

# Massachusetts Plumbers Journeyman 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

- 1. How far should the thermostatic relieving element extend into the top of a tank as per guidelines?**
  - A. 3 inches**
  - B. 5 inches**
  - C. 7 inches**
  - D. 10 inches**
- 2. What represents the unobstructed vertical distance between the outlet of a waste pipe and the flood level rim of the receiving receptacle in a drainage system?**
  - A. Roughing-in**
  - B. Developed Length**
  - C. Trap Seal**
  - D. Air Gap (Drainage System)**
- 3. Quarter bends, or their equivalent may be used in soil and waste lines when the change in the direction of flow is from where to where?**
  - A. Vertical to Horizontal**
  - B. Horizontal to Vertical**
  - C. Diagonal to Horizontal**
  - D. Vertical to Diagonal**
- 4. How should the discharge from devices like condensate pumps or air conditioning equipment be calculated for drainage purposes?**
  - A. A. In cubic feet per minute**
  - B. B. In gallons per minute**
  - C. C. In square feet of roof area per minute**
  - D. D. As linear feet of drainage pipe**
- 5. When backfilling trenches, how deep should the crown of the pipe be covered at a minimum before continuing?**
  - A. Half a foot**
  - B. One foot**
  - C. Two feet**
  - D. Three feet**

- 6. What is the minimum branch waste size required for a kitchen sink waste according to specified guidelines?**
- A. 1 inch**
  - B. 1 ¼ inch**
  - C. 1 ½ inch**
  - D. 2 inches**
- 7. Which establishments served by a municipal sanitary sewer and seating 20 patrons or more shall incorporate food waste grinders?**
- A. Convenience stores**
  - B. Hospitals**
  - C. Warehouses**
  - D. Restaurants**
- 8. How much tamped earth covering should be provided until the crown of the pipe is covered during backfilling trenches?**
- A. One foot**
  - B. Two feet**
  - C. Three feet**
  - D. Four feet**
- 9. Where should a thermal expansion tank be installed if potential hazards or nuisances may arise due to thermal expansion from water meters or metering devices?**
- A. Next to the water heater**
  - B. Inside the building foundation**
  - C. Close to the water meter or metering devices**
  - D. On the exterior wall**
- 10. What is the maximum temperature allowed for domestic hot water in residential buildings?**
- A. 110 degrees**
  - B. 120 degrees**
  - C. 130 degrees**
  - D. 140 degrees**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. How far should the thermostatic relieving element extend into the top of a tank as per guidelines?**

- A. 3 inches
- B. 5 inches**
- C. 7 inches
- D. 10 inches

The correct answer is that the thermostatic relieving element should extend 5 inches into the top of the tank according to guidelines. This specification is important for the efficient and safe operation of the water heater. When the thermostatic element extends this distance, it allows for accurate temperature sensing and helps to ensure that the temperature of the water within the tank is effectively monitored. If the element were positioned incorrectly, it could lead to improper temperature readings, which might not activate the relief mechanism when necessary. This could pose a risk of overheating or excessive pressure buildup within the tank, leading to potentially hazardous situations. Ensuring that the element is properly placed also contributes to the longevity of the water heater and its components by promoting better heat distribution and minimizing thermal stresses. Thus, adhering to the 5-inch guideline is critical for safety, efficiency, and reliability in water heating systems.

**2. What represents the unobstructed vertical distance between the outlet of a waste pipe and the flood level rim of the receiving receptacle in a drainage system?**

- A. Roughing-in
- B. Developed Length
- C. Trap Seal
- D. Air Gap (Drainage System)**

The concept described in the question pertains to the air gap in a drainage system. An air gap is defined as the vertical space that exists between the outlet of a waste pipe and the flood level rim of a fixture or receptacle. This distance is critical because it prevents backflow of contaminated water into the potable water supply, ensuring that waste and wastewater do not enter areas where they could cause contamination or health issues. In plumbing, establishing an air gap is a fundamental practice that adheres to health and safety codes, making it essential for maintaining proper drainage and sanitation standards. By providing this unobstructed vertical distance, an air gap effectively prevents any situation where siphoning or backflow could occur. Other terms mentioned do not define this specific parameter. While roughing-in refers to the initial phase of installing plumbing systems, developed length pertains to the length of pipe runs in a system, and trap seal relates to the water barrier maintained in a trap to prevent sewer gases from entering the building. None of these concepts directly describe the physical separation that an air gap establishes in a drainage system.

**3. Quarter bends, or their equivalent may be used in soil and waste lines when the change in the direction of flow is from where to where?**

- A. Vertical to Horizontal**
- B. Horizontal to Vertical**
- C. Diagonal to Horizontal**
- D. Vertical to Diagonal**

The correct answer indicates that quarter bends can be used in soil and waste lines when the change in direction of flow is from horizontal to vertical. In plumbing systems, particularly in soil and waste lines, it is essential to maintain an efficient flow of wastewater and minimize any disruptions that could lead to clogs or improper drainage. When transitioning from horizontal to vertical, quarter bends are suitable as they facilitate a smooth change in direction, reducing the risk of turbulence or backflow that can occur if the angle of change is too abrupt. This consideration is crucial for maintaining the integrity and efficiency of the plumbing system. The other options represent transitions that may not utilize quarter bends effectively or may not be standard practice within plumbing codes. For example, a vertical to horizontal change often uses a different type of fitting to accommodate gravity's role in drainage. Understanding the proper use of bends and fittings in plumbing systems ensures compliance with safety and performance standards.

**4. How should the discharge from devices like condensate pumps or air conditioning equipment be calculated for drainage purposes?**

- A. A. In cubic feet per minute**
- B. B. In gallons per minute**
- C. C. In square feet of roof area per minute**
- D. D. As linear feet of drainage pipe**

For drainage purposes related to devices like condensate pumps or air conditioning equipment, the discharge should be calculated in gallons per minute. This measurement effectively reflects the volume of water that the system will produce and need to drain away. Devices such as air conditioning units produce condensate that must be managed properly to avoid water damage and ensure the efficiency of the system. Calculating the discharge in gallons per minute allows plumbing professionals to size drainage pipes appropriately, determine pump capacities, and ensure that drainage systems are capable of handling the expected volumes of water without overflow or backup. Using cubic feet per minute would not provide an accurate representation in terms of managing the liquid for drainage. Square feet of roof area per minute is not applicable in this context since it pertains to stormwater runoff rather than the discharge from HVAC equipment. Similarly, linear feet of drainage pipe does not convey the volume or rate of discharge, making it ineffective for this calculation. Therefore, gallons per minute is the most practical and standard unit of measurement for this purpose.

**5. When backfilling trenches, how deep should the crown of the pipe be covered at a minimum before continuing?**

- A. Half a foot**
- B. One foot**
- C. Two feet**
- D. Three feet**

The correct answer indicates that the crown of the pipe should be covered by a minimum of two feet of material when backfilling trenches. This depth is necessary to ensure proper support for the pipe and to prevent any potential damage due to surface loads. It provides adequate protection against external forces such as traffic or equipment that may pass over the area. In construction practices, covering the pipe sufficiently minimizes the risk of shifting or settling that could occur if the pipe is not adequately supported. A minimum of two feet also helps maintain proper drainage and reduces the likelihood of soil erosion or water infiltration, which can compromise the integrity of the pipe over time. For options that suggest shallower depths, while they may seem practical in certain situations, they do not provide the necessary structural support or protection required for the longevity of the plumbing infrastructure.

**6. What is the minimum branch waste size required for a kitchen sink waste according to specified guidelines?**

- A. 1 inch**
- B. 1 ¼ inch**
- C. 1 ½ inch**
- D. 2 inches**

The minimum branch waste size required for a kitchen sink waste is indeed 1 ½ inches, which aligns with commonly established plumbing codes and standards. This size is optimal for effectively handling the flow of wastewater from kitchen sinks, accommodating the volume generated by typical kitchen activities such as dishwashing and food preparation. Choosing a diameter of 1 ½ inches ensures sufficient drainage capacity to minimize the risk of clogs, which could occur with smaller pipes. It also balances the need for adequate waste removal while preventing excessive redundancy in pipe size, which could lead to increased costs and unnecessary complexity in plumbing systems. Smaller sizes, such as 1 inch or 1 ¼ inch, may not provide adequate flow rates necessary for a kitchen sink's demands, while a 2-inch pipe could be unnecessarily large for residential kitchen applications where standard practices dictate a 1 ½ inch size. Hence, this size represents a practical and widely accepted standard in plumbing.

**7. Which establishments served by a municipal sanitary sewer and seating 20 patrons or more shall incorporate food waste grinders?**

**A. Convenience stores**

**B. Hospitals**

**C. Warehouses**

**D. Restaurants**

The correct selection highlights the requirement for restaurants to incorporate food waste grinders when they are served by a municipal sanitary sewer and have seating for 20 patrons or more. This mandate is primarily aimed at promoting better waste management practices in establishments that handle significant amounts of food waste. Restaurants typically generate a substantial volume of food debris, which, if not processed properly, can lead to clogs and other issues within the municipal sewer system. By installing food waste grinders, restaurants can effectively reduce the amount of solid waste that is sent to landfills and help ensure that food waste is processed more efficiently within the sewage treatment facilities. This aligns with broader environmental goals and regulations aimed at minimizing the ecological impact of food waste. While convenience stores, hospitals, and warehouses may also handle food, they do not share the same operational context regarding food preparation and waste generation as restaurants, making them less likely to be subject to this specific requirement in Massachusetts.

**8. How much tamped earth covering should be provided until the crown of the pipe is covered during backfilling trenches?**

**A. One foot**

**B. Two feet**

**C. Three feet**

**D. Four feet**

The recommended amount of tamped earth covering until the crown of the pipe is covered during backfilling trenches is indeed two feet. This depth is crucial for ensuring that there is adequate support and protection for the pipe while minimizing the risk of damage from surface loads or settling. Providing a minimum of two feet of tamped earth ensures that the pipe is adequately buried, reducing potential exposure to freeze-thaw cycles or other environmental factors that could compromise the integrity of the pipe. It also helps distribute weight and stress from above, preventing any deformation or buckling. Considering other depths such as one foot, three feet, or four feet does not align with standard practices meant to provide sufficient coverage and stability for buried pipes. One foot may not provide enough protection, while three or four feet could lead to excessive backfill weight or unnecessary excavation depth, increasing both labor and material costs without providing additional benefits. Thus, two feet is the balanced, standard approach for effective backfilling in plumbing applications.

**9. Where should a thermal expansion tank be installed if potential hazards or nuisances may arise due to thermal expansion from water meters or metering devices?**

- A. Next to the water heater**
- B. Inside the building foundation**
- C. Close to the water meter or metering devices**
- D. On the exterior wall**

The correct placement of a thermal expansion tank is close to the water meter or metering devices when potential hazards or nuisances may arise due to thermal expansion. This is because thermal expansion tanks are designed to absorb the increased pressure from expanding water, helping to prevent damage to the plumbing system. By installing the tank near the water meter, it can effectively manage the pressure fluctuations that occur especially within the context of a closed water system, where thermal expansion is more pronounced. Positioning it in this way minimizes the pressure that builds up in the system, thereby protecting both the water meter and any downstream fixtures from strain or failure. The other locations, like next to the water heater, may not adequately address specific concerns about the water meter, while being inside the building foundation could complicate access for maintenance. An exterior wall placement also does not provide the same level of protection or functionality, as it may not effectively manage thermal expansion impacts on the water meter itself.

**10. What is the maximum temperature allowed for domestic hot water in residential buildings?**

- A. 110 degrees**
- B. 120 degrees**
- C. 130 degrees**
- D. 140 degrees**

The maximum temperature allowed for domestic hot water in residential buildings is 120 degrees Fahrenheit. This standard is primarily set to prevent scalding and to ensure safety, particularly for vulnerable populations such as young children and the elderly. At this temperature, the risk of severe burns is significantly reduced compared to higher temperatures. Setting the maximum at 120 degrees also optimizes comfort and performance for everyday household tasks, such as dishwashing and bathing. Temperatures above this threshold increase the potential for injury and can lead to significant legal and liability issues in residential settings. Maintaining water heaters at this temperature is part of best practices in plumbing and building codes to promote safety and efficiency in home water systems.

## 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://massachusettsplumbers.examzify.com>**

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