SUMMIT
STUDY GUIDES

EPA 608

Universal Practice Test

Test 2

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 2: 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. C A2L

A burning velocity of 10 cm/s or less, with the LFL and heat-of-combustion limits met, defines class 2L. Lower toxicity makes it A2L. R-32 fits this description.

Core · Review: Book section 6.2

2. C The detector is not designed to sense HFOs

An electronic detector must suit the refrigerant in the system, and some older detectors do not respond to HFCs or HFOs. Confirm the detector is rated for the refrigerant (and for flammable refrigerants on A2L systems). R-1234yf vapor is heavier than air, not lighter.

Core · Review: Book section 4.5

3. D Liquid-line filter-drier

The filter-drier removes moisture, acid and particles, and it should be replaced every time the system is opened because it picks up moisture from the air. The receiver and accumulator are storage vessels and are not routinely replaced.

Core · Review: Book section 3.1

4. B May 12, 2028

Final processors keep copies of signed statements and contracts on site for 3 years, so May 12, 2025 plus 3 years is May 12, 2028. Only certifying programs keep records indefinitely.

Core · Review: Book section 2.8

5. C 12°F

Subcooling = 120°F condenser saturation − 108°F liquid-line temperature = 12°F. A negative result means the terms were reversed; subcooling is positive in a working system.

Core · Review: Book section 3.4

6. C One pound traps 2,088 times the heat of 1 lb of CO2 over 100 years

GWP compares heat trapped by a mass of gas with the same mass of CO2, usually over 100 years. Ozone destruction relative to R-11 is ODP, a different scale.

Core · Review: Book section 1.4

7. D Atmospheric pressure, the same as 0 psig

Zero inches of mercury vacuum is atmospheric pressure, equal to 0 psig and 14.7 psia. A perfect vacuum is 0 psia, which is 29.92 in. Hg vacuum.

Core · Review: Book section 3.2

8. A R-290's listed AC end-use is self-contained room units only

Propane's AC exemption covers self-contained residential and light-commercial room air conditioners and heat pumps. A split system is not on the list, so the venting prohibition applies.

Core · Review: Book section 2.2

9. A 2016

The Kigali Amendment dates from 2016. It targets climate, since HFCs do not deplete ozone, and in the U.S. it is carried out under the AIM Act rather than Section 608.

Core · Review: Book section 1.5

10. C No; refrigerant in a fully assembled appliance is excepted

Refrigerant inside an appliance with a fully assembled refrigerant circuit is an exception to the sales restriction. Window units are still covered by the other 608 rules.

Core · Review: Book section 2.4

11. B So the oil travels with the refrigerant and returns to the compressor

Oil leaves the compressor with the refrigerant and must mix with it to come back. Oil that does not mix collects in the evaporator, and the compressor runs short of oil.

Core · Review: Book section 3.5

12. A CFC

A CFC (chlorofluorocarbon) has chlorine, fluorine and carbon with no hydrogen, which makes it very stable. HCFCs and HCFOs add hydrogen.

Core · Review: Book section 1.3

13. A As short and large as possible, at least the pump inlet size

Vacuum lines should be as short and large in diameter as possible, at least the size of the pump inlet. Long, narrow hoses restrict flow and slow evacuation.

Core · Review: Book section 4.4

14. B Low side (suction)

Blue is the low side: the compound gauge reads psig above zero and in. Hg vacuum below zero. Red is the high side, and yellow is the center utility hose.

Core · Review: Book section 4.6

15. D Actuate an alarm and mechanical ventilation

The detector, located where leaked refrigerant would concentrate, actuates an alarm and mechanical ventilation. Its set point is no higher than the refrigerant's OEL.

Core · Review: Book section 5.3

16. B Three oxygen atoms

Ozone is O3, three oxygen atoms. Ordinary oxygen (O2) has two, and it is one of the products when chlorine destroys ozone.

Core · Review: Book section 1.1

17. A Type III

R-11 is a low-pressure refrigerant, so its chillers are low-pressure appliances covered by Type III. An R-134a chiller, by contrast, is medium-pressure and needs Type II.

Core · Review: Book section 2.3

18. C R-401A

R-401A is a blend that contains an HCFC, so it carries chlorine. R-404A is an HFC blend, R-744 is CO2 and R-600a is isobutane; none of them contains chlorine.

Core · Review: Book section 1.3

19. D Liquid weighed into the high side (liquid line)

Blends must leave the cylinder as liquid, and liquid is weighed into the high side with the system off. Vapor charging fractionates the blend, and unmetered liquid into the suction side risks slugging the compressor.

Core · Review: Book section 4.7

20. B 10%

Before 2019 the thresholds were 35% for commercial and IPR and 15% for comfort cooling. The current comfort-cooling threshold is 10%.

Core · Review: Book section 2.9

21. D Nothing more; it may be reused in the same owner's equipment

Recovered refrigerant may be returned to the same appliance or another appliance of the same owner without recycling or reclaiming. The test is ownership, not the building or site.

Core · Review: Book section 4.1

22. D $746,556

Penalties apply per day for each violation: 2 violations x 3 days = 6 violation-days, and 6 x $124,426 = $746,556. $373,278 counts only one violation.

Core · Review: Book section 2.11

23. D The machine trips its high-pressure cutout

Running against a closed cylinder valve builds pressure at the machine outlet and trips the high-pressure cutout. Open the cylinder valve, then start the machine.

Core · Review: Book section 4.3

24. C The liquid valve, whose tube reaches the bottom

The liquid valve connects to a tube that reaches near the bottom, so liquid flows through it with the cylinder upright. Choose liquid or vapor by the valve, not by tipping the cylinder.

Core · Review: Book section 5.4

25. A 3 years

Sellers keep invoices with buyer name, date and quantity, plus any employer proof of certification, for 3 years. Certification never expires, so it cannot set a deadline.

Core · Review: Book section 2.4

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

26. A A1 safety group, medium-pressure

R-134a is an A1 refrigerant, and EPA's definition lists it as a medium-pressure refrigerant (45 to 170 psia at 104°F). It is not an A2L like R-1234yf.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.5

27. A When a certified technician closely and continually supervises

Apprentices are exempt from certification only while a certified technician closely and continually supervises them, and both share responsibility for compliance. Passing only the Core does not certify anyone.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.3

28. B Braze it per the manufacturer, with dry nitrogen flowing

Brazing to close the hole or install a fitting is done after recovery with dry nitrogen flowing. Heating refrigerant forms toxic decomposition products, and an open stub lets in air and moisture.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

29. C No; it is about 87%, short of 90%, and not at 4 in. Hg

5.4 / 6.2 is about 87%. With equipment made on or after Nov 15, 1993 and a running compressor, 90% (or 4 in. Hg vacuum) is required. The 1993 date applies to the recovery equipment, not the cooler.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

30. D The contractor who recovered the refrigerant

The statement names the person who recovered the refrigerant, with that person's address and the recovery date. The retailer and the scrap yard are links in the chain, but they did not do the recovery.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.6

31. B No; equipment made on or after Nov 15, 1993 must be certified

Recovery equipment made or imported on or after Nov 15, 1993 must be certified by an EPA-approved testing organization, and disposal recovery must use certified equipment. Reaching a vacuum in the field does not certify a machine.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.6

32. A 4 in. Hg vacuum

The small-appliance rule allows 4 in. Hg vacuum as an alternative to the percentages. 10 in. Hg is a Table 1 level for larger appliances, and 500 microns is a dehydration target.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

33. D A normal reading for R-600a at 20°F

R-600a saturates at 3.2 psig at 20°F, so 3 psig is normal. Isobutane runs at much lower pressures than R-134a, which would read 18.4 psig at the same temperature.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.4

34. C No separate statement; the contract covers it

A contract in which the supplier agrees to recover refrigerant before delivery may be used instead of individual signed statements. The processor still may not accept units it knows, or has reason to know, were not recovered.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.6

35. B 25

Each section has at least 25 questions. Universal totals 100 questions: 25 Core plus 25 each for Types I, II and III.

Type I · Review: How to Use This Book

36. D It removes air and moisture after recovery and repair

Evacuation removes air, moisture and non-condensables before charging. It is a separate step from recovery and is done after the required recovery level has been reached.

Type I · Review: Book section 4.4

37. C Self-contained equipment

Self-contained equipment supplies its own pumping, so a dead appliance compressor does not stop it. System-dependent equipment needs both-side access and heat and tap when the compressor does not run.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

38. B Yes, if it still reaches 80% or 4 in. Hg vacuum

Certified system-dependent equipment may be used on appliances with a non-running compressor. It must still reach 80% of the charge or 4 in. Hg vacuum.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

39. B Only if its label also lists it for A3 refrigerants

Equipment listed only for A2L refrigerants is not automatically approved for A3; check the label. Charge size and pressure class do not change what the machine is listed for.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.4

40. A Recover 80% of the charge or reach 4 in. Hg vacuum

Pre-1993 recovery equipment has only the 80% requirement (or 4 in. Hg vacuum). A new appliance does not raise the requirement; only the equipment date and compressor status matter.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

41. D 1,000 g

For R-290 room ACs the charge comes from UL 484 room-size rules and is never over 1,000 g. 300 g applies only to portable units, and 5 lb is the small-appliance definition, not a flammability limit.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.4

42. C Type I

Drinking water coolers are named small appliances. There is no charge size below which certification stops applying to a non-exempt refrigerant such as R-134a.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

43. A Only when the receiving container is non-pressurized

A standard vacuum pump may be used with system-dependent recovery only when it discharges into a non-pressurized container such as a recovery bag.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

44. C Continue recovering, because refrigerant is still coming out

A rise after stopping means refrigerant is still boiling out of the oil or trapped liquid. The level must hold before the appliance is opened.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

45. B 14.4 oz

Newer equipment and a running compressor require 90%. 16 oz x 0.90 = 14.4 oz. 12.8 oz would be 80%, which applies only with a non-running compressor or older equipment.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

46. A Only unit A

A small appliance is factory-built, charged and hermetically sealed with 5 lb or less. Unit A qualifies; unit B is over 5 lb, so it is Type II equipment.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

47. B Equipment that removes refrigerant without help from the appliance's components

Self-contained (active) equipment has its own means of moving refrigerant. System-dependent equipment needs the appliance's components, such as its compressor or its own pressure.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

48. D Cutting was a knowing release; no statement covers it

Leakage caused by negligence or deliberate acts, such as cutting lines, does not qualify for a 'leaked out' statement. Cutting a charged line is itself a knowing release that violates the venting prohibition.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.6

49. A The machine's oil level and the machine for leaks

Self-contained machines with compressor oil should have the oil level checked and be checked for leaks daily. The cylinder test date is checked before use, not changed daily.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

50. D A regulator on the cylinder and a relief valve in the downstream line

Always use a pressure regulator on the nitrogen cylinder and a relief valve downstream. A full nitrogen cylinder holds far more pressure than the system is built for.

Type I · Review: Book section 4.5

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

51. C Its two components have different vapor pressures

R-454B is a zeotropic blend of R-32 and R-1234yf. The components leak at uneven rates because their vapor pressures differ, so the blend left in the system shifts. R-32 alone would not change.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.2

52. C 12°F

For a zeotropic blend, superheat uses the dew point (vapor) column: 52 - 40 = 12°F. Using the bubble point gives 14°F, using the midpoint gives 13°F, and 2°F is just the glide.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.6

53. D Medium-pressure

148 psia lies between 45 and 170 psia, so R-1234yf is medium-pressure. Its A2L flammability class does not change its pressure class.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.1, 6.2

54. B Stay out and let the ventilation run

Refrigerant vapor is heavier than air and displaces oxygen, collecting low in a closed space. Stay out and let the ventilation run. Entry is only for trained, authorized responders with SCBA under the site's emergency procedures, and ventilation alone does not prove the room is safe to re-enter.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.7

55. B Whether the detector is listed for HFC refrigerants

Some older detectors do not respond to HFCs or HFOs. Confirm the detector is listed for the refrigerant in the system. Adding a different refrigerant would mix refrigerants in the system.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.5

56. C A red band or top and a flammability pictogram

A2L supply and recovery cylinders have a red band, stripe or top and an A2L flammability pictogram. Gray with a yellow top is the usual recovery cylinder scheme, and the label is the primary identification.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.3

57. D It is uncertified until it is retested

Altered equipment is uncertified until it is retested. The original label no longer covers the modified machine.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.6, 4.2

58. B November 15, 1993

Equipment made or imported on or after Nov 15, 1993 must be certified. The same date splits the Table 1 columns.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.6

59. B 10 in. Hg vacuum

R-454B is a high-pressure refrigerant, and a high-pressure appliance with 200 lb or more needs 10 in. Hg with recovery equipment made on or after Nov 15, 1993. The A2L rating changes the safety practices, not the Table 1 level.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

60. D Weigh liquid into the high side (liquid line)

For a system that is off and in a vacuum, weigh liquid into the high side. Starting the compressor in a vacuum can damage it, and a blend must leave the cylinder as liquid.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.6

61. A The appliance's vapor access port

The machine pulls vapor from the cylinder's vapor valve and pushes it into the appliance's vapor port. The appliance's liquid port connects to the cylinder's liquid valve.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.3, 4.3

62. A From the receiver outlet

Liquid collects in the receiver, so recover liquid from the receiver outlet. Suction and discharge lines hold mostly vapor.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.3, 4.3

63. D Short, large-diameter hoses with valve cores removed

Vacuum lines should be as short and large as possible, at least the size of the pump inlet, and removing valve cores speeds evacuation. Evacuate through both the high and low sides.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.5

64. C Before it is opened for service or before disposal

Table 1 applies before opening an appliance for maintenance, service or repair and before disposal. The 50 lb figure belongs to the leak-repair rule, not to recovery levels.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.5

65. D 15 in. Hg vacuum

R-134a is medium-pressure and 320 lb is 200 lb or more, so newer equipment must reach 15 in. Hg. 25 mm Hg absolute is the low-pressure (Type III) level.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

66. C So air does not enter the recovery cylinder

Air in the hoses would be pushed into the cylinder as a non-condensable. Evacuating the hoses first keeps the recovered refrigerant clean.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.3

67. B By May 13, within 10 days of the initial test

The follow-up verification test is due within 10 days of a successful initial test (or within 10 days of returning to normal operation if the appliance was evacuated). The 30-day figure is the repair deadline, not the test deadline.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

68. D Both are atmospheric, since 0 in. Hg equals 0 psig

High-pressure under 200 lb requires 0 in. Hg, and the non-major exception requires 0 psig. Both describe atmospheric pressure, so for this appliance the two jobs end at the same reading.

Type II · Review: Book section 3.2, 8.2

69. C Push-pull alone does not reach the Table 1 level

Push-pull moves liquid only. The vapor left behind must be recovered to the Table 1 level (10 in. Hg here with post-1993 equipment) and verified before opening.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.3, 8.3

70. B 05/27

DOT 4BA and 4BW cylinders are requalified every 5 years (a hydrostatic test with a date stamp, as the exam puts it), so 05/22 plus 5 years is 05/27. Three years is the recovery-equipment retest interval, not the cylinder interval.

Type II · Review: Book section 5.4

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

Liquid refrigerant expands as it warms. With no vapor space between closed valves, pressure can rise enough to burst a hose or line, so never trap liquid between closed valves.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.7

72. A 80% of capacity by weight; an industry and manufacturer limit

Never fill above 80% of capacity by weight. The Section 608 regulation does not contain this number; it is the industry and manufacturer limit.

Type II · Review: Book section 5.4

73. D Low-pressure, serviced under Type III

25 psig + 14.7 = about 40 psia, below 45 psia, so it is a low-pressure appliance. Low-pressure appliances fall under Type III, not Type II.

Type II · Review: Book section 3.2, 8.1

74. C It is a common dehydration target, not an EPA rule

500 microns is a common evacuation target set by practice and manufacturers. EPA's required levels are recovery levels stated in in. Hg vacuum or 25 mm Hg absolute, and 500 microns is only 0.5 mm Hg absolute.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.5

75. B Low-loss fittings on all hoses

§82.158 requires low-loss fittings on all hoses of certified recovery equipment. The 80% fill limit and core removal are industry practice, and the regulation sets no hose-length limit.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.6, 4.3

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

76. A The refrigerant's boiling point at atmospheric pressure

The rule turns on the refrigerant's boiling point at atmospheric pressure. At or below 85°F (R-11, R-123), nitrogen may not be used; above 85°F (R-113), nitrogen may finish the job after heat.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

77. D R-123 and R-514A

R-123 and R-514A are both B1: higher toxicity (OEL below 400 ppm), no flame propagation. R-11 and R-1233zd(E) are A1.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

78. B R-113 appliances

EPA's summary states nitrogen may not be used except with R-113 appliances, because R-113 boils above 85°F. R-12 is not a low-pressure refrigerant at all.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

79. C High-pressure is evacuated down to 0 psig; low-pressure is pressurized up to 0 psig

Both end at no higher than 0 psig, but a high-pressure system starts above atmospheric and is evacuated down, while a low-pressure chiller starts in a vacuum and is pressurized up.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

80. B mm Hg absolute

All other Table 1 rows are in inches of mercury vacuum, but the low-pressure row is 25 millimeters of mercury absolute. Microns are used for dehydration targets, not Table 1.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.5

81. A Low-loss fittings

Certified recovery equipment must have low-loss fittings on all hoses so little refrigerant escapes when connecting and disconnecting. Piercing fittings are small-appliance access devices.

Type III · Review: Book section 4.6

82. A About 130°F

Heating the oil to about 130°F drives dissolved refrigerant out, so less leaves with the drained oil. 85°F is the boiling-point cutoff used for the nitrogen rule, not an oil temperature.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

83. B The job takes far longer than removing the liquid first

Most of a chiller's charge is liquid, and moving it as liquid is much faster than boiling it all off as vapor. Vapor recovery actually carries less oil out, not more.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

84. B The water box drain valve

Water box drain valves drain the water from the tubes and boxes. The charging valve, rupture disc and purge connection all open to the refrigerant side, which is why the drain valve is the probe point for tube-leak checks, not a charging or relief point.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

85. A Entering a machinery room during a large release

SCBA is required to enter during a large release in a confined area, because the vapor displaces oxygen. Routine service with normal air does not require it.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.9

86. A Overheating could push the shell past 10 psig

Raising the refrigerant temperature raises its saturation pressure. Too much heat can push the shell past the 10 psig limit and toward the 15 psig rupture disc rating.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

87. D No higher than 0 psig

For a non-major repair, a low-pressure appliance is pressurized to no higher than 0 psig before opening. 25 mm Hg absolute is for major repairs and disposal, and 5 psig is the oil-change limit.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

88. D Type III, because R-123 is low-pressure

The refrigerant decides the class, so any R-123 appliance is low-pressure Type III work. Type I is only for factory-sealed small appliances with 5 lb or less, and the 50 lb and 200 lb figures relate to leak repair and Table 1 rows, not certification.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

89. D Refrigerant vapor escapes, since the condenser is above 0 psig

The condenser runs a few psig above atmospheric, so a leak there releases refrigerant. Leaks that admit air are on the parts below atmospheric pressure, mainly the evaporator and low side.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

90. C Calculating the leak rate after additions

The leak-repair duties fall mainly on the owner or operator, including calculating leak rates and keeping records. A certified technician does the inspections and verification tests.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.9

91. C About 0°F, cold enough to freeze still water in the tubes

R-123's saturation pressure at 0°F is 25.9 in. Hg vacuum. Refrigerant boiling that cold around still water can freeze it inside the tubes, which is why water keeps circulating. The freeze risk is in the tubes, not the hoses.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

92. A 20%

Cold storage warehouses are in the commercial refrigeration sector, which has a 20% threshold. 35% was the pre-2019 value for commercial refrigeration.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.8

93. D About 4.2%

The rolling average counts additions over the past 365 days or since the last successful follow-up verification test, whichever is shorter. Only today's 25 lb counts: 25 ÷ 600 × 100 = 4.2%. Counting both additions gives 10.8%.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.8

94. C In the condenser, where it collects at the top

Air that enters is a non-condensable. It is carried through the compressor and collects in the condenser, at the top of the shell where the purge unit draws.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

95. C Water is drawn into the refrigerant shell

The refrigerant side of a running evaporator is in a vacuum, so water from a leaking tube is drawn into the shell, contaminating the refrigerant and oil.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

96. C As venting, which is prohibited

Nitrogen is never used to push refrigerant out of a chiller. Doing so releases refrigerant, which is a prohibited knowing release.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

97. A 50 lb

Systems that do not sense refrigerant in the air must alert at a loss of 50 lb or 10% of the full charge, whichever is less. 10% of 1,200 lb is 120 lb, so the limit is 50 lb.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.9

98. B It is suspended and restarts when refrigerant is added

Repair deadlines are suspended while an appliance is mothballed (evacuated to at least atmospheric pressure and shut down) and restart on the day refrigerant is added back.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.9

99. C To keep refrigerant lost with the vented air small

Some refrigerant always leaves with the air a purge vents, so newer chillers use high-efficiency purges designed to keep that loss small.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.6

100. A Air and moisture are drawn in

At 70°F, R-123's saturation pressure is 6.5 in. Hg vacuum, below atmospheric, so even an idle chiller in a cool room pulls air in through a leak. Only above 82.1°F does the shell go positive.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

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.