Quiz 1

1. The Uniform Plumbing Code Chapter 16 covers the installation, construction, alteration, and repair of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

potable water storage components stormwater detention

nonpotable rainwater catchment systems\*

water purification systems

public utility sewers

1. The Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) must approve or may even require \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be used in lieu of potable water for some applications.

stormwater runoff

captured nonpotable rainwater\*

potable gray water

potable black water

frozen gray water

1. Piping and components used in a rainwater catchment system must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

plumbing contractor approved

owner approved

acceptable to the maintenance supervisor

manufactured locally

listed\*

1. Listed fittings are permitted to be used in rainwater catchment systems.

Yes, they are not only permitted, they are required.\*

Yes, they can be used, but they are not recommended.

No, they are not permitted for use.

No, they are not permitted unless specifically approved by the AHJ.

Yes, they should be used provided the property owner agrees.

1. The person(s) who design(s) rainwater catchment systems must be registered or licensed or meet the requirements of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

the property owner

the International Association of Plumbers and Mechanical Officials

the AHJ\*

an accredited state university

the state in which they reside

1. A rainwater catchment system supplying drip irrigation to an orchard requires a licensed plumbing designer.

Yes, this is always required.

No, this is not required if the AHJ approves the exception.

Yes, this is required if the irrigation system is accessible to the public.

No, this is not required provided the maximum storage does not exceed 360 gallons.\*

No, this is never required.

1. A rainwater catchment system for farm irrigation with multiple 1000-gallon storage tanks must be designed by a registered or licensed plumbing designer.

True\*

False

1. Single-family dwellings with rainwater catchment system outlets, piping and components located \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are not required to be designed by a registered or licensed design professional.

within 100 feet of the dwelling

inside the building

on the exterior of the building\*

in an attached garage

in the basement

1. A permit is not required for the *alteration* of an existing rainwater catchment system.

Yes, this is true.

Yes, this is true provided the system is not for a commercial building.

No, this is not true.\*

No, not unless the maximum storage exceeds 1000 gallons.

Yes, this is true if the system is installed on the exterior of the building.

1. A plumbing permit must be obtained from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to install a rainwater catchment system on premises.

a plumbing designer

the state legislature

the county health authority

an online permit office

the AHJ\*

1. A permit is not required for exterior rainwater catchment systems used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a maximum storage capacity of 360 gallons.

indoor irrigation

outdoor drip and subsurface irrigation\*

urinal flushing

potable water tank shortages

cooking in commercial kitchens

1. A plumbing permit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for rainwater catchment systems for single-family dwellings where outlets, piping, and system components are located on the exterior of the building.

is not recommended

is mandatory

is not required\*

cannot be obtained

should not be used

1. A single-family dwelling rainwater catchment system that does not require a plumbing permit may still need a permit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

if the AHJ changes his/her mind

for electrical connections\*

if it’s raining on installation day

for homes used as rentals

for piping located on the exterior of the building

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of rainwater catchment system components must be properly identified.

* component installer

manufacturer \*

system designer

system owner

country of manufacture

1. The UPC requires that rainwater catchment systems and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are inspected and maintained.

Components\*

installers

surrounding landscaping

all trees on the property

adjacent properties

1. Rainwater catchment systems shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

the system designer’s recommendations

Table 1601.5\*

the property owner’s needs

the manufacturer’s instructions

UPC Chapter 8 Indirect Wastes

1. It may be necessary to deviate from the inspection frequency of Table 1601.5 if the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ requires more frequent inspection and maintenance.

manufacturer\*

adjacent property owner

county prosecutor

system designer

installer

1. Table 1601.5 requires that rainwater catchment system caution labels are inspected.

True\*

False

1. According to Table 1601.5, it is necessary to inspect and clear the debris from aboveground rainwater collection surfaces at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

every 3 months

weekly

every 2 years

every 6 months\*

annually

Quiz 2

1. The rainwater catchment system maintenance log shall be maintained by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

installer

system designer

component manufacturer(s)

property owner or designated appointee\*

AHJ

1. The rainwater catchment system log book must indicate the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of inspection and maintenance of each system.

frequency\*

results

likelihood

consequences

none of the answers provided

1. The required maintenance and inspection of rainwater catchment systems is the responsibility of the property owner \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

or the person who obtained the installation permit

and the system designer

unless the AHJ has a different requirement\*

provided they are qualified

for the first 5 years only

1. An operation and maintenance manual for rainwater catchment systems shall be supplied to the property owner by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

primary installer

component manufacturer(s)

plumbing contractor

AHJ

none of the answers provided\*

1. Which of the following is not required to be included in the system operation and maintenance manual?

A detailed diagram of the entire system and the location of system components.

A method of contacting the installer and designer. \*

Details on deactivating the system for maintenance, repair, or other purposes.

Details on maintaining the required water quality as determined by the AHJ.

Instructions for operating and maintaining the system.

1. The system operation and maintenance manual’s testing, inspection and maintenance schedule must be in accordance with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

the property owner’s financial limits

UPC Chapter 3 General Regulations

Table 1601.5\*

the requirements of the local jurisdiction

homeowner’s association requirements

1. The minimum water quality requirements for a rainwater catchment system are determined by the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

average rainfall at the site

type of aboveground collection surface

local water testing laboratory

AHJ\*

property owner’s desires

1. Water treatment is not required for rainwater catchment systems used for aboveground irrigation with a maximum storage capacity of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

360 gallons\*

370 gallons

1000 gallons

27 gallons

2500 gallons

1. Water treatment is not required for rainwater catchment systems used for subsurface or drip \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

habitation

propagation

irrigation\*

locations

amalgamation

1. Which of the following is not required to be compatible in a specific rainwater catchment system?

pipe and fitting materials

component materials

water treatment

water conditions

component colors\*

1. Controls for pumps, valves, and other devices that contain \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that come in contact with rainwater supply shall not be permitted.

nonpotable water

mercury\*

copper wire

potable water

none of the answers provided

1. Rainwater catchment service piping that is installed underground must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the building sewer.

at least 10 feet from

laid in the same trench as

separated from\*

tied into

installed below

1. Rainwater catchment service piping that shares a trench with sewer piping must be installed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a minimum of 24 inches below the sewer pipe

no less than 18 inches from the sewer pipe

with porous or perforated pipes

within 6 inches of the sewer pipe

at least 12 inches above and 12 inches to the side of the sewer pipe\*

1. Underground rainwater catchment service piping that crosses a trench containing a sewer pipe must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the sewer pipe.

no less than 18 inches below

at least 18 inches from

not less than 12 inches above\*

touching

a minimum of 14 inches above

1. Where a potable water pipe shares a trench with a treated nonpotable water pipe and both pipe materials are approved for use within a building, the pipes must be separated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

unless the AHJ approves a different option

by a nonporous barrier at least 12 inches high

by 16 inches of gravel

at least 12 inches horizontally and 12 inches vertically\*

because the nonpotable water could be contaminated by the potable water

1. Where a potable water pipe shares a trench with a treated nonpotable water pipe and both pipe materials are NOT approved for use within a building, the pipes must be separated by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a minimum of 80 inches

no more than 48 inches

a nonporous barrier approved by the AHJ

at least 12 inches horizontally and 12 inches vertically

none of the answers provided\*

Quiz 3

1. Rainwater catchment systems that are no longer in use, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in accordance with Section 1601.5, shall be abandoned.

fail to be maintained\*

were not installed

did not receive AHJ approval

don’t have required warning signs posted

are not readily accessible

1. If only part of a rainwater catchment system is abandoned, then the only required action is to disconnect it from any remaining systems and bury it.

True

False\*

1. An abandoned rainwater catchment system must be disconnected from remaining systems and then \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

removed and disposed of at an approved dumping site

salvaged for reusable and recyclable components

drained, plugged and capped in an approved manner\*

buried under no less than 18 inches of gravel and 24 inches of earth

none of the answers provided

1. In the State of Washington, components of an abandoned rainwater catchment system such as pipe, tubing, fittings and valves are not permitted to be used for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

potable water systems\*

landscape decorations

black water systems

garage storage racks

gray water systems

1. A rainwater catchment system underground tank that has been abandoned must be removed.

Yes, this is true.

Yes, but only after approval from the AHJ.

Yes, or it can be completely drained and filled with an approved material. \*

No, it is not permitted to be removed.

Yes, but not until it has been completely drained and filled with an approved material.

1. Which of the following is NOT an approved material for filling an abandoned underground water storage tank?

earth

sand

gravel

broken glass\*

concrete

1. Rainwater catchment piping shall be sized in accordance with UPC \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sizing.

Chapter 5 water heater

Chapter 9 vent

Chapter 7 drain

Chapter 8 indirect waste pipe

Chapter 6 potable water\*

1. According to Table 610.3, rainwater catchment system branch piping that supplies a hose bibb requires a minimum pipe size of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

½ inch\*

¾ inch

1 inch

¼ inch

2 inches

1. The repair of rainwater catchment systems intended to supply landscape water features must be approved by the AHJ.

True\*

False

1. Which of the following activities pertaining to rainwater catchment systems does NOT require approval from the AHJ?

installation

repair

maintenance\*

alteration

construction

1. In Washington State, rainwater catchment systems used to supply \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do not require approval from the AHJ.

floor sinks

exterior irrigation\*

water closets

industrial processes

cooling tower makeup

1. The UPC states that additional rainwater catchment system design criteria can be found in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ARCSA / ASPE 63\*

the local public library

UPC Chapter 8 Indirect Waste

the County Clerk’s office

[ANSI/ISEA Z358.1-2014](https://webstore.ansi.org/Standards/ISEA/ANSIISEAZ3582014)

1. In order to obtain a permit for a rainwater catchment system, it is necessary to submit \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the AHJ.

pipe sizes

a list of component manufacturers

a complete set of plumbing plans\*

a complete list of components

the current plumbing code book

1. If a permit was required for the installation of a rainwater catchment system, then it is necessary to obtain approval from the AHJ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

drain the system

make changes to the potable water system\*

perform scheduled system maintenance

perform unscheduled system maintenance

plant trees near an underground water tank

1. Rainwater catchment systems are not permitted to have a direct connection to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

water storage tanks

fixtures

an alternate water source system\*

irrigation systems

none of the answers provided

1. It is permissible to use a potable water source as makeup water for a rainwater catchment system provided the potable supply connection \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

has been approved for this purpose by the AHJ

is chlorinated and flushed every 6 months

has components that are approved for use within a building

is sourced from an on-site well

is protected by an air gap or backflow preventer\*

1. A building containing a portion of a rainwater catchment system cannot be occupied or the system activated until the installer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the presence of the AHJ.

completes the installation

flushes the system

performs the initial cross-connection test\*

requests permission for occupation

performs a walk-through of the scheduled system maintenance

1. The AHJ cannot grant final approval of a newly installed rainwater catchment system in a building until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

the next business day

all other authorities having jurisdiction agree to be present

an accessible location has been designated for the maintenance log book

the property owner has demonstrated comprehension of the system

the initial cross-connection test has been ruled successful\*

1. The design and size of rainwater drains, gutters, conductors and leaders must comply with the Uniform Plumbing Code \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Chapter 7 Sanitary Drainage

Chapter 6 Water Supply and Distribution

Chapter 8 Indirect Wastes

Chapter 15 Alternate Water Sources for Nonpotable Applications

none of the answers provided\*

1. According to Table 1101.12, a building in a location that receives rain at a rate of 2 in/h that has a 9200-square-foot rooftop collecting rainwater requires a drain pipe that is at least \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in diameter.

2-1/2 inches

7 inches

4 inches\*

8 inches

6-1/4 inches

Quiz 4

1. Rainwater catchment water supply and distribution materials must comply with the requirements of the Uniform Plumbing Code for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

drain materials inside a building

ferrous pipe plumbing systems

storm drainage piping

nonmetallic pipe water systems

potable water supply and distribution systems\*

1. According to Table 604.1, CPVC piping is acceptable for use as water distribution piping.

True

False

1. Gutters and downspouts used in rainwater catchment systems must comply with UPC \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Chapter 4 Plumbing Fixtures and Fixture Fittings

Chapter 6 Water Supply and Distribution

Chapter 8 Indirect Wastes

Chapter 11 Storm Drainage\*

Chapter 7 Sanitary Drainage

1. A nonpotable rainwater catchment system collection surface shall be constructed of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

flat, metallic surface

surface sloped at least 1 inch per foot

surface that easily sheds debris

hard, impervious material\*

nontoxic shingle or coating

1. The signs marking rainwater catchment systems are required to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

red with white letters

black with red letters

purple with white letters

purple with black letters\*

black with purple letters

1. The signs marking rainwater catchment systems are required to state “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

CAUTION: NONPOTABLE GRAY WATER, DO NOT DRINK

WARNING: RAINWATER, DRINK AT YOUR OWN RISK

CAUTION: NONPOTABLE RECYCLED WATER, DO NOT DRINK

WARNING: DO NOT DRINK TOILET WATER

CAUTION: NONPOTABLE RAINWATER, DO NOT DRINK\*

1. Outside hose bibbs shall be allowed on rainwater piping systems.

Yes, but only if the system design doesn’t show another way to access the water.

Yes, but they must be marked with “CAUTION: NONPOTABLE RAINWATER, DO NOT DRINK.” \*

Yes, but only if they’re truly needed.

Yes, unless the system is used for drinking water.

Yes, but they must be marked with “CAUTION: DRINK ONLY WHEN RAINING.”

1. A rainwater catchment system within a building must be provided with the required appurtenances for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

deactivation or drainage\*

pressure testing

uncovering buried piping

enclosing pipes inside building walls

scoping inside of pipes that may be blocked

1. Air and vacuum relief valves are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are required in order to perform a cross-connection test of a rainwater catchment system and potable water system.

pressure gauges

appurtenances\*

air gaps

drains

joints

1. Rainwater may only be collected from roof surfaces or other manmade and \_\_\_\_\_\_ collection surfaces.

metal

trenched

plastic

aboveground\*

porous

1. Rainwater collected from vehicular parking surfaces must be treated in accordance with the UPC requirements for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

on-site treated nonpotable water systems\*

general regulations

indirect wastes

firestop protection

sanitary drainage systems

1. Overflows and bleed-off pipes from roof-mounted equipment and appliances shall not discharge onto roof surfaces \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

except in locations that receive very little annual rainfall

unless approved by the AHJ

that are intended to collect rainwater\*

with drain pipes less than 3 inches in diameter

at any time

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ determine(s) the minimum acceptable water quality for harvested rainwater depending upon the water’s intended application.

Local ordinances

The AHJ\*

Testing laboratories

The system designer

The amount of annual rainfall

1. In the absence of water quality requirements determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, the minimum treatment and water quality requirements \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

may be determined by the system designer

must be requested by the property owner

are based on the standards of state testing laboratories

do not exist

shall be in accordance with Table 1602.9.4\*

1. According to Table 1602.9.4, the minimum treatment for collected rainwater to be used for water closet flushing includes that particulates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are filtered out.

larger than 100 microns\*

that are microscopic

smaller than 10 microns

that are visible to the naked eye

between 20 microns and 50 microns

Quiz 5

1602.9.5 [p. 56]

1. The Uniform Plumbing Code does *not* specify how rainwater storage tanks are to be constructed.

True

False\*

1. Rainwater storage tanks shall be constructed of solid, durable materials not subject to excessive corrosion or decay and shall be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

approved by the local water authority

airtight

buried underground

watertight\*

at least 5 gallons

1. Rainwater storage tanks installed above grade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

are not permitted by the UPC

may be installed only at single-family dwellings

are permitted by the UPC\*

must be at least 18 inches above the ground

are required to be nonmetallic

1. Above-grade storage tanks shall be of an opaque material, approved for aboveground use in direct sunlight or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

may be covered with dirt

must be installed in a basement

should be mounted on a rooftop

shall be shielded from direct sunlight\*

painted with a reflective coating

1. Rainwater storage tanks installed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall be structurally designed to withstand anticipated earth or other loads.

in basements

below grade\*

on commercial properties

adjacent to agricultural fields

none of the answers provided

1. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for a manhole opening of below-grade rainwater storage tanks?

The opening must be at least 4 inches above the surrounding grade.

The surrounding grade must be sloped away from the manhole.

The opening must be at least 6 inches above the surrounding grade. \*

The opening must be at least 20 inches in diameter.

none of the answers provided

1. Underground tanks shall be ballasted, anchored, or otherwise secured to prevent them from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when empty.

floating out of the ground\*

cracking

becoming airborne

losing water tightness

rusting or otherwise corroding

1. Rainwater storage tanks shall be provided with a means of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

pumping for inspection and cleaning

relocating without disassembly

shutting off the overflow drain

draining and cleaning\*

climbing to the top for debris removal

1. Rainwater storage tank overflow drains \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shutoff valve.

must be equipped with a

are permitted to have a

shall not be equipped with a\*

may only be installed with an AHJ-approved

are recommended to have a

1. Where discharging to the storm drainage system, the overflow drain of a rainwater storage tank must be protected from backflow of the storm drainage system by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or other approved method.

a fullway valve

a curb cock

a cleanout

a backwater valve\*

an isolation valve

1. The overflow outlet of a rainwater storage tank shall be sized to accommodate the flow of the rainwater entering the tank, and shall be not less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the inflow pipes.

the smallest diameter

the aggregate cross-sectional area\*

twice the diameter of the largest

the sum of the lengths

the square root of the area of the largest

1. Rainwater tank openings shall be protected to prevent the entrance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the tank.

unauthorized personnel

the general public

insects, birds, or rodents\*

children

lizards, turtles or larvae

1. Rainwater tank access openings exceeding 12 inches in diameter shall be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to prevent unintended entry.

made of hardened plastic

sealed

hinged

leak-proof

secured\*

1. Rainwater tanks shall be permanently marked with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the language: “NONPOTABLE RAINWATER.”

the tank dimensions

the tank capacity\*

a well-lit sign

the cleaning frequency schedule

a safety perimeter

1. Where openings are provided to allow a person to enter the tank, the opening shall be marked with the following language: “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.”

DANGER - CONFINED SPACE\*

ENTER AT YOUR OWN RISK

STOP IN THE NAME OF THE LAW

MUST BE CERTIFIED TO ENTER

DO NOT ENTER WHEN RAINING

1. Where rainwater tank venting by means of drainage or overflow piping is not provided or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a vent shall be installed on each tank.

is forbidden by the AHJ

would be aesthetically undesirable

is considered insufficient\*

cannot be easily accessed

is not well marked

Quiz 6

1. Pumps serving rainwater catchment systems must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

rated as “heavy duty”

suitable for hazardous conditions

listed\*

sheltered from inclement weather

installed above grade

1. Pumps supplying water to water closets, urinals, and trap primers shall be capable of delivering not less than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ residual pressure at the highest and most remote outlet served.

10 psi

20 psi

15 psi\*

30 psi

40 psi

1. Where the water pressure in the rainwater supply system within a building exceeds 80 psi, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall be installed.

pressure-relief valve

pressure-reducing valve\*

backwater valve

check valve

needle valve

1. Devices and equipment used to treat rainwater to maintain minimum water quality requirements determined by the AHJ shall be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and approved for the intended application.

easy to clean

listed or labeled\*

standardized

laboratory tested

inspected every 3 months

1. Tanks and piping installed in locations subject to freezing must be provided with an approved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

drainage system

method of freeze protection\*

shelter

safety guard

electric warmer

1. Devices used to remove debris or sediment from a rainwater catchment conveyance system must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

approved by the local health authority

capable of removing particles as small as 25 microns

equipped with an automatic cleaning system

sized in accordance with Table 601.1

accessible\*

1. A filter permitting the passage of particulates not larger than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ microns shall be provided for rainwater supplied to water closets, urinals, trap primers, and drip irrigation systems.

100\*

1500

200

1000

50

1. Institutional restrooms that use water from nonpotable rainwater catchment systems must have signs posted in locations \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

above each affected fixture

no further apart than 10 feet

at eye level

approved by the AHJ\*

both inside and outside the restrooms

1. Equipment rooms containing nonpotable rainwater equipment must have signs to that effect posted in locations that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

readily accessible

visible to anyone working on or near rainwater equipment\*

visible from the door of the equipment room

within 5 feet of the rainwater equipment

none of the answers provided

1. Rainwater catchment system inspections require that storage tanks be filled with water to the overflow opening for a period of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and during the inspection unless otherwise specified by the AHJ.

one week

72 hours

24 hours\*

48 hours

2 hours

1. Rainwater catchment system inspections require that seams and joints \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

be resealed

are permanently welded or glued closed

are located above the overflow opening

are checked for water tightness\*

can be verified airtight

1. During the required annual cross-connection inspection, the potable and rainwater catchment water systems must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and independently inspected and tested.

leak-proofed

isolated from each other \*

cleaned

refurbished

turned off at their respective meters 24 hours ahead of time

1. Prior to commencing the annual cross-connection testing, which of the following is not part of the pre-inspection?

pumps

equipment room signs

exposed piping

equipment

none of the answers provided\*

1. The first step of the procedure for determining cross-connection has the potable water system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ while the rainwater catchment system is shut down and drained.

shut off at the meter

drained and pressurized

activated and pressurized\*

shut down and depressurized

chlorinated

1. At the end of the annual cross-connection test, if there is no flow detected in the fixtures which would indicate a cross-connection, the potable water system \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

must be re-inspected

shall be repressurized\*

must be chlorinated

can be used again after 24 hours

can be reconnected to the nonpotable system

1. In the event that a cross-connection is discovered during the annual inspection, it must be uncovered and disconnected and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

the systems must be retested\*

the AHJ must declare the test successful and complete

it is possible to return both systems to use immediately

the nonpotable system is put on probation for 30 days

it is necessary for the property owner to obtain a new permit

1. During the annual inspection, once a cross-connection is disconnected and the systems retested with no cross-connection found, it is necessary to treat the potable water system with 50 ppm chlorine for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

30 days

24 hours\*

72 hours

one week

48 hours

1. In the State of Washington, after chlorination, the potable water system shall be flushed and a standard bacteriological test for drinking water shall be performed by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Washington State.

the Health Department

the Authority Having Jurisdiction

a laboratory certified for drinking water\*

the Department of Sanitation

an independent contractor

1. The frequency of the inspection of a rainwater catchment system can be determined by the AHJ depending on site conditions, but in no event shall the test occur less than once in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5 years

3 years

4 years\*

2 years

6 months