

NCCER LEVEL 4 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. Which statement about pool volume units is correct in the example?
 - A. Liters
 - B. Cubic feet
 - C. Bushels
 - D. Gallons
2. Plumbing systems in mobile homes are typically installed by _____.
 - A. The installer
 - B. The manufacturer
 - C. The plumber
 - D. The homeowner
3. If failure would have no effect on patient care, it is categorized by NFPA 99 as which category?
 - A. Category 1
 - B. Category 2
 - C. Category 3
 - D. Category 4
4. An equation that represents a balanced account for a business is _____.
 - A. Assets = Liabilities
 - B. Liabilities = Assets
 - C. Assets = Revenues
 - D. Equity = Assets
5. In an oil interceptor, which component is used to collect grease that floats on the surface?
 - A. Skimming Wheel
 - B. Baffle
 - C. Dip Tube
 - D. Outlet Valve

- 6. The liquid waste produced by soil absorption systems is called**
- A. Effluent
 - B. Sewage
 - C. Septage
 - D. Sludge
- 7. NOT one of the three main purposes of a water storage tank?**
- A. Store water for intermittent use
 - B. Prevent the pump from short cycling
 - C. Provide constant water pressure
 - D. Filter impurities
- 8. During piping purge test, who conducts this test?**
- A. Installer
 - B. Verifier
 - C. Quality Assurance Inspector
 - D. Maintenance Technician
- 9. The initial cross-connection test uses which system pressure?**
- A. 7.5 psig
 - B. 10.0 psig
 - C. 12.0 psig
 - D. 14.7 psig
- 10. OSHA recordkeeping requirements specify maintaining a log of recordable injuries and illnesses for how long?**
- A. 5 years
 - B. 2 years
 - C. 10 years
 - D. 1 year

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement about pool volume units is correct in the example?

- A. Liters
- B. Cubic feet
- C. Bushels
- D. Gallons**

Pool volume is usually shown in gallons in this kind of context because gallons align with how pool chemicals and equipment are rated and dosed in many regions. The example uses gallons, which makes it straightforward to calculate how much chemical to add and to match with equipment specifications (often given in gallons per minute or gallons per dose). If you used liters, you'd have to convert to gallons to apply the standard dosing guides, adds an extra step. Cubic feet could be used in some construction or plumbing contexts, but it isn't the common reference for everyday pool maintenance. Bushels are a dry-volume measure and don't apply to liquids like pool water. So, gallons is the most practical and widely applicable unit for the scenario described.

2. Plumbing systems in mobile homes are typically installed by ____.

- A. The installer
- B. The manufacturer**
- C. The plumber
- D. The homeowner

Plumbing systems in mobile homes are factory-installed by the manufacturer. In manufactured housing, the plumbing is designed, routed, and tested at the factory as part of the home's construction, meeting federal standards and ensuring proper connections, venting, and leak testing before shipment. This ensures reliability and a correct integration with the home's framing and layout. After delivery, on-site work is usually limited to hookups and any needed service, not the initial installation itself.

3. If failure would have no effect on patient care, it is categorized by NFPA 99 as which category?

- A. Category 1
- B. Category 2
- C. Category 3
- D. Category 4**

NFPA 99 uses risk categories to classify equipment by how a failure would affect patient care. The scale goes from higher risk to lower risk, with Category 1 handling the highest risk and Category 4 the lowest. If a failure would have no effect on patient care, it belongs to the lowest-risk group. This helps determine how often something needs testing, maintenance, or redundancy. So when there's no impact on patient care from a failure, the appropriate category is Category 4. The other categories cover scenarios where failures could affect patient safety or care, requiring more stringent monitoring and maintenance.

4. An equation that represents a balanced account for a business is ____.

A. Assets = Liabilities

B. Liabilities = Assets

C. Assets = Revenues

D. Equity = Assets

In accounting, what a business owns (assets) must be matched by the claims against those assets. Those claims come from creditors (liabilities) and, in a complete picture, the owner's investment (equity). Here, the idea being tested is that the resources on hand are financed by obligations to others, which is shown by assets equaling liabilities in this simplified representation. The other options mix up the relationships: revenues are income, not a funding source; equity is a form of claim but isn't the sole or direct equality with assets; and reversing the sides would misstate who owns or owes what. In a full balance sheet, you'd still have assets = liabilities + equity, but among these choices, equalizing assets with liabilities communicates the balancing concept.

5. In an oil interceptor, which component is used to collect grease that floats on the surface?

A. Skimming Wheel

B. Baffle

C. Dip Tube

D. Outlet Valve

Oil and grease float on top, so the device that actually gathers that surface film is a skimming wheel. It sits at the top of the interceptor and makes contact with the floating layer, pushing the grease into a collection area or bucket while the cleaner water beneath continues to flow out. The other parts do different jobs: a baffle slows and directs flow to aid separation, a dip tube draws water from below the grease layer to the outlet to minimize carryover, and the outlet valve controls discharge. So the skimming wheel is the element that actively collects the surface grease.

6. The liquid waste produced by soil absorption systems is called

A. Effluent

B. Sewage

C. Septage

D. Sludge

Distinguishing between the solid and liquid components in on-site wastewater systems helps identify the right term. The liquid portion that leaves the building, after solids have settled in the tank and before it is treated by the soil, is called effluent. This liquid then flows into the soil absorption field where it is further treated and dispersed. Sewage refers to all wastewater from a source before treatment, septage is the concentrated solids pumped out of a septic tank, and sludge denotes the solid material that collects in the tank. Those terms describe other parts of the system, not the liquid that drains to the soil.

7. NOT one of the three main purposes of a water storage tank?

- A. Store water for intermittent use
- B. Prevent the pump from short cycling
- C. Provide constant water pressure
- D. Filter impurities**

Water storage tanks are meant to hold water and provide a usable, steady supply in a system. Their main roles are to store water for intermittent use, to prevent short cycling of the pump by supplying water when demand drops, and to help maintain relatively constant pressure in the distribution system. Filtering impurities isn't a function of the storage tank; filtration is handled by separate equipment such as filters or purifiers in the line. So the item about filtering impurities isn't one of the tank's primary purposes.

8. During piping purge test, who conducts this test?

- A. Installer
- B. Verifier**
- C. Quality Assurance Inspector
- D. Maintenance Technician

Purging a piping system is a verification step to ensure the line is free of air, moisture, and contaminants before further testing or operation. The test is conducted by the Verifier, whose responsibility is to perform and document tests, confirm the correct purge procedure is followed, check that the right purge gas and flow rates are used, verify valve positions, and ensure the results meet project specifications. This role ensures the test is done properly and that the results are accurately recorded. The installer focuses on assembling and installing components, while the maintenance technician handles ongoing upkeep and repairs. The quality assurance inspector may review the process and results, but the actual purge test is performed by the Verifier to ensure proper testing and compliance.

9. The initial cross-connection test uses which system pressure?

- A. 7.5 psig
- B. 10.0 psig
- C. 12.0 psig
- D. 14.7 psig**

When checking a cross-connection, you begin with a neutral pressure so you can see if backflow would occur without any extra push from the supply. This neutral baseline is the atmospheric pressure, which is about 14.7 psi in absolute terms. Using this starting pressure ensures there's no pressure differential driving water back toward the supply, so any observed leakage or backflow indicates the device isn't performing properly. If you started at a lower or higher gauge pressure, you'd introduce a differential from the outset, making it harder to judge the device's true ability to isolate the potable system. That's why the initial cross-connection test uses the standard atmospheric pressure of 14.7 psi.

10. OSHA recordkeeping requirements specify maintaining a log of recordable injuries and illnesses for how long?

A. 5 years

B. 2 years

C. 10 years

D. 1 year

OSHA requires keeping the log of recordable injuries and illnesses for five years. This includes the OSHA 300 log and the corresponding 301 forms, retained from the end of the calendar year to which the records relate. The annual summary (OSHA 300A) must also be kept for five years and is posted each year from February 1 to April 30. Maintaining five years of records helps you track safety trends over time, respond to inquiries, and show compliance during inspections. Shorter retention periods would miss valuable long-term data, while ten years is more than what OSHA requires.

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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://nccerlevel4.examzify.com>

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

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