

BOMA GENERAL MAINTENANCE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Why is taste not a reliable sense for detecting gas leaks?**
 - A. It can be misleading
 - B. It is not sensitive enough
 - C. It poses health risks
 - D. It requires specialized equipment
- 2. What is the primary purpose of a foot valve when used with a centrifugal pump?**
 - A. To regulate water flow
 - B. To keep the pump primed
 - C. To increase pressure
 - D. To filter impurities
- 3. What is the primary function of an emergency electrical power system?**
 - A. To power non-essential equipment
 - B. To run equipment essential to human life for safety
 - C. To provide lighting during emergencies
 - D. To maintain comfort levels in buildings
- 4. How is power calculated?**
 - A. Force divided by time
 - B. Force times distance divided by time
 - C. Work divided by distance
 - D. Energy times mass
- 5. What is the standard grade, pitch, fall, or slope of a horizontal drainage system that should not exceed?**
 - A. 1/8" per foot
 - B. 1/4" per foot
 - C. 1/2" per foot
 - D. 3/4" per foot

- 6. Screens or shields should be used in welding operations to protect:**
- A. The welder only
 - B. Nearby workers
 - C. The equipment
 - D. The environment
- 7. How often should emergency lighting systems be tested?**
- A. Once every year
 - B. Monthly
 - C. Once every two years
 - D. Quarterly
- 8. If you find a chisel that has a mushroomed head, what should you do?**
- A. Replace it
 - B. Grind the head down to its proper shape
 - C. File it down
 - D. Use it as is
- 9. What is a common use for Jet pumps?**
- A. For low-pressure water wells
 - B. For high-pressure water wells
 - C. For gas distribution
 - D. For heating systems
- 10. How can plumbing pipes be protected from freezing in colder climates?**
- A. By using thicker pipes
 - B. By insulating pipes
 - C. By running water continuously
 - D. By sealing windows tightly

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why is taste not a reliable sense for detecting gas leaks?

- A. It can be misleading
- B. It is not sensitive enough
- C. It poses health risks**
- D. It requires specialized equipment

Taste is not a reliable sense for detecting gas leaks primarily because it poses health risks. Many gases that can be dangerous, such as natural gas, are odorless and tasteless in their pure form. Even when odorants like mercaptan are added to natural gas for detection purposes, relying on taste is risky because it means that a person would need to come into contact with the gas at a dangerous level. This could lead to severe health consequences, including respiratory issues or immediate danger to life. While the other choices touch on important aspects, they do not fully capture the inherent dangers of using taste as a detection method. For instance, the sensitivity of taste is not the primary concern; it is more about the potential hazards involved in tasting toxic gases. Additionally, the need for specialized equipment is a technical issue, but it won't adequately address the immediate risks of ingestion or exposure through taste. Overall, the health risks associated with tasting gas make it an unreliable and dangerous method for leak detection.

2. What is the primary purpose of a foot valve when used with a centrifugal pump?

- A. To regulate water flow
- B. To keep the pump primed**
- C. To increase pressure
- D. To filter impurities

The primary purpose of a foot valve when used with a centrifugal pump is to keep the pump primed. A foot valve is a type of check valve that is installed at the bottom end of a suction pipe, submerged in the fluid. Its primary role is to prevent the backflow of water from the pump's suction line when the pump is not operating. By maintaining water in the suction line, the foot valve helps ensure that the pump remains full of fluid, allowing it to function efficiently when it is started. This is crucial for centrifugal pumps, as they rely on being primed (filled with liquid) to operate effectively. If the pump loses its prime due to backflow, it may experience cavitation or fail to pump at all. In contrast, options related to regulating water flow, increasing pressure, or filtering impurities do not directly address the function of maintaining the pump's prime, which is essential for the proper operation of a centrifugal pump.

3. What is the primary function of an emergency electrical power system?

- A. To power non-essential equipment
- B. To run equipment essential to human life for safety**
- C. To provide lighting during emergencies
- D. To maintain comfort levels in buildings

The primary function of an emergency electrical power system is to ensure that equipment critical to human life and safety remains operational during a power outage. This includes systems such as medical equipment in hospitals, fire alarms, emergency lighting, and communication systems that are necessary for evacuation and safety protocols. In times of emergency, maintaining power for these essential systems can be the difference between safety and potential harm, as they provide necessary support for both personnel and the public. While other options refer to important aspects of power management during emergencies, such as providing lighting and maintaining comfort levels, these are secondary to the core objective of protecting life and ensuring safety. Emergency systems are specifically designed to prioritize life-sustaining and critical operations, making it imperative that they are available and fully functional when needed.

4. How is power calculated?

- A. Force divided by time
- B. Force times distance divided by time**
- C. Work divided by distance
- D. Energy times mass

Power is calculated as the rate at which work is done or energy is transferred over time. It is formally defined as work done per unit of time. In mechanical terms, work is the product of force applied to an object and the distance moved in the direction of that force. Therefore, when you multiply force by the distance over which that force acts and then divide by the time taken to do that work, you arrive at the formula for power. This is represented as work (force times distance) divided by time, making this calculation essential for understanding how efficiently work or energy is converted and used in various maintenance tasks and machinery operations. This aligns with the principles of mechanics and energy calculations, highlighting the importance of considering both the force applied and the time taken to achieve the work done, reflecting the efficiency and dynamics involved in general maintenance practices.

5. What is the standard grade, pitch, fall, or slope of a horizontal drainage system that should not exceed?

- A. 1/8" per foot
- B. 1/4" per foot**
- C. 1/2" per foot
- D. 3/4" per foot

The appropriate standard grade, pitch, fall, or slope for a horizontal drainage system is typically established to ensure effective drainage and prevent issues such as blockages or insufficient flow. A slope of 1/4 inch per foot is generally favored in plumbing codes and practices, as it allows for optimal drainage while minimizing the risk of trapping solids that could lead to clogs. This standard ensures that wastewater flows smoothly without stagnant areas, promoting proper function of the drainage system. A slope that is too shallow, such as 1/8 inch per foot, may not provide sufficient gravity to move water effectively. Conversely, while a slope of 1/2 inch per foot or steeper like 3/4 inch per foot could enhance flow, it risks causing excessive speed, potentially leading to scouring of the pipes or increased wear over time. Thus, 1/4 inch per foot strikes a balance between effective drainage and system durability.

6. Screens or shields should be used in welding operations to protect:

- A. The welder only
- B. Nearby workers**
- C. The equipment
- D. The environment

Using screens or shields in welding operations is essential primarily to protect nearby workers. When welding, intense light, heat, and spatter are produced. The bright arc can cause eye damage, such as arc eye or flash burn, and the heat and sparks can pose burn risks or ignite flammable materials. Therefore, it's crucial to set up protective barriers to ensure a safe working environment for anyone in proximity to the welding process. While the welder certainly needs personal protective equipment, the use of screens or shields goes beyond individual safety to encompass the well-being of coworkers who may not have the same level of protection. By focusing on safeguarding workers in the vicinity, the workplace can maintain a safer condition overall during welding activities.

7. How often should emergency lighting systems be tested?

- A. Once every year
- B. Monthly**
- C. Once every two years
- D. Quarterly

Emergency lighting systems are critical for ensuring safety during power outages or other emergencies. They are designed to illuminate escape routes and provide visibility to facilitate safe evacuations. To ensure that these systems function properly when needed, regular testing is essential. Monthly testing of emergency lighting systems is mandated by various safety standards, including the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and the Life Safety Code (NFPA 101). These standards require that facilities conduct monthly inspections to check the operation of lighting units, ensuring all lights are functional and ready for use in an emergency. During these monthly tests, a quick check should be performed to verify that the lights turn on and stay lit for a specified duration, which is often a minimum of 30 seconds. In addition, a more comprehensive test should be performed annually, where the emergency lights are powered for a longer duration (typically for 90 minutes) to simulate a real power outage. This two-tiered testing approach ensures readiness and maintains compliance with safety regulations. The other options suggest longer intervals between tests, which may increase the risk that a malfunctioning emergency lighting system could fail at a critical moment, thus compromising safety. By adhering to monthly testing protocols, the likelihood of a successful response during an emergency is greatly enhanced.

8. If you find a chisel that has a mushroomed head, what should you do?

- A. Replace it
- B. Grind the head down to its proper shape**
- C. File it down
- D. Use it as is

When a chisel has a mushroomed head, it indicates that the top of the chisel has been deformed, typically from repeated striking with a hammer. This deformation can cause the chisel to become less effective and can pose safety risks when using the tool. Grinding the head down to its proper shape is the best approach because it restores the chisel to its original functionality. By properly shaping the head, you ensure that the chisel can be effectively used for its intended purpose without compromising the user's safety. Additionally, it enhances the precision and control when applying force, which is critical in maintenance tasks. Using the chisel as is could lead to hazardous situations such as the head chipping off during use, which can cause injuries. Replacing it might also be unnecessary if restoring its shape can maximize its lifespan and utility. Filing down could be a partial solution, but grinding is more effective for restoring the chisel to a proper working state.

9. What is a common use for Jet pumps?

- A. For low-pressure water wells
- B. For high-pressure water wells
- C. For gas distribution
- D. For heating systems

Jet pumps are commonly utilized in low-pressure water well applications due to their design and operational mechanics. They work by creating a vacuum with the use of water jetting technology, which allows them to lift water from underground sources, making them ideal for shallow wells typically under 25 feet. The principle involves a motor-driven pump that draws water through a jet assembly where it gains velocity and subsequent pressure. This process effectively allows the jet pump to lift water from modest depths. In contrast, high-pressure water wells would typically require more robust pump types designed to handle greater depths and pressures, often utilizing submersible pumps which are engineered specifically for that purpose. Jet pumps are not suited for gas distribution, as their design is specifically intended for moving water. Likewise, while they can be involved in the circulation of water for heating systems, they are not commonly employed as the primary component for heating; other types of pumps are generally used for that application. Thus, in the context of their most suitable application, low-pressure water wells stand out as the primary use for jet pumps.

10. How can plumbing pipes be protected from freezing in colder climates?

- A. By using thicker pipes
- B. By insulating pipes
- C. By running water continuously
- D. By sealing windows tightly

Insulating plumbing pipes is an effective method to protect them from freezing in colder climates. Insulation helps maintain a stable temperature around the pipes, preventing the cold air outside from impacting the water inside. This is particularly important in areas where temperatures can drop significantly, as freezing conditions can lead to pipe bursts and costly repairs. Insulation materials can include foam, fiberglass sleeves, or wraps specifically designed for pipes. By providing a thermal barrier, insulation minimizes the risk of freezing, ensuring that the plumbing system remains operational even in extreme cold. While using thicker pipes could potentially offer some benefits, it doesn't address the issue of temperature fluctuations directly. Running water continuously can help prevent freezing as well, but it is not practical or efficient as a primary strategy. Sealing windows tightly is good for general energy efficiency and keeping the home warm but does not specifically target the plumbing system. Thus, insulation stands out as the most direct and effective approach to safeguarding pipes against the cold.

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://bomagenmaintenance.examzify.com>

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

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