

RHODE ISLAND JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. Is it permissible to connect storm drains to sewers as 'storm sewer'?**
 - A. Yes, it is permissible without restrictions
 - B. No, it must include certain criteria
 - C. Only in specific areas
 - D. Yes, always with prior approval

- 2. What is the maximum allowable hot water setting for shower and tub/shower valves?**
 - A. 120 degrees
 - B. 130 degrees
 - C. 140 degrees
 - D. 150 degrees

- 3. What does PSI stand for in relation to plumbing systems?**
 - A. Pounds per square inch
 - B. Pipes sealed internally
 - C. Pressure strength indication
 - D. Plumbing system integrity

- 4. How many feet of 3/4 copper tubing is needed to hold 1 gallon of water?**
 - A. 1
 - B. 2
 - C. 3
 - D. 4

- 5. What is the maximum temperature for a hot water heater?**
 - A. 200 degrees
 - B. 210 degrees
 - C. 220 degrees
 - D. 240 degrees

- 6. A safe waste pan must be constructed of what minimum material condition?**
- A. Plastic
 - B. Concrete
 - C. Steel
 - D. Wood
- 7. A vent must connect how relative to the centerline of a waste line?**
- A. Below
 - B. Above
 - C. To the side
 - D. At the same height
- 8. What is an aspect that plumbing codes often regulate?**
- A. Materials used in construction
 - B. Types of fixtures installed
 - C. Both materials and fixtures
 - D. Only environmental impacts
- 9. What is the minimum size for water service pipe?**
- A. 1 inch
 - B. 2 inches
 - C. Integral
 - D. 3 inches
- 10. The clearance around the heater for a safe waste pan must be at least how much?**
- A. 1 inch
 - B. 2 inches
 - C. 3 inches
 - D. 4 inches

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Is it permissible to connect storm drains to sewers as 'storm sewer'?

- A. Yes, it is permissible without restrictions
- B. No, it must include certain criteria**
- C. Only in specific areas
- D. Yes, always with prior approval

The connection of storm drains to sewers, designated as 'storm sewers,' must adhere to specific criteria to ensure compliance with local regulations and to protect public health and the environment. This practice is typically governed by regulations that aim to prevent combined sewer overflows, protect water quality, and maintain the integrity of the sewage system. Stormwater runoff can carry pollutants from various surfaces, and discharging it directly into the sanitary sewer can overwhelm the sewage treatment facilities during heavy rain events. Therefore, many jurisdictions have established guidelines that dictate when and how these connections can occur, including requirements for filtration and treatment of stormwater before it enters the sewer system. In summary, the need to follow particular criteria, such as pollution control measures and capacity considerations of the sewer system, justifies the rationale behind the answer stating that such connections are not permissible without restrictions. This emphasizes the importance of meeting regulatory standards to ensure sustainable and safe wastewater management practices.

2. What is the maximum allowable hot water setting for shower and tub/shower valves?

- A. 120 degrees
- B. 130 degrees
- C. 140 degrees**
- D. 150 degrees

The maximum allowable hot water setting for shower and tub/shower valves is indeed established at 120 degrees Fahrenheit. This standard is in place primarily for safety reasons, as temperatures above this threshold can lead to severe burns, particularly in vulnerable populations such as children and the elderly. In many building codes and plumbing regulations, the 120-degree limit is emphasized to ensure that hot water delivered through fixtures is safe for users. It also encourages the use of anti-scald devices in the plumbing system which can automatically reduce the temperature of water if it exceeds this level. By setting this limit, the intention is to balance comfort with safety, preventing potential scalding incidents that can occur with excessively hot water. It's important for plumbers and anyone involved in building or renovation to adhere to these standards to protect the health and well-being of all occupants in a building.

3. What does PSI stand for in relation to plumbing systems?

- A. Pounds per square inch**
- B. Pipes sealed internally
- C. Pressure strength indication
- D. Plumbing system integrity

PSI stands for Pounds per Square Inch, a standard unit of pressure measurement commonly used in plumbing to quantify the pressure of water in pipes and systems. Understanding PSI is crucial for plumbers, as it helps determine whether a plumbing system can withstand the forces exerted by water flow and pressure. Proper pressure management is essential for avoiding issues such as leaks, bursts, or inefficient water flow. The other options do not represent widely recognized or utilized terms in plumbing, making them less relevant in this context. For instance, the notion of "pipes sealed internally" does not directly relate to pressure metrics, while "pressure strength indication" and "plumbing system integrity" are not standard definitions used in the field when discussing pressure units like PSI.

4. How many feet of 3/4 copper tubing is needed to hold 1 gallon of water?

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

To determine how many feet of 3/4-inch copper tubing is required to hold 1 gallon of water, it's essential to understand the volume capacity of the tubing and the spatial characteristics of the cross-section. A 3/4-inch copper tubing has an internal diameter of approximately 0.745 inches. The volume of the water that can be held by a linear foot of this tubing can be calculated using the formula for the volume of a cylinder, which is $\pi r^2 h$, where r is the radius and h is the height (or length in this context). For 3/4-inch copper tubing, the radius is about 0.3725 inches (half of the diameter). Therefore, the cross-sectional area can be calculated as: $\text{Area} = \pi \times (0.3725^2) \approx 0.436 \text{ square inches}$. To find the volume of 1 foot of the tubing, simply multiply the area by the height (1 foot = 12 inches): $\text{Volume per foot} = 0.436 \text{ square inches} \times 12 \text{ inches} \approx$

5. What is the maximum temperature for a hot water heater?

- A. 200 degrees
- B. 210 degrees**
- C. 220 degrees
- D. 240 degrees

The correct maximum temperature for a hot water heater is 210 degrees Fahrenheit. This temperature is a standard guideline for many residential hot water heating systems, as it helps to prevent the growth of harmful bacteria, such as *Legionella*, which can thrive in water temperatures below 140 degrees Fahrenheit. Setting the temperature too high can create a risk of scalding injuries, especially for children and elderly individuals, which is why many safety codes and best practices recommend not exceeding this limit. While some might consider higher temperatures for specific applications, 210 degrees is often seen as a practical balance between sanitation and safety in household environments. The other temperature options may exceed safety recommendations or codes designed to protect users, making them less appropriate for standard residential use.

6. A safe waste pan must be constructed of what minimum material condition?

- A. Plastic
- B. Concrete
- C. Steel**
- D. Wood

A safe waste pan is critical for preventing leaks and spills when handling potentially hazardous materials, especially in plumbing applications. The correct material for constructing a safe waste pan is steel. Steel offers several benefits, including durability, corrosion resistance, and the ability to withstand high temperatures and pressures without deforming or melting. Steel is also non-porous, which means it can effectively contain liquid waste without absorption, reducing the risk of environmental contamination. Furthermore, steel waste pans can be easily cleaned and sanitized, which is vital in settings where hygiene is paramount. Other materials, while they may serve specific purposes, do not provide the same level of protection or durability required for a safe waste pan. For instance, plastic may not be able to withstand heat or certain chemicals, while concrete is heavy and not easily movable or cleanable. Wood, on the other hand, is porous and can degrade or absorb liquids, making it unsuitable for waste containment.

7. A vent must connect how relative to the centerline of a waste line?

- A. Below
- B. Above**
- C. To the side
- D. At the same height

A vent must connect above the centerline of a waste line to ensure proper drainage and ventilation within the plumbing system. When a vent is positioned above the centerline, it allows for the escape of air and gases, preventing pressure buildup and potential siphoning of water out of traps. This positioning is essential for maintaining the proper function of drainage systems, as it ensures that the natural flow of wastewater is not impeded and that air can circulate freely to equalize pressure during drainage events. If a vent were to connect below the centerline, it could contribute to drainage issues, such as backflow or inadequate venting, leading to trap siphonage and unpleasant odors escaping from the drainage system. Therefore, maintaining the correct alignment of the vent relative to the waste line is crucial for an effective plumbing system.

8. What is an aspect that plumbing codes often regulate?

- A. Materials used in construction
- B. Types of fixtures installed
- C. Both materials and fixtures**
- D. Only environmental impacts

Plumbing codes are comprehensive regulations that ensure safety, health, and efficiency within plumbing systems. One critical aspect these codes regulate is the materials used in construction, as certain materials can affect water quality, system durability, and overall safety. For instance, specific pipe materials must comply with standards to prevent contamination and ensure longevity under varying pressures and temperatures. In addition to materials, plumbing codes also regulate the types of fixtures installed. This includes everything from sinks and toilets to showers and bathtubs, with guidelines on their design, installation, and performance. Codes often specify minimum water flow rates, requirements for accessibility, and even performance standards for fixtures to ensure they function correctly and efficiently. The inclusion of both materials and fixtures is vital as plumbing systems must operate seamlessly together. This integration ensures that the entire system adheres to safety standards and performs effectively, which is the essence of plumbing codes.

9. What is the minimum size for water service pipe?

- A. 1 inch
- B. 2 inches
- C. Integral**
- D. 3 inches

The minimum size for water service pipe is determined by various factors, including local plumbing codes, the type and size of structures being served, and the anticipated water demand. In many cases, the term "integral" refers to the use of a material or method that is inherently part of the structure, which can mean that the sizing is better suited or adapted to specific requirements rather than being rigidly defined by a standard measure. The minimum required pipe size can also influence water flow rates, pressure, and the overall efficiency of the plumbing system. While certain standards suggest a minimum size of 1 inch for residential service lines, for example, the term "integral" may allow for flexibility in determining sizing based on what best suits the installation context, which may not strictly adhere to numerical sizes but rather to functionality and compliance with broader regulatory standards. Understanding how integral sizing and methods can provide customized solutions for water service systems is crucial in plumbing, as it ensures that systems are designed effectively while meeting code requirements.

10. The clearance around the heater for a safe waste pan must be at least how much?

- A. 1 inch
- B. 2 inches**
- C. 3 inches
- D. 4 inches

The requirement for a minimum clearance of 2 inches around the heater for a safe waste pan is based on safety standards designed to ensure adequate airflow and prevent overheating. This spacing allows for the proper operation of the heater, reducing the risk of fire hazards and ensuring that any condensation or leakage from the heater has sufficient room to drain without causing damage or creating a dangerous situation. Maintaining this clearance is also crucial for compliance with building codes and ensuring that maintenance can be performed safely and effectively without obstruction.

SAMPLE

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://rhodeisland-journeymanplumber.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE