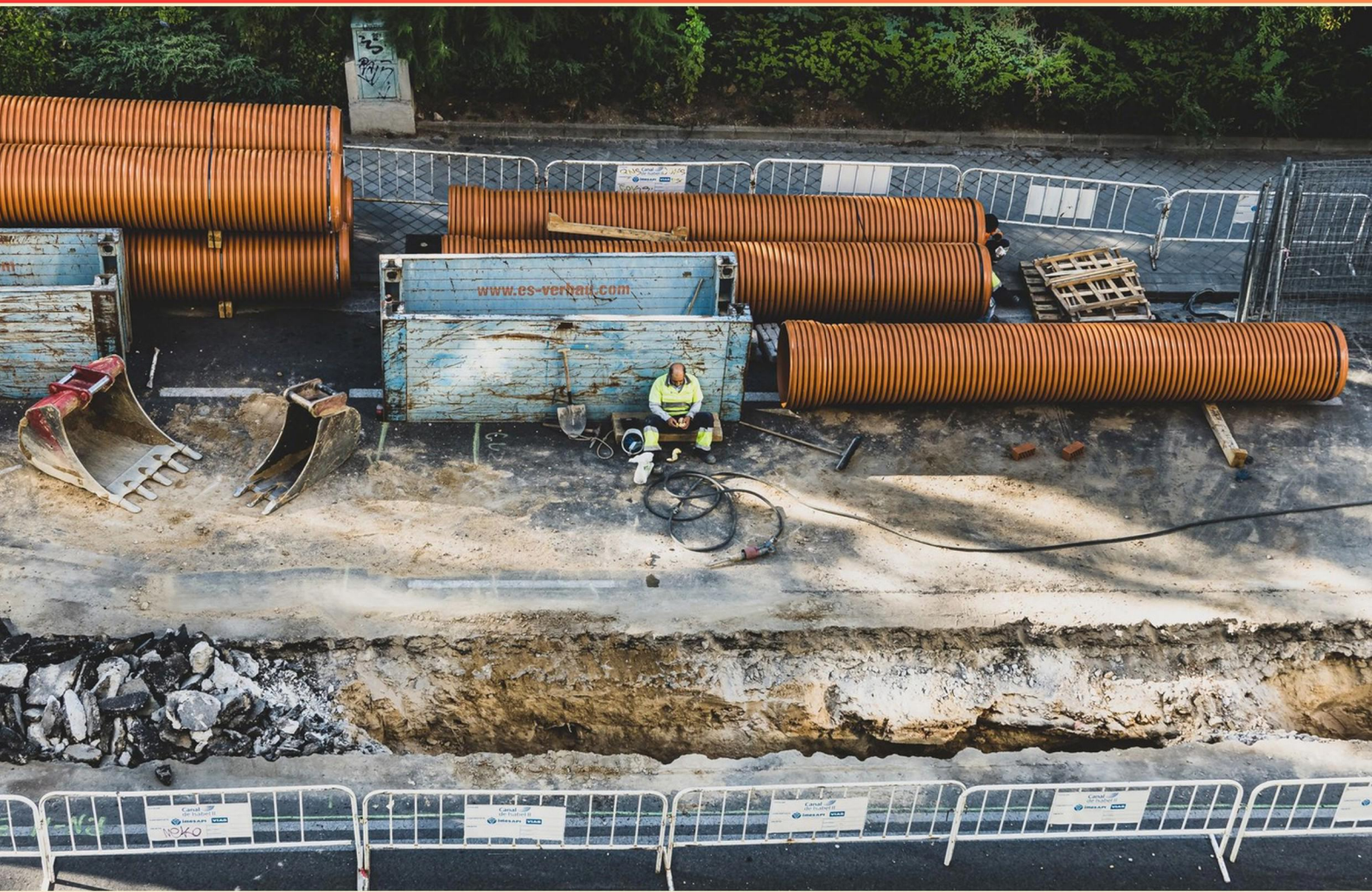


RHODE ISLAND JOURNEYMAN PLUMBER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://rhodeisland-journeymanplumber.examzify.com>



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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. What is the maximum lead content allowable in lead-free solder and flux?**
 - A. 0.1%
 - B. 0.2%
 - C. 0.5%
 - D. 0.9%
- 2. What is the minimum working pressure of a domestic water service when buried?**
 - A. 60 psi @180 degrees
 - B. 80 psi @180 degrees
 - C. 100 psi @180 degrees
 - D. 120 psi @180 degrees
- 3. Under what condition is separation distance for water service not required?**
 - A. When installed below grade
 - B. When using approved fittings
 - C. If insulation is applied
 - D. When the distance is greater than 50 feet
- 4. What is the minimum size outlet required for a shower in Rhode Island?**
 - A. 12" and 36"
 - B. 18" and 36"
 - C. 18" and 42"
 - D. 24" and 48"
- 5. What is the minimum diameter for a trap seal in plumbing fixtures?**
 - A. 1 inch
 - B. 2 inches
 - C. 3 inches
 - D. 4 inches

- 6. Which of the following plumbing fixtures typically requires the highest hydraulic load?**
- A. Kitchen sink
 - B. Commercial dishwasher
 - C. Laundry machine
 - D. Bathroom faucet
- 7. How should plastic piping be installed in areas subject to extreme temperatures?**
- A. Using insulation
 - B. Directly on the surface
 - C. In open air without covers
 - D. Encased in concrete
- 8. When trenching, rock must be removed to a minimum depth of what?**
- A. 2 feet
 - B. 3 feet
 - C. 4 feet
 - D. 5 feet
- 9. What is the required minimum pressure rating for hot water distribution piping?**
- A. 30 psi
 - B. 50 psi
 - C. 50 parts per million of chlorine for 24 hours
 - D. 100 psi
- 10. What is the proper calculation for pressure at the base of a vertical stack?**
- A. Height times specific weight
 - B. Square footage times height
 - C. Height divided by pressure
 - D. None of the above

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the maximum lead content allowable in lead-free solder and flux?

- A. 0.1%
- B. 0.2%
- C. 0.5%**
- D. 0.9%

The maximum lead content allowable in lead-free solder and flux is established by regulations to ensure safety, especially in applications related to drinking water and food. According to the standards set by the Safe Drinking Water Act, lead-free solder must contain no more than 0.2% lead. However, solder that can be classified as "lead-free" may have a higher limit for some applications. Thus, the correct answer aligns with the most recognized standard, where the maximum allowable lead content in lead-free solder and flux is indeed 0.2%. This limit helps to minimize exposure to lead, promoting healthier environments. Understanding these regulations is crucial for plumbers, as using appropriate materials helps to maintain compliance with safety standards and protect public health.

2. What is the minimum working pressure of a domestic water service when buried?

- A. 60 psi @180 degrees
- B. 80 psi @180 degrees
- C. 100 psi @180 degrees**
- D. 120 psi @180 degrees

The minimum working pressure of a domestic water service when buried is established to ensure that the water supply can reliably deliver water without unnecessary risk of failure or leakage under normal operating conditions. A minimum working pressure of 100 psi is set to accommodate various factors such as changes in elevation, potential pressure losses due to friction within the piping, and the need to maintain adequate pressure at the point of use, especially when multiple fixtures may be in operation simultaneously. This pressure threshold ensures that water can effectively reach various levels of plumbing fixtures and appliances within a household, providing reliable access to water even when the system undergoes fluctuating demands. Additionally, a higher working pressure can provide a buffer against potential drops in pressure that might occur due to high demand or other system factors. Understanding these specifications is crucial for proper installation and maintenance of plumbing systems, as it affects not only the function of the system but also its safety and longevity.

3. Under what condition is separation distance for water service not required?

- A. When installed below grade
- B. When using approved fittings
- C. If insulation is applied
- D. When the distance is greater than 50 feet**

The correct answer is based on the understanding of plumbing codes and standards that govern the installation of water service lines. In many plumbing codes, a separation distance from other utilities or sources of contamination is often specified to ensure the safety and quality of the potable water. However, under certain conditions, specifically when the distance exceeds a particular threshold—such as 50 feet—the requirement for separation may be waived. This is generally because at greater distances, the likelihood of cross-contamination or interference diminishes significantly. As such, when the water service line is installed at a distance greater than this specified threshold, potential hazards associated with proximity to other utility lines or sources of contamination are considered negligible. Thus, the separation distance requirement does not apply, allowing for more flexible installation options without compromising water safety. Understanding conditions under which these requirements may be relaxed can help plumbing professionals make informed decisions about installations while maintaining compliance with local safety standards.

4. What is the minimum size outlet required for a shower in Rhode Island?

- A. 12" and 36"
- B. 18" and 36"
- C. 18" and 42"**
- D. 24" and 48"

The minimum size outlet required for a shower in Rhode Island is based on the necessary dimensions that ensure comfort and adequate functionality for the users. The dimension of 18 inches by 42 inches is established as the minimum in order to provide an acceptable space for a shower. The width of 18 inches allows for adequate room for the individual to stand comfortably, while the depth of 42 inches ensures that the water can be directed appropriately without causing any splashing or overflow outside of the shower area. This standard aims to enhance user experience by preventing feelings of constriction and ensuring that the water reaches the user effectively. A shower outlet that meets these dimensions adheres to local building codes and standards, ultimately contributing to safety and usability in bathroom design.

5. What is the minimum diameter for a trap seal in plumbing fixtures?

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

The minimum diameter for a trap seal in plumbing fixtures is established to ensure that the trap can effectively hold an adequate volume of water, which is critical for preventing sewer gases from entering the living space. A 2-inch minimum trap seal is standard because it allows for sufficient water retention while also accommodating the necessary flow for drainage without causing clogs or backflow. The trap seal height is important in maintaining water flow balance and ensuring that the fixture operates correctly. If the diameter was too small, it would be difficult to achieve the required seal without the risk of the water evaporating or being siphoned away due to negative pressure from drainage events. A larger diameter could lead to issues with space and installation in tighter plumbing scenarios. Moreover, this standard plays a critical role in maintaining sanitary conditions by ensuring that the trap remains filled, which is an essential function in all plumbing design.

6. Which of the following plumbing fixtures typically requires the highest hydraulic load?

- A. Kitchen sink
- B. Commercial dishwasher**
- C. Laundry machine
- D. Bathroom faucet

A commercial dishwasher typically requires the highest hydraulic load among the listed plumbing fixtures due to its operational demands. Commercial dishwashers are designed to handle large volumes of dishes and utensils within a short timeframe, necessitating a significant and consistent flow of water to ensure efficient cleaning. These appliances often operate at higher temperatures and pressure levels compared to other fixtures, which increases the water supply needed during washing cycles. Additionally, the design of commercial kitchens often dictates that dishwashers can be used at maximum capacity for prolonged periods, further necessitating a robust water supply to maintain operational efficiency. In contrast, while kitchen sinks, laundry machines, and bathroom faucets have their own water requirements, they do not generally approach the high demands of a commercial dishwasher in terms of hydraulic load. The kitchen sink and bathroom faucets primarily deal with lower volumes of water for everyday tasks, and the laundry machine, while significant, typically does not match the on-demand, intensive use seen in commercial dishwashing scenarios.

7. How should plastic piping be installed in areas subject to extreme temperatures?

- A. Using insulation**
- B. Directly on the surface
- C. In open air without covers
- D. Encased in concrete

Installing plastic piping in areas subject to extreme temperatures requires careful consideration to maintain performance and longevity. Using insulation is critical because it helps to protect the piping from temperature fluctuations that could cause expansion or contraction, which may lead to stress fractures or leaks over time. Insulation acts as a thermal barrier, preventing the cold or heat from affecting the pipe's material integrity and ensuring that the fluids within maintain a stable temperature. This practice not only enhances the durability of the piping but also minimizes the risk of condensation and frost formation on the pipes, which can lead to water damage or mold issues in the surrounding areas. Properly insulated piping can also improve energy efficiency for systems transporting hot or cold water. In contrast, direct installation on the surface, placement in open air, or encasing in concrete would not provide the necessary protection against temperature extremes, potentially compromising the structural integrity and function of the piping system.

8. When trenching, rock must be removed to a minimum depth of what?

- A. 2 feet
- B. 3 feet
- C. 4 feet**
- D. 5 feet

In trenching operations, the requirement to remove rock to a minimum depth of 4 feet is important for several reasons related to safety and structural integrity. This depth helps ensure that the trench walls are stable and reduces the risk of cave-ins, which are a significant hazard in excavation work. When dealing with rocky soil, the extra depth is often required because rock can create unstable conditions, and a depth of at least 4 feet allows for a greater margin of safety. This practice aligns with OSHA regulations and industry standards aimed at protecting workers in trenches. By adhering to the 4-foot minimum for rock removal, the potential for collapse or other dangerous situations is substantially decreased, thereby ensuring a safer working environment for all personnel involved in the excavation. Understanding these safety protocols is essential for properly preparing for trenching tasks and complying with regulations, ultimately promoting a culture of safety on job sites.

9. What is the required minimum pressure rating for hot water distribution piping?

- A. 30 psi
- B. 50 psi
- C. 50 parts per million of chlorine for 24 hours**
- D. 100 psi

The required minimum pressure rating for hot water distribution piping pertains primarily to the mechanical integrity and safety of plumbing systems. In this context, the correct response identifies a pressure rating instead of addressing a sanitation standard, as water treatment measures like chlorine concentration are not applicable to the pressure requirements for piping. Hot water distribution systems must withstand certain pressures to ensure efficient operation and to prevent failures that could lead to leaks or system outages. The ratings typically discussed are given in psi (pounds per square inch), with standards often set by plumbing codes and regulations. A common regulatory requirement for many plumbing systems states that a minimum pressure rating of either 50 psi or 100 psi is necessary to handle typical operating pressures, as well as unexpected surges that might occur in a plumbing system. The correct focus should be on the mechanical pressure ratings, which directly impact the structural integrity of the pipes used in hot water distribution. Therefore, it's crucial to recognize that specifying parts per million of chlorine, as listed in one of the choices, is not relevant to the question about pressure ratings for hot water piping systems.

10. What is the proper calculation for pressure at the base of a vertical stack?

- A. Height times specific weight**
- B. Square footage times height
- C. Height divided by pressure
- D. None of the above

The correct calculation for pressure at the base of a vertical stack is determined by multiplying the height of the fluid column by its specific weight. This relationship stems from the principle of hydrostatics, which states that the pressure at a given depth in a fluid is proportional to the height of the fluid above that point and the specific weight of the fluid. Specific weight is defined as the weight of the fluid per unit volume. When you multiply the height of the fluid column by its specific weight, you obtain the hydrostatic pressure exerted at that depth. This is a fundamental concept in fluid mechanics and is crucial for accurately calculating pressures in plumbing systems. The other options do not accurately reflect the correct relationship needed to determine the pressure at the base of a vertical stack.

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:

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

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