

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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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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 is not required for indirect waste piping that only receives clear-water waste?**
 - A. A trap
 - B. A cleanout
 - C. Access points
 - D. An air gap

- 2. What type of appliance is a water heater classified as?**
 - A. Heating appliance for air circulation
 - B. Heating appliance for potable water
 - C. Heating appliance for outdoor use
 - D. Heating appliance for industrial purposes

- 3. What is the definition of specific gravity?**
 - A. The weight of a substance compared to its liquid form
 - B. The ratio of weight of a volume of gas to the same volume of air
 - C. The density of a liquid compared to a gas
 - D. The pressure of gas compared to atmospheric pressure

- 4. What is described as the pressure difference affecting the flow of air and combustion products through an appliance?**
 - A. Demand
 - B. Draft
 - C. Clearance
 - D. Combustion Rate

- 5. What does "access" refer to in plumbing terminology?**
 - A. A means that requires removal of an obstruction
 - B. The distance between a pipe and flood level rim
 - C. A group of plumbing fixtures located together
 - D. Any apparatus that utilizes fuel or raw materials

- 6. What is the correct method for backfilling around pipes?**
- A. To fill all at once
 - B. To replace in 6-inch lifts up to 12 inches
 - C. To not backfill at all
 - D. To fill in loose gravel
- 7. What is the minimum distance that bored holes in exterior or load-bearing interior wall studs must be from the edge of the stud?**
- A. 1/2 inch
 - B. 5/8 inch
 - C. 3/4 inch
 - D. 1 inch
- 8. How is the demand for gas typically expressed?**
- A. Cubic feet per hour
 - B. BTU per minute
 - C. Pounds per hour
 - D. Liters per hour
- 9. 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
- 10. What is required if a floor drain experiences evaporation of the trap contents?**
- A. Regular maintenance
 - B. A trap seal primer or trap guard
 - C. A larger drain size
 - D. Frequent use of the drain

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is not required for indirect waste piping that only receives clear-water waste?

- A. A trap**
- B. A cleanout
- C. Access points
- D. An air gap

When dealing with indirect waste piping that is designated to handle only clear-water waste, the requirement for a trap is not necessary. This is because a trap serves to prevent odors and gases from escaping into the building; however, if the waste is strictly clear water (which typically does not carry any contaminants that would release harmful gases), the trap is superfluous. In contrast, a cleanout, access points, and an air gap are vital for ensuring proper drainage, maintenance, and health codes. Cleanouts facilitate the removal of blockages in the system, access points allow for inspection and maintenance, and an air gap is essential to prevent backflow and contamination of potable water supplies. Thus, while the other components play crucial roles in ensuring the system functions effectively and safely, the absence of a trap does not hinder the functionality of the indirect waste piping carrying only clear-water waste.

2. What type of appliance is a water heater classified as?

- A. Heating appliance for air circulation
- B. Heating appliance for potable water**
- C. Heating appliance for outdoor use
- D. Heating appliance for industrial purposes

A water heater is classified as a heating appliance for potable water because its primary function is to heat water that is safe for drinking and other domestic uses. The design and operation of water heaters focus specifically on elevating the temperature of water to meet the needs of residential or commercial applications, such as bathing, cooking, and cleaning. This classification emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the water remains safe for human consumption. In the context of plumbing and appliance regulations, potable water refers to water that is not only heated but also meets health standards for drinking. Thus, the function of a water heater as an essential appliance in both homes and businesses directly supports sanitation and comfort. In contrast, other appliance classifications do not accurately reflect the water heater's role. For example, appliances designed for air circulation focus on temperature control and airflow in living spaces, which does not pertain to water heating. Similarly, appliances specified for outdoor or industrial purposes are intended for specific settings and applications beyond the heating of residential water supply. These distinctions clarify the unique function of water heaters within the broader scope of appliances and plumbing systems.

3. What is the definition of specific gravity?

- A. The weight of a substance compared to its liquid form
- B. The ratio of weight of a volume of gas to the same volume of air**
- C. The density of a liquid compared to a gas
- D. The pressure of gas compared to atmospheric pressure

Specific gravity is defined as the ratio of the weight of a substance to the weight of an equal volume of a reference substance, typically water for liquids and air for gases. For gases, specific gravity measures how heavy a gas is when compared to the same volume of air at the same temperature and pressure. This measurement is crucial in plumbing and other fields to assess the buoyancy and behavior of gases as they relate to air. In the context of gas, knowing specific gravity helps in understanding how a gas will behave in a mixture or in relation to other gases. Gases with a specific gravity less than 1 are lighter than air and will rise, whereas those with a specific gravity greater than 1 are heavier and will tend to sink. This property is essential in designing ventilation systems, gas lines, and understanding gas leaks. The other choices do not accurately describe specific gravity; for example, the definition that refers to the weight of a substance compared to its liquid form is too vague, and the one comparing the density of a liquid to a gas mixes two different states without addressing the specific concept of gravity. The option discussing the pressure of gas compared to atmospheric pressure shifts the focus away from the concept of specific gravity entirely, relating instead to barometric measurements.

4. What is described as the pressure difference affecting the flow of air and combustion products through an appliance?

- A. Demand
- B. Draft**
- C. Clearance
- D. Combustion Rate

The term that describes the pressure difference affecting the flow of air and combustion products through an appliance is draft. Draft is a crucial concept in the functioning of various appliances, especially those that rely on combustion, such as furnaces or water heaters. It refers to the vertical movement of air and gases as a result of differences in pressure, which enables the necessary circulation of air for combustion to occur efficiently. In appliances, a proper draft ensures that fresh air is supplied for combustion and that exhaust gases are safely expelled outside. It plays a vital role in maintaining the efficiency and safety of the appliance. If the draft is insufficient, it can lead to incomplete combustion, resulting in the production of carbon monoxide and other harmful gases. Therefore, understanding and managing draft is essential for safe and effective operation of combustion appliances. The other options, such as demand, clearance, and combustion rate, do not specifically address the pressure difference involved in air and combustion product flow. Demand generally refers to the amount of energy required, clearance relates to the space required for installation and operation, and combustion rate involves the speed at which fuel is burned, none of which capture the concept of draft accurately.

5. What does "access" refer to in plumbing terminology?

- A. A means that requires removal of an obstruction**
- B. The distance between a pipe and flood level rim
- C. A group of plumbing fixtures located together
- D. Any apparatus that utilizes fuel or raw materials

In plumbing terminology, "access" refers to a means that allows a plumber to reach plumbing equipment, fixtures, or systems for maintenance, repair, or inspection, which often includes situations where there might be obstructions present. This can involve removing panels, fixtures, or other barriers that are in the way. Access is crucial because without proper access, it can be difficult, if not impossible, to perform necessary work on plumbing components. This definition aligns with the practical realities of plumbing work, where effective maintenance and troubleshooting often hinge on the ability to physically reach the components that require attention. For example, if a leak occurs behind a wall, access points must be designed or created to enable the plumber to reach the pipe without extensive demolition. The other choices do not accurately reflect the specific meaning of "access" in plumbing. The distance between a pipe and flood level rim relates to plumbing codes and safety standards, while a group of plumbing fixtures being located together is more about layout than access. The mention of apparatus utilizing fuel or raw materials pertains to systems like water heaters or boilers, which doesn't encapsulate the idea of access in a plumbing context.

6. What is the correct method for backfilling around pipes?

- A. To fill all at once
- B. To replace in 6-inch lifts up to 12 inches**
- C. To not backfill at all
- D. To fill in loose gravel

The correct method for backfilling around pipes involves replacing the material in 6-inch lifts up to 12 inches. This technique is crucial because it ensures that the soil around the pipes is compacted evenly and gradually, reducing the likelihood of settling or shifting once the project is completed. When backfilling in layers or lifts, materials can be compacted more effectively, which provides better support for the pipes and minimizes the risk of damage due to soil movement or water flow. Backfilling all at once can lead to uneven settling and potential pipe displacement, as the weight of the fill material can put excessive pressure on the pipes. Not backfilling at all is impractical and can lead to exposure of the pipes to elements, potential failure, or damage. Using loose gravel as fill can compromise the surrounding support and shifting may occur, which is not ideal in maintaining the integrity of the plumbing system. Therefore, the method of backfilling in controlled lifts is important for ensuring long-term stability and performance of buried pipes.

7. What is the minimum distance that bored holes in exterior or load-bearing interior wall studs must be from the edge of the stud?

- A. 1/2 inch
- B. 5/8 inch**
- C. 3/4 inch
- D. 1 inch

The minimum distance that bored holes in exterior or load-bearing interior wall studs must be from the edge of the stud is set at 5/8 inch. This guideline is crucial in maintaining the structural integrity of the stud while allowing for the necessary passage of plumbing, electrical, or other utilities in the wall. When holes are drilled into the studs, doing so too close to the edge increases the risk of weakening the structural member, which can lead to potential failure under load. The 5/8 inch distance serves to ensure sufficient material remains to support the load that the stud is designed to bear, thereby preventing issues like splitting or cracking that can occur if the holes are too close. Additionally, this guideline aligns with building codes and accepted industry practices, emphasizing safety and structural reliability in construction. These considerations are paramount in ensuring that any modifications or installations within wall studs do not compromise the overall strength and performance of the building's framing system.

8. How is the demand for gas typically expressed?

- A. Cubic feet per hour**
- B. BTU per minute
- C. Pounds per hour
- D. Liters per hour

The demand for gas is typically expressed in cubic feet per hour because this unit measures the volumetric flow of gas in relation to time, which is crucial for assessing how much gas is needed or consumed in a given period for various applications, such as heating or powering equipment. This measurement allows plumbers and gas service professionals to size gas lines and appliances accurately to ensure safe and efficient gas delivery. While BTU per minute represents energy content and could be relevant in certain contexts, it does not standardize the volumetric flow in a way that is as commonly utilized in plumbing practice. Pounds per hour and liters per hour do not align with standard practices in the gas industry for measuring demand, as gas demand is conventionally quantified in volumetric terms rather than weight or liters directly. Thus, cubic feet per hour is the most appropriate and widely accepted metric for expressing gas demand.

9. 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.

10. What is required if a floor drain experiences evaporation of the trap contents?

- A. Regular maintenance
- B. A trap seal primer or trap guard**
- C. A larger drain size
- D. Frequent use of the drain

When a floor drain experiences evaporation of the trap contents, it results in a loss of the water seal that prevents sewer gases from entering the building. To mitigate this issue, the installation of a trap seal primer or trap guard is essential. A trap seal primer automatically adds water to the trap whenever the water level drops due to evaporation. This ensures that the water seal is maintained, effectively preventing odors and gases from escaping through the drain. A trap guard serves a similar purpose by preventing evaporation in a more passive manner, ensuring that the trap seal remains intact. Regular maintenance, a larger drain size, or frequent use of the drain may contribute to the overall health of the plumbing system but will not specifically address the issue of trap seal loss due to evaporation. Without the correct management of the water seal, there remains a risk of sewage gases entering the space, which can pose health risks and unpleasant odors. Therefore, a trap seal primer or trap guard is the most effective solution for preventing evaporation-related issues in floor drains.

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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