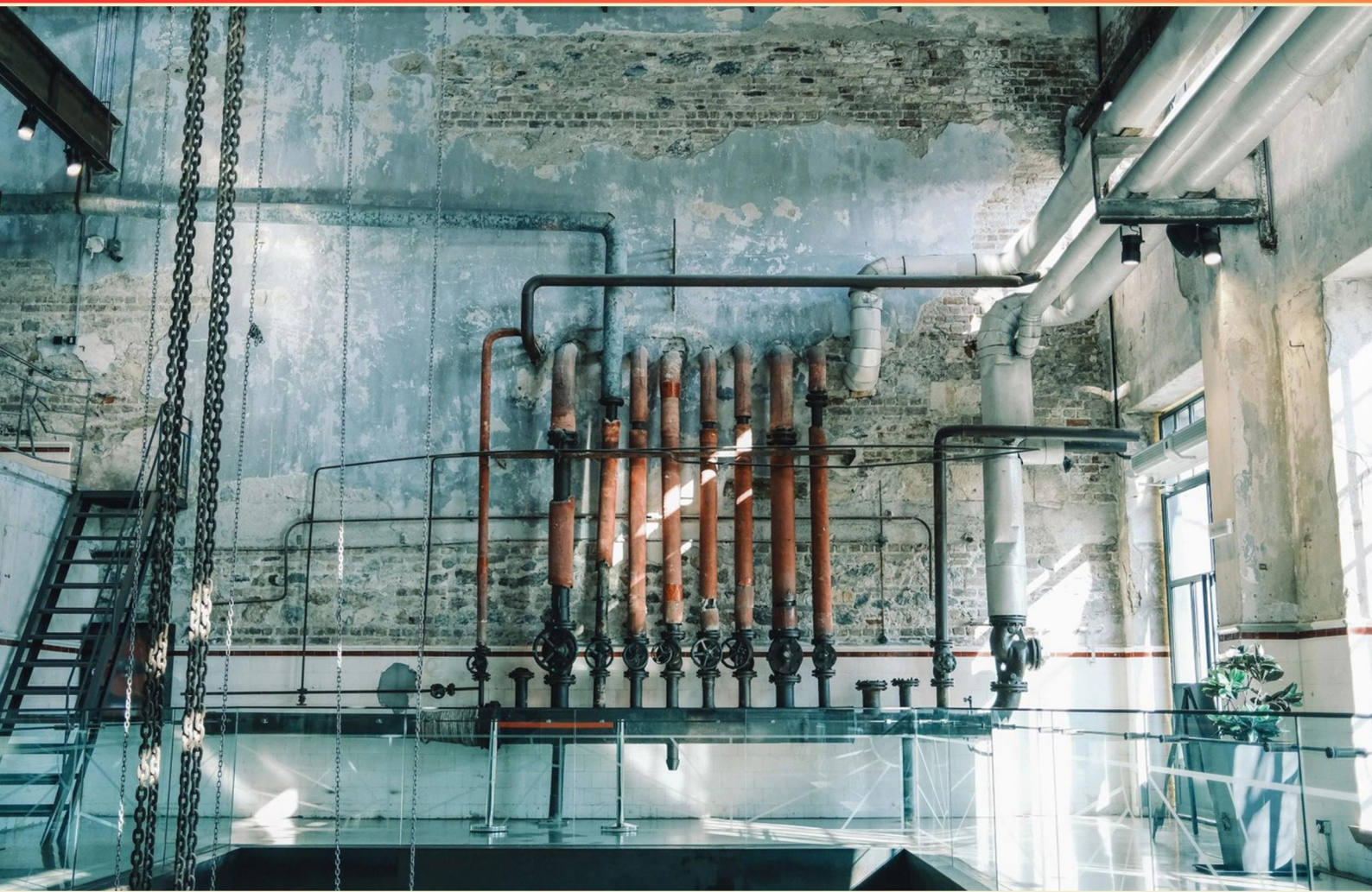


CUSTODIAN ENGINEER BOOK PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. What should be done if a combination faucet is in the off position and water leaks from the swivel?**
 - A. Adjust the faucet handle
 - B. Replace faucet washers
 - C. Check upstream water pressure
 - D. Lubricate the faucet parts
- 2. What device controls the flow of oil into an automatic rotary cup oil burner?**
 - A. Oil flow regulator
 - B. Magnetic oil valve
 - C. Oil metering device
 - D. Oil pump
- 3. What happens when a room exceeds the upper temperature setting of a thermostat controlling a check damper?**
 - A. The damper is closed
 - B. The damper opens to admit more air
 - C. The system shuts off the heating
 - D. The thermostat is reset
- 4. Which chemical is commonly used to disinfect swimming pools?**
 - A. Chlorine Dioxide
 - B. Calcium Hypochlorite
 - C. Bromine
 - D. Hydrogen Peroxide
- 5. How can the efficiency of a burner be optimized?**
 - A. By using lower quality fuel
 - B. By regular maintenance and proper adjustment
 - C. By reducing air supply
 - D. By increasing tank levels

- 6. In what unit are standards for type F fuses generally rated?**
- A. Watts
 - B. Volts
 - C. Amperes
 - D. Ohms
- 7. What is the most crucial reason for blowing down a boiler water column and gauge glass?**
- A. To reduce water levels
 - B. To remove sediment buildup
 - C. To insure a true water level reading
 - D. To improve boiler efficiency
- 8. Which of the following is commonly used for disinfecting swimming pools?**
- A. Bromine, potassium carbonate
 - B. Chlorine, calcium hypochloride, liquified chlorine
 - C. Ozone, hydrogen peroxide
 - D. Sodium bicarbonate, vinegar
- 9. Where is a suction gauge typically located in a fuel oil transfer system?**
- A. Before the filter
 - B. After the strainer and before the pump
 - C. Before the pump and before the strainer
 - D. After the pump
- 10. What is the effect of having too much make-up water in a boiler system?**
- A. Increased efficiency
 - B. Higher corrosion rates
 - C. Lower fuel consumption
 - D. Better heat retention

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What should be done if a combination faucet is in the off position and water leaks from the swivel?

- A. Adjust the faucet handle
- B. Replace faucet washers**
- C. Check upstream water pressure
- D. Lubricate the faucet parts

When a combination faucet is in the off position and water is leaking from the swivel, it typically indicates an issue with the internal components that seal the flow of water. Replacing faucet washers is a common and effective solution in this scenario. Washers, which create a watertight seal when the faucet handle is turned off, can become worn, cracked, or otherwise compromised over time. If the washers are damaged, they may not fully prevent water from seeping through, resulting in the observed leakage. By replacing the washers, you restore the integrity of the seal, which should stop the leak when the faucet is in the off position. Other options, while they may address related issues, do not directly resolve the problem of leakage from the swivel. Adjusting the faucet handle may improve functionality but will not fix a leak caused by worn washers. Checking the upstream water pressure could be relevant for other concerns, such as high pressure leading to leaks, but does not address the immediate issue at hand. Lubricating faucet parts may help in smooth operation but does not address leaks originating from damaged washers. Thus, the right course of action is to replace the faucet washers to eliminate the leak effectively.

2. What device controls the flow of oil into an automatic rotary cup oil burner?

- A. Oil flow regulator
- B. Magnetic oil valve**
- C. Oil metering device
- D. Oil pump

The device that controls the flow of oil into an automatic rotary cup oil burner is the magnetic oil valve. This component plays a crucial role in regulating the oil supply by opening and closing based on the burner's operational requirements. The magnetic valve is designed to respond to electrical signals, allowing precise control over the oil flow, which is essential for maintaining optimal combustion and efficiency in the burner system. In an automatic rotary cup oil burner, the correct oil flow is critical for ensuring that the burner operates smoothly and effectively. The magnetic oil valve directly influences this process by ensuring that oil is delivered when required and preventing any unwanted leaks or flow when the burner is not in operation. This enhances both efficiency and safety within the heating system. Other devices like oil flow regulators, oil metering devices, and oil pumps are part of the oil delivery and management system but do not specifically control the flow in the manner that the magnetic oil valve does in an automatic rotary cup oil burner setup.

3. What happens when a room exceeds the upper temperature setting of a thermostat controlling a check damper?

- A. The damper is closed
- B. The damper opens to admit more air**
- C. The system shuts off the heating
- D. The thermostat is reset

When a room exceeds the upper temperature setting of a thermostat controlling a check damper, the correct response is that the damper opens to admit more air. This action is part of a temperature control strategy designed to manage airflow and temperature effectively. When the room temperature surpasses the set threshold, it indicates that the space is becoming too warm, and in order to help cool it down, the damper must open. By allowing more air into the room, typically from a cooler source, the system can help to lower the temperature more effectively. This process improves comfort by promoting better air circulation, reducing hotspots, and allowing for the introduction of cooler air which aids in re-establishing the desired temperature range. The other options describe different potential scenarios. For example, closing the damper would restrict airflow, potentially leading to higher temperatures rather than cooling. Shutting off the heating system wouldn't be appropriate if the goal is to cool the space or provide adequate airflow. Resetting the thermostat may not be necessary if the system is functioning correctly and adjusting as needed based on the exceeding temperature. Thus, allowing the damper to open is the correct response to manage the temperature effectively.

4. Which chemical is commonly used to disinfect swimming pools?

- A. Chlorine Dioxide
- B. Calcium Hypochlorite**
- C. Bromine
- D. Hydrogen Peroxide

Calcium Hypochlorite is widely recognized as a common disinfectant for swimming pools because it is effective at killing bacteria, viruses, and algae. It is available in granular form and can be easily stored and transported. Once added to water, it releases chlorine, which sanitizes the pool by destroying harmful microorganisms. This compound has a high available chlorine percentage, making it potent and reliable for maintaining proper water quality. Additionally, Calcium Hypochlorite is relatively stable and can be used in various water conditions, making it a preferable choice among pool maintenance professionals. Other disinfectants, like Chlorine Dioxide and Bromine, are also used for pool sanitation but are less common compared to Calcium Hypochlorite for regular pool maintenance due to factors like cost, handling, and effectiveness under certain conditions. Hydrogen Peroxide is not routinely used for swimming pools; while it does have disinfectant properties, it is more often seen in other applications such as cleaning and sanitizing surfaces rather than long-term water treatment in pools.

5. How can the efficiency of a burner be optimized?

- A. By using lower quality fuel
- B. By regular maintenance and proper adjustment**
- C. By reducing air supply
- D. By increasing tank levels

Optimizing the efficiency of a burner primarily involves regular maintenance and proper adjustment. This ensures that the burner operates at its ideal settings, allowing it to combust fuel more completely and efficiently. Regular maintenance can include cleaning the burner, checking for any wear and tear, and ensuring that components are functioning correctly. Proper adjustment could involve fine-tuning the air-to-fuel ratio to achieve optimal combustion conditions, which minimizes fuel waste and maximizes energy output. In contrast, utilizing lower quality fuel can lead to incomplete combustion, producing more emissions and reducing overall efficiency. Reducing air supply can create an imbalanced combustion process, risking safety and efficiency, as proper air quantity is vital for complete fuel combustion. Increasing tank levels does not directly influence the burner's efficiency and may not address any fundamental issues related to combustion. Thus, focusing on maintenance and correct adjustments is the most effective way to enhance burner efficiency.

6. In what unit are standards for type F fuses generally rated?

- A. Watts
- B. Volts
- C. Amperes**
- D. Ohms

Type F fuses are rated in amperes, which indicates the maximum current they can handle before melting and interrupting the electrical circuit. The amperage rating provides essential information about the fuse's capacity to protect electrical systems and components from overloads. If the current exceeds the designated amperage, the fuse will blow, preventing potential damage to connected equipment. When discussing performance, amperes are the unit that reflects the flow of electric current, making it a critical metric for fuses. Understanding this rating is important for ensuring that electrical systems are protected adequately and function within their designed parameters for safety and efficiency.

7. What is the most crucial reason for blowing down a boiler water column and gauge glass?

- A. To reduce water levels
- B. To remove sediment buildup
- C. To insure a true water level reading**
- D. To improve boiler efficiency

The most crucial reason for blowing down a boiler water column and gauge glass is to ensure a true water level reading. Over time, the gauge glass can accumulate impurities, sediment, and other contaminants that may affect the accuracy of the water level indicated. If these impurities are not cleared, they can result in misleading readings, which can potentially lead to unsafe operating conditions. By regularly performing a blowdown, operators maintain clear visibility in the gauge glass, allowing them to obtain a precise and reliable indication of the water level in the boiler. This practice is essential for safety and operational control, as an inaccurate water level can lead to situations such as low water conditions, which could compromise the integrity of the boiler. While reducing water levels, removing sediment, and potentially improving boiler efficiency can all be beneficial practices, they are secondary to the primary goal of obtaining an accurate water level reading, which is fundamental for safe boiler operation.

8. Which of the following is commonly used for disinfecting swimming pools?

- A. Bromine, potassium carbonate
- B. Chlorine, calcium hypochloride, liquified chlorine**
- C. Ozone, hydrogen peroxide
- D. Sodium bicarbonate, vinegar

The commonly used substances for disinfecting swimming pools are specifically chlorine, calcium hypochlorite, and liquefied chlorine. Chlorine is a powerful disinfectant that effectively kills bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens in pool water, making it safe for swimmers. Calcium hypochlorite is a solid form of chlorine commonly used in swimming pool maintenance due to its stability and effectiveness in killing harmful microorganisms. Liquefied chlorine, often available as liquid bleach, is another widely used and efficient form of chlorine disinfectant for pools. The other options consist of substances that may have disinfection properties but are not primarily used for swimming pool sanitation. Bromine is sometimes used, but it is less common than chlorine in public and residential pools. Ozone and hydrogen peroxide can be used as disinfectants in certain applications but are not standard for pool disinfection on their own. Sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) and vinegar are primarily used for adjusting pH levels and cleaning rather than disinfecting swimming pools.

9. Where is a suction gauge typically located in a fuel oil transfer system?

- A. Before the filter
- B. After the strainer and before the pump**
- C. Before the pump and before the strainer
- D. After the pump

In a fuel oil transfer system, the suction gauge is typically placed after the strainer and before the pump. This location is crucial for accurately monitoring the pressure within the system to ensure that the pump is receiving the correct amount of fuel oil without air or debris, which could lead to inefficiencies or damage. By placing the gauge here, operators can detect any issues such as increased resistance from a clogged strainer or insufficient suction pressure due to other system faults. Monitoring the pressure at this point allows for proactive maintenance and operational adjustments, helping to avoid potential failures in the fuel transfer process. Having the suction gauge situated after the strainer is important as it provides a clear indication of the condition of the fuel oil entering the pump, ensuring optimal functionality and performance.

10. What is the effect of having too much make-up water in a boiler system?

- A. Increased efficiency
- B. Higher corrosion rates**
- C. Lower fuel consumption
- D. Better heat retention

Having too much make-up water in a boiler system introduces several issues related to water quality and chemistry. One of the primary consequences is the increase in corrosion rates within the system. When make-up water—especially if it is not properly treated—contains dissolved oxygen, carbon dioxide, and other impurities, it can lead to the formation of corrosion-causing compounds upon contact with boiler metal surfaces. Corrosion is especially problematic in boiler systems because it can damage pipes and components, leading to leaks, reduced efficiency, and potentially catastrophic failure. The presence of excess make-up water can dilute the concentration of protective chemicals meant to prevent scale and corrosion, further promoting these detrimental processes. Additionally, while the other options may seem advantageous or neutral, they do not effectively address the core issue associated with excessive make-up water, which is the negative impact on the integrity and longevity of the boiler system. Thus, understanding the implications of water quality in boiler operations is crucial for maintaining system performance and safety.

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://custodianengrbook.examzify.com>

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

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