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Progressive Plumbing Choices – Versatile, Efficient & Effective

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1. Why is accessibility a major issue when incorporating conventional plumbing systems?

Because plumbing has traditionally been concealed in cavities located behind walls or under floors. This means that installation typically requires the removal of wall linings or core hole drilling through a post-tension concrete slab.

2. Explain how conventional plumbing can limit design possibilities for architects.

They restrict the placement of wet areas, like bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries to specific parts of buildings, and therefore prevent architects from using these spaces in other ways.

3. In what ways does conventional plumbing limit where items such as sinks, showers, and toilets can be placed.

Because drainage is typically dependent on gravity, sites for these items need to be above (and in close proximity to) an existing sewer line.

4. In what ways can new plumbing technologies potentially introduce a new way of plumbing?

They can reduce labour time and costs, and expand the possibilities in terms of bathroom, kitchen, and laundry locations.

5. What are macerator pumps and how do they work?

Macerator pumps are pumps that are fitted to toilets. They liquefy waste through the operation of rapidly rotating blades, then pump that waste through small diameter pressure pipes connected to the main drain line.

6. How do lifting stations work?

When attached to fixtures that drain to a point below the sewer line, lifting stations elevate and evacuate wastewater to the nearest drainage point on the main drain line.