

Texas Journeyman Plumbing Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. Which of the following is true regarding the flow of gas in a piping system?**
 - A. Gas flows at a constant pressure**
 - B. Gas flow can be measured using standard water meters**
 - C. Gas pressure can vary based on usage and demand**
 - D. Gas always flows downwards in the system**
- 2. What does the horizontal branch drain do in a plumbing system?**
 - A. Receives discharge from multiple fixtures and directs it to the drainage system**
 - B. Acts as a direct connection to the water supply**
 - C. Stabilizes pressure fluctuations in water lines**
 - D. Holds wastewater until it can be pumped out**
- 3. What might be a safety concern regarding specific gravity of gases?**
 - A. Higher specific gravity gases can accumulate in low areas**
 - B. Lower specific gravity gases are more explosive**
 - C. All gases have the same specific gravity**
 - D. Specific gravity does not impact safety**
- 4. What is the primary function of a roof drain?**
 - A. A drain installed to receive water collection on the surface of a roof**
 - B. A pipe that vents air into the attic**
 - C. A system for removing insulation**
 - D. A vertical pipe for water overflow management**
- 5. At what diameter does the minimum size of any building drain serving a water closet need to be?**
 - A. 2 inches**
 - B. 2 1/2 inches**
 - C. 3 inches**
 - D. 4 inches**

- 6. What describes a fixture in a public utilization category?**
- A. It is for private residential use**
 - B. It is installed in private homes**
 - C. It is installed in schools and public buildings**
 - D. It is designed for individual family use**
- 7. What is meant by “flood level rim” in plumbing?**
- A. The highest level that water can reach in a fixture**
 - B. The lowest point where backflow can occur**
 - C. The threshold for water discharge in drainage systems**
 - D. The lowest point in the drainage system**
- 8. Which pipe material has the highest maximum vertical bracing distance according to the standards?**
- A. ABS**
 - B. Copper Tubing (1 1/4 or smaller)**
 - C. Cast-Iron**
 - D. PVC**
- 9. What is the purpose of an extension on a stack vent?**
- A. To increase the capacity of waste drainage**
 - B. To provide venting above the highest horizontal drain**
 - C. To connect multiple drains**
 - D. To manage overflow from rainwater**
- 10. What is an indirect waste pipe?**
- A. A pipe that connects directly to the drainage system**
 - B. A waste pipe discharging into the drainage system through an air gap**
 - C. A pipe designed to carry rainwater away from a building**
 - D. A waste pipe that is coated with special insulation material**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is true regarding the flow of gas in a piping system?

- A. Gas flows at a constant pressure**
- B. Gas flow can be measured using standard water meters**
- C. Gas pressure can vary based on usage and demand**
- D. Gas always flows downwards in the system**

In a piping system, the behavior of gas flow is influenced by various factors, particularly usage and demand. Gas pressure is not static; it can fluctuate due to changes in consumption levels. For instance, during peak demand times, the pressure in the gas supply system may drop, affecting the flow rate and efficiency of the system. A well-designed gas system accommodates these fluctuations by maintaining an adequate pressure to ensure consistent delivery, but the reality is that gas pressure often varies with how much gas is being used at any given moment. The other options do not accurately capture the dynamics of gas flow. Gas does not flow at a constant pressure; it can change in response to system demands. While gas flow can be measured, it is typically not done using standard water meters since they are calibrated for water and not suitable for gas. Lastly, gas does not necessarily always flow downwards; it flows according to pressure differentials and the configuration of the piping system, making vertical rise or fall less of a definitive factor compared to pressure dynamics.

2. What does the horizontal branch drain do in a plumbing system?

- A. Receives discharge from multiple fixtures and directs it to the drainage system**
- B. Acts as a direct connection to the water supply**
- C. Stabilizes pressure fluctuations in water lines**
- D. Holds wastewater until it can be pumped out**

The horizontal branch drain serves a crucial function in a plumbing system by receiving the discharge from multiple fixtures, such as sinks, toilets, and bathtubs, and directing that flow into the larger drainage system. This component is designed to facilitate the gravity flow of wastewater, ensuring that it moves efficiently from various fixtures to the main drain or sewer line. This role is important because it helps to consolidate the wastewater from different sources, reducing the risk of blockages and backflow. In addition, properly installed horizontal branch drains can help maintain adequate drainage rates and prevent issues such as odors and overflows. By understanding the purpose of the horizontal branch drain, plumbers can better design and maintain plumbing systems to ensure they operate effectively and meet building codes. The other options refer to functionalities that are not associated with the horizontal branch drain. For example, a direct connection to the water supply pertains to supply lines, while stabilizing pressure fluctuations is related to plumbing fixtures or systems designed to maintain pressure. Holding wastewater until it can be pumped out refers to systems that utilize holding tanks or septic systems, which is different from the gravity-driven function of a horizontal branch drain.

3. What might be a safety concern regarding specific gravity of gases?

- A. Higher specific gravity gases can accumulate in low areas**
- B. Lower specific gravity gases are more explosive**
- C. All gases have the same specific gravity**
- D. Specific gravity does not impact safety**

The reason that a higher specific gravity of gases is a significant safety concern is that gases with a higher specific gravity tend to be heavier than air. This characteristic can lead to these gases accumulating in low-lying areas, such as basements or trenches. In such places, the concentration of the gas can reach hazardous levels, potentially leading to risks such as asphyxiation or even fire and explosion, depending on the nature of the gas. Understanding specific gravity is critical in the plumbing and general construction fields, as it informs professionals about proper ventilation and safe handling practices. By recognizing that certain gases can settle in lower levels, plumbers and workers can implement measures to detect, ventilate, or avoid these accumulations, thereby mitigating safety hazards effectively.

4. What is the primary function of a roof drain?

- A. A drain installed to receive water collection on the surface of a roof**
- B. A pipe that vents air into the attic**
- C. A system for removing insulation**
- D. A vertical pipe for water overflow management**

The primary function of a roof drain is to collect and manage water that accumulates on the surface of a roof. Roofs are designed to shed water, but during heavy rain or snowmelt, water can pool on the surface. The roof drain effectively directs this water away to prevent potential damage to the roof structure, such as leaks, mold growth, or structural deterioration due to standing water. By facilitating proper drainage, roof drains help maintain the integrity of the roofing system and contribute to the overall safety of the building. This is particularly important in flat roof designs where water accumulation is more common. Options that refer to venting air or managing insulation do not serve the primary function needed for water management on roofs, while overflow management, though it may aid in preventing structural damage, is not the principal purpose of a roof drain.

5. At what diameter does the minimum size of any building drain serving a water closet need to be?

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

The minimum diameter of a building drain serving a water closet needs to be 3 inches to ensure proper function and compliance with plumbing codes. This size is established because a water closet, which typically requires a larger volume of waste to be removed effectively, generates significant flow and potential blockages. A 3-inch diameter drain is designed to accommodate the discharge from a water closet, minimizing the risk of backups and ensuring efficient drainage. Additionally, this size provides sufficient capacity to handle the anticipated flow rates, taking into account the peak loading conditions that might occur in a residential or commercial setting. Choosing a diameter smaller than 3 inches could lead to drainage issues, such as increased potential for clogs and inadequate flow rates. Therefore, adhering to this minimum size helps in maintaining a reliable plumbing system that meets safety and performance standards.

6. What describes a fixture in a public utilization category?

- A. It is for private residential use**
- B. It is installed in private homes**
- C. It is installed in schools and public buildings**
- D. It is designed for individual family use**

A fixture in the public utilization category is specifically designed for use in environments that serve the general public, such as schools, offices, and other public buildings. This designation reflects the need for certain standards and capacities in fixtures intended for public spaces, which differ from those meant for private or residential use. Fixtures in this category are built to accommodate higher volumes of use and ensure ease of access for various users within the public environment. This includes considerations for durability, safety, and accessibility regulations, which are critical in public settings to serve diverse populations effectively. In contrast, fixtures that are designated for private residential use typically focus on individual household needs and may not meet the robust specifications required for high-traffic public areas. Understanding these distinctions helps in plumbing design and compliance with local codes, ensuring that installations are appropriate for their intended context.

7. What is meant by “flood level rim” in plumbing?

- A. The highest level that water can reach in a fixture**
- B. The lowest point where backflow can occur**
- C. The threshold for water discharge in drainage systems**
- D. The lowest point in the drainage system**

The term "flood level rim" refers specifically to the highest level that water can reach in a fixture without spilling over. This is an important concept in plumbing because it establishes a critical point for preventing overflow situations in sinks, toilets, and other plumbing fixtures. The flood level rim is located near the top edge of the fixture, ensuring that if the water level exceeds this point, it can lead to overflows and potential water damage. Understanding the flood level rim is crucial for plumbing design and installation, as it helps plumbers ensure that the water supply and drainage systems are correctly balanced to prevent backflow and overflows. Other options mention concepts related to drainage but do not accurately capture the specific definition of the flood level rim. For instance, while backflow prevention relates to maintaining appropriate water levels, it does not define the maximum water level in fixtures.

8. Which pipe material has the highest maximum vertical bracing distance according to the standards?

- A. ABS**
- B. Copper Tubing (1 1/4 or smaller)**
- C. Cast-Iron**
- D. PVC**

The maximum vertical bracing distance is crucial for ensuring stability and support for piping systems. Cast iron, known for its rigidity and structural integrity, can typically withstand the stress and load without significant deflection. This durability allows for a greater spacing between bracing points compared to other materials. In contrast, while materials like ABS, copper, and PVC are commonly used in plumbing systems, they may have lower maximum vertical bracing distances due to their physical properties. ABS and PVC, for example, are lighter and more flexible, making them more prone to sagging or movement unless supported more regularly. Copper, while strong, is often limited in length for vertical supports based on its size and flexibility, particularly in larger diameter pipes. Therefore, when considering the need for stability and adherence to plumbing standards, cast iron pipes are favored for having the highest maximum vertical bracing distance, ensuring that they remain secure and properly aligned over longer spans.

9. What is the purpose of an extension on a stack vent?

- A. To increase the capacity of waste drainage**
- B. To provide venting above the highest horizontal drain**
- C. To connect multiple drains**
- D. To manage overflow from rainwater**

The purpose of an extension on a stack vent is to provide venting above the highest horizontal drain. This is crucial for proper venting in plumbing systems, as the vent allows air to enter the drainage system, which helps maintain neutral air pressure within the pipes. By extending the stack vent above the highest horizontal drain, it ensures that any gases produced in the drainage system can escape safely and that the flow of wastewater is unhindered. When a vent is adequately positioned and extends above the highest point of drainage, it helps prevent potential siphoning of water from traps in plumbing fixtures. This venting process plays a significant role in preventing sewer gases from entering the building and maintaining efficient drainage. The other aspects mentioned in the choices, such as increasing the capacity of waste drainage or connecting multiple drains, relate to different functionalities of a plumbing system but do not specifically describe the primary role of a stack vent extension. The management of overflow from rainwater also does not pertain to the function of a stack vent, as its purpose is strictly for venting and air pressure management within the waste drainage system.

10. What is an indirect waste pipe?

- A. A pipe that connects directly to the drainage system**
- B. A waste pipe discharging into the drainage system through an air gap**
- C. A pipe designed to carry rainwater away from a building**
- D. A waste pipe that is coated with special insulation material**

An indirect waste pipe is defined as a waste pipe that discharges into the drainage system through an air gap. This design is crucial for preventing contamination of the potable water supply. By utilizing an air gap, any potential backflow or siphonage that could introduce waste materials back into the clean water system is effectively mitigated. This method is commonly employed in scenarios where water may not come from a sanitary source, such as in kitchen sinks or laundry tubs. The air gap serves as a physical barrier, ensuring that any discharged waste remains separate from the drinking water supply, thereby promoting public health and safety. The other choices do not accurately describe the function of an indirect waste pipe. A direct connection to the drainage system would not provide the necessary separation to avoid contamination. A pipe designed to carry rainwater relates to storm drainage, which does not involve waste management. Coated waste pipes may pertain to different insulation needs but do not define the concept of indirect waste disposal. Therefore, the focus on the air gap in option B makes it the correct understanding of an indirect waste pipe.

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://txjourneymanplumbing.examzify.com>

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