

SKILLCAT EPA TYPE 2 PRACTICE TEST (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. The boiling point of most refrigerants is 212 °F.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. It varies widely
 - D. It is always below room temperature
- 2. Which layer contains ozone that protects against UV radiation?**
 - A. Troposphere
 - B. Stratosphere
 - C. Mesosphere
 - D. Exosphere
- 3. After the refrigerant passes through the evaporator it goes to the**
 - A. Compressor
 - B. Condenser
 - C. Receiver
 - D. Metering device
- 4. Which statement about ternary blends is correct?**
 - A. A blend of two different refrigerants.
 - B. A blend of three different refrigerants.
 - C. A blend of four different refrigerants.
 - D. A single refrigerant.
- 5. Which refrigerant is a hydrofluorocarbon?**
 - A. R-600A
 - B. R-1234yf
 - C. R-12
 - D. R-134a
- 6. Which types of refrigerants have the lowest global warming potentials (GWPs)?**
 - A. HFOs, HCs
 - B. Ammonia and CO₂
 - C. HCFCs and R-22
 - D. HFCs

7. Alkylbenzene (AB) oil is miscible in HCFC refrigerants.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not sure
- D. Only with CFC

8. What is considered de minimis releases?

- A. Accidental release with timely repair
- B. Catastrophic equipment failure
- C. Release when disconnecting low loss fittings
- D. Minor leak with quick repair

9. If you accidentally mix two refrigerants what do you do?

- A. Return to supplier
- B. Vent to atmosphere
- C. Recover into a separate recovery cylinder so you don't contaminate the contents of other cylinders
- D. Dispose in general waste

10. The definition of dew point used here refers to when the first refrigerant in a blend turns to liquid.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. It depends
- D. Not defined

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The boiling point of most refrigerants is 212 °F.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. It varies widely
- D. It is always below room temperature

Boiling point is the temperature at which a liquid becomes vapor at a given pressure. Refrigerants are chosen so they boil inside the evaporator at temperatures well below room temperature, which lets them absorb heat efficiently. At standard atmospheric pressure, the boiling points of common refrigerants vary widely, and many are far below 100°C (212°F). In HVAC systems, evaporator temperatures are typically well below freezing, so the refrigerants boil at much lower temperatures rather than at 212°F. Because of this variability and the dependence on operating pressure, the statement that most refrigerants boil at 212°F is false.

2. Which layer contains ozone that protects against UV radiation?

- A. Troposphere
- B. Stratosphere**
- C. Mesosphere
- D. Exosphere

Ozone that protects against UV radiation is found in the stratosphere. In this layer, UV light drives the formation of ozone from oxygen molecules, creating a relatively concentrated ozone layer roughly 10 to 50 kilometers above the Earth's surface. This ozone absorbs much of the Sun's ultraviolet radiation, especially UV-B and UV-C, preventing most of it from reaching the surface. The troposphere contains some ozone but is dominated by weather and life-supporting gases, and the ozone there is not the protective shield; it can be harmful at ground level. The mesosphere and exosphere have much less ozone and aren't where the protective layer resides. So the stratosphere is the layer containing the ozone that shields us from UV radiation.

3. After the refrigerant passes through the evaporator it goes to the

- A. Compressor**
- B. Condenser
- C. Receiver
- D. Metering device

In a vapor compression refrigeration cycle, the evaporator cools the space by absorbing heat, and the refrigerant leaves the evaporator as a low pressure, low temperature vapor. To keep the cycle moving, that vapor must be compressed to a higher pressure so it can release its heat in the condenser. Thus, the next component after the evaporator is the compressor. The metering device is placed before the evaporator to drop pressure, while the condenser (and any receiver) come after the compressor. So the immediate next path for the refrigerant is into the compressor.

4. Which statement about ternary blends is correct?

- A. A blend of two different refrigerants.
- B. A blend of three different refrigerants.**
- C. A blend of four different refrigerants.
- D. A single refrigerant.

Ternary blends involve three components. In refrigeration, a ternary blend is a mixture of three different refrigerants chosen to achieve specific pressure, temperature glide, and performance characteristics. That's why describing a blend of three refrigerants is the right characterization. A blend of two would be binary, a blend of four would be quaternary, and a single refrigerant is not a blend at all. An example of a ternary blend is R-407C, which combines three different refrigerants to meet desired cooling performance.

5. Which refrigerant is a hydrofluorocarbon?

- A. R-600A
- B. R-1234yf
- C. R-12
- D. R-134a**

Hydrofluorocarbons are refrigerants made from carbon, hydrogen and fluorine (no chlorine). R-134a fits this group as 1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane, a commonly used HFC refrigerant. The other options aren't HFCs: R-600A is a hydrocarbon, R-1234yf is a hydrofluoroolefin (an HFO, not an HFC), and R-12 is a chlorinated refrigerant (a CFC). This combination of elements and the absence of chlorine is what makes R-134a an HFC.

6. Which types of refrigerants have the lowest global warming potentials (GWPs)?

- A. HFOs, HCs**
- B. Ammonia and CO₂
- C. HCFCs and R-22
- D. HFCs

Global warming potential compares how much heat a refrigerant traps in the atmosphere over a set time, relative to CO₂. So, refrigerants with the smallest GWP have the least climate impact. Among the common families, hydrofluoroolefins (HFOs) and hydrocarbons (HCs) typically have the lowest GWPs. HFOs break down relatively quickly in the atmosphere and have radiative effects that keep their GWP values in the single digits to low tens. Hydrocarbons like propane or isobutane lack chlorine and fluorine, further reducing their long-term warming impact and giving them very low GWPs as well. In contrast, HCFCs and R-22 contain chlorine and have much higher GWPs; HFCs often carry high GWPs too. Ammonia and CO₂ do have very low GWPs (ammonia near zero, CO₂ around 1), but within the listed options the combination of HFOs and hydrocarbons represents the refrigerant families with the overall lowest GWPs, making this choice the best fit.

7. Alkylbenzene (AB) oil is miscible in HCFC refrigerants.

- A. True
- B. False
- C. Not sure
- D. Only with CFC

Alkylbenzene oil is a hydrocarbon lubricant designed to be miscible with halogenated refrigerants that contain chlorine, such as HCFCs. Because of this compatibility, the oil mixes with the HCFC refrigerant rather than staying as a separate phase, which helps the lubricant circulate with the refrigerant to the compressor. This is why AB oil is commonly used with HCFC refrigerants like R-22. The statement is true since AB oil's miscibility is specific to HCFC refrigerants, not generally to CFCs or many HFCs.

8. What is considered de minimis releases?

- A. Accidental release with timely repair
- B. Catastrophic equipment failure
- C. Release when disconnecting low loss fittings
- D. Minor leak with quick repair

De minimis releases are tiny, negligible refrigerant leaks that regulators treat as not requiring the same level of action as larger releases. They're small in amount and quick to fix, so they pose little risk while still being addressed promptly. In practice, a minor leak that is repaired quickly fits this idea because it involves only a small loss and is resolved without delay. In contrast, a catastrophic equipment failure would cause a large, uncontrolled release and is far from de minimis. So the concept centers on very small, short-lived releases that are promptly repaired.

9. If you accidentally mix two refrigerants what do you do?

- A. Return to supplier
- B. Vent to atmosphere
- C. Recover into a separate recovery cylinder so you don't contaminate the contents of other cylinders
- D. Dispose in general waste

When refrigerants are mixed, the resulting batch is contaminated and can't be treated like a single, clean refrigerant. The proper action is to recover the mixed gas into a separate recovery cylinder so it won't contaminate other cylinders or their contents. Venting to the atmosphere is illegal and harmful to the environment, and disposing of refrigerants with general waste isn't permitted. Recovering into its own cylinder ensures the mixture is handled correctly and sent for proper reclamation or disposal.

10. The definition of dew point used here refers to when the first refrigerant in a blend turns to liquid.

A. True

B. False

C. It depends

D. Not defined

Dew point is the temperature at which a vapor begins to condense into liquid. When dealing with a refrigerant blend, condensation starts as the vapor cools and the first component in the blend reaches its condensation point. Because blends have components with different saturation points, the dew point marks the temperature where the first refrigerant begins to turn to liquid. That makes the statement true.

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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://skillcatepa.examzify.com>

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

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