CR-37 PLUMBING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

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How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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1. What is the minimum size building sewer for a residential home?

A. 2 inch

B. 3 inch

C. 4 inch

D. 5 inch

2. Where are unprotected gas lines not allowed?

A. Above ground level

B. In basements

C. Above the ceiling

D. Within crawl spaces

3. A flush tank water closet shall be equipped with an anti-siphon back-flow preventer located a minimum of how many inches above the opening of the overflow pipe?

A. 1 inch

B. 2 inches

C. 3 inches

D. 4 inches

4. What is the purpose of a blowoff valve in a boiler system?

A. To control pressure

B. To facilitate sediment removal

C. To ensure safety

D. To regulate water flow

5. In the regeneration process of a water softener, what occurs?

A. Calcium is added to the resin

B. Resin bead is stripped of sodium ions

C. Resin bead is stripped of calcium and magnesium ions

D. Water is heated to evaporate minerals

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6. What is the maximum bend arc allowed for steel gas piping?

A. 45 degrees

B. 60 degrees

C. 75 degrees

D. 90 degrees

7. How many fire sprinkler risers are required for a single-story building of 2600 square feet?

A. Zero

B. One

C. Two

D. Three

8. What is the maximum allowable width of a trench for a septic system?

A. 24 inches

B. 30 inches

C. 36 inches

D. 42 inches

9. What phenomenon causes pump cavitation?

A. Excessive liquid pressure

B. Vacuum conditions in the pipe

C. Pressure on a liquid drops below its vapor pressure

D. High temperature of the liquid

10. Shoring is required when the bottom of a sewer trench is lower than what minimum depth?

A. 3 feet

B. 4 feet

C. 5 feet

D. 6 feet

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Answers

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1. B
2. C
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. C

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum size building sewer for a residential home?

A. 2 inch

B. 3 inch

C. 4 inch

D. 5 inch

In residential plumbing systems, the minimum size for a building sewer is typically established to ensure adequate flow and prevent clogs. A 3-inch diameter sewer line is considered standard for a single-family residential home. This size is adequate to handle the wastewater from all household fixtures, such as sinks, toilets, and bathtubs, while providing enough capacity to avoid blockages and support potential increases in usage over time. Using a larger diameter, such as 4 inches, might provide additional capacity, but code requirements set the minimum at 3 inches to effectively meet the expected waste disposal needs of an average residence. This standard reflects both efficient drainage and compliance with plumbing codes designed to ensure sanitation and safety in the plumbing system.

2. Where are unprotected gas lines not allowed?

A. Above ground level

B. In basements

C. Above the ceiling

D. Within crawl spaces

Unprotected gas lines are not allowed above the ceiling because this space can pose significant safety risks. In the event of a gas leak, which can occur due to various reasons such as corrosion or physical damage to the pipes, the gas would accumulate in an enclosed area, making it extremely hazardous. Above ceilings, where ventilation may be limited, gas can build up without proper detection or escape routes, potentially leading to dangerous situations such as explosions or health hazards from inhalation. In contrast, gas lines are often run in basements and crawl spaces where there is typically better access for inspections and maintenance. Even if unprotected gas lines are allowed in these areas, they must be installed with consideration for potential hazards and in accordance with local building codes and regulations.

3. A flush tank water closet shall be equipped with an anti-siphon back-flow preventer located a minimum of how many inches above the opening of the overflow pipe?

A. 1 inch

B. 2 inches

C. 3 inches

D. 4 inches

The proper placement of an anti-siphon back-flow preventer is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the water supply and preventing contamination. In the case of a flush tank water closet, the standard requirement is that this device must be located a minimum of 1 inch above the opening of the overflow pipe. This 1-inch clearance is important because it ensures that any potential backflow of contaminated water from the toilet bowl or tank does not reach the clean water supply. By placing the anti-siphon device at this specified height, it effectively prevents siphoning action from occurring, which could otherwise draw dirty water back into the potable water system. This practice is essential for safeguarding public health and maintaining clean drinking water standards. When considering the options provided, 1 inch complies with plumbing codes which are established to protect against cross-connections. Higher clearances such as 2, 3, or 4 inches, while they may offer additional safety, are not the minimum requirement for this installation. Thus, the correct answer reflects both regulatory standards and practical application in plumbing design.

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4. What is the purpose of a blowoff valve in a boiler system?

A. To control pressure

B. To facilitate sediment removal

C. To ensure safety

D. To regulate water flow

The purpose of a blowoff valve in a boiler system is primarily to facilitate sediment removal. Over time, sediment and mineral deposits can accumulate at the bottom of the boiler. If these sediments are not periodically removed, they can lead to inefficiencies in the heating process, reduced heat transfer, and even potential damage to the boiler itself. The blowoff valve allows operators to safely expel this buildup of sediment and ensure the smooth operation of the boiler. This maintenance function is critical for extending the lifespan of the boiler and maintaining its efficiency. Regular blowoff procedures help prevent operational issues and ensure that the boiler operates effectively, which is why this option is the correct answer.

5. In the regeneration process of a water softener, what occurs?

A. Calcium is added to the resin

B. Resin bead is stripped of sodium ions

C. Resin bead is stripped of calcium and magnesium ions

D. Water is heated to evaporate minerals

In the regeneration process of a water softener, the primary aim is to remove the hardness minerals that have accumulated on the resin beads used in the softening process. Hardness typically comes from calcium and magnesium ions present in the water, and over time, these ions replace the sodium ions that were initially attached to the resin. During regeneration, a concentrated brine solution (high in sodium) is flushed through the resin. This high concentration of sodium encourages the displacement of calcium and magnesium ions that have attached to the resin. As a result, the resin bead is stripped of these hardness ions, allowing the resin to be recharged with sodium ions. This effectively refreshes the softener so it can continue to treat hard water efficiently. The successful removal of calcium and magnesium ions ensures that the water softener can operate at optimum capacity, preventing scale buildup in plumbing and appliances. Understanding this process is crucial for anyone involved in plumbing or water treatment, as it directly impacts the effectiveness of water softeners and the quality of treated water.

6. What is the maximum bend arc allowed for steel gas piping?

A. 45 degrees

B. 60 degrees

C. 75 degrees

D. 90 degrees

The maximum bend arc allowed for steel gas piping is 90 degrees. This limit is established to ensure that the gas flow remains efficient and that the integrity of the piping system is maintained. A bend that exceeds 90 degrees can lead to significant pressure drops, disrupt the flow of gas, and create potential points of stress that might compromise the system over time. In practical applications, a 90-degree bend allows for adequate maneuverability in the piping layout while minimizing the risks associated with tighter bends, which could lead to leaks or rupture. It is important to adhere to this standard for safety and performance reasons in any gas piping installation to comply with codes and regulations.

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7. How many fire sprinkler risers are required for a single-story building of 2600 square feet?

A. Zero

B. One

C. Two

D. Three

In a single-story building of 2600 square feet, the requirement for fire sprinkler risers is determined by the building's size and the specific codes governing fire safety and sprinkler systems. Generally, for a building of this size, only one fire sprinkler riser is necessary. A fire sprinkler riser serves as the primary access point for water to the sprinkler system throughout the building. Because the building is single-story and 2600 square feet does not exceed typical threshold limits for requiring multiple risers, one riser is sufficient to adequately provide coverage and meet safety standards. It's also important to consider that local codes and regulations might establish specific requirements based on factors such as occupancy type, hazard classification, and configuration. However, under general conditions and commonly enforced standards, a single riser effectively supports the necessary sprinkler system for a structure of this size.

8. What is the maximum allowable width of a trench for a septic system?

A. 24 inches

B. 30 inches

C. 36 inches

D. 42 inches

The maximum allowable width of a trench for a septic system is 36 inches. This specification is important because it ensures adequate space for the installation and maintenance of the septic system components, while also allowing for proper trench stability and minimizing potential issues such as soil collapse. Wider trenches can lead to increased likelihood of disturbances in surrounding soil, potential erosion, and complications during system installation. Proper trench width helps maintain the integrity of the soil bed, which is essential for efficient wastewater treatment and overall system functionality. Following these guidelines is crucial for compliance with health and safety standards, and to ensure the longevity and effectiveness of the septic system.

9. What phenomenon causes pump cavitation?

A. Excessive liquid pressure

B. Vacuum conditions in the pipe

C. Pressure on a liquid drops below its vapor pressure

D. High temperature of the liquid

Cavitation in a pump is primarily caused when the pressure on a liquid drops below its vapor pressure. This phenomenon can occur when a pump is operating at flow rates that are too high, causing the pressure in certain areas of the pump to decrease. When the local pressure of the liquid reaches its vapor pressure, bubbles of vapor form. As these bubbles travel to areas of higher pressure within the pump, they collapse violently, leading to significant damage such as pitting and erosion of the pump components. This process can reduce the efficiency of the pump and ultimately lead to failure if not addressed. Understanding this mechanism is crucial for ensuring proper pump operation and maintenance.

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10. Shoring is required when the bottom of a sewer trench is lower than what minimum depth?

A. 3 feet

B. 4 feet

C. 5 feet

D. 6 feet

Shoring is a critical safety measure used in excavation, particularly in trenching operations, to prevent cave-ins and protect workers. The requirement for shoring when the bottom of a sewer trench is below a certain depth is governed by safety regulations, specifically those outlined by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in the United States. In this context, the minimum depth requiring shoring is set at 5 feet. This standard is based on the understanding that trenches that are deeper than this pose significantly increased risks of collapse due to the weight of the soil and the potential for increased lateral pressure. Shoring systems help support the sides of the trench and provide a safe working environment for employees. Choosing a depth less than 5 feet may not consistently provide the needed support for workers in varying soil conditions, which can lead to dangerous situations. Therefore, recognizing the importance of shoring for trenches at or deeper than 5 feet is essential for compliance and worker safety in plumbing and excavation practices.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://cr37plumbing.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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