SUMMIT
STUDY GUIDES

EPA 608

Universal Practice Test

Test 6

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 6: 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 They are doubled for a repeat conviction

Knowing violations carry fines and up to 5 years in prison, and these are doubled for repeat convictions.

Core · Review: Book section 2.11

2. C DOT-39 NRC

Disposable cylinders are DOT specification 39, marked DOT-39 NRC (non-refillable container). 4BA and 4BW are refillable specifications, and 2.2 is a hazard class.

Core · Review: Book section 5.4

3. B A carbon-chlorine bond

UV breaks a carbon-chlorine bond and frees a chlorine atom. R-12 has no hydrogen, and fluorine is not what destroys ozone.

Core · Review: Book section 1.2

4. D Existing stock or recovered, recycled or reclaimed R-22

The pre-2010 equipment allowance applied from 2010 to 2020. Since 2020 no R-22 is produced or imported, so service uses existing stock or recovered, recycled or reclaimed refrigerant. Nothing requires the owner to replace a working unit.

Core · Review: Book section 1.5

5. A That it was certified by an approved testing organization, plus its manufacture date and serial number

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

Core · Review: Book section 2.6

6. B No; since Jan 1, 2018, certification covers HFCs too

Since January 1, 2018, certification is required for work on appliances containing non-exempt substitutes such as HFCs and HFOs, not only CFCs and HCFCs.

Core · Review: Book section 2.3

7. D No; connecting hoses and gauges is not opening

The definition of opening excludes connecting or disconnecting hoses and gauges to measure pressure, add refrigerant or recover refrigerant.

Core · Review: Book section 4.6

8. A The last person in the disposal chain, such as a scrap recycler

The final processor is the last person in the disposal chain, such as a scrap metal recycler or landfill.

Core · Review: Book section 2.8

9. A Refrigerant vapor is heavier than air and sinks

Fluorocarbon refrigerant vapor is heavier than air, so it drifts down from a leak. Checking below suspected points catches it.

Core · Review: Book section 4.5

10. D Smog ozone does not rise to repair the layer

Ground-level ozone and stratospheric ozone are separate problems with separate causes. Ground-level ozone does not rise to repair the ozone layer.

Core · Review: Book section 1.1

11. D Accumulator

An accumulator in the suction line catches liquid before it reaches the compressor. A receiver stores liquid after the condenser, on the high side.

Core · Review: Book section 3.1

12. C A small release during good-faith recovery that follows the rules

A de minimis release is a small release during good-faith recovery when the technician follows the required practices, uses certified equipment and meets the certification and reclamation rules. There is no pound limit.

Core · Review: Book section 2.2

13. C As a de minimis release, not a violation

Small releases during good-faith recovery are de minimis when the technician follows the required practices, uses certified equipment and is certified. R-134a itself is not exempt.

Core · Review: Book section 2.2

14. B Post signs or send letters saying to recover before delivery

The final processor must notify suppliers, by signs, letters or similar means, that refrigerant must be recovered before delivery. Suppliers do not need to be certified technicians.

Core · Review: Book section 2.8

15. A No; R-454B is a non-exempt substitute and is restricted

Since January 1, 2018, the sales restriction covers non-exempt substitutes such as HFCs, HFOs and their blends, whatever their GWP or safety group.

Core · Review: Book section 2.4

16. C Nothing more; same-owner reuse is allowed

Both chillers belong to the same owner, so the recovered refrigerant may be reused without recycling or reclaiming.

Core · Review: Book section 4.1

17. D About one-third

675 divided by 2,088 is about 0.32, or roughly one-third. That is why R-32 is used to replace R-410A in new equipment.

Core · Review: Book section 1.4

18. C It does not supply oxygen; entry requires an SCBA

Refrigerant vapor displaces oxygen, and an air-purifying respirator does not supply oxygen. Entry into a large release requires a self-contained breathing apparatus; without one, leave and ventilate.

Core · Review: Book section 5.1

19. A Moisture still boiling off inside the system

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

Core · Review: Book section 4.4

20. D 2,000 microns

Convert everything to mm Hg absolute: 2,000 microns = 2 mm; 25 mm Hg = 25 mm; 28 in. Hg vacuum = (29.92 − 28) × 25.4 ≈ 49 mm; 0.5 psia ≈ 26 mm. The smallest absolute pressure, 2,000 microns, is the deepest vacuum.

Core · Review: Book section 3.2

21. D A 30 lb rooftop unit

The record rule applies to full charges of more than 5 lb and less than 50 lb. A 5 lb unit is not more than 5 lb, and a 75 lb unit is above the range.

Core · Review: Book section 2.10

22. A The lowest concentration in air that can burn

The LFL is the lowest concentration of refrigerant in air that can burn; below it, the mixture is too lean to ignite. Burning velocity is a separate property.

Core · Review: Book section 6.2

23. C As Class II, following the R-22 rules

Blends that contain HCFC-22, such as R-401A, R-402A, R-408A and R-409A, are treated as HCFCs (Class II) and follow the same rules as R-22.

Core · Review: Book section 1.5

24. B R-134a

R-134a is a single-component refrigerant, so it does not fractionate and may be charged as vapor or liquid. R-404A, R-407C and R-454B are 400-series blends and must leave the cylinder as liquid.

Core · Review: Book section 4.7

25. B PT cannot tell R-134a from R-1234yf; check the label and use an identifier

At 70°F, R-134a reads 71.1 psig and R-1234yf 73.9 psig, so their PT curves are too close to separate by gauge. Fill level does not change saturation pressure, so a difference is not explained by how full a cylinder is.

Core · Review: Book section 3.3

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

26. A No more than 80% of its capacity by weight

The industry and manufacturer limit is 80% of capacity by weight, controlled with a scale or a float or thermistor shutoff. Liquid expands as it warms and can rupture an overfilled cylinder.

Type I · Review: Book section 5.4

27. C A recovery bag

System-dependent equipment often captures refrigerant in a non-pressurized container such as a recovery bag. Disposable cylinders are never used for recovery.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

28. B Not met; 4.5 oz is 75%, short of 80% unless 4 in. Hg is reached

4.5 / 6 = 75%. A non-running compressor with newer equipment requires 80% (4.8 oz) or 4 in. Hg vacuum. 90% applies only when the compressor runs.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

29. A Heated refrigerant forms toxic gases, and brazing a charged line is unsafe

Refrigerant exposed to flame or hot metal decomposes into toxic and corrosive gases such as hydrofluoric acid. Never cut or braze a line on a charged system.

Type I · Review: Book section 5.1

30. B No; 7 kg is about 15.4 lb, over the 15 lb limit

7 kg x 2.2 = 15.4 lb, which exceeds 15 lb. System-dependent equipment is not allowed unless it is a permanently attached pump-out unit. The 5 lb figure is the small-appliance definition, not this limit.

Type I · Review: Book section 4.2

31. C Somewhat lower: 173.9 psig versus 195.9 psig

R-290 runs somewhat below R-22: 173.9 psig versus 195.9 psig at 100°F. 57.9 psig is R-600a, and the 1.7 times ratio describes R-410A compared with R-22.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.4

32. A The appliance's own compressor

The 90% versus 80% split depends on whether the appliance compressor is operating, because a running compressor helps push refrigerant out.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.2

33. A R-290 is an exempt substitute in this end-use

Self-contained commercial ice machines are a listed end-use for propane, so it is exempt there. Flammability does not remove the exemption, and the exemption is not tied to a charge size.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.2

34. C Equipment that requires the appliance's components to remove refrigerant

System-dependent (passive) equipment uses the appliance compressor or the appliance's own pressure. It is not limited to small appliances and may be used when the compressor does not run.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

35. D It must be reclaimed by an EPA-certified reclaimer

Used refrigerant may be sold to a new owner only after an EPA-certified reclaimer reprocesses it to AHRI 700 purity. Recycling cleans refrigerant only for reuse by the same owner.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.7

36. D The charge is gone or the valve did not pierce; do not start recovery

A charged R-134a unit at 70°F would read about 71 psig. A 0 psig reading means the refrigerant has leaked out or the pin has not pierced the tube.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

37. A A knowing release that violates the venting prohibition

Cutting a line on a charged system is a knowing release. The certification exemption for disposal workers does not permit venting, and the prohibition covers HFCs and HFOs as well as CFCs and HCFCs.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.2

38. B Fails; 70% requires 18 correct

The passing score is 70%. On 25 questions, 70% is 17.5, so 18 correct is needed. The 84% figure applies only to a mail-in Type I.

Type I · Review: How to Use This Book

39. C Whether flammable-rated recovery equipment is needed

The refrigerant decides the recovery cylinder, whether flammable-rated equipment is needed, and whether the refrigerant is exempt. Small-appliance status depends on charge and factory sealing, the recovery level depends on the recovery equipment's date, and small appliances have no leak-repair rule.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

40. B Its own compressor does the work; the appliance's is not needed

Self-contained equipment removes refrigerant without help from the appliance. It reaches the required level whether or not the appliance compressor runs and stores refrigerant in a pressurized tank.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

41. B R-32 is not exempt, so recover it to the Type I levels

No HFC or HFO is an exempt substitute, so R-32 may not be vented. The unit is a small appliance, so the Type I levels (80% or 90% by equipment date and compressor condition, or 4 in. Hg) apply, not a Type II vacuum level.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.5

42. A Evacuating the system to remove air and moisture before charging

Apart from system-dependent recovery into a non-pressurized container, the vacuum pump is used only after recovery is complete, to dehydrate the system before charging. It is never used to push refrigerant into a pressurized cylinder.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

43. B 80% of the charge or 4 in. Hg vacuum

Disposal uses the same Type I levels as service. With equipment made on or after Nov 15, 1993 and a compressor that does not run, the level is 80% or 4 in. Hg; 90% applies only when the compressor runs.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.6

44. A Releasing recovered refrigerant is a knowing release

Knowingly releasing refrigerant after recovering it is a violation of the venting prohibition. A de minimis release is a small loss during good-faith recovery, such as hose connections, not emptying a container.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.2

45. D Monthly totals recovered, by refrigerant type

The record shows company name, appliance location, date of recovery, refrigerant type, monthly totals by refrigerant and the quantities sent for reclaim or destruction (with recipient and date). Serial numbers and signatures are not on the list.

Type I · Review: Book section 2.8

46. A Refrigerant is trapped on both sides of the compressor

Without a running compressor to push refrigerant to one side, refrigerant remains on both sides of the compressor and in its oil.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.3

47. B About 20°F

R-290 saturates at 41.1 psig at 20°F. It reads 23.7 psig at 0°F and 64.0 psig at 40°F.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.7

48. C Remove all of the R-290 and flow nitrogen through the tubing

Never braze on a circuit that still contains refrigerant: remove all of the charge (outdoors or with good ventilation, away from ignition sources) and flow nitrogen before and during brazing. Compressed air must never be used in a refrigerant circuit.

Type I · Review: Book section 6.4

49. B Apply bubble solution or a suitable detector at the fitting

Soap bubbles or a leak detector suited to the refrigerant check the fitting. Oxygen is never used for pressure testing.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.4

50. C A packaged terminal heat pump (PTHP)

The regulation names window, portable, PTAC and PTHP room air conditioners. Split systems and rooftop units are not small appliances.

Type I · Review: Book section 7.1

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

51. D Pressurize with dry nitrogen and leak-check the joints

After installing any system, pressurize with dry nitrogen and leak-check before evacuating. Releasing refrigerant to test joints is a prohibited release, and a vacuum test does not locate leaks.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.5

52. C 10 in. Hg vacuum for both

Table 1 rows depend on pressure class and full charge, not on the appliance's use. Both are high-pressure, 200 lb or more, with newer equipment: 10 in. Hg.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

53. C Non-major, because the area is not over 4 sq in.

The opening test needs both more than 4 sq in. and more than 15 minutes. A 3 sq in. opening fails the area test, so the time does not matter.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

54. B 15 in. Hg vacuum

Medium-pressure, 200 lb or more, newer equipment is the deepest Type II row: 15 in. Hg. 10 in. Hg applies to medium-pressure under 200 lb and to high-pressure 200 lb or more.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

55. A ARI 740-1995

Equipment made from Sept 22, 2003 to Dec 31, 2016 is certified under Appendix B2 (ARI 740-1995). ARI 740-1993 covers Nov 15, 1993 to Sept 21, 2003.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.6

56. C Hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid and phosgene

R-22 exposed to an open flame or hot metal decomposes into hydrochloric acid, hydrofluoric acid and phosgene, all toxic. Recover the refrigerant before brazing and flow nitrogen through the tubing.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.7

57. D Every 3 months, until 4 quarters in a row with no exceedance

Commercial refrigeration or IPR appliances with 500 lb or more need quarterly leak inspections after an exceedance, until 4 consecutive quarters pass with no exceedance. Annual inspections apply to 50 to under 500 lb.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

58. C About 160 psi higher (419 vs 260 psig)

At 120°F, R-22 saturates at 260.0 psig and R-410A at about 419 psig, a difference of about 160 psi. That ratio of about 1.6 is why R-410A needs higher-rated tools.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.7

59. D The recovery cylinder's inlet valve

The cylinder valve must be open before the machine starts. Running against a closed cylinder valve trips the machine's high-pressure cutout.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.3, 8.3

60. D Running the indoor blower to dilute the leak

Under UL 60335-2-40, mitigation usually means running the indoor blower to dilute the refrigerant, and the controls may also lock out the compressor. Mitigation must start within 60 seconds of detection at 25% of the LFL.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.3

61. A Non-major, because the area must be more than 4 sq in.

The definition says MORE than 4 sq in. for MORE than 15 minutes. Exactly 4 sq in. does not exceed the area limit, so this opening is not major.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

62. A They are factory-calibrated and not field-adjustable

A2L refrigerant sensors are factory-calibrated and are not field-adjustable. A failed sensor is replaced with the manufacturer's part and is never bypassed.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.3

63. C 20%, as commercial refrigeration

EPA defines commercial refrigeration as the retail food and cold storage warehouse sectors, so the threshold is 20%. Size does not move it into industrial process refrigeration, and 35% is the old pre-2019 rate.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.9

64. A Normal standing pressure for R-410A at 70°F

A standing system with liquid present reads the saturation pressure for its temperature. R-410A at 70°F is about 201 psig. The 121 psig value is R-22 at 70°F.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.6

65. D Check the label for an A2L or flammable listing

Whether a recovery machine may be used on A2L refrigerants depends on its certification and listing, shown on the label. A post-1993 date only shows it is certified for some refrigerants.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.2, 6.3

66. C No; energizing a hermetic compressor in deep vacuum can damage it

Never energize a hermetic or semi-hermetic compressor while the system is under deep vacuum, because the motor windings can be damaged. Break the vacuum with refrigerant before starting the compressor.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.5

67. A AHRI 740-2016

Equipment made on or after Jan 1, 2017 is certified to AHRI 740-2016 (Appendix B3) for non-flammable refrigerants. AHRI 700 is the reclaimed-refrigerant purity standard, not an equipment standard.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.6

68. D 62 lb

80% of 50 lb is 40 lb of refrigerant. Adding the 22 lb tare gives a gross reading of 62 lb. Stopping at 40 lb on the scale forgets the cylinder's own weight.

Type II · Review: Book section 5.4

69. C As liquid, because it is a 400-series blend

R-410A is a 400-series blend. Even though its glide is very small, it must leave the cylinder as liquid to keep its composition. Vapor-charging R-410A is a classic wrong answer.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.6

70. C No; it is a non-exempt substitute refrigerant

HFCs and HFOs, including R-32 and R-454B, are non-exempt substitutes, and knowingly venting them has been prohibited since November 15, 1995. The prohibition rests on that status, not on flammability, and zero ODP does not make a refrigerant exempt.

Type II · Review: Book section 6.5

71. B 4 in. Hg vacuum

October 1993 is before Nov 15, 1993, so the older column applies: 4 in. Hg for medium-pressure 200 lb or more. 15 in. Hg would apply only to equipment made on or after that date.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

72. D 11.5 lb

Charging removes refrigerant from the cylinder, so subtract: 18.0 lb minus 6.5 lb = 11.5 lb. Adding the charge (24.5 lb) or reading the charge itself (6.5 lb) are the common setup mistakes.

Type II · Review: Book section 4.7

73. B 45 to 170 psia

Medium-pressure is 45 to 170 psia at 104°F (R-12, R-134a, R-500). The limits are absolute pressures; reading them as psig is a common error, and 170 to 355 psia is the high-pressure band.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.1

74. D No; even leaking parts may never be above 0 psig

The leaky-appliance provision caps the level at 0 psig. 5 psig is the oil-change limit, not the leaky-appliance limit.

Type II · Review: Book section 2.5, 8.2

75. C No; this row requires 10 in. Hg vacuum

High-pressure, 200 lb or more, with post-1993 equipment requires 10 in. Hg. 4 in. Hg is the value for pre-Nov 15, 1993 equipment.

Type II · Review: Book section 8.2

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

76. C So a rise that signals a leak is easy to spot

Logging purge activity makes a change easy to see, and an increase means a leak is admitting air. The log is a diagnostic aid, not an EPA run-time limit or a substitute for required leak inspections.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.6

77. A Atmospheric pressure, the same as 0 psig

The in. Hg vacuum scale counts down from atmospheric pressure, so 0 in. Hg is atmospheric, equal to 0 psig and 14.7 psia. A perfect vacuum is about 29.92 in. Hg.

Type III · Review: Book section 3.2

78. D It behaves like a single refrigerant with no temperature glide

An azeotropic blend boils and condenses at one temperature for a given pressure, like a single compound, so it has no glide and does not fractionate. R-514A is B1, not A2L.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

79. A A noticeable drop in refrigerant level

On a running chiller, the first leak signs appear in the purge system and condenser: more purging, high head pressure, moisture in the purge. A falling refrigerant level is not the early indicator because leaks admit air rather than release refrigerant.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

80. A 25,000 microns

1 mm Hg = 1,000 microns, so 25 mm Hg absolute = 25,000 microns. 500 microns is a common dehydration target, not the recovery requirement.

Type III · Review: Book section 3.2

81. A Keep charging vapor; the saturation point is still below freezing

At about 30°F, liquid admitted now could still freeze tube water. Vapor charging continues until R-11 reaches about 16.9 in. Hg vacuum (about 36°F).

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

82. C Type III or Universal, since attaching gauges breaks circuit integrity

Attaching or detaching hoses and gauges is an activity that violates the integrity of the refrigerant circuit, so the person must be certified for that appliance type. Low-pressure appliances require Type III or Universal.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.3

83. B 77

R-123's GWP is 77. 4,750 is R-11, 1,430 is R-134a, and about 4 is R-1233zd(E).

Type III · Review: Book section 9.1

84. D He went past the 10 psig limit; the disc bursts near 15 psig

Leak tests on low-pressure chillers stay at or below 10 psig because the evaporator rupture disc bursts at about 15 psig, releasing the charge. High-pressure test values do not apply.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

85. A 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 leak inspections find no leaks.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.9

86. B A cooling tower, through the condenser tubes

Condenser water, usually from a cooling tower, flows inside the condenser tubes and removes heat from the refrigerant vapor condensing in the shell. City water is used by many low-pressure recovery units, not the chiller condenser.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

87. B Adding nitrogen

Nitrogen added to the shell is a non-condensable that the purge must later remove, so it requires later purging. All the heat methods raise the refrigerant's own pressure.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.5

88. B Saturation is above 40°F, so liquid charging may begin

R-123 is at 18.1 in. Hg vacuum at 40°F and 6.5 in. Hg at 70°F, so 12 in. Hg lies between them, well above freezing. The water pumps stay on throughout charging.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.7

89. A Every time refrigerant is added, including now

The owner must calculate the leak rate every time refrigerant is added, except after a retrofit, at a new installation or under a seasonal variance.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.9

90. C 25 mm Hg absolute

Removing the condenser is a major repair, and the low-pressure level of 25 mm Hg absolute applies to an isolated component as well as to the whole appliance. 0 psig is the limit for non-major repairs.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

91. B A leaking evaporator tube

A leaking evaporator tube lets chilled water be drawn into the vacuum shell, which explains both the moisture in the purge and the water loss. A pump seal loses water but puts none into the refrigerant, and a condenser flange is above atmospheric, so it releases refrigerant rather than admitting moisture.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

92. C Stay out, and ventilate the room

Leave, keep others out and ventilate. Refrigerant vapor settles low, so crawling puts a person in the worst of it. 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 III · Review: Book section 9.9

93. B About 73%; repair within 30 days

(60 ÷ 1,000) × (365 ÷ 30) × 100 = 73%, far over 10%, so repair is due within 30 days. The 120-day limit applies only when an industrial process shutdown is needed.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.8

94. D Purge run time drops back toward its normal level

With the air leak fixed, less air enters and the purge has less to remove, so its run time falls. Rising purge time, high head pressure or moisture would point to a leak still open.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.6

95. B It admits air and moisture that contaminate the charge

A leak on the vacuum side brings in air and moisture rather than releasing much refrigerant. The air raises head pressure, and moisture forms acids with the refrigerant and oil.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.2

96. D Yes; an oil change may be done at no higher than 5 psig

For an oil change not followed by evacuation, the appliance must be at no higher than 5 psig before opening, and 3 psig meets that. The 25 mm Hg absolute level is for major repairs and disposal.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.4

97. B Non-condensables, since R-123 at 100°F is about 6 psig

R-123's saturation pressure at 100°F is 6.1 psig. A reading of 12 psig is far above the PT value, which points to air in the condenser. 15.1 psig is R-123's value at 120°F.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.6

98. D Through the drain valve of the drained water box

The water box is drained and the probe is inserted through its drain valve. The other openings are on the refrigerant side or are relief and vent points.

Type III · Review: Book section 9.3

99. D Trapped liquid expands as it warms and can burst the hose

Liquid refrigerant expands as it warms, and with no vapor space it can build hydraulic pressure that bursts a hose or fitting. That is why liquid is cleared from hoses before valves are closed.

Type III · Review: Book section 4.3

100. D Verify that the required level was reached

The technician must verify that the required level has been reached before opening the appliance. In practice that means isolating, waiting a few minutes and reading the gauge again.

Type III · Review: Book section 2.5

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.