

Arizona Plumbing Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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.

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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 standard size of pipe used to feed a fire hydrant on private property?**
 - A. 4 inch**
 - B. 6 inch**
 - C. 8 inch**
 - D. 10 inch**
- 2. Which of the following is required of a clean out cap located in a walkway?**
 - A. Shall have a countersunk plug**
 - B. Shall be made of PVC**
 - C. Shall be removable without tools**
 - D. Shall have a threaded connection**
- 3. What is the minimum side wall depth for each seepage pit, below the inlet?**
 - A. 5 feet**
 - B. 7 feet**
 - C. 10 feet**
 - D. 12 feet**
- 4. Which tool is commonly used to measure water pressure?**
 - A. Flow meter**
 - B. Pressure gauge**
 - C. Manometer**
 - D. Water level indicator**
- 5. What does the term "workmanship" refer to in plumbing?**
 - A. The creative design of plumbing systems**
 - B. The quantity of plumbing materials used**
 - C. The quality and skill applied in the installation and repair of plumbing systems**
 - D. The cost of plumbing services**

6. What is the maximum vertical distance allowed from the fixture outlet to the trap weir?

- A. 12 inches
- B. 24 inches
- C. 18 inches
- D. 36 inches

7. Which of the following is not allowed in building interior plumbing (water distribution)?

- A. PVC
- B. Copper
- C. PEX
- D. CPVC

8. Which type of joints should not be made using CPVC plastic pipe connections?

- A. Heat fusion joints
- B. Threaded joints
- C. Soldered joints
- D. Mechanical joints

9. What is a primary purpose of an expansion tank in a plumbing system?

- A. To store hot water
- B. To accommodate thermal expansion of water
- C. To increase water pressure
- D. To prevent leaks

10. In which position should the handle of a gas shutoff cock valve be when it is in the "on" position?

- A. Perpendicular to the pipe
- B. Above the pipe
- C. Parallel to the pipe
- D. Below the pipe

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the standard size of pipe used to feed a fire hydrant on private property?

- A. 4 inch**
- B. 6 inch**
- C. 8 inch**
- D. 10 inch**

The standard size of pipe used to feed a fire hydrant on private property is commonly 6 inches. This size ensures that there is sufficient water flow and pressure available to effectively combat fires and provide adequate water supply in emergencies. A 6-inch pipe is typically mandated by various local codes and regulations, as it can handle the necessary volume of water needed for firefighting while maintaining appropriate pressure levels. Larger pipe sizes, such as 8 or 10 inches, might be used in certain circumstances, such as in areas with exceptionally high water demand or specific industrial applications, but for standard residential and commercial properties, 6 inches is the norm. The choice of size ensures a balance between sufficient flow capacity and reasonable cost and space considerations. A smaller pipe, such as 4 inches, would generally not provide enough capacity to meet the demands during a fire emergency.

2. Which of the following is required of a clean out cap located in a walkway?

- A. Shall have a countersunk plug**
- B. Shall be made of PVC**
- C. Shall be removable without tools**
- D. Shall have a threaded connection**

A clean-out cap located in a walkway must be designed to prevent any tripping hazards while also facilitating easy access for maintenance and cleaning. The requirement for a countersunk plug addresses both safety and functionality. A countersunk design ensures that the top of the clean-out is level with the walkway surface, minimizing the risk of tripping. This design feature not only enhances safety but also allows for a cleaner aesthetic and reduces the potential for debris accumulating around the clean-out. While the other options suggest various materials or mechanisms for the clean-out cap, they do not specifically address the critical need for safety in a pedestrian walkway setting. It's essential for clean-out caps in such high-traffic areas to be streamlined to prevent accidents while still being functional for plumbing maintenance.

3. What is the minimum side wall depth for each seepage pit, below the inlet?

- A. 5 feet**
- B. 7 feet**
- C. 10 feet**
- D. 12 feet**

The minimum sidewall depth for each seepage pit, as specified in plumbing regulations, is essential for ensuring proper drainage and preventing issues such as groundwater contamination. A sidewall depth of 10 feet provides adequate space for the effluent to disperse through the soil effectively. It allows for sufficient filtration and treatment of the wastewater before it reaches the groundwater table, which is critical for protecting the environment and public health. This depth is guided by industry standards and practices that consider factors like soil absorption rates and the potential for saturation. A depth of 10 feet strikes a balance between effective drainage and minimizing the risk of contamination, while also taking into account the practical aspects of construction and maintenance of seepage pits. Understanding this requirement can help plumbing professionals design effective wastewater management systems, ensuring compliance with local standards and safeguarding water quality.

4. Which tool is commonly used to measure water pressure?

- A. Flow meter**
- B. Pressure gauge**
- C. Manometer**
- D. Water level indicator**

The commonly used tool to measure water pressure is the pressure gauge. It functions by providing a direct reading of pressure in a system, usually in pounds per square inch (PSI) or in bar. Pressure gauges are specifically designed for this purpose and can be found in various applications, from residential plumbing to industrial systems. They help plumbers assess whether water pressure is within an acceptable range for safety and performance, allowing for necessary adjustments or repairs to ensure efficient system operation. While other tools like flow meters measure the flow rate of water and manometers can measure pressure as well, they serve different primary functions. Flow meters track the volume of water passing through a point in a given time, whereas manometers are often used in laboratory settings or for specific applications where greater precision in measuring very low pressures is required. Water level indicators, on the other hand, measure the height of water in a tank rather than the pressure of the water system. This highlights the suitability of the pressure gauge as the appropriate tool for measuring water pressure.

5. What does the term "workmanship" refer to in plumbing?

- A. The creative design of plumbing systems
- B. The quantity of plumbing materials used
- C. The quality and skill applied in the installation and repair of plumbing systems**
- D. The cost of plumbing services

The term "workmanship" in plumbing refers to the quality and skill applied in the installation and repair of plumbing systems. It encompasses the techniques, precision, and care that a plumber demonstrates while performing their tasks. Proper workmanship ensures that plumbing systems function effectively, comply with safety and building codes, and have longevity. High-quality workmanship results in fewer leaks, reduced maintenance costs, and overall satisfaction from both the plumber and the client. In plumbing, good workmanship is critical because it affects the performance of the system, the safety of the installation, and the overall durability of the components used. Careful attention to detail, using appropriate techniques, and knowledge of materials all contribute to solid workmanship that meets industry standards. The other concepts, while relevant in different contexts, do not define workmanship as it specifically relates to plumbing. Creative design falls into the domain of planning and architecture rather than the execution involved in plumbing. The quantity of materials used is more about resource management than the quality of installation. Lastly, the cost of plumbing services pertains to economics, not the skill or quality of the work performed.

6. What is the maximum vertical distance allowed from the fixture outlet to the trap weir?

- A. 12 inches
- B. 24 inches**
- C. 18 inches
- D. 36 inches

The maximum vertical distance allowed from the fixture outlet to the trap weir is 24 inches. This regulation is typically established to ensure proper drainage and prevent potential issues such as siphoning, which can lead to sewer gases entering the living space. When the distance from the fixture outlet to the trap weir exceeds this limit, the risk of improper drainage increases, which can cause slow drainage or backups. By maintaining this distance at 24 inches or less, plumbing systems promote better flow dynamics and ensure that traps can effectively retain water to seal against gas intrusion while still allowing waste to pass through adequately. This specification is essential for plumbing installations to function correctly and efficiently.

7. Which of the following is not allowed in building interior plumbing (water distribution)?

- A. PVC**
- B. Copper**
- C. PEX**
- D. CPVC**

In the context of building interior plumbing, particularly for water distribution systems, specific materials are regulated by plumbing codes, which are put in place to ensure safety and effectiveness. PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride) is typically not permitted for hot water distribution in most plumbing codes, including those in Arizona. This is due to its susceptibility to warping and becoming structurally compromised when exposed to high temperatures, making it unsuitable for applications that require a material to withstand hot water. Commodity choices like copper, PEX (cross-linked polyethylene), and CPVC (chlorinated polyvinyl chloride) are widely accepted materials due to their durability and temperature resistance. Copper is well-known for its longevity and resistance to corrosion. PEX offers flexibility and ease of installation, making it popular in residential plumbing. CPVC, on the other hand, can handle hot water applications and is also resistant to corrosion. Thus, the choice of PVC as not being allowed for interior water distribution systems is grounded in its operational limitations when dealing with hot water, which is a critical factor in plumbing applications.

8. Which type of joints should not be made using CPVC plastic pipe connections?

- A. Heat fusion joints**
- B. Threaded joints**
- C. Soldered joints**
- D. Mechanical joints**

When working with CPVC (Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride) plastic pipe connections, it is important to understand the types of joints suitable for this material. CPVC is not designed for heat fusion joints, which are typically used with certain types of thermoplastics such as polyethylene or polypropylene. Heat fusion involves melting the edges of the pipes and fittings together, creating a strong bond as they cool and harden. However, CPVC's characteristics require it to be joined with solvent cement specifically designed for that purpose, rather than through thermal fusion. Threaded joints, soldered joints, and mechanical joints can be employed with CPVC in various applications, making them suitable options for connections. Threaded joints can be used with appropriate adapters, soldered joints are applicable for copper pipes when transitioning between materials, and mechanical joints offer a flexible and demountable connection method. Understanding the compatibility of joining techniques with CPVC is essential for ensuring the integrity and reliability of the plumbing system.

9. What is a primary purpose of an expansion tank in a plumbing system?

- A. To store hot water**
- B. To accommodate thermal expansion of water**
- C. To increase water pressure**
- D. To prevent leaks**

The primary purpose of an expansion tank in a plumbing system is to accommodate thermal expansion of water. When water is heated, it expands, which can increase pressure within the plumbing system. This increase in pressure can lead to potential damage or failure of pipes, fittings, and appliances. The expansion tank provides a designated space for this expanded water to go, allowing the system to manage pressure fluctuations safely. By absorbing the extra volume of water created by thermal expansion, the expansion tank helps to maintain stable pressure levels throughout the plumbing system, preventing issues such as pipe bursts or leaks that can occur when pressure gets too high. This function is crucial, especially in systems with water heaters that heat water to high temperatures, creating significant expansion. While the other options mention functions related to storing water, increasing pressure, or preventing leaks, these do not accurately reflect the primary role of the expansion tank within the system. The expansion tank specifically addresses the dynamics of thermal expansion, making it an essential component in ensuring a safe and efficient plumbing system.

10. In which position should the handle of a gas shutoff cock valve be when it is in the "on" position?

- A. Perpendicular to the pipe**
- B. Above the pipe**
- C. Parallel to the pipe**
- D. Below the pipe**

The handle of a gas shutoff cock valve should be parallel to the pipe when it is in the "on" position. This orientation signifies that the valve is fully open, allowing gas to flow through the piping system. It is a standardized practice in plumbing and gas installations to use this alignment to indicate an open state, making it easier for professionals and homeowners alike to quickly identify whether the gas is on or off. In contrast, a perpendicular position to the pipe typically indicates that the valve is closed, thereby cutting off gas flow. This clear visual distinction is crucial for safety and efficient operation, as it helps prevent accidental gas leaks. Other options that suggest different vertical or horizontal orientations would not convey proper operational status and may lead to confusion or potential safety hazards.

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://arizonaplumbing.examzify.com>

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

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