

Texas Journeyman Plumbing Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Where must commercial dishwashers discharge their waste?**
 - A. To a sink**
 - B. To a grease interceptor**
 - C. To a waste receptor**
 - D. To a floor drain**
- 2. What pressure and duration is required for the standing water test of the DWV system?**
 - A. 5 psi for 15 minutes**
 - B. 10 psi for 15 minutes**
 - C. 15 psi for 10 minutes**
 - D. 10 ft. of head pressure for 15 minutes**
- 3. What role do valves play in a fuel piping system?**
 - A. To connect different diameters of pipes**
 - B. To regulate or shut off the flow of gas**
 - C. To filter impurities from the gas**
 - D. To measure the amount of gas used**
- 4. Which type of valve is required for bottom-fed water heaters?**
 - A. Pressure relief valve**
 - B. Vacuum relief valve**
 - C. Temperature relief valve**
 - D. Mixing valve**
- 5. What phenomenon occurs due to vertical downward gravity flow in a stack impacting a horizontal drain?**
 - A. Hydraulic Lift**
 - B. Hydraulic Jump**
 - C. Hydraulic Pressure**
 - D. Hydraulic Force**

6. What is the maximum diameter allowed for bored holes in single studs of exterior or load-bearing interior walls?

- A. 50% of stud depth**
- B. 40% of stud depth**
- C. 60% of stud depth**
- D. 30% of stud depth**

7. What is the maximum diameter allowed for bored holes in double studs?

- A. 50% of stud depth**
- B. 60% of stud depth**
- C. 40% of stud depth**
- D. 30% of stud depth**

8. Which of the following describes the term "semirigid metallic tubing"?

- A. Flexible piping material**
- B. Rigid piping material with some flexibility**
- C. Plastic pipe fittings**
- D. Non-metallic piping material**

9. Which of the following best describes direct-vent appliances?

- A. Appliances that expel combustion gases into the building**
- B. Appliances using indoor air for combustion and venting**
- C. Appliances drawing outdoor air for combustion and venting gases outdoors**
- D. Appliances requiring a separate ventilation system**

10. What is the minimum required size for the access opening to remove a water heater in an attic?

- A. 18 in x 24 in**
- B. 20 in x 30 in**
- C. 24 in x 36 in**
- D. 30 in x 40 in**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Where must commercial dishwashers discharge their waste?

- A. To a sink**
- B. To a grease interceptor**
- C. To a waste receptor**
- D. To a floor drain**

Commercial dishwashers must discharge their waste to a waste receptor because this ensures that waste water is properly managed and directed to the appropriate waste disposal system. A waste receptor can be a trap or basin designed to receive liquid waste from various sources, including dishwashers. This setup helps prevent backflow and protects the plumbing system from potential damage caused by large volumes of wastewater or debris. Discharging directly to a sink could lead to clogs or issues with the sink's drainage system, while a grease interceptor is specifically designed for trapping grease and oil from cooking activities, not necessarily for dishwasher waste. Connecting to a floor drain may not provide the necessary filtration or separation required by plumbing codes. Therefore, routing wastewater from a dishwasher to a waste receptor is considered best practice, meeting sanitation standards and ensuring efficient waste management.

2. What pressure and duration is required for the standing water test of the DWV system?

- A. 5 psi for 15 minutes**
- B. 10 psi for 15 minutes**
- C. 15 psi for 10 minutes**
- D. 10 ft. of head pressure for 15 minutes**

The standing water test for the Drainage, Waste, and Vent (DWV) system is designed to ensure that the system can handle the anticipated loading without leaks. The requirement for a pressure of 10 feet of head pressure corresponds to a hydrostatic test that replicates the conditions the system will face when in use. Using 10 feet of head pressure equates to approximately 4.3 psi, which is sufficient to assess the integrity of the DWV system. This pressure is maintained for a duration of 15 minutes, allowing enough time to monitor for any signs of leakage or failure in the system. The use of head pressure simulates a realistic loading condition as it closely represents the pressure exerted by a column of water, which is essential in determining if the connections and joints are watertight under actual service conditions. Other choices either specify pressure levels that are not standard for this test or vary the duration in ways that are not consistent with typical industry practices. Thus, the selection of 10 feet of head pressure for 15 minutes captures the necessary testing protocol for assessing the DWV system's reliability.

3. What role do valves play in a fuel piping system?

- A. To connect different diameters of pipes
- B. To regulate or shut off the flow of gas**
- C. To filter impurities from the gas
- D. To measure the amount of gas used

Valves are critical components in a fuel piping system primarily because they regulate or shut off the flow of gas. This function is essential for safety, control, and maintenance. By allowing the operator to stop the flow of gas when necessary, valves help prevent leaks, manage pressure within the system, and ensure that gas is delivered only when needed. Whether for routine maintenance or in emergency situations, the ability to control gas flow is paramount. The other roles described in the options—connecting different diameters of pipes, filtering impurities, and measuring gas usage—are important functions in various systems but are not the primary role of valves. Connecting pipes is typically achieved through fittings, filtering is handled by specialized filters, and measuring gas usage is done using meters. Each of these functions is important in a comprehensive fuel piping system, but the unique and crucial task of managing the flow directly falls to valves.

4. Which type of valve is required for bottom-fed water heaters?

- A. Pressure relief valve
- B. Vacuum relief valve**
- C. Temperature relief valve
- D. Mixing valve

For bottom-fed water heaters, a vacuum relief valve is essential because it allows air to enter the system to prevent a vacuum from forming. When hot water is drawn from a bottom-fed water heater, especially if multiple draw points are being used simultaneously, a vacuum can occur as the water is extracted. This can lead to complications, such as collapsing the tank or siphoning back contaminants into the system. The vacuum relief valve acts as a safety device that opens to allow air into the tank when the pressure inside drops below atmospheric pressure, thus preventing the formation of a vacuum. It plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of the system and ensuring safe operation. In contrast, other types of valves serve different functions. A pressure relief valve protects the system from excess pressure; a temperature relief valve is designed to mitigate excessive temperatures; and a mixing valve regulates water temperature for safety and comfort but does not address the vacuum issues inherent in bottom-fed water heaters.

5. What phenomenon occurs due to vertical downward gravity flow in a stack impacting a horizontal drain?

- A. Hydraulic Lift
- B. Hydraulic Jump**
- C. Hydraulic Pressure
- D. Hydraulic Force

The correct choice is hydraulic jump, which refers to an abrupt change in the flow regime of a fluid, typically occurring as water flows from a high-velocity, low-pressure state to a lower-velocity, high-pressure state. In the context of plumbing, when water in a vertical stack flows downward due to gravity and impacts a horizontal drain, it can create a sudden change in flow characteristics. This sudden impact generates turbulence and can result in a significant change in fluid velocity, leading to localized pressure variations. The phenomenon can cause the water to leap up briefly before settling into a low-velocity flow pattern, visually demonstrating the transition that defines a hydraulic jump. While the other terms, such as hydraulic lift, hydraulic pressure, and hydraulic force, describe related fluid mechanics concepts, they do not accurately capture the specific phenomenon described in this scenario. Hydraulic lift typically refers to the upward movement of fluids, hydraulic pressure involves the force exerted by a fluid at rest or in motion, and hydraulic force concerns the overall forces in any flowing fluid system, but none of these encapsulate the specific dynamics of a jump due to the impact in a gravitational flow setting.

6. What is the maximum diameter allowed for bored holes in single studs of exterior or load-bearing interior walls?

- A. 50% of stud depth
- B. 40% of stud depth**
- C. 60% of stud depth
- D. 30% of stud depth

The maximum diameter allowed for bored holes in single studs of exterior or load-bearing interior walls is 40% of the stud depth. This guideline is established to maintain the structural integrity of the studs while still allowing for necessary plumbing, electrical, or other installations. Boring holes can weaken the studs, which are critical for the load-bearing capabilities of a wall, and limiting the size of these holes helps to mitigate any potential reduction in strength. When bored holes exceed the specified maximum, it could lead to a decrease in the stud's ability to carry loads, potentially compromising the safety and stability of the structure. Therefore, adhering to the 40% guideline ensures that enough material remains to support ongoing loads and resist forces acting on the wall. As for the other percentages given in the choices, they exceed the established safety margin for maximum hole diameter. For instance, a higher percentage could significantly jeopardize the stud's strength and overall wall performance, while smaller percentages might be unnecessarily restrictive compared to accepted standards.

7. What is the maximum diameter allowed for bored holes in double studs?

- A. 50% of stud depth**
- B. 60% of stud depth**
- C. 40% of stud depth**
- D. 30% of stud depth**

The maximum diameter allowed for bored holes in double studs is 60% of the stud depth. This guideline is established to ensure that the structural integrity of the studs is maintained while still allowing for the necessary routing of plumbing, electrical, or other services through the framing. By limiting the diameter of the bore to this percentage, it prevents excessive weakening of the stud, which could lead to compromised load-bearing capacity or potential failure under stress. This standard is particularly important in maintaining the safety and stability of the overall structure, as overboring can significantly reduce the strength and rigidity that the framing provides. Understanding this guideline helps ensure compliance with building codes and best practices in construction.

8. Which of the following describes the term "semirigid metallic tubing"?

- A. Flexible piping material**
- B. Rigid piping material with some flexibility**
- C. Plastic pipe fittings**
- D. Non-metallic piping material**

The term "semirigid metallic tubing" refers to a type of piping that combines some degree of flexibility with the strength and durability of metal. It is designed for applications where a fully rigid pipe would be unsuitable due to spatial constraints or the need for slight adjustments during installation. The semirigid nature allows it to bend to a certain extent without compromising the integrity of the material, making it ideal for plumbing systems where some movement may occur or be required. In contrast, flexible piping materials would lack the structural rigidity typical of metal, while rigid piping materials would not offer the necessary flexibility for specific applications. Plastic pipe fittings and non-metallic piping materials do not fall under the category of metallic tubing at all, further distinguishing semirigid metallic tubing as a unique option suitable for various plumbing scenarios.

9. Which of the following best describes direct-vent appliances?

- A. Appliances that expel combustion gases into the building**
- B. Appliances using indoor air for combustion and venting**
- C. Appliances drawing outdoor air for combustion and venting gases outdoors**
- D. Appliances requiring a separate ventilation system**

Direct-vent appliances are specifically designed to draw outdoor air for combustion and to vent combustion gases directly outdoors. This design is crucial for maintaining indoor air quality and safety, as it prevents the accumulation of harmful gases within the living space. These appliances are constructed with a sealed combustion system, which ensures that air used for combustion is taken from outside the building rather than depleting indoor air supplies. This feature not only enhances the efficiency of the appliance but also reduces the risk of backdrafting, where combustion gases might otherwise be drawn back into the living area. By utilizing outdoor air, direct-vent appliances can operate effectively in tightly sealed buildings without compromising fresh air availability for other household needs or appliances. In contrast, appliances that expel combustion gases into the building or use indoor air for combustion can lead to hazardous situations and may not be compliant with safety regulations, while those requiring a separate ventilation system may not offer the streamlined operational benefits that direct-vent systems provide.

10. What is the minimum required size for the access opening to remove a water heater in an attic?

- A. 18 in x 24 in**
- B. 20 in x 30 in**
- C. 24 in x 36 in**
- D. 30 in x 40 in**

The minimum required size for the access opening to remove a water heater in an attic is 20 inches by 30 inches. This dimension is specified to ensure that plumbers and technicians can safely and effectively maneuver the water heater in and out of the attic space. The access opening must be large enough not only to accommodate the water heater itself but also to allow for the technician's equipment and body to navigate within the confined space. Adequate access is essential for proper installation, maintenance, and replacement of the water heater, which is crucial for ensuring safety and efficiency in plumbing systems. Larger openings are not always required as they may exceed the practical need and could lead to unnecessary modifications to the structure, while smaller openings would restrict access and potentially complicate service tasks. Therefore, the 20 inches by 30 inches dimension strikes a balance between functionality and practicality.

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!

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