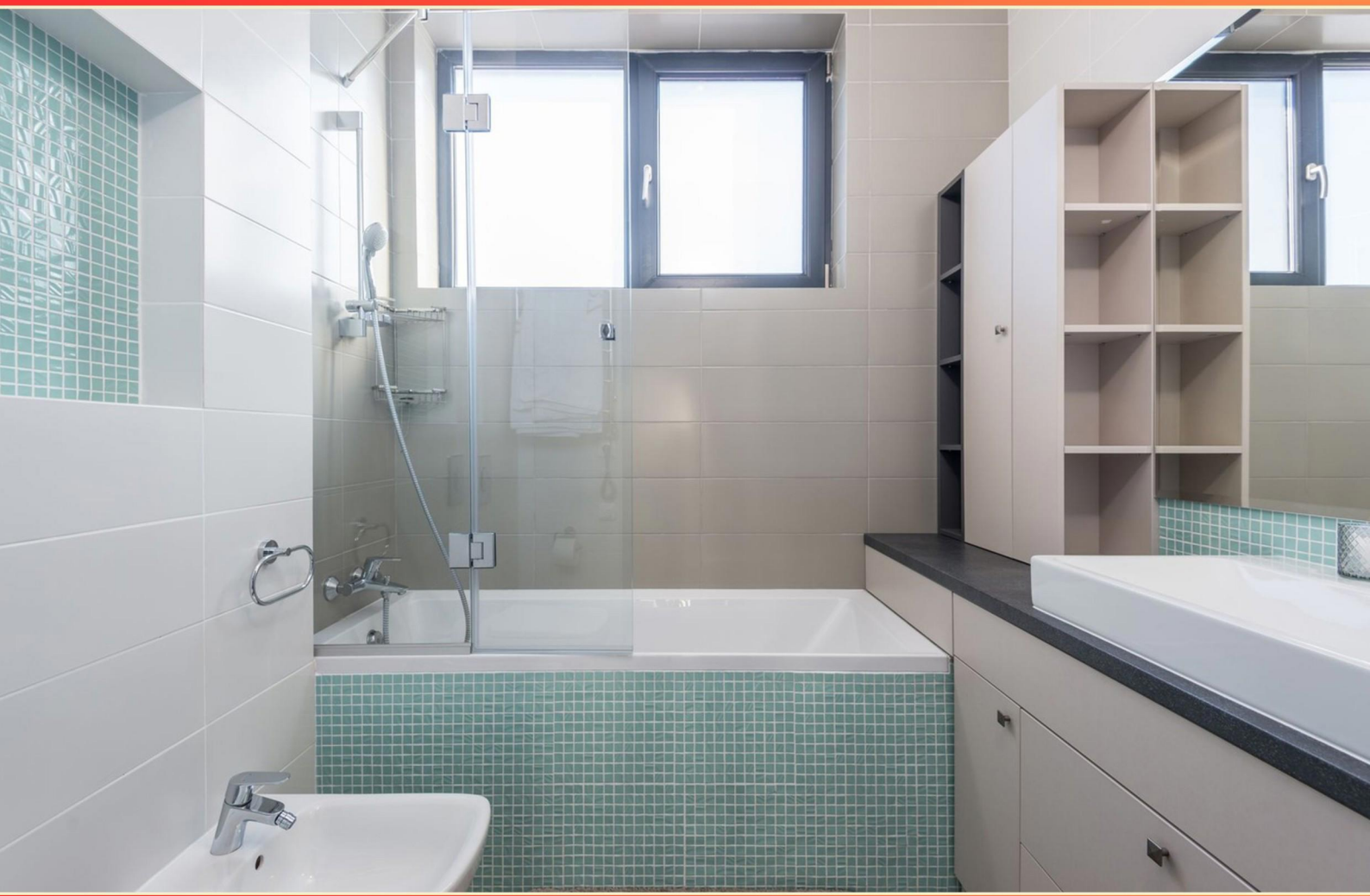
KENTUCKY JOURNEYMAN PLUMBING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://kyjourneymanplumbing.examzify.com

Table of Contents

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

1. Water closet in a unisex public restroom shall have a _____ _____ with a split open front _____.

A. Round Bowl; Lid

B. Elongated Bowl; Seat

C. Elongated Bowl; Seat

D. Round Bowl; Seat

2. The pedicure chair hazard requires backflow protection on which water lines?

A. Only hot water line

B. Only cold water line

C. Both hot and cold water lines

D. Neither line

3. Which list presents four acceptable materials for a house sewer?

A. Clay, EH cast iron, EH sdr 35, SDR 40+80

B. PVC, ABS, CPVC, Copper

C. Concrete, Steel, Glass, Plastic

D. Aluminum, Nylon, Rubber, Brass

4. Which scenario triggers backflow protection for a pedicure chair?

A. Water inlet below flush level rim

B. Water inlet above flush level rim

C. Pedicure chair water inlet with no spray hose

D. Exterior faucet

5. If a dual water distribution system is used, the non potable water system shall be identified in what manner?

A. Temporarily identified

B. Visible and permanent identification

C. Durably and adequately identified

D. Legible and permanent identification

6. No person shall use _____ or _____ materials in the working of plumbing

A. Safe or sound

B. New or unused

C. Unsafe or defective

D. High-quality or good

7. What is the maximum flow for a lavatory faucet?

A. 0.50 gpm

B. 0.60 gpm

C. 0.70 gpm

D. 0.75 gpm

8. ASTM stands for which of the following?

A. American Standards for Testing and Materials

B. American Society for Building Materials

C. American System for Testing and Materials

D. American Society for Testing and Materials

9. Lead solder in plumbing is defined as solders and flux containing which of the following?

A. 10% lead

B. 20% lead

C. 2/10 of lead

D. 0% lead

10. What is the protective device that covers the orifice of a drinking fountain?

A. Protective cap

B. Protective grille

C. Protective shield

D. Protective cowl

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Water closet in a unisex public restroom shall have a _____ _____ with a split open front _____.

A. Round Bowl; Lid

B. Elongated Bowl; Seat

C. Elongated Bowl; Seat

D. Round Bowl; Seat

In public restrooms, the fixture should balance comfort, accessibility, and ease of cleaning. An elongated bowl provides a longer seating surface, which is more comfortable for most users and aligns with common public-restroom standards. The seat itself is designed as split-front, meaning the front portion of the seat can open or lift independently. This feature makes cleaning and maintenance easier in high-traffic facilities and supports hygiene in unisex/public settings. Putting these together, the combination of an elongated bowl with a split-front seat best fits the requirements described. A round bowl is shorter and less common for public use, and a lid alone doesn't address the split-front seating feature.

2. The pedicure chair hazard requires backflow protection on which water lines?

A. Only hot water line

B. Only cold water line

C. Both hot and cold water lines

D. Neither line

Backflow prevention is required whenever a fixture can create a path for contaminated water to flow back into the public supply. In a pedicure chair, the basin and its jets can allow cross-connections between the fixture and the supply lines. If pressure drops or a siphon occurs, water from the basin (potentially contaminated with chemicals or other contaminants) can be drawn back into the hot or cold potable supplies. Since both hot and cold lines feed the fixture and both can become involved in a cross-connection, protection must be installed on both supplies. Protecting both lines ensures that neither hot nor cold potable water can backflow into the supply, eliminating the contamination risk.

3. Which list presents four acceptable materials for a house sewer?

A. Clay, EH cast iron, EH sdr 35, SDR 40+80

B. PVC, ABS, CPVC, Copper

C. Concrete, Steel, Glass, Plastic

D. Aluminum, Nylon, Rubber, Brass

Pipes for a house sewer must be proven underground drainage materials that resist soil conditions, waste, and potential movement. Clay tile and cast iron have long been used for waste lines because they're strong and durable in the ground. Modern plastic DWV piping, like PVC or ABS, is also standard when rated correctly; the SDR (standard dimension ratio) numbers show the wall thickness and strength of the plastic pipe. So a mix of clay, extra-heavy cast iron, and plastic pipes with appropriate SDR ratings (for example SDR 35 or SDR 40) represents accepted options for a house sewer. Copper is not typically used for sewer lines, since it's expensive and not as suitable for waste and soil conditions. Materials like glass, rubber, aluminum, nylon, brass, and general steel aren't standard choices for residential sewer piping, and while concrete piping exists in larger municipal sewers, it isn't the typical interior house sewer material. The combination that includes clay, EH cast iron, and plastics with proper SDR ratings best matches the materials commonly approved for house sewers.

4. Which scenario triggers backflow protection for a pedicure chair?

A. Water inlet below flush level rim

B. Water inlet above flush level rim

C. Pedicure chair water inlet with no spray hose

D. Exterior faucet

Backflow protection is triggered when the pedicure chair's water inlet sits below the flush level rim. If the inlet is lower than that rim, a drop in supply pressure or a surge can pull water from the chair back into the potable supply through the inlet, creating a backflow pathway. The height relative to the rim is what governs the risk, so when the inlet is below the rim, a backflow-prevention device or an air gap is needed to stop reverse flow. If the inlet is above the rim, siphoning back into the supply isn't practically possible under normal conditions, so backflow protection isn't required for that configuration. The presence or absence of a spray hose or an exterior faucet doesn't change this fundamental height-related risk.

5. If a dual water distribution system is used, the non potable water system shall be identified in what manner?

A. Temporarily identified

B. Visible and permanent identification

C. Durably and adequately identified

D. Legible and permanent identification

In a dual water distribution system, the non-potable portion must be clearly marked so it cannot be mistaken for drinking water. The requirement to identify it durably and adequately means the marking has to last for the life of the system and provide enough information to prevent cross-connection or contamination. Use sturdy, field-proven methods—like durable labels or tags, permanent color coding, and clear signage—placed where they'll be seen on pipes, valves, and equipment. Relying on temporary or easily faded markings isn't acceptable because the system remains in service for years and identification needs to endure moisture, cleaning, and wear.

6. No person shall use _____ or _____ materials in the working of plumbing

A. Safe or sound

B. New or unused

C. Unsafe or defective

D. High-quality or good

In plumbing practice, materials used must be fit for service and safe for the system and public health. The rule targets materials that could fail or cause contamination, so they must not be used if they are unsafe or defective. That's why the correct fill-in is "unsafe or defective." Using anything described as unsafe or defective could compromise the integrity of the plumbing system, leading to leaks, failures, or health risks. The other options describe materials that would be acceptable or irrelevant to safety (safe or sound, new or unused, high-quality or good), so they don't address the essential need to avoid compromised materials.

7. What is the maximum flow for a lavatory faucet?

A. 0.50 gpm

B. 0.60 gpm

C. 0.70 gpm

D. 0.75 gpm

Max flow for a lavatory faucet is limited by the fixture's flow control, usually the aerator and any built in restrictor. In many typical plumbing practice references and tests, lavatory faucets are rated to a maximum of 0.75 gallons per minute at standard test pressure. That's the highest flow you'd expect from a properly installed, code compliant lavatory faucet with its restrictor in place. The other options are lower flow values the faucet could produce with smaller or different aerators, but they aren't the maximum. So 0.75 gpm is the correct choice because it represents the highest allowable flow for a lavatory faucet under those typical testing assumptions.

8. ASTM stands for which of the following?

A. American Standards for Testing and Materials

B. American Society for Building Materials

C. American System for Testing and Materials

D. American Society for Testing and Materials

ASTM refers to American Society for Testing and Materials. This name reflects its original purpose: developing and publishing standardized tests and material specifications used across many industries, including plumbing. Although the organization now travels under the branding ASTM International to acknowledge broader activities beyond materials, the acronym remains, and the full historical name is still the correct expansion. The other options swap or alter key words—Standards instead of Society, Building Materials instead of Testing and Materials, or System instead of Society—so they don't match the real origin of the acronym.

9. Lead solder in plumbing is defined as solders and flux containing which of the following?

A. 10% lead

B. 20% lead

C. 2/10 of lead

D. 0% lead

Lead solder in plumbing is defined by the lead content in the alloy. The presence of lead lowers the melting point and improves flow, and a common leaded Sn-Pb plumbing solder uses about 80% tin and 20% lead. That means the lead content is 2/10 by weight, or 20%. The flux is separate and affects cleaning and wetting, not the lead percentage. So the option stating 20% lead best matches how leaded solder is defined. In modern practice for potable water, lead-free solders are required, but historically lead content around 20% is what this term describes.

10. What is the protective device that covers the orifice of a drinking fountain?

A. Protective cap

B. Protective grille

C. Protective shield

D. Protective cowl

The protective covering over a drinking fountain's outlet is a protective cowl. It's a hooded cover that surrounds the orifice, shielding it from debris, pests, and tampering while still allowing water to pass when the fountain is in use. This hooded design also helps reduce splash and keeps the outlet cleaner. A protective cap would seal the opening and hamper use, a protective grille would be a mesh guard more suited to vents or drains, and a protective shield is a generic term that doesn't specifically describe the hood-like feature used on drinking fountains.

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://kyjourneymanplumbing.examzify.com

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