SUMMIT
STUDY GUIDES

EPA 608

Universal Practice Test

Test 4

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 4: 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. B The range of temperatures over which a zeotrope boils or condenses at constant pressure

Glide is the span between the bubble point and the dew point of a zeotropic blend at one pressure. The rise after the liquid is gone is superheat, and the drop below saturation is subcooling.

Core · Review: Book section 3.6

2. A Disposal records for appliances over 5 and under 50 lb, kept 3 years

Since January 1, 2018, technicians disposing of appliances with more than 5 and less than 50 lb must keep records for 3 years. The rule covers non-exempt substitutes as well as ODS.

Core · Review: Book section 2.8

3. A Heart irregularities, unconsciousness and death

High vapor concentrations can cause cardiac arrhythmia, unconsciousness and death. They occur in large leaks in confined spaces.

Core · Review: Book section 5.1

4. A R-32 runs about 1.7 times R-22 pressure, so the set may not be rated for it

R-32 and R-410A run about 1.7 times R-22 pressure, and R-32 is about 2% above R-410A. Use gauges, hoses and cylinders rated for the system pressure.

Core · Review: Book section 4.6

5. B 29.92 in. Hg

The vacuum scale runs from 0 in. Hg at atmospheric pressure to about 29.92 in. Hg at a perfect vacuum. Zero on this scale is atmospheric pressure, not a vacuum.

Core · Review: Book section 3.2

6. D Use the oil the compressor manufacturer specifies, which is POE

Use only the oil the compressor manufacturer specifies, and do not mix oil types except as a retrofit procedure allows. Stationary R-410A systems use POE; mineral oil does not mix well with HFCs.

Core · Review: Book section 3.5

7. B R-11

R-11 is the CFC (ODP 1.0, the ODP reference). R-123 is an HCFC, R-1233zd(E) is an HCFO and R-514A is an HFO-based azeotrope.

Core · Review: Book section 1.3

8. C Concentration at or above its LFL and a competent ignition source

An A2L burns only when its concentration reaches the LFL and a competent ignition source, such as an open flame or a very hot surface, is present. Its burning velocity is a fixed property, not a condition.

Core · Review: Book section 6.2

9. D Section 608 safe disposal, though MVAC service is Section 609

MVAC service is covered by Section 609, but the Section 608 safe-disposal rule still applies when an MVAC is disposed of.

Core · Review: Book section 2.1

10. A It relies on refrigerant flow through it for cooling

Hermetic-compressor recovery machines rely on refrigerant flow for cooling, so in deep vacuum, with little flow, they can overheat.

Core · Review: Book section 4.4

11. C R-123

R-123 has a GWP of 77, far below R-22 (1,810), R-407C (1,774) and R-134a (1,430). There is no family rule for GWP: an HCFC can be lower than an HFC.

Core · Review: Book section 1.4

12. A The system is tight and dry

A reading that holds steady after the pump is isolated indicates a tight, dry system. A steady rise means a leak; a rise that levels off means moisture.

Core · Review: Book section 4.4

13. A Nitrogen oxides and VOCs reacting in sunlight

Ground-level ozone forms in sunlight from nitrogen oxides (NOx) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). It has no link to refrigerant releases, which matter because of the stratosphere.

Core · Review: Book section 1.1

14. A The terms were subtracted in reverse order

Superheat is always line temperature minus saturation temperature, and it is positive in a working system. A negative result means the terms were reversed.

Core · Review: Book section 3.4

15. B R-600a from a household freezer

R-600a is exempt in household refrigerators and freezers. R-290 is not listed for split systems, and R-32 and R-1234yf are non-exempt substitutes that may never be vented.

Core · Review: Book section 2.2

16. D Less of their chlorine reaches the stratosphere

HCFCs release chlorine through the same cycle, but less of it reaches the stratosphere, so their ODPs are a small fraction of a CFC's.

Core · Review: Book section 1.2

17. B In the evaporator or condenser, where liquid and vapor coexist

The PT relationship applies only where liquid and vapor exist together, such as the evaporator, condenser, receiver or a cylinder with liquid. Superheated vapor and subcooled liquid are not at saturation.

Core · Review: Book section 3.3

18. B Type II or Section 609

Open-drive systems of 20 lb or less that cool the cab of off-road vehicles are MVAC-like appliances. The technician must hold Type II or Section 609 certification.

Core · Review: Book section 2.1

19. B O + O3 becomes 2 O2

Step one is Cl + O3 to ClO + O2, and step two is ClO + O to Cl + O2. The chlorine cancels out, leaving O + O3 becoming 2 O2. The first step alone is not the net result.

Core · Review: Book section 1.2

20. D An appliance manufacturer

Appliance manufacturers are allowed buyers under the restriction. Property managers and scrap recyclers have no exception unless they employ certified technicians.

Core · Review: Book section 2.4

21. A Receiver, condenser outlet and liquid line

Liquid exists from the condenser outlet through the receiver and liquid line up to the metering device, so liquid recovery starts there. The suction and discharge lines normally carry vapor.

Core · Review: Book section 3.1

22. A 608(b)

608(b) covers safe disposal. 608(c) is the venting prohibition, and Section 609 covers motor vehicle air conditioning.

Core · Review: Book section 1.5

23. B 70 lb

80% of the 50 lb capacity is 40 lb of refrigerant. Adding the 30 lb tare gives a maximum gross weight of 70 lb. 40 lb is the refrigerant alone, not the scale reading.

Core · Review: Book section 5.4

24. A 20%

Commercial refrigeration is 20%, industrial process refrigeration is 30%, and comfort cooling and all other appliances are 10%. The old 35% figure is from before 2019.

Core · Review: Book section 2.9

25. D MVAC and MVAC-like appliances

The same-owner reuse allowance in §82.156 excludes MVAC and MVAC-like appliances. It applies to other stationary appliances, including small appliances and chillers.

Core · Review: Book section 4.1

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

26. D Empty and evacuated

Start with an empty, evacuated container so no air enters with the recovered refrigerant.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

27. B Its line set is connected in the field, so it is not factory sealed

A mini-split fails the factory-sealed part of the definition because the refrigerant circuit is completed in the field. Charge size and pressure class are not what disqualify it.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

28. C So oil carried into the system returns to the compressor

Oil circulates with the refrigerant. If it does not mix (is not miscible), it collects in the evaporator and the compressor runs short of oil.

Type I · Review: Book section 3.5

29. C 330 g

Portable room ACs may hold 330 g of R-441A or 300 g of propane. Mixing up the two portable limits is the usual mistake.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.4

30. B As a small appliance (medical research refrigeration)

Medical and industrial research refrigeration is named in the small-appliance definition when it is factory sealed with 5 lb or less.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

31. C On the process stub at the compressor

The process stub on the compressor is the usual low-side access point on a small appliance. The high-side fitting goes on the liquid line near the condenser outlet.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

32. B 5 lb defines a small appliance; 15 lb limits system-dependent equipment

A small appliance holds 5 lb or less. System-dependent equipment may not be used on appliances with a full charge over 15 lb unless permanently attached. Mixing these up is a classic exam trap.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

33. C About 40°F

R-134a saturates at 35.0 psig at 40°F. At 20°F it reads 18.4 psig, and at 0°F 6.5 psig.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

34. A Ventilate the area and remove ignition sources

R-600a is an A3 refrigerant. Ventilate the work area, check for ignition sources and use tools and equipment rated for flammable refrigerants.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.5

35. C Clamp, pierce and back out the stem, leak-test, check pressure, recover

The valve is clamped on, the stem pierces the tube and is backed out, the fitting is leak-tested, and the pressure is read. Recovery starts only if the system shows pressure.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

36. A Normal operation; R-600a saturates in a vacuum near 0°F

R-600a's saturation pressure at 0°F is 6.4 in. Hg vacuum, so a freezer low side can run below atmospheric pressure. A vacuum reading on an R-600a unit does not by itself mean the charge is gone.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

37. C Small appliances

Type I covers small appliances: factory-built, charged and hermetically sealed with 5 lb or less. Low-pressure appliances are Type III, MVACs are Section 609, and split systems are Type II.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.3

38. D No; a split system requires Type II

Type I covers only factory-sealed small appliances of 5 lb or less. A field-installed split system is Type II equipment regardless of charge. The 15 lb figure is the system-dependent recovery limit, not a certification limit.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.3

39. B Anyone in the chain, using certified equipment

Recovery can happen anywhere in the disposal chain. People who recover refrigerant from small appliances being disposed of need not be certified technicians, but they must use certified recovery equipment and reach the Type I levels. The final processor then verifies recovery with a statement or contract.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.6

40. C 0 in. Hg vacuum under Table 1 (high-pressure, under 200 lb)

At 7 lb the freezer is not a small appliance, so the percentage rule does not apply. R-404A is high-pressure, and Table 1 requires 0 in. Hg for a high-pressure appliance under 200 lb.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

41. D Type II is required, and the level is 0 in. Hg

A mini-split is field-installed, so it is not a small appliance regardless of charge, and Type II applies. Under 200 lb, the Table 1 level is 0 in. Hg with any certified recovery equipment.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.5

42. C The disposal rule does not apply, because R-290 is exempt in this end-use

Propane is an exempt substitute in vending machines, and exempt substitutes are outside the Section 608 rules, including safe disposal. The propane must still be removed safely, away from ignition sources.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.5

43. D Leave it off and use the both-sides method for a non-running compressor

Never energize a damaged compressor on a flammable-refrigerant appliance. Treat it as non-running: access both the high and low sides and heat and tap the compressor. Ventilation does not make a faulty electrical part safe to energize.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

44. D An 80 lb R-22 supermarket walk-in system

Leak-rate calculations are required for appliances with 50 lb or more of an ODS, so the 80 lb R-22 walk-in qualifies (commercial refrigeration, 20%). The R-404A system is HFC-only, and the small appliances hold far less than 50 lb.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.9

45. C The refrigerant's safety data sheet (SDS)

The SDS for each refrigerant lists its hazards, exposure limits, first aid and required protective equipment.

Type I · Review: Book section 5.1

46. D 8 oz

Pre-1993 equipment requires 80% regardless of compressor condition: 10 oz x 0.80 = 8 oz. 9 oz (90%) would apply only with equipment made on or after Nov 15, 1993.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

47. B The refrigerant is vented through the pump exhaust

A vacuum pump exhausts to the atmosphere. Used on a charged system without a non-pressurized recovery container, it releases the refrigerant, which is illegal venting.

Type I · Review: Book section 4.4

48. C Copper or aluminum

Piercing valves are made for copper or aluminum tubing, the materials used for process stubs and refrigerant lines in small appliances.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

49. C The charge has leaked out or the pin did not pierce the tube

A 0 psig reading after installation means either the charge is already gone or the fitting did not pierce. Do not start recovery until the cause is known.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

50. C The appliance compressor, pushing from the high side

With a working compressor, the appliance pushes refrigerant out of the high side into the container. A vacuum pump is an option mainly when the compressor does not run.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

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

51. D 155 psig

psig = psia − 14.7, so 170 psia is about 155 psig. Adding 14.7 instead of subtracting gives the tempting wrong answer of about 185 psig.

Type II · Review: Book section 3.2, 8.1

52. D Recover the charge, evacuate, and recharge by weight

Air is a non-condensable and is not removed by adding refrigerant. Recover the charge, repair the cause, evacuate and recharge. Venting refrigerant vapor to purge air is a prohibited release.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.5

53. A About 326 psig

R-32 saturates at about 326 psig at 100°F. 429 psig is R-32 at 120°F, 206 psig is R-32 at 70°F and 196 psig is R-22 at 100°F.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.6, 8.7

54. B Break the vacuum by charging refrigerant

A vacuum that holds shows the system is tight and dry, so break it by charging refrigerant. Starting a compressor under deep vacuum can damage the windings, and compressed air must never go into the system.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.4

55. B 12%; repair is required

Rolling average: (10 + 8 + 12) ÷ 250 × 100% = 30 ÷ 250 = 12%, which exceeds the 10% comfort-cooling threshold. The rolling method counts every addition in the period, not just the most recent one.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

56. D 10 in. Hg vacuum

R-407A is a high-pressure refrigerant named in the regulation. High-pressure, 200 lb or more, with post-1993 equipment, requires 10 in. Hg.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.1, 8.2

57. D The unit must first be recovered to no higher than 0 psig

Non-major repairs still require evacuation to no higher than 0 psig before opening. Opening at 50 psig would release refrigerant, which is a knowing release.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

58. B About 20°F; possibly low charge or low airflow

On R-410A, 118 psig is about 40°F saturation (normal) and 78 psig is about 20°F. An evaporator that cold points to low charge, low airflow or a restriction.

Type II · Review: Book section 3.3

59. D 10%

Air conditioning for an occupied space is comfort cooling, with a 10% threshold for ODS appliances of 50 lb or more. The 15% figure is the comfort-cooling rate that was replaced on January 1, 2019.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.4

60. C Back the regulator adjusting screw all the way out

Back the adjusting screw all the way out so no pressure passes when the cylinder valve opens, then open the cylinder valve slowly. Turning the screw in first would send high pressure toward the system at once.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.5

61. D A chiller using R-245fa

R-245fa is named in the regulation as a low-pressure refrigerant, so its chiller is Type III. R-134a (medium), R-407C (high) and R-508B (very high) are all Type II classes.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.1, 9.1

62. B Discharge pressure can build until a part ruptures

Never run a reciprocating compressor with the discharge service valve closed. The compressor keeps pumping into a closed space, and pressure can rise until something bursts.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.7

63. B An ultrasonic leak detector

An ultrasonic detector hears gas escaping, so it works with any pressurizing gas, including nitrogen. An electronic refrigerant detector senses refrigerant and will not respond to pure nitrogen, and dye needs a running system.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.5

64. B Certifying recovery machines

Table 2 in §82.158 is the equipment-certification table. Technicians use §82.156 Table 1, which has no R-22 rows; R-22 follows the high-pressure rows.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.5, 2.6

65. C Receiver, condenser outlet and liquid line

Liquid collects in the receiver, the condenser outlet and the liquid line. Suction and discharge lines carry mostly vapor.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.3, 8.3

66. B Very high-pressure

345 psig + 14.7 = about 360 psia, above the 355 psia upper limit of the high-pressure band, so it is very high-pressure. Reading 345 as psia gives the wrong answer of high-pressure.

Type II · Review: Book section 3.2, 8.1

67. D Air mixed with oil or refrigerant under pressure can explode

Oxygen and compressed air mixed with refrigerant or oil under pressure can explode. Use dry nitrogen with a regulator and relief valve; nitrogen is an exempt substitute and may be vented after the test.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.4

68. A Mark the unit with the charge weight and the date

A2L equipment is labeled with the charge weight and date. Weighing in the charge and never exceeding the manufacturer's maximum charge keep the system within its limit for the space.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.3

69. B 900 microns, read at the system with the pump isolated

A gauge near a running pump reads deeper than the system really is. The true system vacuum is the reading at the system with the pump isolated and off.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.4

70. B Never in series with one another

Pressure relief valves protect the system and must never be installed in series. A relief valve behind a closed valve cannot protect anything.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.7

71. A About 201 psig

A standing system reads close to the saturation pressure at its temperature: about 201 psig for R-410A at 70°F. 121 psig is R-22 at 70°F, and 118 psig is R-410A at 40°F.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.6

72. C Not unless its listing covers flammable refrigerants

Equipment certified for flammable refrigerants after January 1, 2017 must meet AHRI 740 plus UL 1963 Supplement SB (Appendix B4). AHRI 740 alone covers nonflammable refrigerants. Check the label for an A2L listing.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.3

73. D The repair requires an industrial process shutdown

A repair that needs an industrial process shutdown gets 120 days. Unavailable parts are handled by a separate extension request (up to 180 days from the exceedance), and charge size or calculation method does not change the deadline.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

74. A Cylinder pressure depends on temperature, not contents

While liquid remains, cylinder pressure is set by temperature. A nearly empty cylinder and a full one at the same temperature read the same, so the charge is measured with a scale.

Type II · Review: Book section 3.3

75. C The safety data sheet (SDS)

The SDS lists each refrigerant's health, fire and handling hazards. Cylinder color no longer identifies the refrigerant, and a shipping label gives only the hazard class.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.7

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

76. D A leak test needs positive pressure to push refrigerant out

In a vacuum, leaks pull air in and no refrigerant comes out for the detector to sense. Positive pressure is needed so refrigerant escapes at the leak.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

77. D A chiller holds a large mass of refrigerant as vapor at 0 psig

The large shells of a chiller hold a lot of refrigerant as vapor even at 0 psig (about 100 lb in a 350-ton R-11 chiller). R-11 is A1, so toxicity is not the reason.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

78. C About 6.5 in. Hg vacuum

R-123's saturation pressure at 70°F is 6.5 in. Hg vacuum, because 70°F is below its 82.1°F boiling point. 6.1 psig is its value at 100°F.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

79. A 25 mm Hg absolute, the same as for a major repair

Table 1 applies before disposal as well as before opening for major repairs, so the chiller must reach 25 mm Hg absolute. Signed statements belong to the small-appliance and MVAC disposal chain.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.5

80. A No; it is B1 and does not propagate flame

R-514A is B1: higher toxicity, but flammability class 1 (no flame propagation). Not every HFO-based refrigerant is A2L, and calling it A1 misses its toxicity class.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.9

81. A At a leak on the low side, which runs in a vacuum

The evaporator and much of the low side run below atmospheric pressure, so leaks there draw air in. A leak on the condenser, which runs a few psig, pushes refrigerant out instead.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

82. D Pressure nears 15 psig, so the 10 psig cut-out should trip

R-123's saturation pressure is about 15.1 psig at 120°F, above the 10 psig cut-out and right at the vessel's 15 psig disc. About 6 psig is R-123's pressure at 100°F, not 120°F.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

83. C About 0.5 psia

Atmospheric pressure is 760 mm Hg = 14.7 psia. 25 ÷ 760 × 14.7 = about 0.48 psia, very close to a perfect vacuum.

Type III · Review: Book section 3.2

84. A Shell warmed to 0 psig with hot water, part isolated

R-11 boils at 74.8°F, so heat must be used and the shell may be no higher than 0 psig when opened. Nitrogen is barred for R-11 in this step, 3 psig is above the limit, and compressed air is never used.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

85. C They cannot condense and gather at the highest point

Air and other non-condensables stay as gas at condenser conditions and gather at the top of the condenser shell, which is where the purge unit draws from.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.6

86. B It works at similar low pressures with far lower ODP

R-123 is also a low-pressure refrigerant, so it suits the same type of machine, and its ODP is 0.02 versus 1 for R-11. It is not zero-ODP, it is B1, and its evaporator still runs in a vacuum.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

87. A 82.1°F

R-123 boils at 82.1°F at atmospheric pressure, so 0 psig corresponds to 82.1°F. 74.8°F is R-11's boiling point.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

88. D Heat the oil to about 130°F

At 2 psig the shell already meets the 5 psig oil-change limit. Heating the oil to about 130°F drives out dissolved refrigerant so less leaves with the oil.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

89. C They cannot condense and are pushed to the highest point

Non-condensables do not condense at condenser conditions, so as the refrigerant condenses they are pushed to the highest point of the shell. That is why the purge unit connects there.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.6

90. C So refrigerant leaking from a tube can collect in the empty box

With the box empty, refrigerant leaking from a tube into the water side collects there, where the probe can detect it.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

91. D It counts as a loss in the leak rate

Only purge refrigerant destroyed at 98% efficiency or better, with EPA notified, may be excluded. Refrigerant that a purge simply vents is a loss like any other.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.6

92. A Pressure rose to 60 mm Hg absolute, so refrigerant remains; resume recovery

On a micron scale a larger number means higher pressure: 60,000 microns is 60 mm Hg absolute, above the 25 mm Hg absolute requirement. The rise shows refrigerant is still coming out of liquid or oil.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

93. C Refrigerant escapes, since the shell is above 0 psig

At 95°F the R-123 is warmer than its 82.1°F atmospheric boiling point, so the idle shell rises above 0 psig and a leak releases refrigerant. The evaporator is in a vacuum only when it is cold, as during operation.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

94. A Evacuate, charge vapor to above 32°F saturation, then weigh in liquid

The chiller is evacuated to remove air and moisture, charged with vapor until the saturation temperature is above freezing, and finished with liquid by weight. Relying on the purge to remove air vents refrigerant with it.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

95. C No; it shows a loss but must be paired with a method that locates it

A leak inspection must locate leaks. Methods that only detect a loss, such as pressure or vacuum decay, must be combined with a method that finds the location, such as bubbles or a detector.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

96. A Both read about 6.5 in. Hg vacuum

With liquid present, pressure depends on temperature, not on how much liquid is inside. At 70°F, R-123 is at 6.5 in. Hg vacuum in both cylinders, so contents must be known by weight.

Type III · Review: Book section 3.3

97. A Vapor first, then liquid

Vapor goes in first to raise the pressure until the saturation temperature is above 32°F; then liquid finishes the charge faster. Liquid first risks freezing the tubes.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

98. C The refrigerant charge is released

The rupture disc relieves pressure by opening, releasing the charge. That is the reason for the 10 psig test limit.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

99. B Heat first as far as possible, then nitrogen to atmospheric

For refrigerants boiling above 85°F, the rule is heat first to raise the pressure as far as possible, after which nitrogen may bring it up to atmospheric. The heat-only rule applies at or below 85°F.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

100. A Higher pressure can cause the 15 psig rupture disc to fail

The evaporator rupture disc bursts at about 15 psig, and exceeding 10 psig can cause it to fail and release the charge. The 0 psig figure is the non-major repair limit, not a leak-test rule.

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.