

TEXAS JOURNEYMAN PLUMBING PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 does the fuel piping system include from the point of delivery?**
 - A. Only the valves and fittings
 - B. The fuel piping, valves, and fittings
 - C. Only the appliance shut off valves
 - D. The riser and appliance outlet
- 2. What is the main purpose of an individual vent in plumbing?**
 - A. To provide clean drinking water
 - B. To allow air circulation for drainage systems
 - C. To separate hazardous materials from waste
 - D. To drain stormwater efficiently
- 3. What is the function of a chimney in plumbing systems?**
 - A. To regulate water pressure
 - B. To carry gaseous products of combustion to the outside atmosphere
 - C. To provide access to cleanouts
 - D. To enhance drainage flow
- 4. What is a horizontal branch drain primarily intended for?**
 - A. To supply water to fixtures
 - B. To connect multiple fixtures to the sewer line
 - C. To store wastewater until treatment
 - D. To act as a venting system
- 5. What kind of water is defined as free from impurities?**
 - A. Contaminated water
 - B. Potable water
 - C. Greywater
 - D. Stormwater
- 6. 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

- 7. What is the minimum distance through air measured between the heat-producing surface of a mechanical appliance and combustible materials called?**
- A. Clearance
 - B. Combustion Air
 - C. Concealed Location
 - D. Connector, Appliance
- 8. What is indicated when a product is labeled by a recognized testing laboratory?**
- A. It is decorative and not functional
 - B. It has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose
 - C. It is less durable than untested products
 - D. It is only used for residential purposes
- 9. What minimum capacity is required for a grease interceptor?**
- A. 250 gallons
 - B. 500 gallons
 - C. 750 gallons
 - D. 1000 gallons
- 10. 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

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the fuel piping system include from the point of delivery?

- A. Only the valves and fittings
- B. The fuel piping, valves, and fittings**
- C. Only the appliance shut off valves
- D. The riser and appliance outlet

The fuel piping system from the point of delivery includes the complete assembly necessary for safe and efficient transport and control of the fuel. This encompasses not just the fuel piping itself, but also all associated valves and fittings that are essential for maintaining system integrity and functionality. In a typical system, the fuel piping will transport gas or fuel from the point of delivery to the appliances, while the valves serve crucial roles such as regulating flow and providing shut-off capabilities for safety and maintenance purposes. Fittings are integral for connecting different sections of piping and ensuring that the system is correctly configured to avoid leaks or pressure drops. Therefore, the inclusion of all three components—fuel piping, valves, and fittings—accurately reflects how a fuel system operates from delivery to utilization. The other options focus on only part of the system, which does not capture the comprehensive nature of what a fuel piping system entails. By understanding the full scope, plumbing professionals can ensure adherence to safety standards and system efficiency.

2. What is the main purpose of an individual vent in plumbing?

- A. To provide clean drinking water
- B. To allow air circulation for drainage systems**
- C. To separate hazardous materials from waste
- D. To drain stormwater efficiently

The primary function of an individual vent in plumbing is to allow air circulation for drainage systems. Vents are essential in maintaining proper pressure in the plumbing system, ensuring that wastewater can flow freely through the pipes. When water drains, it creates a vacuum that can hinder the flow if there isn't adequate air intake. By providing a pathway for air, individual vents prevent the formation of negative pressure, which helps maintain the siphonic action of the traps and reduces the likelihood of clogs or backups in the system. This air circulation is crucial for the efficient operation of residential and commercial plumbing, facilitating the movement of wastewater while also preventing odors from entering living spaces. In contrast, providing clean drinking water pertains to supply lines, which are not the function of vents. Separating hazardous materials from waste involves waste management protocols rather than venting. Efficient drainage of stormwater is related to drainage systems but does not directly connect to the role of individual vents in managing air within plumbing.

3. What is the function of a chimney in plumbing systems?

- A. To regulate water pressure
- B. To carry gaseous products of combustion to the outside atmosphere**
- C. To provide access to cleanouts
- D. To enhance drainage flow

The function of a chimney in plumbing systems primarily revolves around its role in carrying gaseous products of combustion to the outside atmosphere. This is crucial for maintaining safety and efficiency in systems that use fuels to create heat, such as water heaters, furnaces, and boilers. When these appliances burn fuel, they produce various gases, including carbon monoxide and other potentially harmful emissions. The chimney provides a pathway for these gases to escape safely, preventing them from building up within living spaces, which could lead to dangerous situations. In addition, a well-designed chimney ensures that the combustion process operates efficiently by enabling proper venting, which helps maintain the necessary draft needed for combustion and improves overall system performance. Thus, the chimney is an essential component of residential and commercial plumbing systems that utilize gas-fueled appliances, ensuring both functionality and safety.

4. What is a horizontal branch drain primarily intended for?

- A. To supply water to fixtures
- B. To connect multiple fixtures to the sewer line**
- C. To store wastewater until treatment
- D. To act as a venting system

A horizontal branch drain is specifically designed to connect multiple fixtures to the main sewer line. Its primary function is to collect and transport wastewater from various fixtures, such as sinks, showers, or toilets, ensuring that all of that waste is efficiently directed towards the building's main drainage system. This allows for the consolidation of wastewater from different sources, making plumbing systems more efficient and effective. Utilizing horizontal branch drains is crucial for proper drainage and sanitation within a plumbing system. They play a vital role in preventing clogs and ensuring that waste is effectively routed away from the fixtures and into the sewage system. Their strategic placement allows for the proper flow of wastewater, helping maintain the integrity and function of the overall plumbing infrastructure.

5. What kind of water is defined as free from impurities?

- A. Contaminated water
- B. Potable water**
- C. Greywater
- D. Stormwater

The definition of water that is free from impurities corresponds to potable water. This type of water meets health and safety standards for human consumption and is treated to remove harmful substances, ensuring it is safe for drinking and cooking. Potable water is essential for public health and is carefully monitored and regulated to maintain its purity. It should not contain pathogens, toxins, or other contaminants that could pose a health risk. In contrast, contaminated water refers to water that has been adversely affected by pollutants and is therefore unsafe for consumption. Greywater is used water from sources like sinks and showers, which may contain contaminants but can be recycled for non-potable uses. Stormwater is rainwater that has run off surfaces and can carry pollutants, making it unsuitable for consumption without proper treatment.

6. 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.

7. What is the minimum distance through air measured between the heat-producing surface of a mechanical appliance and combustible materials called?

- A. Clearance**
- B. Combustion Air
- C. Concealed Location
- D. Connector, Appliance

The minimum distance through air measured between the heat-producing surface of a mechanical appliance and combustible materials is referred to as clearance. This term is used to ensure safety in the installation and operation of heating appliances. Adequate clearance is crucial to prevent the risk of fire or heat-related damage to nearby combustible materials, as excessive heat can ignite those materials if they are too close to the heat source. Clearance specifications vary depending on the type of appliance and are typically outlined in manufacturer installation instructions or relevant building codes. Observing proper clearance distances is essential for compliance with safety standards and for the overall safety of the installation. The other choices do not apply to this context. Combustion air refers to the air required for fuel combustion and is unrelated to the spatial requirement around heat-generating appliances. Concealed location relates to areas that are hidden from view and does not describe a measurement of distance. A connector, appliance is a type of fitting used to connect an appliance to a vent or gas line, which again does not pertain to the distance measure.

8. What is indicated when a product is labeled by a recognized testing laboratory?

- A. It is decorative and not functional
- B. It has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose**
- C. It is less durable than untested products
- D. It is only used for residential purposes

When a product is labeled by a recognized testing laboratory, it signifies that the item has undergone rigorous testing and evaluation to determine its safety, quality, and efficiency for a specific purpose. Testing laboratories evaluate products against established standards and criteria, ensuring that they meet performance and safety requirements relevant to their intended use. This certification provides assurance to consumers, contractors, and regulators that the product is reliable and can be safely used for its designated application. Such labeling supports informed purchasing decisions, as it indicates that the manufacturer has adhered to required testing protocols which may involve checks for durability, functionality, and safety regulations. The other choices misrepresent the implications of such labeling. It does not mean the product is merely decorative, nor does it imply inferior durability compared to untested items. Additionally, the labeling does not restrict the product's use to residential purposes only; many products can be suited for both residential and commercial applications.

9. What minimum capacity is required for a grease interceptor?

- A. 250 gallons
- B. 500 gallons**
- C. 750 gallons
- D. 1000 gallons

A grease interceptor is a crucial component in plumbing systems, especially in commercial kitchens, to prevent grease and oils from entering the wastewater system. The minimum capacity required for a grease interceptor is essential for effective operation, as it ensures that the interceptor can handle the volume of greasy waste generated without overwhelming the system. The reason a capacity of 500 gallons is significant lies in the fact that this size is typically adequate for most commercial establishments, providing enough space for the grease to rise and separate from the wastewater. A larger interceptor could lead to inefficiencies, as grease might not float properly if the interceptor has too much volume, thus failing to adequately prevent grease from being discharged into the sewer system. Proper sizing based on the intended use and expected volume of wastewater is critical to ensure that the grease interceptor functions effectively, complies with local plumbing codes, and protects the municipal wastewater treatment systems from overflow and blockage caused by fats, oils, and grease (FOG) deposits.

10. 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.

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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