SUMMIT
STUDY GUIDES

EPA 608

Universal Practice Test

Test 5

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 5: 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 Heat added to the vapor by the compressor

The condenser rejects the heat absorbed in the evaporator plus the heat of compression added by the compressor. The metering device drops pressure; it does not add the extra heat.

Core · Review: Book section 3.1

2. C The motor windings can be damaged

Energizing a hermetic compressor under deep vacuum can damage the motor windings. Break the vacuum with refrigerant before starting the compressor.

Core · Review: Book section 4.4

3. C $25,000 per day for each violation

The statute's base is $25,000 per day per violation. $27,500 is an obsolete figure from older materials, and penalties are not per pound.

Core · Review: Book section 2.11

4. D Upright and secured so they cannot tip or roll

Transport cylinders upright and secured. Lying cylinders down or leaving them loose risks valve damage and leaks.

Core · Review: Book section 5.5

5. B No; a split system needs Type II despite its small charge

A small appliance must be fully manufactured, charged and hermetically sealed in a factory with 5 lb or less. A split system is completed in the field, so Type II applies regardless of charge size.

Core · Review: Book section 2.3

6. D R-32

Carbon dioxide, water and nitrogen are exempt in any application. R-32 is an HFC, a non-exempt substitute, and may not be vented.

Core · Review: Book section 2.2

7. C It is a zeotrope with separate bubble and dew points

R-454B is a zeotropic blend of R-32 and R-1234yf, so it has a bubble (liquid) pressure and a dew (vapor) pressure at each temperature. Azeotropes and single compounds have one value.

Core · Review: Book section 3.6

8. A Joints, valve cores and tubing that vibrates

Leaks are most often found at flare and threaded fittings, brazed joints, service valves and Schrader cores, shaft seals, and tubing that rubs or vibrates.

Core · Review: Book section 4.5

9. B Until 3 years after the appliance is retired

Owners keep most leak-repair records for 3 years, but full-charge records are kept until 3 years after the appliance is retired.

Core · Review: Book section 2.9

10. D Non-condensables (air) in the cylinder

R-22 should read about 121 psig at 70°F. Pressure well above the PT value points to air, which adds its own pressure. R-22 is a single-component refrigerant, so it cannot fractionate, and fill level does not change saturation pressure.

Core · Review: Book section 3.3

11. A B1

Toxicity class B means an OEL below 400 ppm, and flammability class 1 means no flame propagation, so the group is B1. A would require an OEL of 400 ppm or more.

Core · Review: Book section 5.2

12. B ARI 740-1995

Equipment made from Sept 22, 2003 through Dec 31, 2016 was certified to ARI 740-1995. ARI 740-1993 covered Nov 15, 1993 to Sept 21, 2003, and AHRI 740-2016 applies from Jan 1, 2017.

Core · Review: Book section 2.6

13. B Never defeat it; find the leak and use only the maker's replacement

A2L sensors are factory-calibrated and not field-adjustable. Never disconnect, bypass or defeat one; treat an alarm as a possible leak and replace a failed sensor only with the manufacturer's part.

Core · Review: Book section 6.3

14. A R-410A has no chlorine; its harm is to climate, not ozone

R-410A is an HFC blend with no chlorine, so its ODP is 0. Its high GWP (2,088) is a climate effect. Venting it is still illegal because it is a non-exempt substitute.

Core · Review: Book section 1.4

15. C Refrigerant dissolved in the oil is boiling back out

Refrigerant dissolves in compressor oil and boils out after the gauge first reaches the target, so the pressure rises. The technician must recover again before opening the system.

Core · Review: Book section 3.5

16. C A 25 lb cylinder of R-32

R-32 is a non-exempt substitute with no applicable exception. Small MVAC cans with the required fitting and valve, refrigerant in fully assembled appliances, and exempt substitutes such as CO2 are all excepted.

Core · Review: Book section 2.4

17. B Two to five years

Air movement carries CFCs into the stratosphere over about two to five years. Their stability is what lets them survive that long trip.

Core · Review: Book section 1.2

18. C Ammonia (R-717)

CO2, nitrogen and water are exempt in any application. Ammonia is exempt only in commercial or industrial process refrigeration and in absorption units.

Core · Review: Book section 2.2

19. B Carbon dioxide, over 100 years

GWP compares the heat a gas traps with the same mass of CO2 (GWP 1), usually over 100 years. R-11 is the ODP reference, not the GWP reference.

Core · Review: Book section 1.4

20. A The compound gauge cannot resolve the last fraction of an inch of vacuum

500 microns is about 29.90 in. Hg vacuum, a difference a compound gauge cannot show. The compound gauge does read vacuum, just not accurately near a perfect vacuum, and microns are a practice target, not an EPA recovery level.

Core · Review: Book section 3.2

21. D Whether it is a Class I or Class II substance

The Clean Air Act sorts ozone-depleting substances into Class I and Class II, and the class decides the phaseout schedule. Safety group and pressure category are unrelated.

Core · Review: Book section 1.5

22. B Suction-line temperature minus evaporator saturation temperature

Superheat is the actual suction-line temperature minus the saturation temperature found from low-side pressure. Reversing the terms is the classic error, and the condenser formula is subcooling.

Core · Review: Book section 3.4

23. C No; the charge is under 50 lb

The leak-repair rule applies only to ODS appliances with a full charge of 50 lb or more. A 40 lb R-22 unit is below that, though venting and recovery rules still apply.

Core · Review: Book section 2.9

24. C R-717

In the 700 series the last two digits are the molecular weight: ammonia is 17, so R-717. R-718 is water, R-744 is carbon dioxide and R-170 is ethane.

Core · Review: Book section 1.3

25. A 99.7 psia

At sea level, psia = psig + 14.7, so 85 + 14.7 = 99.7 psia. Subtracting 14.7 instead of adding it gives the wrong answer of 70.3.

Core · Review: Book section 3.2

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

26. A Nothing pushes the refrigerant from the low side to the high side

A working compressor normally moves refrigerant to the high side. Without it, refrigerant left on the low side and in the oil stays there unless the low side is also accessed.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

27. D With a heat blanket or heat lamp on the shell

Gentle heat such as a heat blanket warms the oil and drives dissolved refrigerant out. An open flame on a charged system can decompose the refrigerant, and a dead or damaged compressor should not be energized.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

28. C Appliances with 50 lb or more of a CFC or HCFC refrigerant

Since Apr 10, 2020, Section 82.157 covers only appliances with a full charge of 50 lb or more of an ODS (or a blend containing one). The 15 lb, GWP over 53 rule is an AIM Act rule, which is not on the 608 exam.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.9

29. D An evacuated A2L recovery cylinder with a red band or top

Use an evacuated recovery cylinder rated for A2L refrigerants; A2L recovery cylinders carry a red band, stripe or top. Disposable cylinders must never be used for recovery, and refrigerants must never be mixed in one cylinder.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.3

30. C No; that report covers only ODS appliances of 50 lb or more

The chronic-leaker report (125% or more of full charge in a calendar year, due March 1) applies to appliances subject to Section 82.157, which are ODS appliances of 50 lb or more. A small appliance is never covered, whatever its refrigerant.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.9

31. D Not small appliances; the field-piped system is Type II equipment

Cases piped in the field to a remote condensing unit are not factory sealed, so they are not small appliances whatever the charge in each case. Classifying by per-case charge is the common error.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

32. D Recover 80% of the charge or reach 4 in. Hg vacuum

Pre-Nov 15, 1993 equipment must reach 80% or 4 in. Hg vacuum in every case. Being exempt from certification does not lower the level.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

33. A Propane

R-290 is propane. Isobutane is R-600a, ethane is R-170, and difluoromethane is R-32.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.4

34. C Air or other non-condensables

Air raises a cylinder's pressure above the saturation pressure for its refrigerant. Do not vent the contents to remove it.

Type I · Review: Book section 5.4

35. B Its POE oil absorbs moisture from the air

Stationary R-134a systems use POE, which is hygroscopic and absorbs moisture quickly; moisture then forms acids and can freeze at the capillary tube. Mineral oil is not the oil in these systems and absorbs little moisture.

Type I · Review: Book section 3.5

36. B In the condenser, causing head pressure above the PT value

Air is the main non-condensable. It collects in the condenser and causes higher discharge (head) pressure than the PT chart shows for the condensing temperature.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

37. A A factory-sealed 3 lb dehumidifier

Only the dehumidifier meets every part of the definition. The mini-split is field connected, the ice machine is over 5 lb, and the tractor unit is MVAC-like.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

38. B The rule is a percentage or 4 in. Hg; 500 microns is for dehydration

500 microns is a common evacuation (dehydration) target before charging, not an EPA recovery requirement. Small appliances use the percentage or 4 in. Hg rule.

Type I · Review: Book section 4.4

39. A Jan 1, 2018

The 2016 rule extended safe disposal (and the disposal records) to non-exempt substitutes from Jan 1, 2018. Nov 15, 1995 is when the venting prohibition reached substitutes.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.5

40. D Warm oil holds less refrigerant, and higher pressure pushes it out

Refrigerant dissolved in cold oil comes out as the oil warms, and the warmer compressor shell raises refrigerant pressure toward the access fittings. Tapping helps release it from the oil.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

41. C Cutting the process stub on a charged R-134a refrigerator

Cutting a line on a charged system is a knowing release. The small loss from low-loss hose disconnection is de minimis, nitrogen is exempt in any application, and R-600a is exempt in household refrigerators.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.2

42. D The process stub

The process stub is the length of tubing that provides access to the refrigerant. Piercing valves go on a clean, straight section of it.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

43. A Both types, if made or imported on or after Nov 15, 1993

The certification requirement covers recovery and recycling equipment of both types made or imported on or after Nov 15, 1993. Older equipment is grandfathered if it can reach the required levels.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

44. D No; certification does not expire

Section 608 certification does not expire, and existing certifications stay valid under the revised bank. There is no federal retest requirement, including for A2L or A3 equipment.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.3

45. C Keep going, such as with a pump into the bag, to 90% or 4 in. Hg

Newer equipment with a running compressor must reach 90% or 4 in. Hg vacuum. A vacuum pump may draw more refrigerant into a non-pressurized bag when the equipment is designed for it.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

46. D Attaching gauge hoses to a piercing valve

Attaching or detaching hoses and gauges violates the integrity of the refrigerant circuit, so certification is required. Painting, replacing pipe insulation and tightening nuts and bolts do not.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.3

47. A Yes; 4 in. Hg vacuum satisfies the rule regardless of percentage

Reaching 4 in. Hg vacuum meets the small-appliance rule with any certified equipment, regardless of compressor condition or equipment date. Weighing is one way to show the percentage, not the only way to comply.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

48. A Recovering refrigerant from a factory-sealed 4 lb vending machine

Vending machines are small appliances. A mini-split and a 10 lb packaged unit are Type II, and an R-123 chiller is Type III.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.3

49. B It may be used and must reach 80% or 4 in. Hg

Equipment made before Nov 15, 1993 is exempt from the certification requirement, and with it the level is 80% (or 4 in. Hg) whether or not the compressor runs.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

50. C 80% of the charge or 4 in. Hg vacuum

A locked-rotor compressor does not run, so newer equipment must reach 80% or 4 in. Hg vacuum.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

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

51. C Air mixing with the recovered refrigerant

An empty cylinder is full of air, a non-condensable that would raise pressure and contaminate the recovered refrigerant. The 80% fill limit is controlled with a scale, not by evacuating.

Type II · Review: Book section 5.4, 8.3

52. A 12°F

Superheat = line temperature - saturation temperature = 12 - 0 = 12°F, using the dew (vapor) point for the blend. Subtracting the temperature from the pressure reading (32.6 - 12 = 20.6) mixes units.

Type II · Review: Book section 3.4

53. A AHRI 740-2016 plus UL 1963 Supplement SB

For equipment made on or after Jan 1, 2017 and certified for flammable refrigerants, Appendix B4 applies: AHRI 740-2016 plus UL 1963 Supplement SB.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.6, 6.3

54. B The compressor can overheat from low refrigerant flow

Many recovery machines use a hermetic compressor cooled by the refrigerant flowing through it. In a deep vacuum there is little flow, so the compressor can overheat. Stop at the required level.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.3

55. B Replacing the evaporator of a 300 lb R-134a chiller

The 300 lb R-134a chiller is medium-pressure, 200 lb or more: 15 in. Hg. The 300 lb R-22 system and the 150 lb R-134a unit need 10 in. Hg, and the 150 lb R-410A unit needs 0 in. Hg.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

56. D Type II

Type II covers medium-, high- and very high-pressure appliances except small appliances, MVACs and MVAC-like appliances. Universal also covers them, but it is not the only certification that does.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.1

57. A About 20.9%, over the 20% threshold, so repair is required

(12 ÷ 600) × (365 ÷ 35) × 100% = 0.02 × 10.43 × 100% = about 20.9%. A supermarket is commercial refrigeration with a 20% threshold, so repair is required; 35% is the old rate and 30% belongs to industrial process refrigeration.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

58. B To check that the pressure does not rise

If pressure rises after stopping, refrigerant remains as trapped liquid or dissolved in oil. The regulation requires verifying that the required level was reached before opening, and stopping and waiting is the usual way to check it.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.5, 8.2

59. D Compare readings at equal temperatures first

Gas pressure falls as temperature falls, so a drop between a hot afternoon and a cold morning may be temperature alone. A pressure drop indicates a leak only when the temperature is stable.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.4

60. D When no refrigerant is added for 12 months after the repair

A leak is presumed repaired if no refrigerant is added for 12 months after the repair, or if inspections find no leaks. Thirty days is the repair deadline, not the presumption period.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

61. B About 1.7 times

118.8 ÷ 68.6 is about 1.73. R-410A runs about 1.6 to 1.7 times R-22's pressure at the same temperature, which is why its tools and cylinders need higher ratings.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.7

62. A Shield the area from the wind and retest slowly

Wind disperses refrigerant before the probe can sense it, so work out of drafts and move slowly. Compressed air must never be used to pressurize a system.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.5

63. C Move the probe slowly along each joint, including below it

Move the probe slowly, because moving fast passes over small leaks. Refrigerant vapor is heavier than air, so check below suspect points as well, and work out of drafts.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.5

64. A An oil sample tested for acid

A burnout can leave acid in the oil and refrigerant. Take an oil sample and test it for acid after a major component failure, then install a suction-line filter-drier to protect the new compressor.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.7

65. B Ones rated for R-410A pressures, as R-32 runs about 2% higher

R-32 runs about 2% above R-410A, which is about 1.7 times R-22. Gauges, hoses, recovery machines and cylinders must be rated for that pressure range.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.2

66. A Nothing is pushing gas out through the leak at 0 psig

Leak searches are done with the system pressurized. At 0 psig there is no pressure difference to push gas out of the leak, and a system in a vacuum draws air in instead of letting refrigerant out.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.5

67. C Evacuation with a vacuum pump

Evacuation is the recommended method of dehydration. Filter-driers help but do not replace evacuation, and purging with refrigerant releases refrigerant.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.5

68. B 4 square inches for 15 minutes

The definition is more than 4 sq in. of flow area for more than 15 minutes. Both limits must be exceeded for the opening alone to make a repair major.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

69. A On the recovery machine's certification label

The certification label shows the equipment's date of manufacture, which selects the Table 1 column. The appliance's nameplate date is not used.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.5, 4.2

70. A Both are high-pressure refrigerants

The regulation names both R-22 and R-410A as high-pressure examples. R-410A's higher pressure affects tool and cylinder ratings, not its class; it is about 351 psia at 104°F, still under 355 psia.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.1, 8.7

71. B 30%

EPA lists ice rinks under industrial process refrigeration, which has a 30% threshold. It is not commercial refrigeration (20%), which is limited to the retail food and cold storage warehouse sectors.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

72. B Evacuate to no higher than 0 psig

The non-major exception covers very high-pressure appliances too: evacuate to no higher than 0 psig. Nitrogen pressurization is a low-pressure (Type III) topic.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

73. D The warm cylinder's higher pressure reduces the pressure difference

Heat raises the cylinder's saturation pressure, narrowing the pressure difference that drives recovery. Shade or chill the cylinder.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.3, 8.3

74. B Replacing the external solenoid coil

A solenoid valve's coil slides off the valve stem, so swapping it is electrical work that does not open the refrigerant circuit. The other jobs open the circuit and need recovery to the 0 psig or Table 1 level.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.5

75. D Yes; it covers non-exempt substitutes such as HFCs

Technicians must use certified equipment when removing refrigerant from appliances containing ODS or non-exempt substitutes. R-410A is a non-exempt HFC. The 50 lb figure belongs to leak repair.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.6

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

76. B R-123 vapor is heavier than air, so sensors go low

CFC and HCFC vapors settle toward the floor, so sensors and exhaust pickups go low, about 18 in above the floor in one maker's guidance. A ceiling sensor misses a leak until the room is full.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.9

77. D It becomes a non-condensable the purge must vent, taking refrigerant along

Nitrogen left in the chiller acts like air: the purge has to vent it, and each purge cycle takes some refrigerant with it. That is why heat, not nitrogen, is used to raise R-11 and R-123 chillers to 0 psig.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

78. A About 20°F

R-11's saturation pressure is 21.1 in. Hg vacuum at 20°F, 15.6 in. Hg at 40°F and 24.7 in. Hg at 0°F.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

79. D 74.8°F

R-11 boils at 74.8°F at 0 psig. The other values are the boiling points of R-123 (82.1°F), R-1233zd(E) (64.6°F) and R-514A (84.2°F).

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

80. C The first; nitrogen is a leak-test fallback, kept at 10 psig or less

Two different rules apply. For a leak test, nitrogen is a fallback when heat is not feasible, kept at 10 psig or less. The nitrogen ban for R-11 and R-123 applies to raising pressure to 0 psig before a non-major repair.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

81. C The purge unit

Every low-pressure chiller needs a purge unit to remove the non-condensables and moisture that leak in. The rupture disc is a relief device.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.6

82. D Pinpoint the leak with soap bubbles

The electronic detector finds the general area; soap bubbles pinpoint the exact leak. Raising pressure toward 15 psig would risk the rupture disc.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

83. C By weighing it in to the nameplate charge

The liquid portion of the charge is weighed in. Shell pressure depends on temperature, not on the amount charged, and the purge responds to air, not to charge level.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

84. A Raise it to 0 psig or less using heat, then open

This is a non-major repair, so a low-pressure appliance is pressurized to no higher than 0 psig. Because R-123 boils at 82.1°F, at or below 85°F, nitrogen may not be used; heat is the method.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

85. B The shell is above atmospheric, so the leak pushes refrigerant out

A warm idle chiller can rise above 0 psig (R-123 is about 6 psig at 100°F), so a leak releases refrigerant rather than admitting air. With no air coming in, the purge has nothing extra to remove.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

86. C 20 mm Hg absolute

The requirement is 25 mm Hg absolute or lower. 20 mm Hg absolute is deeper and meets it; 30 mm Hg absolute is not deep enough, and 25 or 15 in. Hg vacuum are far short of about 29 in. Hg.

Type III · Review: Book section 3.2

87. A The evaporator charging valve

Low-pressure chillers are charged through the evaporator charging valve, the lowest access point on the refrigerant side. The water box drain is on the water side, not the refrigerant side.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

88. D 25 mm Hg absolute, the same as any size

The low-pressure row has no charge-size split. Every low-pressure appliance must reach 25 mm Hg absolute. The 200 lb split applies only to the high- and medium-pressure rows.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

89. D R-123 is at about 15 psig at 120°F, right at the disc's rating

R-123's saturation pressure is about 15.1 psig at 120°F, so the disc could relieve and release the refrigerant. About 6 psig is R-123 at 100°F; decomposition needs flame or hot metal, not 120°F.

Type III · Review: Book section 5.4

90. A Up to 18 months

Retirement is normally completed within 1 year of the plan, but an owner retiring an appliance and replacing it with one that uses an exempt substitute gets up to 18 months.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.9

91. D Safety glasses and protective gloves

Safety glasses and gloves are standard for refrigerant work, with goggles where liquid contact is likely. Low operating pressure does not remove the hazards of liquid or vapor contact.

Type III · Review: Book section 5.1

92. C About 100°F

R-11's saturation pressure is 8.8 psig at 100°F and 18.2 psig at 120°F. At its 74.8°F boiling point it reads 0 psig, so 75°F would be near 0 psig.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

93. B Raises head pressure above the PT value, wasting energy

Air is a non-condensable. It collects in the condenser, raises head pressure above the saturation pressure for the condensing temperature, and wastes energy until the purge removes it.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

94. D About 30 psig

psig = psia − 14.7, so 45 − 14.7 = 30.3 psig. Adding 14.7 instead of subtracting gives about 60, and reading the limit as psig gives 45.

Type III · Review: Book section 3.2

95. B An alarm and mechanical ventilation

The detector actuates an alarm and mechanical ventilation. The purge unit and rupture disc are chiller components, not part of the room's detection system.

Type III · Review: Book section 5.3

96. C ASHRAE 15

ASHRAE 15 is the safety standard for refrigeration systems and machinery rooms. ASHRAE 34 assigns safety groups, AHRI 700 is the reclaimed-refrigerant purity standard, and AHRI 740 covers recovery equipment.

Type III · Review: Book section 5.3

97. A A regulator and relief valve, keeping pressure at 10 psig or less

Nitrogen is the fallback when heat is not feasible for a leak test. Use a regulator and a downstream relief valve, never exceed 10 psig, and never use compressed air or oxygen.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

98. C Water flowing; liquid, then vapor to 25 mm Hg absolute; verify; open

Compressor removal is a major repair, so the chiller goes to 25 mm Hg absolute regardless of charge size or equipment date. The 15 in. Hg level belongs to medium-pressure appliances of 200 lb or more.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

99. C Liquid charges faster, and flashing no longer threatens the tubes

After the saturation temperature is above freezing, liquid can go in without freezing the tubes, and it moves far more refrigerant per minute. R-123 is a single compound and cannot fractionate.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

100. C Not use nitrogen; get a heat source or evacuate to 25 mm Hg absolute

For refrigerants boiling at or below 85°F, nitrogen may not be used to raise the pressure, whatever the site limits. The technician must use heat, or treat the job with the full Table 1 level of 25 mm Hg absolute.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

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.