TEXAS JOURNEYMAN 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 maximum number of successive double studs that may be bored?**

   A. One

   B. Two

   C. Three

   D. Four

2. **Which of the following best describes gas piping?**

   A. It is a temporary installation

   B. It is made of non-flexible materials only

   C. It is composed of pipes, valves, and fittings used to convey fuel gas

   D. It is only used in commercial settings

3. **What is the main purpose of an individual vent in plumbing?**

   A. To provide clean drinking water

   B. To allow air circulation for drainage systems

   C. To separate hazardous materials from waste

   D. To drain stormwater efficiently

4. **What is the minimum depth required for a drain pan beneath a water heater?**

   A. 1 inch

   B. 1 1/2 inches

   C. 2 inches

   D. 2 1/2 inches

5. **How should the hot and cold water flow be arranged on faucets?**

   A. Hot on the right, cold on the left

   B. Hot on the left, cold on the right

   C. Both hot and cold on the left

   D. Both hot and cold on the right

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6. What is the maximum allowable percentage of depth for boring in solid sawn beams?

A. A third of the depth

B. A quarter of the depth

C. Half of the depth

D. Two-thirds of the depth

7. What does the fuel piping system include from the point of delivery?

A. Only the valves and fittings

B. The fuel piping, valves, and fittings

C. Only the appliance shut off valves

D. The riser and appliance outlet

8. Which of the following occupancy levels does not require separate restrooms for males and females?

A. Occupant load of 20

B. Occupant load of 100

C. Occupant load of 15

D. Occupant load of 25

9. What usually occurs in a sediment trap?

A. Water pressure decreases

B. Gas leaks are eliminated completely

C. Condensate and sediment are collected and removed

D. Gas flow is enhanced

10. Which type of valve is required for bottom-fed water heaters?

A. Pressure relief valve

B. Vacuum relief valve

C. Temperature relief valve

D. Mixing valve

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the maximum number of successive double studs that may be bored?

A. One

B. Two

C. Three

D. Four

The maximum number of successive double studs that may be bored is two. This guideline is essential for maintaining the structural integrity of the wall framing while allowing for the necessary passage of plumbing and electrical lines. Boring too many studs in succession can weaken the framing, leading to potential failure under load or affecting the overall stability of the wall. By limiting the number of bored double studs to two, it ensures that there is enough material left to retain structural support, which is particularly important in load-bearing walls. This rule helps to balance the need for functional routing of systems inside walls with the necessity of preserving the strength and durability of the structure. Thus, selecting two as the maximum is a practical approach to both plumbing requirements and structural safety.

2. Which of the following best describes gas piping?

A. It is a temporary installation

B. It is made of non-flexible materials only

C. It is composed of pipes, valves, and fittings used to convey fuel gas

D. It is only used in commercial settings

Gas piping is best described as a system that is composed of pipes, valves, and fittings specifically designed to convey fuel gas. This terminology encompasses the essential components that work together to transport gas safely and efficiently from the supply source to appliances or fixtures that use the gas. In residential and commercial applications, the gas piping system must be constructed of materials that are suitable for gas transfer, such as black iron, copper, or PVC for specific uses, which may include various fittings and valves to control flow and ensure safety. This distinction highlights the importance of each element within the system and its role in delivering gas safely to end-use locations. The other descriptions do not adequately capture the comprehensive nature of gas piping. For example, characterizing it as a temporary installation does not hold true, as gas piping is typically a permanent feature of buildings designed for long-term use. While some installations may utilize flexible materials, the statement that it is made only of non-flexible materials overlooks the existence of flexible connectors used in certain applications. Lastly, suggesting that gas piping is only used in commercial settings ignores the widespread use of gas piping in residential environments, where it is just as critical for the functioning of home appliances.

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3. What is the main purpose of an individual vent in plumbing?

A. To provide clean drinking water

B. To allow air circulation for drainage systems

C. To separate hazardous materials from waste

D. To drain stormwater efficiently

The primary function of an individual vent in plumbing is to allow air circulation for drainage systems. Vents are essential in maintaining proper pressure in the plumbing system, ensuring that wastewater can flow freely through the pipes. When water drains, it creates a vacuum that can hinder the flow if there isn't adequate air intake. By providing a pathway for air, individual vents prevent the formation of negative pressure, which helps maintain the siphonic action of the traps and reduces the likelihood of clogs or backups in the system. This air circulation is crucial for the efficient operation of residential and commercial plumbing, facilitating the movement of wastewater while also preventing odors from entering living spaces. In contrast, providing clean drinking water pertains to supply lines, which are not the function of vents. Separating hazardous materials from waste involves waste management protocols rather than venting. Efficient drainage of stormwater is related to drainage systems but does not directly connect to the role of individual vents in managing air within plumbing.

4. What is the minimum depth required for a drain pan beneath a water heater?

A. 1 inch

B. 1 1/2 inches

C. 2 inches

D. 2 1/2 inches

The minimum depth required for a drain pan beneath a water heater is 1 1/2 inches. This depth is specified in plumbing codes to ensure that any potential leaks or spills from the water heater can be effectively contained and directed to a drain. A depth of 1 1/2 inches provides enough capacity to hold any significant amount of water that might escape, thus preventing water damage to the surrounding area. In many codes and standards, such as those from the International Residential Code or local plumbing regulations, the dimensions of drainage pans are established to ensure safety and reliability in plumbing systems. A shallower pan might not accommodate the potential volume of water from a significant leak, defeating the purpose of having a drain pan altogether. This code requirement underscores the importance of preventative measures in maintaining plumbing systems and protecting property from water damage.

5. How should the hot and cold water flow be arranged on faucets?

A. Hot on the right, cold on the left

B. Hot on the left, cold on the right

C. Both hot and cold on the left

D. Both hot and cold on the right

The arrangement of hot and cold water flow on faucets typically follows standard plumbing codes and conventions, which dictate that hot water should be positioned on the left and cold water on the right. This setup is widely adopted for consistency and to prevent confusion for users. Adhering to this convention helps ensure that anyone using the fixture knows that turning the left handle or knob will provide hot water, and turning the right will provide cold water. This is particularly important in public facilities and new installations, where unfamiliar users may not be aware of any particular deviations from this standard. Ensuring that hot water is on the left also supports safety by minimizing the risk of accidental scalding. This arrangement is commonly observed in residential plumbing systems, fostering familiarity and comfort for those who use various faucets across different locations.

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6. What is the maximum allowable percentage of depth for boring in solid sawn beams?

A. A third of the depth

B. A quarter of the depth

C. Half of the depth

D. Two-thirds of the depth

The maximum allowable percentage of depth for boring in solid sawn beams is a third of the depth. This guideline is based on structural integrity and safety considerations. Boring too deeply could compromise the beam's load-carrying capacity, as it reduces the effective material resisting bending and shear forces. Allowing for boring up to a third of the beam's depth provides a reasonable balance between utility and safety, ensuring there is sufficient remaining material to support loads. This standard helps to maintain the structural performance of the beam while still accommodating necessary plumbing or mechanical installations. Adhering to this guideline is essential for maintaining compliance with building codes and preserving the overall stability of the structure. This is particularly crucial in applications where beams are subjected to significant weight or stress.

7. What does the fuel piping system include from the point of delivery?

A. Only the valves and fittings

B. The fuel piping, valves, and fittings

C. Only the appliance shut off valves

D. The riser and appliance outlet

The fuel piping system from the point of delivery includes the complete assembly necessary for safe and efficient transport and control of the fuel. This encompasses not just the fuel piping itself, but also all associated valves and fittings that are essential for maintaining system integrity and functionality. In a typical system, the fuel piping will transport gas or fuel from the point of delivery to the appliances, while the valves serve crucial roles such as regulating flow and providing shut-off capabilities for safety and maintenance purposes. Fittings are integral for connecting different sections of piping and ensuring that the system is correctly configured to avoid leaks or pressure drops. Therefore, the inclusion of all three components—fuel piping, valves, and fittings—accurately reflects how a fuel system operates from delivery to utilization. The other options focus on only part of the system, which does not capture the comprehensive nature of what a fuel piping system entails. By understanding the full scope, plumbing professionals can ensure adherence to safety standards and system efficiency.

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8. Which of the following occupancy levels does not require separate restrooms for males and females?

A. Occupant load of 20

B. Occupant load of 100

C. Occupant load of 15

D. Occupant load of 25

The correct answer highlights an important consideration in plumbing and building codes regarding restroom facilities in various occupancy scenarios. An occupant load of 15 typically falls below the threshold established by many building codes that dictates when it's necessary to provide separate restrooms for males and females. In many jurisdictions, including Texas, separate facilities are generally required when the occupant load exceeds a specific number, often around 15 or 20 people, depending on local codes and regulations. Therefore, with an occupant load of 15, it is acceptable to have unisex restrooms or one set of facilities that can serve both genders, streamlining usage and complying with accessibility standards. In contrast, occupancy levels above this threshold, such as those with an occupant load of 20 or higher, would typically necessitate separate restrooms to accommodate a greater number of users and ensure privacy. Understanding this distinction is crucial for compliance with local plumbing codes and ensuring that facilities are designed to meet the needs of all users effectively.

9. What usually occurs in a sediment trap?

A. Water pressure decreases

B. Gas leaks are eliminated completely

C. Condensate and sediment are collected and removed

D. Gas flow is enhanced

In a sediment trap, the primary function is to collect condensate and sediment that may accumulate in a plumbing system. These traps are typically installed in gas piping systems and are designed to capture any moisture and debris that may be present, preventing them from flowing further into the system where they could cause blockages or adversely affect the operation of appliances. With the accumulation of these substances, the sediment trap must be periodically drained to maintain system efficiency and safety. This process helps ensure that the gas flow is not impeded by water or sediment, thus promoting the proper function of connected appliances and maintaining the integrity of the piping system. Collecting and removing condensate and sediment is crucial for the long-term reliability of gas systems, as it prevents corrosion and potential failures caused by the buildup of harmful materials.

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10. Which type of valve is required for bottom-fed water heaters?

A. Pressure relief valve

B. Vacuum relief valve

C. Temperature relief valve

D. Mixing valve

For bottom-fed water heaters, a vacuum relief valve is essential because it allows air to enter the system to prevent a vacuum from forming. When hot water is drawn from a bottom-fed water heater, especially if multiple draw points are being used simultaneously, a vacuum can occur as the water is extracted. This can lead to complications, such as collapsing the tank or siphoning back contaminants into the system. The vacuum relief valve acts as a safety device that opens to allow air into the tank when the pressure inside drops below atmospheric pressure, thus preventing the formation of a vacuum. It plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of the system and ensuring safe operation. In contrast, other types of valves serve different functions. A pressure relief valve protects the system from excess pressure; a temperature relief valve is designed to mitigate excessive temperatures; and a mixing valve regulates water temperature for safety and comfort but does not address the vacuum issues inherent in bottom-fed water heaters.

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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://txjourneymanplumbing.examzify.com

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

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