

# TEXAS TRADESMAN PLUMBER-LIMITED LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

**STUDY GUIDE**



## **SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**



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<https://texas-plumbingtradesman.examzify.com>



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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 the typical pressure range for residential water systems?**
  - A. 20 to 40 PSI
  - B. 40 to 60 PSI
  - C. 60 to 80 PSI
  - D. 80 to 100 PSI
- 2. Which of the following best describes a riser in plumbing?**
  - A. A horizontal pipe
  - B. A vertical pipe
  - C. A pipe that connects fixtures
  - D. A pipe that serves water to a single fixture
- 3. What is back siphonage?**
  - A. Backflow due to increased pressure
  - B. Backflow due to negative pressure
  - C. Leakage from wearing pipes
  - D. Improper drainage
- 4. How can a plumber identify the size of an existing pipe?**
  - A. By measuring the inner diameter and checking manufacturer specifications
  - B. By measuring the outer diameter and checking manufacturer specifications
  - C. By checking the manufacturer's name on the pipe
  - D. By estimating based on the pipe's length
- 5. What does the term "continuous waste" refer to?**
  - A. A waste system that connects multiple fixtures
  - B. A trap type used in kitchen sinks
  - C. A method of venting drains
  - D. A type of hose connection
- 6. What is the working pressure requirement for a water system for at least 15 minutes?**
  - A. 30 psi
  - B. 40 psi
  - C. 50 psi
  - D. 60 psi

- 7. What is the minimum requirement for the flooring of a passageway to an attic water heater?**
- A. Wooden platform
  - B. Solid continuous flooring
  - C. Carpeted flooring
  - D. Gravel flooring
- 8. Which type of pipe does not connect directly with the drainage system?**
- A. Individual vent
  - B. Flood level rim
  - C. Indirect Waste Pipe
  - D. Lead-free pipe
- 9. What is the maximum allowable discharge water temperature from a bidet fitting?**
- A. 100°F
  - B. 110°F
  - C. 120°F
  - D. 130°F
- 10. Which of the following is a critical factor in ensuring safe water disposal systems?**
- A. Gravity drainage
  - B. Time of day
  - C. Pipe material
  - D. User behavior

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is the typical pressure range for residential water systems?

- A. 20 to 40 PSI
- B. 40 to 60 PSI**
- C. 60 to 80 PSI
- D. 80 to 100 PSI

*The typical pressure range for residential water systems is 40 to 60 PSI, as this level ensures that household fixtures, appliances, and plumbing systems function efficiently without excessive strain. Pressure below 40 PSI may result in weak water flow, making it difficult to adequately supply appliances and fixtures, while pressure above 60 PSI could lead to increased wear and tear on plumbing components and potential water damage. Maintaining this pressure range is essential for optimal performance and longevity of the residential plumbing system.*

## 2. Which of the following best describes a riser in plumbing?

- A. A horizontal pipe
- B. A vertical pipe**
- C. A pipe that connects fixtures
- D. A pipe that serves water to a single fixture

*In plumbing, a riser is best described as a vertical pipe that transports water, waste, or other fluids vertically between different levels of a building. Risers are essential for moving water supply or drainage from one floor to another, commonly found in systems that support multiple fixtures located at different heights. They are typically used for water supply systems in multi-story buildings, ensuring that each level has access to the necessary plumbing services. The definition of a riser specifically highlights its vertical orientation, which is key to its function within the plumbing system. This distinguishes it from other types of pipes such as horizontal pipes, which run parallel to the ground, or pipes that connect fixtures, which may serve various functions but do not explicitly indicate direction. Additionally, a pipe that serves water to a single fixture usually describes a lateral or branch line rather than a riser, as risers typically service multiple points throughout a vertical space.*

## 3. What is back siphonage?

- A. Backflow due to increased pressure
- B. Backflow due to negative pressure**
- C. Leakage from wearing pipes
- D. Improper drainage

*Back siphonage occurs due to negative pressure in a plumbing system, which can cause the water in the distribution system to be drawn back into the supply lines. This typically happens when there is a significant drop in pressure on the supply side, such as when a water main breaks or when there is excessive water withdrawal in a localized area. When the pressure drops, it creates a vacuum effect that can pull water, contaminants, or even sewage back into the potable water supply, presenting serious health risks and potential contamination. Back siphonage is a specific type of backflow—a term generally used to describe any instance of water flowing in the opposite direction than intended. Other options do not accurately describe back siphonage. Increased pressure would lead to backflow but not specifically back siphonage, while leakage from worn pipes refers to physical deterioration rather than pressure dynamics. Improper drainage involves issues with wastewater moving where it shouldn't, but it similarly does not address the specific mechanism of back siphonage directly resulting from negative pressure. Understanding this concept is vital for preventing contamination and ensuring safe drinking water.*

#### 4. How can a plumber identify the size of an existing pipe?

- A. By measuring the inner diameter and checking manufacturer specifications
- B. By measuring the outer diameter and checking manufacturer specifications**
- C. By checking the manufacturer's name on the pipe
- D. By estimating based on the pipe's length

*Identifying the size of an existing pipe is crucial for maintenance, repair, or replacement work in plumbing. Measuring the outer diameter is a reliable method to determine the pipe size because this measurement provides a clear physical reference of the pipe's dimensions. Once the outer diameter is measured, plumbers can consult manufacturer specifications or industry standards to identify the pipe size. This is particularly important for ensuring compatibility with fittings, connectors, and any additional plumbing components that may be used in the system. While measuring the inner diameter may also be a valid method, the outer diameter is typically the more practical choice for most common sizing standards in plumbing. Manufacturer names can provide some information, but alone, they don't indicate pipe size without specific reference data. Estimating based on the pipe's length is subjective and could lead to inaccuracies, making precise measurement essential for successful plumbing work.*

#### 5. What does the term "continuous waste" refer to?

- A. A waste system that connects multiple fixtures**
- B. A trap type used in kitchen sinks
- C. A method of venting drains
- D. A type of hose connection

*The term "continuous waste" refers to a waste system that connects multiple fixtures, typically found in installations like kitchen sinks where several sinks drain into a common waste line. This design allows wastewater from multiple sources to flow into a single drainage system, which facilitates efficient removal of waste while minimizing the amount of plumbing required. In a continuous waste system, you often find that it includes a series of fittings and bends that effectively handle the discharge from various fixtures without the need for individual waste lines for each sink or fixture. This setup is advantageous for both space efficiency and ease of installation, particularly in residential and commercial kitchen environments where multiple sinks are commonly used. The other options, while relevant to plumbing, do not accurately define what continuous waste is. The trap type mentioned is focused on how water seals prevent sewer gases from entering the home, and venting methods pertain to the air flow necessary in drain systems to prevent siphoning. A hose connection relates to plumbing fittings but is distinctly different from the concept of continuous waste plumbing systems.*

**6. What is the working pressure requirement for a water system for at least 15 minutes?**

- A. 30 psi
- B. 40 psi
- C. 50 psi**
- D. 60 psi

*The working pressure requirement for a water system for at least 15 minutes is established to ensure that the system can handle the operational demands placed upon it while maintaining sufficient performance for the intended use. A working pressure of 50 psi is considered the minimum standard for residential water systems. This pressure allows for adequate flow and pressure to reach fixtures and appliances throughout the system, ensuring they function correctly, particularly under peak demand conditions. A pressure of 50 psi provides a good balance between performance and safety, allowing for effective delivery of water while minimizing the risk of stress or strain on pipes and fittings. Systems operating below this pressure may struggle to deliver water effectively, resulting in insufficient pressure at faucets, showerheads, and other outlets. Choosing 50 psi as the working pressure requirement not only satisfies residential demands but also aligns with industry standards for various plumbing codes and practices. This helps ensure reliability, efficiency, and longevity of the plumbing system installed.*

**7. What is the minimum requirement for the flooring of a passageway to an attic water heater?**

- A. Wooden platform
- B. Solid continuous flooring**
- C. Carpeted flooring
- D. Gravel flooring

*The minimum requirement for the flooring of a passageway to an attic water heater is solid continuous flooring. This requirement is crucial because it ensures safety and accessibility for maintenance and service. A solid surface allows for stable footing when accessing the water heater, minimizing the risk of slips or falls that could occur on less stable or uneven surfaces. Continuous flooring helps prevent accidents by providing a reliable walking surface. The flooring must support the weight of a technician and any tools or equipment that may be needed during service. Additionally, having a solid, continuous flooring surface aids in the movement of any necessary parts or repairs, simplifying maintenance tasks and ensuring regulations regarding access to mechanical equipment are met. Other flooring types, such as wooden platforms or gravel, do not provide the same level of safety and stability. Carpet, while soft, would not provide the solid footing necessary when working with heavy equipment like water heaters and could also pose a risk of trapping moisture, leading to potential mold or other issues in an attic environment. Thus, solid continuous flooring stands out as the optimal choice for ensuring both safety and functionality in accessing attic water heaters.*

**8. Which type of pipe does not connect directly with the drainage system?**

- A. Individual vent
- B. Flood level rim
- C. Indirect Waste Pipe**
- D. Lead-free pipe

The type of pipe that does not connect directly with the drainage system is known as the indirect waste pipe. This type of pipe is designed to carry wastewater from appliances but does so through an air gap, preventing potential contamination of the potable water supply. For instance, when used with a washing machine or sink, the indirect waste pipe discharges into a larger drain but is separated by an air gap, ensuring that backflow or surges in the drainage system do not draw harmful substances into the clean water supply. Understanding the purpose of indirect waste pipes highlights their critical role in maintaining sanitary conditions and protecting water quality, which is essential for plumbing systems. Other options, such as an individual vent, flood level rim, and lead-free pipe, serve different functions within the plumbing system, but they all connect directly to the drainage or water supply lines in some capacity.

**9. What is the maximum allowable discharge water temperature from a bidet fitting?**

- A. 100°F
- B. 110°F**
- C. 120°F
- D. 130°F

The maximum allowable discharge water temperature from a bidet fitting is 110°F. This temperature regulation is important for safety and comfort reasons. Water at higher temperatures poses a risk of scalding, especially for sensitive areas of the body. Standards are set to ensure that fixtures such as bidets provide water that is warm enough for comfort, while also protecting users from potential burns. In specific plumbing codes and guidelines, maintaining a maximum temperature helps to safeguard against the health hazards associated with overly hot water, which can lead to severe injuries. Therefore, the choice of 110°F aligns with safety regulations established by plumbing codes to ensure that fixtures are both effective and safe for their intended use.

**10. Which of the following is a critical factor in ensuring safe water disposal systems?**

- A. Gravity drainage**
- B. Time of day
- C. Pipe material
- D. User behavior

Gravity drainage is a fundamental aspect of safe water disposal systems because it relies on the natural force of gravity to facilitate the flow of wastewater away from buildings and into treatment systems or sewer lines. This method is essential for effective collection and transport, as it minimizes the likelihood of backups, overflows, and stagnation in pipes, which can lead to contamination and health hazards. When gravity is utilized properly, it ensures that wastewater moves efficiently, reducing the risk of flood conditions and allowing for the proper treatment of sewage. Furthermore, gravitational systems typically require less energy to operate than forced systems, making them more economical and environmentally friendly. Other factors like time of day, pipe material, and user behavior do have their own importance in the overall context of plumbing and sanitation, but they do not directly influence the mechanics of how wastewater is disposed of as critically as gravity drainage does.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://texas-plumbingtradesman.examzify.com>

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

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