

# Arizona Plumbing Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. 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!**

## Questions

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- 1. What minimum height can a LP gas furnace be installed in a public garage?**
  - A. 1 foot above the garage door**
  - B. 2 feet above the garage door**
  - C. 3 feet above the garage door**
  - D. 4 feet above the garage door**
  
- 2. What is the name for the inside bottom elevation of a sewer line or drain pipe?**
  - A. Flow line**
  - B. Drain grade**
  - C. Invert**
  - D. Pipe base**
  
- 3. A tamper valve must signal receipt within how many turns of the hand wheel?**
  - A. One turn**
  - B. Two turns**
  - C. Three turns**
  - D. Four turns**
  
- 4. What is the maximum allowable bend arc for steel gas piping?**
  - A. 60 degrees**
  - B. 75 degrees**
  - C. 90 degrees**
  - D. 120 degrees**
  
- 5. What must a plumber obtain before starting plumbing work in Arizona?**
  - A. A plumbing permit**
  - B. A construction license**
  - C. A zoning approval**
  - D. A building inspection**

- 6. The Corporation Commission has assigned color codes to identify the location of underground facilities. What color identifies gas distribution and transmission?**
- A. High visibility safety yellow**
  - B. Bright orange**
  - C. Blue**
  - D. Red**
- 7. What is the legal requirement for a licensed plumber in Arizona?**
- A. Must register with the local plumbing board**
  - B. Must pass a state licensing exam and obtain a license from the Arizona Registrar of Contractors**
  - C. Must have a minimum of 5 years of experience**
  - D. Must complete a plumbing apprenticeship program**
- 8. What is the average lifespan of PVC piping?**
- A. 10 to 15 years**
  - B. 15 to 25 years**
  - C. 25 to 40 years**
  - D. 40 to 50 years**
- 9. What is the sidewall area in square inches of a seepage pit that measures 6 feet across and 14 feet deep?**
- A. 28,274.56 square inches**
  - B. 37,981.44 square inches**
  - C. 47,123.84 square inches**
  - D. 56,548.32 square inches**
- 10. What is the function of a sump pump?**
- A. To drain flooded areas**
  - B. To enhance water pressure**
  - C. To filter water contaminants**
  - D. To control temperature**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What minimum height can a LP gas furnace be installed in a public garage?**

- A. 1 foot above the garage door**
- B. 2 feet above the garage door**
- C. 3 feet above the garage door**
- D. 4 feet above the garage door**

The minimum height requirement for installing an LP gas furnace in a public garage is specified for safety reasons. By placing the furnace at least 1 foot above the garage door, the potential for gas accumulation in the event of a leak is mitigated. This elevation helps ensure that any propane gas, which is heavier than air, doesn't settle in the immediate vicinity of the furnace and is instead allowed to dissipate. This safety standard is particularly important in a public garage setting where vehicle emissions and other environmental factors could lead to harmful conditions. Higher placement, while advantageous in some contexts, is not mandated by the regulations, making the 1-foot clearance not only sufficient, but also compliant with established safety protocols for residential and commercial installations involving LP gas appliances.

**2. What is the name for the inside bottom elevation of a sewer line or drain pipe?**

- A. Flow line**
- B. Drain grade**
- C. Invert**
- D. Pipe base**

The inside bottom elevation of a sewer line or drain pipe is referred to as the invert. This term specifically denotes the lowest point of a pipe's interior, where the flow of wastewater is at its base. Understanding the invert elevation is crucial in plumbing because it helps determine the proper slope of the sewer line or drain pipe, ensuring that gravity effectively aids in the movement of waste away from the plumbing system and reduces the risk of backups. In practical applications, knowing the invert is essential for proper system design, including the layout of drainage systems and the connection points of different pipe segments. The invert clearance also affects how sewage is managed within a municipal system or residential plumbing, affecting overall efficiency and function. The other terms, while related to aspects of drainage systems, do not specifically define the bottom elevation of the pipe. For instance, "flow line" refers generally to the path taken by the water or waste, "drain grade" can describe the slope of the drain but not necessarily its elevation, and "pipe base" is a less formal term that does not universally convey the precise measurements important for plumbing design.

**3. A tamper valve must signal receipt within how many turns of the hand wheel?**

- A. One turn**
- B. Two turns**
- C. Three turns**
- D. Four turns**

The correct response highlights the requirement that a tamper valve should signal receipt within two turns of the hand wheel. This specification is critical for ensuring that the valve operates efficiently and safely. In practical terms, when a tamper valve is turned, it is essential for the valve to reach a clear indication of its position or activation within a relatively short range of motion. The two-turn limit helps to minimize unnecessary effort and time spent adjusting the valve, allowing for quicker responses in situations like emergency shutdowns or maintenance checks. This specification also reinforces consistency in valve operation, as operators who are familiar with the two-turn signal can quickly identify whether the valve is functioning properly or if adjustments are needed. The requirement aligns with industry standards and best practices for safety and usability in plumbing systems, further emphasizing its importance in practical applications within the field.

**4. What is the maximum allowable bend arc for steel gas piping?**

- A. 60 degrees**
- B. 75 degrees**
- C. 90 degrees**
- D. 120 degrees**

The maximum allowable bend arc for steel gas piping is 90 degrees. This standard is in place to ensure that gas flow remains efficient and uninterrupted, while also preventing potential damage to the pipe itself that could occur with sharper bends. A 90-degree bend is commonly utilized in various applications to change the direction of the piping without risking kinking or stress concentrations that could lead to leaks or ruptures. This specification aligns with both safety and functional requirements in gas installations. Allowing a bend exceeding this angle might compromise the structural integrity of the piping as well as the overall system performance, potentially leading to hazardous situations. Hence, adhering to the 90-degree limit is critical for maintaining compliance with plumbing codes and ensuring safe operations in gas distribution systems.

**5. What must a plumber obtain before starting plumbing work in Arizona?**

- A. A plumbing permit**
- B. A construction license**
- C. A zoning approval**
- D. A building inspection**

In Arizona, before a plumber can commence any plumbing work, obtaining a plumbing permit is essential. This permit is a legal requirement that ensures compliance with state and local plumbing codes, which are established to protect public health and safety. The plumbing permit process involves submitting plans to the local municipality or jurisdiction, which are then reviewed to ensure they meet relevant building standards and safety guidelines. This process also helps ensure that the work performed is correctly documented and inspected during various stages of the project. Failure to secure a plumbing permit not only jeopardizes the legality of the work but can also result in fines, rework, and complications if the project is ever sold or inspected. While a construction license, zoning approval, and a building inspection are important elements of the overall construction process, they are not specifically required before starting plumbing work. A construction license pertains more broadly to the ability to perform construction activities, zoning approval relates to land use regulations, and a building inspection occurs after the completion of work to ensure it complies with codes. Each has its own role, but the immediate and necessary step for a plumber initiating plumbing work is to secure the plumbing permit.

**6. The Corporation Commission has assigned color codes to identify the location of underground facilities. What color identifies gas distribution and transmission?**

- A. High visibility safety yellow**
- B. Bright orange**
- C. Blue**
- D. Red**

The color that identifies gas distribution and transmission is high visibility safety yellow. This specific color coding is significant in the context of safety regulations for underground utilities. Colors are standardized to help workers, contractors, and the general public easily identify the type of underground facility they might encounter, thus ensuring safe excavation and construction practices. High visibility safety yellow is specifically designated for gas facilities because it stands out prominently in various environments, reducing the risk of accidental contact or damage during excavation. This is particularly crucial since natural gas lines can pose serious hazards if compromised. The other colors are assigned to different utilities; for instance, bright orange usually signifies communication cables, blue is often used for potable water lines, and red indicates electric utilities. By using these color codes, it helps maintain a common understanding among individuals working near or around these utilities, ultimately contributing to overall safety and efficiency in plumbing and construction activities.

**7. What is the legal requirement for a licensed plumber in Arizona?**

- A. Must register with the local plumbing board**
- B. Must pass a state licensing exam and obtain a license from the Arizona Registrar of Contractors**
- C. Must have a minimum of 5 years of experience**
- D. Must complete a plumbing apprenticeship program**

In Arizona, the legal requirement for a licensed plumber is to pass a state licensing exam and obtain a license from the Arizona Registrar of Contractors. This requirement ensures that plumbers have the necessary knowledge and skills to perform plumbing work safely and effectively, adhering to local codes and regulations. Obtaining a license through an examination process demonstrates a plumber's understanding of important concepts such as plumbing systems, codes, and safety practices. The Arizona Registrar of Contractors has set these requirements to uphold industry standards and protect public health and safety. Other routes like registering with a local plumbing board or completing a plumbing apprenticeship program are part of the broader training and compliance process but do not replace the essential step of passing the licensing exam to achieve legal standing as a licensed plumber in Arizona. While experience can be beneficial and may be required for other roles or endorsements, it is not a standalone legal requirement for licensing.

**8. What is the average lifespan of PVC piping?**

- A. 10 to 15 years**
- B. 15 to 25 years**
- C. 25 to 40 years**
- D. 40 to 50 years**

The average lifespan of PVC piping is indeed between 25 to 40 years, making it a reliable choice for plumbing systems. PVC, or polyvinyl chloride, is known for its durability, resistance to rust and corrosion, and its ability to withstand a wide range of temperatures. These attributes contribute to its extended use in both residential and commercial plumbing applications. When installed correctly, PVC can last several decades without significant degradation. Factors that may influence its lifespan include the quality of installation, local environmental conditions, the type of fluids it conveys, and external physical impacts. Proper installation techniques, like avoiding excessive bending and ensuring that piping is supported adequately, can optimize its longevity. While other materials may have shorter lifespans or more variable performance, PVC remains a popular choice due to its balance of cost, functionality, and endurance in various plumbing scenarios. Therefore, recognizing the correct lifespan range helps in making informed decisions about plumbing materials and maintenance.

9. What is the sidewall area in square inches of a seepage pit that measures 6 feet across and 14 feet deep?

- A. 28,274.56 square inches
- B. 37,981.44 square inches**
- C. 47,123.84 square inches
- D. 56,548.32 square inches

To determine the sidewall area of a seepage pit, which has a cylindrical shape, you can use the formula for the lateral surface area of a cylinder. The formula is:  $\text{Lateral Surface Area} = 2\pi r h$  where  $(r)$  is the radius of the cylinder and  $(h)$  is the height (or depth in this case). In this question, the pit measures 6 feet across, so the radius  $(r)$  is half of that:  $r = \frac{6 \text{ feet}}{2} = 3 \text{ feet}$  Next, to convert feet to inches (since we need the answer in square inches), we multiply by 12:  $r = 3 \text{ feet} \times 12 = 36 \text{ inches}$  The depth of the pit is given as 14 feet. Similarly, convert this value to inches:  $h = 14 \text{ feet} \times 12 = 168 \text{ inches}$  Now, substitute these values into the lateral surface area formula:  $\text{Lateral Surface Area} = 2\pi (36 \text{ text$

10. What is the function of a sump pump?

- A. To drain flooded areas**
- B. To enhance water pressure
- C. To filter water contaminants
- D. To control temperature

The function of a sump pump is specifically designed to drain flooded areas, making it an essential component in managing water accumulation in basements and other low-lying spaces. When water levels rise due to heavy rains, melting snow, or flooding, the sump pump activates to remove the excess water, directing it away from the foundation of a building. This prevents water damage, mold growth, and structural issues caused by prolonged exposure to excess moisture. In contrast, enhancing water pressure, filtering water contaminants, and controlling temperature are functions served by different types of plumbing systems and devices, each tailored to specific tasks rather than flood management. By utilizing a sump pump effectively, property owners can protect their homes from the risks associated with flooding and water damage.

## 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](mailto: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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