Plumbing Level 2 – Cold Water Systems Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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. **The cold water supply to a dwelling can be identified as being from the water undertakers main by a connection to a**

   A. Service pipe in the road

   B. Water meter in the garden

   C. Main line in the house

   D. Auxiliary line in the basement

2. **What is good practice when permanently removing redundant cold service pipework?**

   A. Cut back to supply to remove dead leg

   B. Cap off and leave

   C. Remove and discard entirely

   D. Fill with insulation

3. **Identify the minimum depth for an underground service pipe.**

   A. 500mm

   B. 750mm

   C. 1000mm

   D. 600mm

4. **What is a source of deep water extraction?**

   A. Bore hole

   B. Well

   C. Spring

   D. River

5. **When installing a water meter which type of fittings should be used?**

   A. Compression

   B. Soldered joints

   C. Flare fittings

   D. Push fit

6. The cold water system pipework between the waters undertakes main and the boundary of a property is known as a

A. Communication pipe

B. Service pipe

C. Distribution pipe

D. Boundary pipe

7. What is one source of information available when preparing for the routine servicing of cold water systems?

A. Maintenance specification

B. Building code

C. User manual

D. Warranty

8. And the maximum recommended vertical clipping distance for 15mm plastic pipework is

A. 300mm

B. 500mm

C. 700mm

D. 900mm

9. To avoid creating a dead leg when removing redundant cold service pipework, what should be done?

A. Cut back to supply to remove dead leg

B. Cap and cap again

C. Fill with inert material

D. Leave in place and remove later

10. When jointing lead to copper, it is recommended that the fitting used is approved by

A. WRAS

B. UL

C. CSA

D. ANSI

Answers

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

Explanations

1. The cold water supply to a dwelling can be identified as being from the water undertakers main by a connection to a

A. Service pipe in the road

B. Water meter in the garden

C. Main line in the house

D. Auxiliary line in the basement

The important idea here is where the public water supply ends and the house's private plumbing begins. The water undertaker's main lives in the street, and the dwelling is fed through a service pipe that runs from that main in the road into the property boundary. This service pipe is the connector that shows the supply comes from the public main, with the internal plumbing and the meter being downstream of that point. A water meter in the garden is just a measuring device and does not indicate the source. The main line inside the house or any basement secondary line are part of the private plumbing network fed by that service pipe.

2. What is good practice when permanently removing redundant cold service pipework?

A. Cut back to supply to remove dead leg

B. Cap off and leave

C. Remove and discard entirely

D. Fill with insulation

When removing redundant cold service pipework, the aim is to eliminate any dead leg that could trap water. Cutting the pipe back to the supply line removes the dead end entirely, preventing stagnation, sediment buildup, and potential contamination or leakage in an isolated branch. After trimming, the end should be securely sealed to stop debris ingress and maintain the integrity of the rest of the system. Simply capping and leaving the dead leg creates a stagnant pocket of water and isn't ideal, while removing the pipe entirely can be more invasive and insulation alone doesn't address the issue of an open or capped end.

3. Identify the minimum depth for an underground service pipe.

A. 500mm

B. 750mm

C. 1000mm

D. 600mm

The main idea here is protecting an underground service pipe from freezing and accidental damage by burying it deep enough. In many plumbing codes, a minimum depth of 750 mm below ground level is required to keep the service line safe from frost and surface disturbances. This depth provides a reliable frost barrier in typical climates and helps prevent service interruptions if the surface is later disturbed by gardening, or if the pipe encounters minor digging. Deeper depths are only needed in areas with deeper frost lines or where there's heavier traffic or road widening, but for a standard minimum, 750 mm is the standard target. Shallow depths like 500 mm or 600 mm don't meet that frost protection requirement, while 1000 mm goes beyond the minimum and isn't usually necessary unless specific conditions demand it.

4. What is a source of deep water extraction?

A. Bore hole

B. Well

C. Spring

D. River

Accessing groundwater at depth requires a borehole, which is a drilled, engineered passage into a deep aquifer that is typically lined with casing and fitted with a pump. This setup reaches water stored far underground and provides a reliable, controlled supply. Springs are natural outlets where groundwater comes to the surface, not an extraction method from depth. Rivers are surface water and not groundwater, so they don't represent deep water extraction. A well can tap groundwater, but boreholes specifically denote a drilled, deep source designed for pumping, making them the best answer for deep water extraction.

5. When installing a water meter which type of fittings should be used?

A. Compression

B. Soldered joints

C. Flare fittings

D. Push fit

For a water meter installation, the connection needs to be reliable, serviceable, and not require heat near the meter. Compression fittings meet this need by using a nut and olive to clamp the copper pipe into a brass or copper fitting, creating a tight seal as you tighten the nut. This makes the joint both leak-proof and easily disassembled later if the meter needs to be removed or replaced, without cutting pipes or applying flame. Soldered joints require a torch and can risk heat damage to the meter or nearby components and are not as straightforward to undo for maintenance. Flare fittings and push-fit connections may be used in other scenarios, but they are not the standard, universally accepted method for service connections to a water meter and may not meet code or long-term reliability requirements in many systems. Therefore, compression fittings are the best choice for installing a water meter.

6. The cold water system pipework between the waters undertakes main and the boundary of a property is known as a

A. Communication pipe

B. Service pipe

C. Distribution pipe

D. Boundary pipe

The segment being described is the communication pipe. This is the portion of cold-water pipework that runs from the water undertaker's main to the boundary of the property, sitting outside the building and typically handled by the water supplier up to that boundary. Inside the boundary, the ownership and responsibility usually shift to the property owner for the remaining service pipe that runs through the boundary and into the building. In some texts you might see the term service pipe used, but the designation that specifically matches the described external-to-boundary link is the communication pipe.

7. What is one source of information available when preparing for the routine servicing of cold water systems?

A. Maintenance specification

B. Building code

C. User manual

D. Warranty

Understanding where to find reliable guidance for routine servicing of cold water systems is essential to plan and perform checks safely and effectively. The maintenance specification is the best source because it lays out the exact tasks that should be carried out, the order of operations, required tolerances, safety precautions, and how often each step should be done for a given system. It serves as a standard reference for technicians, ensuring consistency and compliance with the planned service program across installations. A building code provides broad regulatory requirements about water systems but isn't a practical step-by-step servicing guide. A user manual offers device-specific installation and operation instructions, which can be useful for particular components but don't cover the full routine service plan for an entire cold water system. A warranty focuses on coverage and terms after service and does not provide the routine maintenance steps.

8. And the maximum recommended vertical clipping distance for 15mm plastic pipework is

A. 300mm

B. 500mm

C. 700mm

D. 900mm

The main idea here is that plastic pipe needs regular support to resist movement, sagging, and stress at joints as water flows and the pipe expands and contracts with temperature. The distance between vertical supports (clips) sets how much the pipe can move between supports. For 15mm plastic pipework, the recommended maximum spacing is 500 millimetres. This keeps the pipe held in place, reduces bending or bending at joints, and minimizes vibration or stress that could lead to leaks over time. If you space clips farther apart than this, the pipe is more prone to sagging and joint or fitting strain. So the best practice is to place clips no more than 500 mm apart along vertical runs.

9. To avoid creating a dead leg when removing redundant cold service pipework, what should be done?

A. Cut back to supply to remove dead leg

B. Cap and cap again

C. Fill with inert material

D. Leave in place and remove later

When a pipe run is removed, you want to eliminate any closed-off, stagnant length. A dead leg is that unused stub of pipe that has water sitting in it but isn't part of the active flow, which can lead to stagnation and contamination over time. The correct approach is to cut the pipe back to the live supply so the redundant length is removed entirely, leaving no isolated section behind. This ensures the system remains free of stagnant pockets and avoids future problems. Jumping to cap only the stub or leaving it in place would still leave a dead leg, and filling with inert material isn't a proper plumbing remedy.

10. When jointing lead to copper, it is recommended that the fitting used is approved by

A. WRAS

B. UL

C. CSA

D. ANSI

The key idea is that fittings used on drinking water systems must have WRAS approval. WRAS authentication shows that the fitting materials and construction are safe for potable water, have been tested to prevent contamination, and are suitable for use with dissimilar metals such as lead and copper in a drinking-water supply. Using a WRAS-approved fitting gives you the official assurance that the joint won't leach harmful substances and will meet UK water regulations. Other organizations like UL, CSA, and ANSI provide general safety or performance certifications, but they aren't the specific approvals required for potable-water fittings in the UK.

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://plumbinglvl2coldwatersys.examzify.com

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