SUMMIT
STUDY GUIDES

EPA 608

Universal Practice Test

Test 3

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 3: 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 No; parent-subsidiary transfers are an exception

Used refrigerant normally must be reclaimed before sale, but limited exceptions include transfers between a parent company and its subsidiaries and transfers within one federal agency.

Core · Review: Book section 2.4

2. B No; its 5-year requalification has expired

DOT 4BA and 4BW cylinders have a 5-year requalification period, normally a hydrostatic test with the date stamped. Do not fill a cylinder that is past its requalification date.

Core · Review: Book section 5.4

3. B About 2.5 psi higher than the sea-level chart

At altitude the atmosphere pushes less on the gauge, so the same absolute pressure shows as a slightly higher psig, about 2.5 psi higher at 5,000 ft. Saturation depends on absolute pressure, so the chart's psig values shift with elevation.

Core · Review: Book section 3.2

4. C At least every 3 years

§82.158 requires retesting or factory inspection at least every 3 years. Altered equipment also needs retesting, but that is in addition to the 3-year cycle.

Core · Review: Book section 2.6

5. B A refrigerant leak

Refrigerant carries oil out with it as it leaks, so oil traces on tubing, joints or components mean a leak.

Core · Review: Book section 4.5

6. B Recover it, or verify recovery with a signed statement or contract

The final processor must either recover any remaining refrigerant itself or verify, with a signed statement or contract, that it was recovered earlier.

Core · Review: Book section 2.8

7. C About 100°F

R-22 saturates at 195.9 psig at 100°F, so the condenser is condensing at about 100°F. At 120°F R-22 would read 260 psig.

Core · Review: Book section 3.3

8. D Overcharge or a restriction downstream of the condenser

High subcooling means liquid is backing up in the condenser, which happens with an overcharge or a downstream restriction. Low subcooling points to undercharge.

Core · Review: Book section 3.4

9. D No; HFC-only appliances are not covered

Section 608 leak repair covers only ODS appliances of 50 lb or more. R-410A is an HFC, so the rule does not apply. A 50 lb R-22 comfort-cooling system would be covered at 10%.

Core · Review: Book section 2.9

10. D No; a mail-in Type I cannot count toward Universal

A mail-in Type I requires 84% and cannot count toward Universal. Universal requires each section to be passed closed-book and proctored. There is no Type IV.

Core · Review: Book section 2.3

11. A No; it applies to anyone servicing or disposing of an appliance

The prohibition covers anyone maintaining, servicing, repairing or disposing of an appliance, and owners who do their own work are technicians under the rules. It has no charge-size threshold.

Core · Review: Book section 2.2

12. B Superheated vapor, condensing mixture, subcooled liquid, boiling mixture, superheated vapor

The compressor discharges superheated vapor, which condenses in the condenser, leaves as subcooled liquid, drops through the metering device into a boiling mixture in the evaporator, and returns as superheated vapor. Any order that puts boiling before condensing on the high side is reversed.

Core · Review: Book section 3.1

13. D Lower GWP

R-410A already has zero ODP. The move to A2L and A3 refrigerants is driven by GWP. Section 608 does not set efficiency rules.

Core · Review: Book section 1.4

14. C Reclamation by an EPA-certified reclaimer before it goes to the new owner

The refrigerant is going into a different owner's equipment, so it must be reclaimed first. The age of the refrigerant or who handed it over does not change the rule.

Core · Review: Book section 2.7

15. A Trap refrigerant in the hose when it is disconnected

Low-loss fittings (self-sealing hose ends, quick couplers or hand valves at the hose end) trap refrigerant in the hose on disconnect. They are required on all hoses of certified recovery equipment.

Core · Review: Book section 4.6

16. A They are very stable and survive the lower atmosphere

CFCs are very stable, so they persist for years and air movement carries them up. They are heavier than air and do not float up quickly.

Core · Review: Book section 1.2

17. C Olefin, a carbon-carbon double bond

The O stands for olefin, meaning the molecule has a carbon-carbon double bond. HFOs such as R-1234yf contain no oxygen atom in their family name.

Core · Review: Book section 1.3

18. A Equipment made before January 1, 2010

From 2010, production and import of R-22 were allowed only for equipment made before January 1, 2010. The January 1, 2020 date applies to the other HCFCs, such as R-123.

Core · Review: Book section 1.5

19. A A full-charge leak into a small room is more likely to reach the LFL

If the whole charge leaks into a small space, the concentration is more likely to reach the lower flammability limit. That is why A2L equipment has a maximum charge and larger charges need a sensor and mitigation.

Core · Review: Book section 6.3

20. C System size, ambient temperature, moisture, pump size and line size

Evacuation time depends on system size, ambient temperature, the amount of moisture, vacuum pump size and line size.

Core · Review: Book section 4.4

21. B Acid

Burnout oil and refrigerant are acidic, so an oil sample is tested for acid after a major component failure. AHRI 700 is the purity standard for reclaimed refrigerant, not an oil test.

Core · Review: Book section 3.5

22. A Safety glasses or goggles and gloves

Liquid refrigerant boils off at very low temperature and can cause frostbite to skin and eyes. Wear eye protection and gloves and keep your face away from fittings.

Core · Review: Book section 5.1

23. D 400 series

Zeotropes and near-azeotropes such as R-404A, R-407C, R-410A and R-454B are in the 400 series. Azeotropes such as R-500, R-502 and R-514A are in the 500 series.

Core · Review: Book section 3.6

24. C Per day, per violation

Section 608 penalties are assessed per day, per violation, not per pound of refrigerant. That is why a continuing violation can grow quickly.

Core · Review: Book section 2.11

25. D Depletion lets more UV-B reach the ground; warming traps heat

Ozone depletion lets more UV-B through and is rated by ODP. Global warming is heat trapped in the lower atmosphere and is rated by GWP. They are different problems.

Core · Review: Book section 1.1

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

26. B 80%

With newer equipment, 80% applies when the appliance compressor does not run, and 90% when it does. 4 in. Hg vacuum is always an alternative.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

27. D Dry nitrogen through a regulator

Use dry nitrogen with a pressure regulator and a relief valve downstream. Oxygen or air mixed with oil or refrigerant under pressure can explode, and releasing refrigerant used as a test gas is illegal.

Type I · Review: Book section 4.5

28. D Do not run it; treat it as a non-running compressor

A damaged compressor or a shorted or grounded motor should not be energized. Use the both-sides method for a non-running compressor.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

29. C Type II or Section 609

An off-road cab AC with 20 lb or less is an MVAC-like appliance, which requires Type II or Section 609 certification. It is not a small appliance, so Type I does not cover it.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

30. C No; R-134a is a non-exempt substitute and may not be vented

The venting prohibition has covered substitutes such as HFCs since Nov 15, 1995. The 2020 rule removed leak repair for substitute-only appliances, not the venting ban. R-134a is A1, not flammable.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

31. A Ice at the capillary tube and acids in the system

Moisture can freeze at the capillary tube and reacts to form hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids. That is why the filter-drier is replaced and the system is evacuated before charging.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

32. B R-32

R-32 is an A2L, so it needs flammable-rated recovery equipment, and as an HFC it is never exempt from the venting prohibition. R-290 and R-600a are exempt in listed end-uses, and R-134a is non-flammable.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.5

33. A Only the bag may receive a standard vacuum pump's discharge

A standard vacuum pump may discharge only into a non-pressurized container. Self-contained machines, with their own compressors, fill pressurized cylinders.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

34. C Methyl formate, methyl chloride or sulfur dioxide

Very old refrigerators may contain methyl formate, methyl chloride or sulfur dioxide. Standard fluorocarbon recovery equipment is not used on these.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

35. B The compressor pushes the refrigerant toward the high side

A running compressor pumps refrigerant from the low side to the high side, where the access fitting lets it flow to the recovery container.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

36. D No; its full charge is over the 15 lb limit

Bag-and-pump recovery is system-dependent equipment, which may not be used on appliances with a full charge over 15 lb unless permanently attached.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

37. A 90% with the test compressor running and 80% with it off, or 4 in. Hg vacuum

Certification testing mirrors the technician rule: 90% with the compressor running, 80% with it off, or a 4 in. Hg vacuum.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.6

38. A Refrigerant dissolved in the compressor oil

Some refrigerant stays dissolved in the compressor oil. Heating and tapping the compressor drives it out so it can be recovered.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

39. D Low-loss fittings

Certified recovery equipment must have low-loss fittings on all hoses. They trap refrigerant in the hose when it is disconnected.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.6

40. A Self-contained room air conditioners

R-290 is exempt in self-contained room ACs and heat pumps, ice machines, water coolers and other uses. R-600a is exempt only in household refrigeration, stand-alone retail food equipment and vending machines, so room ACs are not on its list.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.4

41. A Read the nameplate

Read the nameplate first. A PT check is a useful cross-check but cannot tell close refrigerants apart, and cylinder colors no longer identify refrigerants.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

42. D On the high side, with the appliance running

With a working compressor, the appliance pushes refrigerant out of the high side into the recovery container. One high-side access fitting is usually enough.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

43. B Type I

A factory-sealed PTAC with 5 lb or less is a small appliance, so Type I covers it even though R-32 is an A2L. There is no Type IV for A2Ls, and Section 609 covers MVACs.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.3

44. B A is R-134a; B is R-600a

At 70°F, R-134a reads 71.1 psig and R-600a reads 30.6 psig. R-290 would read 110.2 psig. Confirm with nameplates or an identifier before recovering.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

45. C The unit is not at a stable, known temperature yet

A PT comparison is valid only when the refrigerant is at a stable, known temperature. A unit that just came from a cold truck is colder than the room, so its pressure will read low.

Type I · Review: Book section 3.3

46. D A small appliance, because 2.2 kg is about 4.8 lb

2.2 kg x 2.2 lb/kg = 4.84 lb, which is 5 lb or less. A factory-sealed commercial cooler at that charge meets the definition.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

47. A Most have no service valves

Most small appliances have no service valves, so the technician connects through a piercing fitting on a straight run of tubing, usually the process stub.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

48. D R-290

At 70°F, R-290 saturates at 110.2 psig, R-22 at 121.4 psig, R-134a at 71.1 psig and R-600a at 30.6 psig. A PT match narrows the choice, but confirm with the nameplate or an identifier before recovery.

Type I · Review: Book section 3.3

49. C Into its own cylinder for mixed refrigerant

Never mix refrigerants in a recovery cylinder. A mixture goes into its own cylinder, and the reclaimer may refuse it or charge to destroy it. Venting it is still illegal.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

50. D Yes, if it was made or imported on or after Nov 15, 1993

System-dependent recovery equipment made or imported on or after Nov 15, 1993 must be certified, like self-contained equipment.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

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

51. B Refrigerant leaking out and carrying oil with it

Oil travels with the refrigerant, so an oily spot at a joint or coil marks a leak. Check that spot with a detector or bubbles to confirm it.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.4

52. C Refrigerant remains in the system; recover again

A pressure rise after stopping means refrigerant is still boiling out of trapped liquid or oil. Recovery must continue until the 10 in. Hg level holds; air leaking in would not raise the pressure above 0 psig.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.5, 8.2

53. D Medium-pressure

124 psig is about 139 psia, and the 104°F value is only slightly higher, well inside the 45 to 170 psia medium band. The regulation lists R-134a as a medium-pressure example.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.1, 8.6

54. A Only the R-134a chiller

R-134a is medium-pressure, so its chiller is Type II work. R-123 is low-pressure, which requires Type III, even though both are centrifugal chillers.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.1, 9.1

55. C Never heat a cylinder with an open flame

Never heat a cylinder with an open flame or torch. Overheating can cause the cylinder to explode.

Type II · Review: Book section 5.4

56. C Evacuating it to at least atmospheric pressure and shutting it down

To mothball is to evacuate an appliance, or an isolated section, to at least atmospheric pressure and temporarily shut it down. Retiring is permanent; mothballing is temporary.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

57. C Expanding liquid can fill it completely and build hydrostatic pressure

Liquid expands as it warms. In an overfilled cylinder it can become liquid-full and build enough hydrostatic pressure to open the relief device or rupture the cylinder.

Type II · Review: Book section 5.4

58. B Class 2L, at or below 10 cm/s

Class 2L refrigerants propagate a flame but have a maximum burning velocity of 10 cm/s or less. R-32 at 6.7 cm/s is 2L, and with lower toxicity it is A2L.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.2

59. A Locate and repair the leak before recharging

Repeated additions and excessive superheat from low charge both point to a leak. Find and repair it before recharging. R-410A must never go into R-22 equipment.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.4

60. A 0 in. Hg

Removing the condenser is major, so Table 1 applies; high-pressure under 200 lb is 0 in. Hg. The non-major 0 psig exception does not depend on charge size.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

61. D That it was certified, plus date of manufacture and serial number

The label must state that the equipment was certified by an approved testing organization and show its date of manufacture and serial number. It must be durable, visible and hard to remove.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.6

62. A Evacuate them to the Table 1 level

Leaking parts are isolated where possible; non-leaking parts still go to the Table 1 level. Only the leaking parts get the relaxed 'lowest attainable, never above 0 psig' standard.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.5, 8.2

63. D React with refrigerant and oil to form acids

Moisture reacts with refrigerant and oil to form hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids, which attack windings and metal. It can also freeze at the metering device.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.5

64. C 150 days after the exceedance

The extension allows up to 30 days after the parts are delivered, so 120 + 30 = day 150. The 180-day figure is the maximum cap, not an automatic deadline.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

65. C 15 in. Hg vacuum

Disposal uses the same Table 1 levels as service. Medium-pressure, 200 lb or more, with post-1993 equipment, requires 15 in. Hg.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

66. C Yes; it may go to another appliance of the same owner

Recovered refrigerant may be returned to the same appliance or another appliance of the same owner without recycling or reclaiming. A sale to a new owner requires reclamation.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.3, 2.5

67. D A service pressure of 400 psig

The number after the DOT specification is the cylinder's service pressure, here 400 psig. The hydrostatic test pressure is higher (twice the service pressure), which is why 400 is not the test value.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.3, 4.3

68. A It cannot resolve the last fraction of an inch of vacuum

500 microns is about 29.90 in. Hg vacuum, very close to a perfect vacuum, and a compound gauge cannot read that last fraction accurately. A micron gauge is used for deep vacuum.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.6

69. B No; use a separate A2L-rated recovery cylinder

Recover only one refrigerant per cylinder, and never recover an A2L into a cylinder holding a different refrigerant. A2L recovery needs a flammable-rated cylinder with a red band or top.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.3

70. A Meter it so it vaporizes before reaching the compressor

Liquid added to the low side of a running system is metered through a restrictor or charging valve so it reaches the compressor as vapor. Liquid flooding into the suction can damage the compressor.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.6

71. D No; their pressures are too close, so identify it another way

R-410A reads about 201.8 psig and R-32 about 205.8 psig at 70°F, too close to separate with service gauges. Use the nameplate, red-marked ports, flammable labels or a refrigerant identifier.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.3

72. D At the system, as far from the pump as possible

While the pump runs, pressure is lowest at the pump and highest at the far end of the system. A gauge at the system, far from the pump, shows the true system vacuum.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.5

73. C One rated for flammable refrigerant, with a red band or top

A2L refrigerants go into recovery cylinders rated and marked for flammable refrigerant (red band or top). Disposable cylinders are never used for recovery, and refrigerants are never mixed.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.3, 5.4

74. A 0 in. Hg

The current Table 1 requires 0 in. Hg for high-pressure appliances under 200 lb in both columns. The 'other high-pressure' rows in old books come from §82.158 Table 2, which certifies machines.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

75. A Moisture is still boiling off; keep evacuating

A reading that rises and then levels off points to moisture still boiling off. A reading that keeps rising steadily points to a leak.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.4

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

76. A About 74.8°F

With liquid present, 0 psig means the refrigerant is at its atmospheric boiling point. For R-11 that is 74.8°F; 82.1°F is R-123's.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

77. C The water in the tubes from freezing

Vapor-first charging keeps refrigerant from flashing at very low temperatures around the water tubes. Slugging protection is a reason given for reciprocating systems, not the reason for this chiller rule.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

78. D About 20°F; continue charging vapor

R-123 saturates at about 20°F at 22.8 in. Hg vacuum, still below freezing. Liquid charging can begin once the pressure reaches about 18.1 in. Hg vacuum (40°F).

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

79. B Condenser bottom, through the metering device, to the evaporator

Liquid drains from the bottom of the condenser and passes through the metering device into the evaporator, where it boils. The purge handles non-condensables and the rupture disc is a relief device.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

80. B Isolate the leaking parts where possible

The leaky-appliance exception starts with isolating leaking parts where possible. Non-leaking parts then go to 25 mm Hg absolute, and leaking parts to the lowest attainable level, never higher than 0 psig.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.5

81. D Electronic or ultrasonic detector for the area; soap bubbles to pinpoint

An electronic or ultrasonic detector finds the general area of a leak, and soap bubbles pinpoint it.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

82. C About 18 in. Hg vacuum

R-123's saturation pressure at 40°F is 18.1 in. Hg vacuum. 15.6 in. Hg is R-11 at 40°F, and 35 psig is R-134a.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

83. B Charge only R-123, the refrigerant on the nameplate

Charge only the refrigerant on the chiller nameplate; R-123 and R-514A serve similar machines but must never be mixed. Sharing a safety group does not make them interchangeable.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

84. C Start water flow, recover liquid, recover vapor to 25 mm Hg absolute, wait and recheck

Water flows first to protect the tubes, liquid comes out first for speed, vapor is then taken to 25 mm Hg absolute, and the technician waits to confirm the level holds. Draining the tubes is only for a suspected tube leak.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

85. D No; the set point may not exceed R-123's 50 ppm OEL

ASHRAE 15 requires the detector set point to be no greater than the refrigerant's occupational exposure limit, which is 50 ppm for R-123. The limit depends on the refrigerant, not one fixed number.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.9

86. C No; both columns list 25 mm Hg absolute

The low-pressure row shows 25 mm Hg absolute in both the before- and after-Nov 15, 1993 columns. Old prep material listed 25 in. Hg for older equipment, which is wrong.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

87. B The purge unit running more than normal

Leaks on a running chiller admit air, and the purge unit must work harder to remove it. Purge run time is the main leak indicator; refrigerant level and odor are not reliable early signs.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

88. B Air in the condenser

Non-condensables raise head pressure above the saturation pressure for the condensing temperature, and heavy purging means the purge is busy removing them. Together they point to air leaking in.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.6

89. B Low-pressure

Low-pressure means below 45 psia at 104°F, and 38 psia is under that line. Medium-pressure starts at 45 psia and runs to 170 psia.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

90. D It is a recommendation; at 150 ppm people evacuate

The 50/150 ppm two-level scheme is a vendor recommendation, with evacuation at the higher level. The ASHRAE 15 rule is only that the set point not exceed the OEL, which is 50 ppm for R-123.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.9

91. B The initial verification test, since bubbles are accepted

Bubble solution is an accepted verification method, and an initial verification test is done on the repaired leak after the repair. The follow-up test is still due within 10 days.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.8

92. B It raises pressure without adding gas that must be purged later

Heating raises the refrigerant's own pressure, so nothing is added that the purge unit would later have to remove. Nitrogen added to the shell becomes a non-condensable.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

93. B About 20.8 psia; a low-pressure condenser runs a few psig

6.1 + 14.7 = 20.8 psia. The condenser of a low-pressure chiller runs only a few psig, and 20.8 psia at 100°F is well under the 45 psia line that defines the class at 104°F.

Type III · Review: Book section 3.2

94. A Keep both pumps running throughout charging

Refrigerant boiling in a vacuum during charging can freeze still water in the tubes, so both water circuits run for the whole charging job, just as during recovery.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

95. D Keep it in its own labeled cylinder; a reclaimer may refuse it or charge to destroy it

Mixed refrigerant usually cannot be reclaimed, so it stays in its own labeled cylinder and goes to a reclaimer that may refuse it or charge for destruction. Venting it is illegal, and diluting it does not make it usable.

Type III · Review: Book section 5.4

96. A As a major repair requiring 25 mm Hg absolute

Removing an auxiliary heat-exchange coil is one of the listed major repairs, along with the compressor, condenser and evaporator. Major repairs require the Table 1 level, 25 mm Hg absolute.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.5

97. C No free liquid remains, so the vapor is below its PT pressure

The PT relationship holds only while liquid and vapor coexist. Once the liquid is gone, the remaining vapor reads below the PT value for its temperature. Non-condensables would push the reading above the PT value, not below.

Type III · Review: Book section 3.3

98. A Purge draws from condenser top; rupture disc on evaporator; charging valve at evaporator bottom

The purge unit draws non-condensables from the top of the condenser, the rupture disc (about 15 psig) is on the evaporator, and the evaporator charging valve is the lowest access point on the refrigerant side.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

99. C An 8- or 12-hour time-weighted average

R-123's exposure limit is a 50 ppm 8- or 12-hour time-weighted average. R-123 is nonflammable, so it has no lower flammability limit.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.9

100. B By June 30

For an evacuated appliance, the follow-up verification test is due within 10 days of returning to normal operating conditions. 30 days is the repair deadline, not the follow-up window.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.8

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.