

# BOMA PLANT OPERATIONS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://bomaplantops.examzify.com>



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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 is a common result of high levels of O and CO<sub>2</sub> in condensate lines?**
  - A. Increased pressure
  - B. Corrosion
  - C. Reduced flow
  - D. Boiler scaling
  
- 2. Which method is NOT used to measure flow rate in a system?**
  - A. Venturi meter
  - B. Magnetic flow meter
  - C. Thermocouple
  - D. Orifice plate
  
- 3. The Rankine scale starts at?**
  - A. 0 F
  - B. 460 below freezing point of water
  - C. 492 below freezing point of water
  - D. 273 C
  
- 4. What is the maximum temperature restriction for water entering the sewer in most codes?**
  - A. 115F
  - B. 140F
  - C. 165F
  - D. 212F
  
- 5. What main aspect should facility managers prioritize during equipment procurement?**
  - A. Initial purchase price
  - B. Lifecycle costs and total cost of ownership
  - C. Brand reputation
  - D. Warranty duration

- 6. What is the primary function of a lubrication system in machinery?**
- A. To enhance the machine's efficiency
  - B. To reduce friction and wear between moving parts
  - C. To increase the temperature of machine parts
  - D. To facilitate cleaning of machinery parts
- 7. What is a major advantage of utilizing green cleaning products in facilities?**
- A. They are less expensive than traditional cleaning products
  - B. They reduce environmental impact and improve indoor air quality
  - C. They have a longer shelf life
  - D. They require more labor-intensive application
- 8. Which of the following is an important consideration when scheduling maintenance activities?**
- A. Current weather conditions
  - B. Holistic energy consumption
  - C. Presence of tenants and operations
  - D. Staff availability only
- 9. What type of lighting is typically recommended for energy savings?**
- A. Incandescent lighting
  - B. LED lighting
  - C. Halogen lighting
  - D. Fluorescent lighting
- 10. What substance does mechanical treatment of boiler water primarily reduce?**
- A. Oxygen
  - B. Nitrogen
  - C. Acidity
  - D. Steam loss

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is a common result of high levels of O and CO<sub>2</sub> in condensate lines?

- A. Increased pressure
- B. Corrosion**
- C. Reduced flow
- D. Boiler scaling

High levels of oxygen (O) and carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in condensate lines can lead to corrosion, which is the correct answer. In a steam system, condensate should ideally be free of contaminants. However, the presence of oxygen, when combined with moisture, can accelerate the corrosion process in metal components. Oxygen is a reactive element that can cause pitting and uniform corrosion in steel pipes, leading to reduced structural integrity over time. Additionally, carbon dioxide can dissolve in water to form carbonic acid, which further contributes to acidic conditions that promote corrosion. This is particularly detrimental to boiler systems and piping, as it creates an environment where metal deterioration occurs more rapidly. Ensuring that condensate lines are treated and monitored for these gases is crucial for maintaining the integrity and longevity of the system, thus making corrosion a common result of elevated levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide. While increased pressure, reduced flow, and boiler scaling may occasionally be issues in steam systems, they are not direct results of high O and CO<sub>2</sub> levels in condensate lines in the same way that corrosion is.

## 2. Which method is NOT used to measure flow rate in a system?

- A. Venturi meter
- B. Magnetic flow meter
- C. Thermocouple**
- D. Orifice plate

A thermocouple measures temperature, not flow rate. It operates based on the principle of thermoelectricity, where a voltage is generated in a circuit made of two different metals exposed to a temperature differential. While temperature readings can be important in many systems, they do not provide a direct measurement of how much fluid is moving through a system or its flow rate. In contrast, the other methods listed are specifically designed for measuring flow rate. A Venturi meter uses the principle of fluid dynamics where the velocity of a fluid increases as it passes through a constricted section of pipe, resulting in a pressure drop that can be measured to calculate flow rate. A magnetic flow meter works by applying a magnetic field to the fluid and measuring the voltage generated as it flows, which is directly proportional to the flow rate. An orifice plate creates a pressure differential as fluid passes through an opening, allowing flow rate calculations based on the pressure drop before and after the orifice. Each of these methods effectively provides a means to quantify how much fluid is moving in a system, making them suitable for flow measurement.

### 3. The Rankine scale starts at?

- A. 0 F
- B. 460 below freezing point of water
- C. 492 below freezing point of water**
- D. 273 C

The Rankine scale is an absolute temperature scale used primarily in engineering and thermodynamics, and it is based on the concept of absolute zero. The starting point of the Rankine scale is indeed 0°Rankine (°R), which is equivalent to 459.67°F below the freezing point of water. This translates to the fact that 0°R is 459.67°F, and when this is expressed in terms of how far it is below the freezing point, we see that it starts at 459.67°F below that point. Concisely, the correct choice identifies that the Rankine scale starts at a temperature 492 degrees below the freezing point of water when accounting for the standard freezing point of water at 32°F. Hence, option C captures the concept that 0°R is effectively indicating a temperature that is significantly low relative to common temperature measurements, aligning closely with engineering contexts where such calculations are crucial.

### 4. What is the maximum temperature restriction for water entering the sewer in most codes?

- A. 115F
- B. 140F**
- C. 165F
- D. 212F

The maximum temperature restriction for water entering the sewer, as indicated in many plumbing and building codes, is typically set at 140°F. This limit is primarily established to prevent damage to sewer infrastructure and to mitigate potential hazards. Higher temperatures, especially those above 140°F, can compromise the integrity of sewer pipes, which may be constructed from materials that are not designed to handle extreme heat. Additionally, hot water can pose risks to the workers who may need to handle or maintain the sewer system, as well as contribute to possible thermal shock to nearby wastewater treatment processes. Therefore, the establishment of a 140°F limit serves both safety and structural preservation purposes.

### 5. What main aspect should facility managers prioritize during equipment procurement?

- A. Initial purchase price
- B. Lifecycle costs and total cost of ownership**
- C. Brand reputation
- D. Warranty duration

When facility managers engage in equipment procurement, prioritizing lifecycle costs and total cost of ownership is crucial for several reasons. This approach encompasses not just the initial purchase price but also considers all costs associated with the equipment over its entire lifespan. This includes maintenance, operation, energy consumption, and potential disposal costs. By evaluating the total cost of ownership, facility managers can make more informed decisions that lead to greater long-term savings and operational efficiency. A low initial purchase price might be tempting, but it could lead to higher costs down the line if the equipment requires frequent repairs, has a higher energy usage, or lacks longevity. Prioritizing lifecycle costs encourages managers to invest in equipment that may have a higher upfront cost but will be more economical in the long run, ultimately enhancing the organization's budget management and sustainability initiatives.

## 6. What is the primary function of a lubrication system in machinery?

- A. To enhance the machine's efficiency
- B. To reduce friction and wear between moving parts**
- C. To increase the temperature of machine parts
- D. To facilitate cleaning of machinery parts

*The primary function of a lubrication system in machinery is to reduce friction and wear between moving parts. This is crucial for maintaining the operational efficiency and lifespan of equipment. Lubricants create a protective film between components, allowing them to move against each other smoothly without direct contact. This not only minimizes wear but also helps prevent overheating by dissipating heat generated from friction. By reducing friction, the lubricant allows machines to operate more efficiently, which can lead to improved performance and lower energy consumption. In contrast, while enhancing efficiency can be a secondary benefit of reduced friction, it is not the main function of the lubrication system. Increasing the temperature of machine parts would be detrimental, as it can lead to overheating and potential failure. Although facilitating cleaning might be a minor advantage in some lubrication systems, it is not a primary function, as the main goal is to provide proper lubrication to prevent wear and friction.*

## 7. What is a major advantage of utilizing green cleaning products in facilities?

- A. They are less expensive than traditional cleaning products
- B. They reduce environmental impact and improve indoor air quality**
- C. They have a longer shelf life
- D. They require more labor-intensive application

*Utilizing green cleaning products in facilities significantly reduces environmental impact and improves indoor air quality, which presents a major advantage. Traditional cleaning products often contain harsh chemicals that can be harmful not only to the environment but also to the health of people in the vicinity. Green cleaning products, on the other hand, are formulated using biodegradable, non-toxic ingredients that minimize pollutants released into the air and water. This shift leads to improved indoor air quality, reducing the likelihood of health issues related to air contaminants such as asthma and allergies. Facilities adopting these products also contribute to broader sustainability efforts, showcasing a commitment to environmental stewardship that resonates with tenants and visitors alike. While some may consider the cost of green cleaning products, their environmental benefits and health advantages outweigh factors like pricing, shelf life, or the labor required for application, making option B the most compelling reason for their use in facilities.*

**8. Which of the following is an important consideration when scheduling maintenance activities?**

- A. Current weather conditions
- B. Holistic energy consumption
- C. Presence of tenants and operations**
- D. Staff availability only

*The presence of tenants and operations is a crucial consideration when scheduling maintenance activities because it directly impacts the efficiency of the maintenance work and the comfort of occupants in the building. Scheduling maintenance during periods of low occupancy or outside of business hours minimizes disruptions to tenants and ongoing operations, which can enhance tenant satisfaction and reduce potential liability issues. In environments where daily functions are ongoing, maintenance activities must be planned to avoid conflicts with business operations, ensuring safety and minimizing inconvenience. Effective scheduling also requires communication with tenants about expected maintenance times and potential impacts on their routines, further solidifying the importance of considering their presence. While current weather conditions, holistic energy consumption, and staff availability are also relevant factors in maintaining a building, they do not take precedence over the need to ensure that tenants and operations can proceed smoothly during the maintenance period. The well-being and functionality of the space for those who occupy it should always be a top priority in maintenance scheduling.*

**9. What type of lighting is typically recommended for energy savings?**

- A. Incandescent lighting
- B. LED lighting**
- C. Halogen lighting
- D. Fluorescent lighting

*LED lighting is typically recommended for energy savings due to its high energy efficiency and long lifespan. Compared to traditional incandescent and halogen lighting, which convert a significant portion of energy into heat, LED lights use energy more effectively to produce light. This efficiency not only leads to reduced energy consumption but also results in lower electricity bills over time. Additionally, LEDs can last up to 25,000 hours or more, significantly reducing the need for frequent replacements, which in turn lowers maintenance costs and waste. They also produce less heat, contributing to a cooler environment, which can further decrease the need for air conditioning in indoor settings. Further, while fluorescent lighting is more energy-efficient than incandescent bulbs, it typically does not match the overall efficiency and longevity of LED technology. Thus, LED lighting stands out as the optimal choice for both energy savings and sustainability in plant operations.*

**10. What substance does mechanical treatment of boiler water primarily reduce?**

- A. Oxygen**
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Acidity
- D. Steam loss

*The mechanical treatment of boiler water primarily targets the reduction of oxygen. Oxygen is a significant factor contributing to corrosion within boiler systems. When dissolved in water, oxygen can react with metal surfaces, leading to rust and other forms of deterioration that compromise the integrity and efficiency of the boiler.*

*Mechanical treatment methods, such as deaeration, are specifically designed to physically remove dissolved gases, including oxygen, from the water before it enters the boiler. This process involves heating the water and reducing the pressure to encourage the release of gases, thereby minimizing oxygen levels. Maintaining low oxygen levels is crucial for the longevity of the boiler and helps in minimizing maintenance costs and downtime. The other substances listed in the options—nitrogen, acidity, and steam loss—are addressed through different treatment methods or processes. Nitrogen, while present in the air, is generally inert and does not pose a significant risk compared to oxygen. Acidity is managed through chemical treatment rather than mechanical methods, and steam loss pertains to operational efficiency rather than the treatment of water. Therefore, the focus of mechanical treatment directly aligns with the elimination of oxygen from the boiler water, making it the correct answer.*

## 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://bomaplantops.examzify.com>

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

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