.1

32. D Yes; Type I meets the sales restriction for this use

Since Jan 1, 2018 the sales restriction covers HFCs, and Section 608-certified technicians (Type I, II, III or Universal) may buy refrigerant for equipment their certification covers. Refrigerators are Type I equipment.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.4

33. A Check its requalification date and evacuate it

Check that the cylinder is within its requalification date and rated for the refrigerant, then evacuate it so air does not mix with the refrigerant.

Type I · Review: Book section 5.4

34. D Yes; 6.6 oz is 82.5%, above the 80% required

With a non-running compressor the level is 80%. 6.6 / 8 = 82.5%, which meets it. The 90% figure applies only when the appliance compressor runs.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

35. B Small appliances, MVACs and MVAC-like appliances

Section 82.155 covers the appliances that usually enter the waste stream with their charge intact: small appliances, MVACs and MVAC-like appliances. The 50 lb figure belongs to the leak-repair rule.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.8

36. A Weigh in 2.1 oz with a scale

Small appliances have small, exact charges, so weigh in the nameplate amount and never exceed it. 150 g is the most a household design may hold, not the amount for this unit.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.4

37. B Not permitted; a pump may feed only a non-pressurized container

A standard vacuum pump may be used with system-dependent recovery only when the receiving container is non-pressurized, such as a recovery bag.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

38. B Near the floor; it can displace oxygen

CFC, HCFC and HFC vapors are heavier than air, so they collect low and can displace oxygen in an enclosed space. Leave the area and ventilate.

Type I · Review: Book section 5.1

39. C 5 lb

A small appliance holds 5 lb or less of refrigerant. 15 lb is the system-dependent recovery equipment limit, a different rule.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

40. C They are exempt only in the end-uses EPA lists

R-290, R-600a and R-441A are exempt substitutes only in specific listed end-uses. Outside those uses they are treated like any other non-exempt refrigerant, so 'hydrocarbons can always be vented' is false.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.4

41. D The refrigerant is recovered and dry nitrogen flows through the tubing

Brazing is done only after the refrigerant is recovered, with dry nitrogen flowing. Heating a line that holds refrigerant can decompose it into toxic gases.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

42. A It can draw in air or lose refrigerant

A leaking fitting lets air in when the system is in a vacuum and lets refrigerant out when it is under pressure. Leak-test new fittings before recovery.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

43. D Type I

Type I covers small appliances. Type II covers medium-, high- and very high-pressure appliances other than small appliances, and Type III covers low-pressure appliances.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.3

44. D No repair deadline; the unit holds under 50 lb

Leak repair covers only appliances with a full charge of 50 lb or more of an ODS. A 3 lb unit is not covered even though R-12 is a CFC, but its refrigerant still may not be vented and must be recovered before opening.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

45. A Unit 1: high side only, unit running; unit 2: both sides, heat and tap

A running compressor pushes refrigerant out a single high-side fitting. A seized compressor needs both high- and low-side access, with heat and tapping to release refrigerant from the oil.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

46. B On the liquid line near the condenser outlet

The low-side fitting usually goes on the process stub. The high-side fitting goes on the liquid line near the condenser outlet.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

47. C A 9 lb factory-sealed unit with a seized compressor

System-dependent equipment may be used on any appliance with a full charge of 15 lb or less, with or without a working compressor. Recovery percentages and certification type do not lift the 15 lb limit.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

48. C Type I

Portable room air conditioners are small appliances when factory sealed with 5 lb or less. R-32 is a non-exempt HFC, so a certified Type I technician must recover it.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

49. C The filter-drier

Replace the filter-drier whenever the system is opened, because the old drier has absorbed moisture. The compressor and capillary tube are replaced only if they have failed.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

50. B It fits R-134a, but a PT check cannot rule out R-1234yf

At 70°F, R-134a reads 71.1 psig and R-1234yf reads 73.9 psig, so the PT check cannot separate them. 30.6 psig is R-600a, and R-290 reads 110.2 psig at 70°F.

Type I · Review: Book section 3.3

Section 3: Type II: High- and Medium-Pressure Appliances Questions 51-75

51. C A certified recovery machine rated for A2L refrigerants

R-32 is a non-exempt A2L, so it must be recovered with certified recovery equipment, and that machine should be rated for A2L refrigerants. A vacuum pump vents what it removes, even if routed outdoors.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.3

52. C Draining the oil into a system receiver at 5 psig or less

The rule allows the oil to be drained into a system receiver held at 5 psig or less. Draining from a pressurized crankcase into an open pan would release refrigerant.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.5, 8.2

53. D The crankcase heater

A crankcase heater keeps refrigerant from migrating into the compressor oil during the off cycle. Without it, refrigerant dissolves in the oil and boils out at start-up, causing foaming.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.7

54. A Very high-pressure

A critical temperature below 104°F makes the refrigerant very high-pressure by definition. No liquid saturation pressure exists at 104°F for such a refrigerant, so there is no pressure value to compare.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.1

55. B A regulator on the cylinder and a relief valve downstream

Nitrogen is connected through a pressure regulator, with a pressure relief valve in the line downstream of the regulator. A full nitrogen cylinder holds far more pressure than the system can take.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.4

56. D 2 psig

The oil-change limit is no higher than 5 psig. 2 psig meets it; 6, 8 and 12 psig are all above it.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

57. B When it is turned upside down

A cylinder without a dip tube delivers vapor upright and liquid when inverted. A cylinder with a dip tube and liquid valve delivers liquid while upright. Read the cylinder label.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.7

58. A 10 in. Hg vacuum, based on the 260 lb full charge

Table 1 rows are based on the appliance's full charge, not on what remains after a leak. A 260 lb high-pressure appliance with post-1993 equipment requires 10 in. Hg. The leaky-appliance provision applies only if leaks make the level unattainable.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

59. C Bring the leak rate below the applicable threshold

The repair must bring the leak rate below the threshold that applies to the appliance (10%, 20% or 30%). A leak is presumed repaired if no refrigerant is added for 12 months, but zero leakage is not the legal test.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

60. A Weigh in the specified charge, then check superheat or subcooling

Charge by weight with a scale to the nameplate amount plus any line-set adjustment, then confirm with superheat or subcooling against the manufacturer's chart.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.6

61. B Up to 18 months, since ammonia is exempt

Ammonia is an exempt substitute in industrial process refrigeration. When an appliance is retired and replaced with one using an exempt substitute, the owner gets 18 months instead of the usual 1 year.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

62. A 250 psig, the low-side test pressure

The safe nitrogen test pressure comes from the low-side test pressure on the data plate. When the whole system is pressurized, the low side sees the same pressure, so the high-side rating would overstress it.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.4

63. C 20 lb

With a gap over 365 days the time factor is 365 ÷ 365 = 1, so the rate is simply lb added ÷ 200. The comfort-cooling threshold is 10%, and 10% of 200 lb is 20 lb. 30 lb uses the old 15% rate; 40 lb and 60 lb use the commercial and IPR thresholds.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

64. D 5 psig

Oil changes on any medium-, high- or very high-pressure appliance use the 5 psig limit. The 0 in. Hg Table 1 level for this unit applies to major repairs.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

65. D At the condenser outlet

If the condenser is below the receiver, recover from the condenser outlet, where liquid collects. Suction and discharge ports carry vapor.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.3

66. D 0 in. Hg

R-23 is very high-pressure, and that row is 0 in. Hg in both columns regardless of charge size.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

67. B Low, where heavier-than-air vapor collects

CFC, HCFC and HFC vapors are heavier than air, so detectors go where leaked refrigerant would concentrate, low in the room. Alarms are visual and audible inside the room and outside each entrance.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.7

68. D No; shaking or warming will not undo fractionation

Once a blend has fractionated, shaking, tipping or warming the cylinder does not restore its composition. The way to prevent fractionation is to remove blends from the cylinder as liquid.

Type II · Review: Book section 3.6

69. A An oil sample, for acid

Take an oil sample and test it for acid after a major component failure. A burnout also calls for a suction-line filter-drier when the system is repaired.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.3

70. D The pump exhausts to the atmosphere and would vent it

A vacuum pump's exhaust is open to the air, so any refrigerant it pulls out is vented. On Type II systems the vacuum pump is used only after recovery is complete.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.5

71. D Type II, because it is medium-pressure

32 psig + 14.7 = about 47 psia, just above the 45 psia line, so it is medium-pressure and Type II. Comparing 32 directly with 45 would wrongly make it low-pressure (Type III).

Type II · Review: Book section 3.2, 8.1

72. A Yes for the 12 lb system; no for the 25 lb system

System-dependent equipment may not be used on appliances with a full charge over 15 lb, unless it is a permanently attached pump-out unit. The 5 lb figure defines a small appliance, not this limit.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.2

73. A Non-condensables (air) are in the cylinder

R-410A saturates at about 201 psig at 70°F. A stable reading well above the PT value means air or other non-condensables. R-22 would read lower, about 121 psig.

Type II · Review: Book section 5.4, 8.6

74. A 10 in. Hg vacuum

Medium-pressure under 200 lb requires 10 in. Hg with post-1993 equipment. The 0 in. Hg value for small charges applies only to high-pressure appliances, not medium-pressure ones.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

75. C They follow the high-pressure rows

There are no separate R-22 rows in the current Table 1. Old prep books printed HCFC-22 rows, which survive only in §82.158 Table 2, the equipment-certification table.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.5, 8.2

Section 4: Type III: Low-Pressure Appliances Questions 76-100

76. B Isolate the unit, wait a few minutes and watch for a pressure rise

The level must be verified before opening; a rise after isolation means refrigerant is still coming out of liquid or oil. Breaking the vacuum with nitrogen is not part of recovery, and the purge unit removes air, not leftover charge.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

77. D R-123 has a far lower ODP and GWP than R-11

R-11 has an ODP of 1 and a GWP of 4,750. R-123 has an ODP of 0.02 and a GWP of 77. R-123 is not zero-ODP, and the safety groups are reversed: R-11 is A1 and R-123 is B1.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

78. C Vapor recovery and charging from a deep vacuum

In both recovery and charging, refrigerant boils at low pressure and low temperature in the shells, which can freeze still water in the tubes. Leak testing and oil work happen at or above atmospheric pressure.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

79. C In the recovery unit's water-cooled condenser

The recovery unit compresses the vapor and condenses it in its water-cooled condenser before it flows to the recovery vessel. The purge unit separates air from refrigerant on a running chiller; it is not part of recovery.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

80. C No; 25 mm Hg absolute is about 28.9 in. Hg vacuum

25 mm Hg absolute converts to about 28.9 in. Hg vacuum, so 28 in. Hg is not deep enough. A compound gauge also cannot resolve that last fraction of an inch, so a micron gauge is used to confirm.

Type III · Review: Book section 3.2

81. A Once per calendar year, until 1 year with no exceedance

Commercial refrigeration and IPR appliances from 50 lb to under 500 lb need annual leak inspections after an exceedance. Quarterly inspections apply at 500 lb or more.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.8

82. A R-123

R-514A is an HFO-based azeotrope used as an R-123 replacement in low-pressure chillers. R-1233zd(E) is used in new low-pressure chiller designs.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

83. C 9%, below the 10% threshold

Under the leak-repair rule, purged refrigerant destroyed at 98% efficiency or better is not counted toward the leak rate: (60 - 15) ÷ 500 × 100 = 9%. Counting all 60 lb gives 12%, which would exceed the comfort-cooling threshold.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.8

84. C Reduce the heat so the shell stays at 10 psig or less

The leak-test limit is 10 psig because the rupture disc bursts at about 15 psig. Controlling the heat keeps the shell below the limit; venting refrigerant is never acceptable.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

85. A Records showing the amount purged and destroyed and the 98% efficiency

An owner who excludes destroyed purge refrigerant from leak-rate calculations must keep records supporting the amount actually purged and destroyed and showing that the 98% or greater destruction efficiency is met. EPA is notified once, within 60 days of first use; no prior approval or monthly report is required.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.6

86. A Medium-pressure, since 35 psig is about 49.7 psia

The class limits are in psia. 35 psig + 14.7 = 49.7 psia, which is above the 45 psia low-pressure line and inside the 45 to 170 psia medium range. Reading the 45 as psig is the trap.

Type III · Review: Book section 3.2

87. B It moves a large volume of low-density vapor

Low-pressure refrigerant vapor in a vacuum evaporator has very low density, so the compressor must move a large volume. A high-speed centrifugal machine does that; it does not stop air leaks.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

88. B Equipment certified under §82.158

Evacuation to Table 1 levels must use recovery equipment certified under §82.158. A vacuum pump is not recovery equipment.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.5

89. B About 6.5 in. Hg vacuum

R-123 boils at 82.1°F at 0 psig, so at 70°F its saturation pressure is below atmospheric, about 6.5 in. Hg vacuum. 6.1 psig is R-123 at 100°F, and 18.1 in. Hg is R-123 at 40°F.

Type III · Review: Book section 5.4

90. A R-11 and R-123

R-11 (74.8°F) and R-123 (82.1°F) boil at or below 85°F, so nitrogen may not be used. R-113 boils above 85°F, so nitrogen may finish after heat.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

91. D They direct water into and out of the tubes

Water boxes are the end covers on each shell that route water through the tubes. They have drain valves used in leak testing and recovery. The purge handles air, and the rupture disc relieves pressure.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

92. D Slightly below it

70°F is just below R-11's 74.8°F boiling point, so it sits in a slight vacuum. 6.5 in. Hg vacuum is R-123 at 70°F, and 8.8 psig is R-11 at 100°F.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

93. D 10%

Comfort cooling and other appliances of 50 lb or more have a 10% threshold. 15% was the comfort-cooling figure before January 1, 2019; 20% and 30% are for commercial refrigeration and IPR.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.8

94. C The purge unit

The purge unit draws from the top of the condenser, returns separated refrigerant to the evaporator and vents air. The rupture disc sits on the evaporator and has no return line.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

95. C Recover refrigerant from an R-123 chiller

Type III covers low-pressure appliances such as R-123 chillers. R-134a (medium-pressure), R-410A and R-22 (high-pressure) are all Type II work, whatever the size of the equipment.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.3

96. D 25 mm Hg absolute for both equipment dates

Table 1 lists 25 mm Hg absolute in both columns of the low-pressure row. The 25 in. Hg figure is an error from old prep material.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.5

97. A Water flows in the tubes; refrigerant boils in the shell

Both chiller shells are shell-and-tube exchangers with water inside the tubes. In the evaporator, refrigerant boils in the shell around the tubes and chills the water.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

98. B The evaporator water boxes

Chilled water enters and leaves through the water boxes on the evaporator. The condenser water boxes connect to the cooling-tower water.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

99. C About 0°F

R-11 saturates at about 0°F at 24.7 in. Hg vacuum, cold enough to freeze tube water, so vapor is charged first. 74.8°F is R-11's boiling point at 0 psig.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

100. B Leak-check the refrigerant side and test the tubes

Moisture in the purge points to an air leak or a water-tube leak. The action is to leak-check the refrigerant side and test the tubes.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

Your Score Sheet

Count your correct answers in each section. Each section is scored on its own; 18 of 25 (70%) passes it. Passing all four sections earns Universal certification.

Section	Questions	Your score	To pass	Study if below 18
Core	1-25	____ of 25	18 of 25	Chapter 2: Section 608 Rules, then the Core chapters (1-6) behind your misses
Type I: Small Appliances	26-50	____ of 25	18 of 25	Chapter 7: Type I: Small Appliances
Type II: High- and Medium-Pressure Appliances	51-75	____ of 25	18 of 25	Chapter 8: Type II: High- and Medium-Pressure Appliances
Type III: Low-Pressure Appliances	76-100	____ of 25	18 of 25	Chapter 9: Type III: Low-Pressure Appliances

Below 18 in a section? Re-read the chapter, then work through the "Review" book sections listed under the questions you missed. The book's study plan suggests full timed practice until you score 85% or higher twice in every section you will take.