

SKILLCAT EPA UNIVERSAL 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. Air conditioning works by adding cold air into your house.**
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. It depends
 - D. Not enough information
- 2. Which refrigerant is used as an example of a CFC?**
 - A. R134a
 - B. R22
 - C. R11, R12
 - D. R410A
- 3. To be eligible for resale, reclaimed refrigerant must meet which specification?**
 - A. EPA 608
 - B. ISO 9001
 - C. AHRI Standard 700 specifications
 - D. UL 94
- 4. Which factor could cause discharge pressures to rise in a refrigeration system?**
 - A. Added refrigerant charge
 - B. Low compressor speed
 - C. Air in the system
 - D. High ambient temperature
- 5. Charging liquid R-245fa into a low-pressure refrigeration system under a vacuum greater than 18 inches Hg vacuum can cause the;**
 - A. Compressor oil becomes acidic
 - B. System water to freeze
 - C. The unit will overheat
 - D. Refrigerant will become unstable

- 6. How many ounces are in a pound?**
- A. 12 ounces
 - B. 18 ounces
 - C. 16 ounces
 - D. 8 ounces
- 7. Which component should be replaced during service to prevent moisture ingress?**
- A. Filter drier
 - B. Capillary tube
 - C. Pressure relief valve
 - D. Thermostat
- 8. Which components are on the high-pressure side of the refrigeration system?**
- A. Compressor, evaporator
 - B. Evaporator, condenser
 - C. Compressor, condenser
 - D. Metering device, evaporator
- 9. If we have two HFC refrigerants, can we use the same recovery cylinder because they are the same type?**
- A. Yes
 - B. Only with supervisor approval
 - C. Any cylinder works
 - D. No
- 10. Which component can only be found in type 3 appliances?**
- A. Filter drier
 - B. Purge unit
 - C. Evaporator
 - D. Compressor

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Air conditioning works by adding cold air into your house.

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. It depends
- D. Not enough information

Air conditioning cools a space by moving heat out of the indoor air, not by simply delivering cold air from outside. The system uses a refrigerant that absorbs heat as it evaporates inside, passing the cooled air over the indoor coil to lower the room temperature. The absorbed heat is carried by the refrigerant to the outdoor unit, where it's released outside. Moisture from the air also condenses on the cold coils, helping to dehumidify and make the space feel cooler. In many setups the indoor air is recirculated rather than pulled directly from outside, so cooling comes from removing heat from the inside air rather than "adding" cold air from outside. That's why the statement is not accurate.

2. Which refrigerant is used as an example of a CFC?

- A. R134a
- B. R22
- C. R11, R12**
- D. R410A

CFCs are chlorofluorocarbons—refrigerants that contain chlorine and fluorine bonded to carbon, with no hydrogen. This structure is why they are associated with ozone depletion. Among the options, the classic examples of CFCs are R11 and R12 (trichlorofluoromethane and dichlorodifluoromethane). The other refrigerants belong to different families: R22 is an HCFC, which has chlorine but also hydrogen, so it isn't a true CFC; R134a and R410A are HFCs, containing fluorine and hydrogen but no chlorine, so they aren't CFCs.

3. To be eligible for resale, reclaimed refrigerant must meet which specification?

- A. EPA 608
- B. ISO 9001
- C. AHRI Standard 700 specifications**
- D. UL 94

Reclaimed refrigerant must meet a defined purity standard before it can be resold. AHRI Standard 700 specifies those purity requirements, outlining acceptable levels of moisture, acidity, non-condensables, and other contaminants, as well as the overall composition of the refrigerant. Meeting these specifications ensures the reclaimed product will perform reliably in systems and won't cause corrosion, deterioration, or operational problems. The other options don't set the purity criteria for reclaimed refrigerants: EPA 608 relates to technician certification and handling, ISO 9001 is about quality management systems, and UL 94 covers flammability ratings for plastics.

4. Which factor could cause discharge pressures to rise in a refrigeration system?

- A. Added refrigerant charge
- B. Low compressor speed
- C. Air in the system**
- D. High ambient temperature

When air ends up in the refrigerant circuit, it becomes a non-condensable gas that doesn't liquefy in the condenser. This gas collects around the condenser tubes and forms an insulating layer, which greatly reduces the condenser's ability to reject heat. With poorer heat rejection, the condenser pressure (the head pressure) rises, and the compressor has to push against that higher pressure, causing the discharge pressure to climb. This is a common and direct way discharge pressures can go up. While other factors can influence pressures—for example, an overcharged refrigerant system, slower compressor speeds, or higher ambient temperatures—the presence of air in the system specifically leads to a rise in discharge pressure by hindering heat transfer and raising the condensing pressure.

5. Charging liquid R-245fa into a low-pressure refrigeration system under a vacuum greater than 18 inches Hg vacuum can cause the;

- A. Compressor oil becomes acidic
- B. System water to freeze**
- C. The unit will overheat
- D. Refrigerant will become unstable

When a deep vacuum is present, any moisture in the system is exposed to very low pressure and extreme cooling as liquid refrigerant is introduced. That cold, moisture-laden environment causes the water in the system to freeze, forming ice inside lines, filters, or metering devices. This ice can restrict flow and disrupt the system's operation, which is why the outcome described is that the system water freezes. Other issues like oil acidity, overheating, or refrigerant instability aren't the immediate effect of charging under this level of vacuum.

6. How many ounces are in a pound?

- A. 12 ounces
- B. 18 ounces
- C. 16 ounces**
- D. 8 ounces

The essential idea is the relationship between pounds and ounces in everyday weight measurements: one pound is equal to 16 ounces. That means an ounce is 1/16 of a pound, and there are 16 of them in every pound. So the correct answer is 16 ounces per pound. To put it in perspective, the other numbers don't fit the standard division: 12 ounces is three-quarters of a pound, and 8 ounces is half a pound, while 18 ounces would be more than a pound. In practice you'll often hear both forms stated: 1 pound = 16 ounces.

7. Which component should be replaced during service to prevent moisture ingress?

- A. Filter drier**
- B. Capillary tube
- C. Pressure relief valve
- D. Thermostat

Moisture control is the main idea here. When a refrigeration or air-conditioning system is opened or not fully evacuated, moisture can enter the refrigerant-oil circuit. The filter drier contains desiccants that actively absorb water and trap contaminants, preventing moisture from circulating and causing problems like acid formation, corrosion, and oil degradation. Replacing the drier during service ensures any moisture picked up during the work is removed before the system runs again. The other components don't serve this moisture-removal role: the capillary tube meters refrigerant flow, the pressure relief valve protects against overpressure, and the thermostat controls temperature.

8. Which components are on the high-pressure side of the refrigeration system?

- A. Compressor, evaporator
- B. Evaporator, condenser
- C. Compressor, condenser**
- D. Metering device, evaporator

High-pressure side includes the parts where refrigerant is at high pressure after compression and while it's being condensed. The compressor increases the refrigerant's pressure, sending the high-pressure gas to the condenser. In the condenser, that high-pressure gas releases heat and becomes a high-pressure liquid, still on the high-pressure side. The evaporator, on the other hand, operates at low pressure as it absorbs heat and causes the refrigerant to evaporate. The metering device sits between the high- and low-pressure sides to drop pressure before entering the evaporator, but it's not considered a main high-pressure component. So the components that belong to the high-pressure side are the compressor and the condenser.

9. If we have two HFC refrigerants, can we use the same recovery cylinder because they are the same type?

- A. Yes
- B. Only with supervisor approval
- C. Any cylinder works
- D. No**

Do not reuse the same recovery cylinder for different refrigerants, even if both are HFCs. Each cylinder should contain only one refrigerant type to maintain purity and meet regulatory requirements. Mixing refrigerants in a single cylinder can contaminate the recovered gas, complicate or invalidate reclamation, and violate EPA rules. To stay compliant, use a dedicated cylinder for each refrigerant and label it accordingly; never switch refrigerants in the same cylinder.

10. Which component can only be found in type 3 appliances?

- A. Filter drier
- B. Purge unit**
- C. Evaporator
- D. Compressor

Low-pressure (Type 3) appliances have a unique need to purge non-condensables and moisture from the refrigerant during servicing. A purge unit is a specialized accessory that handles this purge process, so it appears only on Type 3 machines. The other components are common across many types: a filter drier removes moisture in many systems, while the evaporator and compressor are fundamental parts of the refrigeration cycle and appear in most appliance types. Because the purge unit is specific to the purge step used with Type 3 equipment, it's the correct choice.

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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://skillcatepauniversal.examzify.com>

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

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