

PRACTICE EXAM 18: SCHOOL CUSTODIAN-ENGINEER SIMULATION (100 QUESTIONS)

This standalone practice exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions based on the knowledge and abilities identified for NYC DCAS Custodian Engineer (Board of Education) Exam No. 6042. Select the single best answer for each question. A score of 70% is considered passing. Calculators are not permitted on the official examination; DCAS does not publish the official question count or time limit.

1. During confirmation that boiler indications are dependable before firing, before starting a low-pressure boiler after an extended shutdown, what should be verified first?
 - A. The safety valve discharge is temporarily capped
 - B. The thermostat is set to its highest value
 - C. The stack damper is fully closed
 - D. The water level is visible at the proper gauge-glass level

2. While preparing the boiler room for an early-morning occupancy period, what is the primary purpose of a boiler low-water cutoff?
 - A. To raise steam pressure during peak demand
 - B. To regulate chimney draft during ignition within the described school-facilities setting
 - C. To stop burner operation when the boiler water level becomes unsafe
 - D. To return condensate directly to the burner

3. After a plant safeguard has operated and the cause is being reviewed, a gauge glass appears full and does not change when the try cocks are operated. What is the best initial response?
 - A. Treat the reading as unreliable and test or clear the gauge-glass connections
 - B. Increase firing rate until the level begins moving

- C. Close the feedwater supply for the remainder of the shift
- D. Open the safety valve to lower the water line

4. During confirmation that boiler indications are dependable before firing, why is a steam boiler warmed gradually from a cold condition?

- A. To prevent all condensate from returning
- B. To limit uneven thermal expansion and stress
- C. To eliminate the need for combustion air
- D. To make the water-level control respond faster

5. While preparing the boiler room for an early-morning occupancy period, what condition most directly suggests incomplete combustion at an oil-fired boiler?

- A. Dark smoke and soot accumulation
- B. A clear stack plume during steady firing
- C. Normal fuel pressure at the burner
- D. Stable flame with normal draft

6. After a plant safeguard has operated and the cause is being reviewed, what is the safest action when a burner repeatedly locks out?

- A. Increase the fuel pressure at once
- B. Bypass the flame safeguard temporarily
- C. Hold the reset button continuously
- D. Investigate and correct the cause before resetting again

7. During confirmation that boiler indications are dependable before firing, what is the purpose of blowing down a gauge glass?

- A. To lower the boiler-room temperature

- B. To confirm clear connections and reliable water-level indication
- C. To lubricate the gauge-glass valves
- D. To increase the boiler steaming rate

8. While preparing the boiler room for an early-morning occupancy period, a steam trap has failed open. What is the most likely result?

- A. The boiler cannot receive makeup water
- B. The safety valve setting increases
- C. Live steam enters the condensate return system
- D. The chimney draft immediately reverses

9. After a plant safeguard has operated and the cause is being reviewed, why should boiler-room combustion-air openings remain unobstructed?

- A. They set the boiler safety-valve pressure
- B. The burner needs sufficient air for safe, complete combustion
- C. They prevent water from entering the gauge glass
- D. They provide the only path for condensate return

10. During confirmation that boiler indications are dependable before firing, what does a rising stack temperature with unchanged load commonly indicate?

- A. The room thermostat is accurately calibrated
- B. The safety valve has been reset too low
- C. Heat-transfer surfaces may be accumulating soot or scale
- D. The condensate receiver is completely empty

11. While preparing the boiler room for an early-morning occupancy period, when testing a boiler safety control, what practice is most appropriate?

- A. Leave the boiler unattended during the test
- B. Adjust the control beyond its listed range
- C. Disable other controls to prevent interruption
- D. Follow the approved procedure and document the result

12. After a plant safeguard has operated and the cause is being reviewed, what is a likely cause of water hammer in steam piping?

- A. Condensate collecting where steam moves through the line
- B. Excess insulation on a dry return
- C. A fully open air vent on startup
- D. A properly operating thermostatic trap

13. During confirmation that boiler indications are dependable before firing, what should an operator do before opening a boiler blowdown valve?

- A. Confirm the discharge path is safe and the blowdown system is ready
- B. Close every boiler-room ventilation opening within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Disable the low-water cutoff circuit within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Raise the water level above the gauge glass

14. While preparing the boiler room for an early-morning occupancy period, a boiler pressure gauge remains at zero while the boiler is clearly steaming. What should be concluded?

- A. The burner is receiving too much combustion air
- B. The gauge or its connection may be defective and requires verification
- C. The boiler water is necessarily below the crown sheet
- D. The safety valve must be leaking continuously

15. After a plant safeguard has operated and the cause is being reviewed, why is a burner flame-safeguard control essential?

- A. It determines the building cleaning schedule within the described school-facilities setting
- B. It sets domestic-water temperature within the described school-facilities setting
- C. It controls condensate pump lubrication within the described school-facilities setting
- D. It shuts fuel flow when an acceptable flame is not proven

16. During confirmation that boiler indications are dependable before firing, what is the best response to a newly discovered boiler-water leak?

- A. Ignore it if the feedwater pump can keep up
- B. Increase firing to evaporate the leaking water within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Reduce risk, isolate as appropriate, and assess the leak before continued operation
- D. Add sealant without locating the source within the described school-facilities setting

17. While tracing an airflow complaint through an occupied building section, a classroom is warm although the heating valve is closed. What should be checked first?

- A. Whether the valve is actually closing and the actuator linkage is intact
- B. Whether the cooling-tower basin is full within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Whether the roof drain is obstructed within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Whether the fire-alarm panel is normal within the described school-facilities setting

18. After a fan, damper, or control adjustment has been completed, what is the main effect of a heavily loaded HVAC air filter?

- A. Higher outdoor-air humidity in every season
- B. Lower electrical resistance in lighting circuits
- C. Increased boiler-water level within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Reduced airflow and increased fan-system resistance

19. During a comparison of expected and observed ventilation performance, why should an air-handling unit be locked out before reaching into its fan section?

- A. The duct static pressure may become visible
- B. The supply-air temperature may rise slightly
- C. The fan can start automatically and cause severe injury
- D. The filter media may change color

20. While tracing an airflow complaint through an occupied building section, what is the purpose of an HVAC economizer?

- A. To increase refrigerant pressure during heating
- B. To use suitable outdoor air for cooling when conditions permit
- C. To add steam directly to supply ductwork
- D. To bypass all ventilation requirements within the described school-facilities setting

21. After a fan, damper, or control adjustment has been completed, what condition is commonly caused by insufficient airflow across an evaporator coil?

- A. Faster exhaust-fan rotation within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Coil icing and reduced cooling capacity
- C. Increased boiler pressure within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Higher condensate drain temperature

22. During a comparison of expected and observed ventilation performance, before changing a belt on an air-handler fan, what must be done?

- A. Close the building's domestic-water valve within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Reset the fire-alarm control panel within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Open every supply-air damper fully within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Disconnect, lock out, and verify the fan's energy source

23. While tracing an airflow complaint through an occupied building section, what does short cycling of an HVAC compressor mean?

- A. The compressor starts and stops more frequently than intended
- B. The fan rotates in the wrong direction continuously
- C. The condensate drain remains dry during heating
- D. The thermostat displays only outdoor temperature

24. After a fan, damper, or control adjustment has been completed, why must a condensate drain trap be correctly configured on an air handler?

- A. To replace the need for a drain pan
- B. To raise fan motor speed within the described school-facilities setting
- C. To allow drainage while preventing unwanted air movement through the drain
- D. To increase refrigerant subcooling within the described school-facilities setting

25. During a comparison of expected and observed ventilation performance, a supply fan runs, but several rooms receive little air. What is the best first system-level check?

- A. Inspect filter condition, dampers, and obvious duct restrictions
- B. Increase boiler pressure immediately within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Drain the domestic-water heater within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Replace every room thermostat within the described school-facilities setting

26. While tracing an airflow complaint through an occupied building section, what is the purpose of balancing an air-distribution system?

- A. To keep every thermostat at one setting
- B. To deliver designed airflow to each served space
- C. To eliminate all outdoor air
- D. To make every duct the same physical length

27. After a fan, damper, or control adjustment has been completed, why are refrigeration service tasks restricted to properly qualified personnel?

- A. Air filters can only be purchased by license holders
- B. Ductwork always contains asbestos insulation within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Thermostats cannot be safely read by custodial staff
- D. Refrigerants, pressure, electricity, and environmental controls create specialized hazards

28. During a comparison of expected and observed ventilation performance, what does an unusually noisy fan bearing most directly call for?

- A. Immediate adjustment of boiler-water treatment within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Increasing the fan breaker size within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Prompt inspection of lubrication, alignment, mounting, and bearing condition
- D. Opening all fire doors for ventilation

29. While tracing an airflow complaint through an occupied building section, during occupied hours, why should outdoor-air dampers not simply remain closed?

- A. Closed dampers disable all lighting controls
- B. Open dampers prevent every coil from freezing
- C. Required ventilation helps dilute indoor contaminants
- D. Closed dampers increase domestic-water pressure

30. After a fan, damper, or control adjustment has been completed, what should be verified after replacing an HVAC drive belt?

- A. Proper tension, alignment, guard installation, and rotation
- B. Higher circuit-breaker rating within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Maximum thermostat setpoint within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Closed condensate drain valve within the described school-facilities setting

31. During verification that restored service remains stable and leak-free, before replacing a damaged electrical switch, what is the essential first step?

- A. Install a larger fuse within the described school-facilities setting
- B. De-energize, lock out as applicable, and verify absence of voltage
- C. Remove the equipment grounding conductor within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Turn off the building water supply

32. While assessing a plumbing condition before it spreads to adjacent spaces, what is the purpose of an equipment-grounding conductor?

- A. To carry normal return current in place of the neutral
- B. To regulate water pressure in metallic piping
- C. To increase voltage at the load within the described school-facilities setting
- D. To provide a low-impedance fault-current path that helps protective devices operate

33. After isolating only the portion needed for safe repair, a circuit breaker trips repeatedly after being reset. What is the safest response?

- A. Leave it off and locate the overload or fault before restoring service
- B. Hold the breaker handle in the on position
- C. Bypass the breaker with a jumper within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Replace it with a higher-rated breaker within the described school-facilities setting

34. During verification that restored service remains stable and leak-free, what is the most appropriate tool for confirming that an electrical circuit is de-energized?

- A. A noncontact thermometer within the described school-facilities setting
- B. A wooden ruler placed near the outlet
- C. A properly rated voltage tester used according to its instructions
- D. A pipe wrench with insulated tape

35. While assessing a plumbing condition before it spreads to adjacent spaces, what commonly causes a faucet to drip after it is shut off?

- A. Excessive ventilation in the room within the described school-facilities setting
- B. A worn or damaged sealing component inside the valve
- C. A loose lighting ballast within the described school-facilities setting
- D. A clogged roof drain within the described school-facilities setting

36. After isolating only the portion needed for safe repair, before opening a clogged sink trap, what should be done?

- A. Seal the fixture overflow permanently within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Increase the domestic-water pressure within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Energize the nearby disposal continuously within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Control water use, place a container below, and wear suitable protection

37. During verification that restored service remains stable and leak-free, what is the purpose of a plumbing fixture trap?

- A. To retain a water seal that limits sewer-gas entry
- B. To increase water-heater recovery rate within the described school-facilities setting
- C. To raise pressure at the faucet
- D. To filter all solids from the water supply

38. While assessing a plumbing condition before it spreads to adjacent spaces, a flush valve continues running after use. What should be checked first?

- A. The branch-circuit grounding electrode within the described school-facilities setting
- B. The valve's diaphragm or sealing mechanism for debris or wear
- C. The classroom supply diffuser within the described school-facilities setting
- D. The boiler stack damper within the described school-facilities setting

39. After isolating only the portion needed for safe repair, what does a ground-fault circuit interrupter primarily protect against?

- A. Mechanical damage to conduit within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Low domestic-water pressure within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Electric shock from current leaking outside the intended circuit path
- D. All possible equipment overloads within the described school-facilities setting

40. During verification that restored service remains stable and leak-free, why should a replacement fuse match the required type and rating?

- A. A larger fuse always reduces energy use
- B. Fuse rating controls plumbing pressure within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Any fuse fits every holder safely within the described school-facilities setting
- D. The correct fuse protects conductors and equipment within their designed limits

41. While assessing a plumbing condition before it spreads to adjacent spaces, a water pipe begins leaking above an electrical panel. What is the priority?

- A. Continue normal occupancy below the leak within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Stand in the water and reset breakers
- C. Protect people, control electrical exposure, and isolate the water source safely
- D. Open the panel to wipe conductors dry

42. After isolating only the portion needed for safe repair, what is the likely effect of closing a valve too quickly in a water line?

- A. A pressure surge commonly called water hammer
- B. A permanent reduction in electrical voltage
- C. A loss of fire-alarm supervision
- D. An increase in boiler combustion air

43. During verification that restored service remains stable and leak-free, why should extension cords not be used as permanent building wiring?

- A. They always supply direct current within the described school-facilities setting
- B. They are intended for temporary use and are vulnerable to damage and overload
- C. They reduce water pressure in nearby piping within the described school-facilities setting
- D. They prevent every circuit breaker from tripping within the described school-facilities setting

44. While assessing a plumbing condition before it spreads to adjacent spaces, after repairing a leaking pipe joint, what is the final essential step?

- A. Leave the isolation valve closed indefinitely
- B. Remove nearby pipe supports within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Paint the joint before testing within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Restore service gradually and inspect the joint under operating pressure

45. After a fire-protection status change is communicated to building staff, what is the purpose of a fire-alarm pull station?

- A. To let an occupant manually initiate a fire alarm
- B. To shut off domestic water throughout the school
- C. To control boiler firing pressure within the described school-facilities setting
- D. To reset a tripped lighting breaker

46. Before allowing a high-occupancy school activity to begin, why must fire doors not be wedged open?

- A. They control sprinkler water pressure within the described school-facilities setting
- B. They serve as primary exits only when locked
- C. They are intended to limit smoke and fire spread when closed
- D. They increase HVAC efficiency only when blocked

47. While reviewing readiness of alarms, suppression, and emergency support systems, a fire-alarm panel displays a trouble signal. What does it generally mean?

- A. A confirmed fire exists in every zone within the described school-facilities setting
- B. A system fault needs investigation even though an alarm condition is not indicated
- C. The building is safe to ignore until inspection
- D. The sprinkler system has discharged within the described school-facilities setting

48. After a fire-protection status change is communicated to building staff, what should be kept clear around sprinkler heads?

- A. All ceiling tiles within the room
- B. Only noncombustible furniture within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Every portable fire extinguisher within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Storage and obstructions that could block the discharge pattern

49. Before allowing a high-occupancy school activity to begin, what is the main purpose of a standpipe system?

- A. To ventilate boiler combustion gases within the described school-facilities setting
- B. To remove condensate from air handlers
- C. To supply drinking water at classroom sinks
- D. To provide hose connections for firefighting water within a building

50. While reviewing readiness of alarms, suppression, and emergency support systems, when emergency lighting fails during a routine test, what is the appropriate response?

- A. Assume normal lighting will always remain available within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Document the failure and arrange prompt correction while managing the affected risk
- C. Disable the test switch permanently within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Remove exit signs to avoid confusion within the described school-facilities setting

51. After a fire-protection status change is communicated to building staff, why should exit routes remain free of stored materials?

- A. Exit routes are only used by maintenance staff
- B. Narrow routes make occupants move faster
- C. Obstructions can delay evacuation and increase trip or fire hazards
- D. Stored material improves corridor fire resistance

52. Before allowing a high-occupancy school activity to begin, what is the correct response when a sprinkler control valve is found partly closed without authorization?

- A. Treat it as an impairment, notify responsible parties, and restore protection under procedure
- B. Leave it partly closed to conserve water within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Silence all fire-alarm signals within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Remove the valve-position indicator within the described school-facilities setting

53. While reviewing readiness of alarms, suppression, and emergency support systems, what is the purpose of an emergency generator serving life-safety loads?

- A. To operate every receptacle in the school indefinitely
- B. To eliminate the need for emergency lighting batteries
- C. To supply designated critical equipment when normal power fails
- D. To replace all routine utility service

54. After a fire-protection status change is communicated to building staff, during a fire alarm, what should a custodian engineer prioritize?

- A. Follow the emergency plan, support evacuation, and communicate system information
- B. Use elevators to move occupants faster
- C. Silence the alarm before determining its cause
- D. Finish routine preventive maintenance first within the described school-facilities setting

55. Before allowing a high-occupancy school activity to begin, why are fire-protection inspection and test records important?

- A. They guarantee no future equipment failure
- B. They document system condition, impairments, corrective action, and required follow-up
- C. They are used only to calculate utility bills
- D. They replace all physical inspections within the described school-facilities setting

56. While reviewing readiness of alarms, suppression, and emergency support systems, a portable fire extinguisher is missing from its designated location. What should be done?

- A. Wait for the annual inspection within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Move the location sign to another corridor within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Place a bucket of water there instead within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Report and replace it promptly with the proper type while addressing the impairment

57. After noting whether the fault is local, intermittent, or systemwide, several lights on one circuit flicker simultaneously. What is the best first inference?

- A. Every lamp failed independently at the same instant within the described school-facilities setting
- B. The boiler-water level is low within the described school-facilities setting
- C. The domestic-water pressure is too high within the described school-facilities setting
- D. A shared supply, connection, or circuit problem is more likely than several lamp failures

58. While testing the simplest plausible cause before replacing components, a pump motor hums but its shaft does not turn. What should be done first?

- A. Increase breaker size and restart repeatedly within the described school-facilities setting
- B. De-energize it and check for mechanical binding or a failed starting component
- C. Leave it humming until it begins turning within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Strike the motor housing while energized within the described school-facilities setting

59. During a systematic investigation that begins with verified symptoms, a room has no heat while adjacent rooms on the same loop are warm. What is the best initial focus?

- A. The roof drainage system within the described school-facilities setting
- B. The entire boiler fuel supply
- C. Local valve, air, trap, control, or terminal-unit conditions
- D. The main utility electrical service

60. After noting whether the fault is local, intermittent, or systemwide, why is a written symptom history useful before troubleshooting intermittent equipment?

- A. It reveals timing, conditions, and patterns that may not appear during inspection
- B. It eliminates the need to inspect the equipment
- C. It permits every safety device to be bypassed
- D. It proves the newest part has failed within the described school-facilities setting

61. While testing the simplest plausible cause before replacing components, a repaired fan vibrates more than before. What should be checked first?

- A. Whether the fire-alarm panel clock is correct
- B. Whether restroom cleaner was diluted within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Whether boiler-water treatment was changed within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Whether components were reassembled securely and the rotating parts are aligned

62. During a systematic investigation that begins with verified symptoms, what is the best reason to compare an abnormal reading with a known-good instrument?

- A. To make both instruments show identical serial numbers
- B. To determine whether the condition or the measuring device is faulty
- C. To increase equipment operating temperature within the described school-facilities setting
- D. To avoid documenting the original reading within the described school-facilities setting

63. After noting whether the fault is local, intermittent, or systemwide, a floor drain backs up only when several fixtures discharge. What does that pattern suggest?

- A. A lighting-circuit overload within the described school-facilities setting
- B. An excessively clean trap seal within the described school-facilities setting
- C. A partial downstream restriction that becomes evident at higher flow
- D. A thermostat calibration problem within the described school-facilities setting

64. While testing the simplest plausible cause before replacing components, after replacing a blown fuse, it opens again immediately. What should happen next?

- A. Keep replacing fuses until one remains intact
- B. Bridge the fuse holder temporarily within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Install a fuse with a much larger rating
- D. De-energize and locate the short circuit or fault before another replacement

65. During a systematic investigation that begins with verified symptoms, an exhaust fan runs backward after electrical work. What is the best response?

- A. Stop it and have rotation and wiring corrected before continued operation
- B. Reverse the fan blades by hand while energized
- C. Increase the motor overload setting within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Block the discharge opening within the described school-facilities setting

66. After noting whether the fault is local, intermittent, or systemwide, why should baseline readings be recorded when equipment operates normally?

- A. They eliminate the need for visual inspection
- B. They replace manufacturer maintenance instructions within the described school-facilities setting
- C. They provide comparison values for recognizing deterioration and diagnosing future faults
- D. They prevent the equipment from ever failing

67. While testing the simplest plausible cause before replacing components, a ceiling stain grows only during heavy rain. What is the most logical first area to inspect?

- A. The boiler burner nozzle within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Roof, flashing, drain, or exterior penetration above and up-slope of the stain
- C. The domestic hot-water thermostat within the described school-facilities setting
- D. The classroom lighting switch within the described school-facilities setting

68. During a systematic investigation that begins with verified symptoms, what is the value of checking the simplest likely causes early in troubleshooting?

- A. It can resolve common faults efficiently without unnecessary disassembly or parts replacement
- B. It guarantees the first guess is correct within the described school-facilities setting
- C. It removes the need to verify the repair
- D. It permits safety procedures to be skipped within the described school-facilities setting

69. During observation of safe chemical handling and effective soil removal, which cleaning approach is most appropriate for an unknown spill?

- A. Use bare hands to determine its texture
- B. Spread the spill over a larger area
- C. Mix bleach and ammonia to neutralize it
- D. Restrict access, identify the material, and follow the applicable spill procedure

70. Before returning a cleaned space to students and employees, why must bleach never be mixed with ammonia-containing cleaners?

- A. The mixture becomes an approved neutral detergent
- B. The mixture produces only harmless water vapor
- C. The mixture can release dangerous toxic gases
- D. The ammonia prevents every chemical reaction

71. While selecting methods for a demanding custodial assignment, what is dwell time for a disinfectant?

- A. The drying time for every floor finish within the described school-facilities setting
- B. The period a surface must remain wet for the product to work as directed
- C. The interval between boiler blowdowns within the described school-facilities setting
- D. The time needed for a vacuum bag to fill

72. During observation of safe chemical handling and effective soil removal, what should be done before applying floor finish to a stripped floor?

- A. Rinse or neutralize as directed and allow the clean floor to dry
- B. Apply finish over remaining slurry within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Close all exit routes with equipment within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Add solvent to the wet floor within the described school-facilities setting

73. Before returning a cleaned space to students and employees, why are color-coded cleaning tools useful?

- A. They eliminate the need to clean the tools
- B. They help prevent cross-contamination between areas
- C. They replace required personal protective equipment
- D. They make every chemical compatible

74. While selecting methods for a demanding custodial assignment, what is the best practice for a wet floor in an occupied corridor?

- A. Control access, post clear warnings, and dry the area promptly
- B. Apply additional finish immediately within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Leave equipment unattended across the exit
- D. Turn off corridor lighting within the described school-facilities setting

75. During observation of safe chemical handling and effective soil removal, why should a chemical be diluted according to its label?

- A. A stronger mixture is always safer
- B. Labels apply only to unopened containers
- C. Dilution changes every disinfectant into soap
- D. Correct concentration supports performance while limiting residue, damage, and exposure

76. Before returning a cleaned space to students and employees, how should soiled reusable cleaning cloths be handled?

- A. Leave them wet in a closed bucket indefinitely
- B. Use them in food areas without washing
- C. Collect them in a designated manner and launder them before reuse
- D. Return them directly to clean storage within the described school-facilities setting

77. During a pre-shift check of tools and powered maintenance equipment, what should be checked before using a portable ladder?

- A. Only the paint color of the side rails
- B. Whether the boiler is at operating pressure
- C. Its condition, duty rating, footing, angle or setup, and surrounding hazards
- D. Whether the nearest outlet is energized within the described school-facilities setting

78. After equipment performance suggests a possible defect, why should a mushroomed striking-tool head be removed from service?

- A. It makes the handle electrically grounded
- B. It prevents the tool from being stored
- C. It increases the tool's cutting accuracy
- D. Fragments can break away and cause impact injuries

79. Before the operator begins work near occupants or finished surfaces, what is the safest choice when a power-tool guard interferes with a cut?

- A. Use the correct guarded tool and method rather than removing the guard
- B. Hold the workpiece by hand near the blade
- C. Increase tool speed beyond its rating within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Tie the guard open for better visibility within the described school-facilities setting

80. During a pre-shift check of tools and powered maintenance equipment, before clearing a jam from snow-removal equipment, what should be done?

- A. Reach into the chute while the engine idles
- B. Shut it down, isolate energy, and wait for moving parts to stop
- C. Tip the running machine toward the operator within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Increase throttle to discharge the jam within the described school-facilities setting

81. After equipment performance suggests a possible defect, why is the correct wrench size important?

- A. It replaces the need for eye protection
- B. It sharpens the fastener threads
- C. It increases electrical circuit voltage
- D. It reduces slipping and damage to the fastener

82. Before the operator begins work near occupants or finished surfaces, what should be done with a damaged extension-cord jacket exposing conductors?

- A. Cover it with paper and continue using it
- B. Use it only in wet locations within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Remove the cord from service and arrange proper repair or replacement
- D. Place the damage beneath a rug within the described school-facilities setting

83. During a pre-shift check of tools and powered maintenance equipment, when using a bench grinder, why is the tool rest kept properly adjusted?

- A. It supports the work and limits the gap where material could jam
- B. It changes alternating current to direct current within the described school-facilities setting
- C. It eliminates the need for a wheel guard
- D. It increases the wheel's rated speed within the described school-facilities setting

84. After the surface has been cleaned and unstable material removed, what is the most important step before repainting a peeling surface?

- A. Keep the underlying surface continuously wet within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Identify and correct moisture or adhesion causes, then remove loose material
- C. Polish the surface with floor wax within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Apply a thick finish coat over the peeling paint

85. Before authorizing full application of primer or finish coating, why is primer used on many bare or repaired surfaces?

- A. It promotes adhesion, seals porosity, and supports a uniform finish
- B. It replaces every required finish coat
- C. It makes incompatible coatings safe to mix
- D. It removes all moisture from walls

86. While inspecting the cause of premature coating failure, what causes lap marks when rolling wall paint?

- A. Mixing the same batch consistently within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Using compatible paint and primer within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Maintaining a wet edge during application within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Allowing an edge to dry before the adjoining area is blended

87. After the surface has been cleaned and unstable material removed, before disturbing an old unknown coating, what is the safest approach?

- A. Dry-sand it immediately without containment
- B. Mix the debris into fresh paint
- C. Assess potential hazardous content and follow required controls
- D. Burn it off with an open flame

88. Before authorizing full application of primer or finish coating, why should painting materials be stored with labels intact and containers closed?

- A. Closed containers make all products nonflammable within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Labels preserve hazard and use information while closures limit spills and vapors
- C. Open containers improve long-term storage within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Labels prevent every coating from expiring within the described school-facilities setting

89. When immediate hazards and operational disruptions must be prioritized, a strong chemical odor is reported in an occupied classroom. What is the best first decision?

- A. Ask students to identify it closely within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Protect occupants, restrict the area, and investigate the source using the emergency procedure
- C. Wait until the end of the week within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Mask the odor with air freshener within the described school-facilities setting

90. While deciding whether restrictions should remain until more facts are known, two urgent repairs compete for one available worker: a leaking drinking fountain and an exposed energized conductor. Which gets priority?

- A. The drinking fountain because it is used more often
- B. Neither repair until both can be completed together
- C. The exposed energized conductor because it presents the more immediate severe hazard
- D. Whichever request arrived first regardless of risk within the described school-facilities setting

91. Before allocating personnel among several time-sensitive facility conditions, repeated complaints occur only after a particular evening activity. What is the best next step?

- A. Change unrelated daytime cleaning products within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Dismiss the complaints as coincidence within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Replace all building equipment immediately within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Compare schedules, loads, controls, and observations during that activity

92. When immediate hazards and operational disruptions must be prioritized, a supervisor is unsure whether a damaged ceiling area is safe. What is the best decision?

- A. Restrict access and obtain qualified evaluation before reopening the area
- B. Allow occupancy until material falls within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Ask occupants to avoid looking upward
- D. Conceal the damage with paint within the described school-facilities setting

93. While deciding whether restrictions should remain until more facts are known, what is the best basis for choosing between two repair options?

- A. Verified condition, safety, effectiveness, lifecycle cost, and operational impact
- B. Personal preference for a familiar brand only
- C. The option requiring no documentation within the described school-facilities setting
- D. The option with the highest initial price

94. Before committing funds needed for later custodial operations, a supply order is much larger than normal. What should be done before approval?

- A. Discard previous inventory records within the described school-facilities setting
- B. Split it into undocumented purchases within the described school-facilities setting
- C. Approve it because larger orders are always cheaper
- D. Verify usage history, inventory, unit quantities, price, and the operational need

95. During confirmation that a purchase fits the available maintenance budget, eighty-eight containers of supplies cost \$21 each. What is the total before fees?

- A. \$1,748
- B. \$1,848
- C. \$1,948
- D. \$1,838

96. After comparing the vendor invoice with the order and delivery record, a repair allocation has \$21,300 before an approved \$14,675 project is charged. What remains?

- A. \$7,625
- B. \$6,725
- C. \$6,625
- D. \$6,525

97. Before committing funds needed for later custodial operations, why should receipts and purchase records be reconciled promptly?

- A. To detect errors, document expenditures, and maintain an accurate available balance
- B. To eliminate the need for authorization within the described school-facilities setting
- C. To hide differences until year-end within the described school-facilities setting
- D. To permit duplicate payment of invoices within the described school-facilities setting

98. While applying each condition in a written facilities instruction, a directive says, "Complete the inspection before occupancy and submit the form by 10:00 a.m." What is required?

- A. Begin the inspection at 10:00 a.m. after occupancy
- B. Complete either task at any time that day
- C. Finish the inspection before occupancy and submit the form by 10:00 a.m.
- D. Submit the form before inspecting the area within the described school-facilities setting

99. After identifying deadlines, access limits, and required reporting steps, a memo states that only trained employees may use a new floor machine. What is the correct interpretation?

- A. The restriction applies only outside school hours
- B. Training is optional for experienced cleaners
- C. Any employee may operate it with verbal permission
- D. Untrained employees must not operate the machine until trained

100. Before sending a crew to perform work governed by a detailed directive, a work order lists a room number, reported symptom, access restriction, and completion deadline. Which detail should be reviewed before dispatch?

- A. Only the room number within the described school-facilities setting
- B. All listed details because each can affect safe and timely completion
- C. Only the employee's preferred tool within the described school-facilities setting
- D. Only the completion deadline within the described school-facilities setting

Practice Exam 18: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — The water level is visible at the proper gauge-glass level is the best response because adequate water must be confirmed before firing because heating a dry or severely low-water boiler can damage pressure parts and create a dangerous condition. The safest answer preserves automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

2. C — To stop burner operation when the boiler water level becomes unsafe is the best response because the low-water cutoff interrupts the firing circuit before exposed heating surfaces overheat, making it a critical operating safety control rather than a pressure or draft device. The answer preserves protection and relies on plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

3. A — Treat the reading as unreliable and test or clear the gauge-glass connections is the best response because blocked gauge-glass connections can trap water and create a false reading, so the operator must verify the water-level indication before relying on it or continuing firing. The answer preserves protection and relies on plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved condition.

4. B — To limit uneven thermal expansion and stress is the best response because slow warming allows metal sections and connected piping to expand more uniformly, reducing thermal shock, leakage, and stress that can occur when cold equipment is heated too rapidly. The safest answer preserves protection

and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

5. A — Dark smoke and soot accumulation is the best response because dark smoke and soot show that fuel is not burning completely, commonly because atomization, air supply, mixing, or burner adjustment is inadequate. The safest answer preserves automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

6. D — Investigate and correct the cause before resetting again is the best response because repeated reset attempts can introduce unburned fuel or conceal a control failure; the cause must be diagnosed before another controlled start is attempted. The safest answer preserves automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

7. B — To confirm clear connections and reliable water-level indication is the best response because the blowdown procedure checks that steam and water passages are open and that the indicated level responds properly instead of remaining falsely fixed. The safest answer preserves automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

8. C — Live steam enters the condensate return system is the best response because an open trap no longer separates steam from condensate, wasting energy and potentially overheating or pressurizing return piping beyond its intended operating condition. The safest answer preserves automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

9. B — The burner needs sufficient air for safe, complete combustion is the best response because restricted combustion air can cause unstable or incomplete burning and poor draft, creating soot, carbon monoxide, flame failure, and inefficient operation. The safest answer preserves automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

10. C — Heat-transfer surfaces may be accumulating soot or scale is the best response because deposits insulate heating surfaces, so more heat escapes up the stack instead of transferring into the boiler water under the same load. The safest answer preserves automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

11. D — Follow the approved procedure and document the result is the best response because safety controls require prescribed testing under controlled conditions, followed by documentation, so abnormal operation is recognized without creating a new hazard. The safest answer preserves automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

12. A — Condensate collecting where steam moves through the line is the best response because fast-moving steam can drive pooled condensate into fittings and valves, producing impact, noise, and possible damage; drainage and trap performance should be checked. The safest answer preserves

automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

13. A — Confirm the discharge path is safe and the blowdown system is ready is the best response because blowdown releases hot water and steam with considerable energy, so the receiving system, valve sequence, and personnel clearance must be confirmed first. The safest answer preserves automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

14. B — The gauge or its connection may be defective and requires verification is the best response because visible steam production conflicts with a zero pressure indication, so the instrument and siphon or connection cannot be trusted until independently checked. The safest answer preserves automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

15. D — It shuts fuel flow when an acceptable flame is not proven is the best response because the safeguard prevents continued fuel admission after ignition failure or flame loss, reducing the chance that combustible fuel will accumulate in the furnace. The safest answer preserves automatic protection and relies on verified plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

16. C — Reduce risk, isolate as appropriate, and assess the leak before continued operation is the best response because a leak may worsen under heat and pressure or indicate failed pressure parts, so safe isolation and qualified assessment take priority over maintaining output. The safest answer preserves protection and relies on plant indications instead of forcing operation through an unresolved abnormal condition.

17. A — Whether the valve is actually closing and the actuator linkage is intact is the best response because a commanded position does not prove mechanical closure; a loose linkage, failed actuator, or leaking valve can continue admitting heating medium. A HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

18. D — Reduced airflow and increased fan-system resistance is the best response because a dirty filter restricts airflow, raises pressure loss, can reduce comfort and ventilation, and may cause coils or equipment to operate outside normal conditions. A disciplined HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

19. C — The fan can start automatically and cause severe injury is the best response because automatic controls can start a fan without warning, so energy isolation and verification are required before hands or tools enter the moving-equipment area. A disciplined HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

20. B — To use suitable outdoor air for cooling when conditions permit is the best response because an economizer reduces mechanical cooling demand by modulating outdoor and return air when outdoor conditions can help satisfy the cooling load. A disciplined HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

21. B — Coil icing and reduced cooling capacity is the best response because low airflow reduces heat delivered to the coil, allowing its surface temperature to fall below freezing and ice to further block airflow. A disciplined HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

22. D — Disconnect, lock out, and verify the fan's energy source is the best response because belt replacement exposes the worker to rotating parts and stored tension; verified energy isolation prevents unexpected startup while guards are removed. A disciplined HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

23. A — The compressor starts and stops more frequently than intended is the best response because frequent cycling can result from control, airflow, charge, or load problems and stresses the compressor because repeated starts are electrically and mechanically demanding. A disciplined HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

24. C — To allow drainage while preventing unwanted air movement through the drain is the best response because air-handler pressure can prevent drainage or pull air through an untrapped line, leading to overflow, leakage, and microbial growth in standing water. A HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

25. A — Inspect filter condition, dampers, and obvious duct restrictions is the best response because low delivery across several spaces suggests a shared airflow restriction or control position, so common components should be checked before individual terminals are replaced. A disciplined HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

26. B — To deliver designed airflow to each served space is the best response because balancing adjusts dampers and outlets so measured airflow matches design needs, supporting comfort, ventilation, and stable operation throughout the system. A disciplined HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

27. D — Refrigerants, pressure, electricity, and environmental controls create specialized hazards is the best response because refrigeration work can expose personnel to high pressure, electrical energy, cold burns, oxygen displacement, and regulated refrigerant handling requirements. A disciplined HVAC

response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

28. C — Prompt inspection of lubrication, alignment, mounting, and bearing condition is the best response because noise can be an early sign of inadequate lubrication, looseness, misalignment, or bearing damage; continued operation may enlarge the failure. A disciplined HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

29. C — Required ventilation helps dilute indoor contaminants is the best response because occupied spaces generate carbon dioxide, odors, and other contaminants, so proper outdoor-air delivery is an important part of indoor air quality. A disciplined HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

30. A — Proper tension, alignment, guard installation, and rotation is the best response because a new belt must track correctly without overloading bearings or slipping, and the guard must be restored before the unit returns to service. A disciplined HVAC response checks airflow and control fundamentals first, then confirms that the correction restores comfort without reducing ventilation or equipment protection.

31. B — De-energize, lock out as applicable, and verify absence of voltage is the best response because opening the circuit is not enough by itself; the worker must control the energy source and test for absence of voltage before touching conductors. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under operating conditions.

32. D — To provide a low-impedance fault-current path that helps protective devices operate is the best response because grounding connects exposed conductive parts to a fault path so a short circuit produces enough current to open the breaker or fuse promptly. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under operating conditions.

33. A — Leave it off and locate the overload or fault before restoring service is the best response because repeated tripping indicates a continuing abnormal condition; defeating or upsizing protection without analysis can overheat conductors and create shock or fire hazards. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under operating conditions.

34. C — A properly rated voltage tester used according to its instructions is the best response because a tester provides electrical evidence, but it must be rated, checked, and used correctly because appearance and switch position cannot prove absence of voltage. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under operating conditions.

35. B — A worn or damaged sealing component inside the valve is the best response because a deteriorated washer, cartridge, seat, or seal can no longer stop flow completely, so internal inspection is more relevant than unrelated building systems. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under normal operating conditions.

36. D — Control water use, place a container below, and wear suitable protection is the best response because the trap contains wastewater and may release suddenly; controlling inflow and preparing containment reduces exposure, slipping, and property damage. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under normal operating conditions.

37. A — To retain a water seal that limits sewer-gas entry is the best response because the trap's standing water separates occupied space from the drainage system atmosphere; loss of the seal can allow odors and potentially harmful gases inside. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under normal operating conditions.

38. B — The valve's diaphragm or sealing mechanism for debris or wear is the best response because a flushometer that will not close usually has an internal sealing or bypass problem, so its water-control components should be inspected after isolation. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under normal operating conditions.

39. C — Electric shock from current leaking outside the intended circuit path is the best response because a GFCI compares current leaving and returning and opens rapidly when a difference suggests leakage through an unintended path, possibly a person. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under normal operating conditions.

40. D — The correct fuse protects conductors and equipment within their designed limits is the best response because installing an incorrect or oversized fuse can defeat overcurrent protection, allowing wiring or equipment to overheat before the fuse opens. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under normal operating conditions.

41. C — Protect people, control electrical exposure, and isolate the water source safely is the best response because water contacting energized equipment creates an immediate shock and fire hazard; access should be controlled while qualified personnel isolate the involved systems. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under normal operating conditions.

42. A — A pressure surge commonly called water hammer is the best response because rapidly stopping moving water converts velocity into a pressure wave that can bang piping, loosen supports, and damage valves or fittings. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under normal operating conditions.

43. B — They are intended for temporary use and are vulnerable to damage and overload is the best response because flexible cords can be pinched, abraded, covered, or overloaded and do not provide the protected, fixed installation expected of permanent wiring. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under operating conditions.

44. D — Restore service gradually and inspect the joint under operating pressure is the best response because a repair is not proven until the system is returned carefully to service and checked for leakage, movement, and normal operation under pressure. Effective repair practice controls electrical and water energy, uses the correct test method, and proves the repaired system under normal operating conditions.

45. A — To let an occupant manually initiate a fire alarm is the best response because a pull station provides a recognizable manual means of reporting a fire so notification and emergency procedures can begin without waiting for detection. Any condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, emergency power, or egress capability must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

46. C — They are to limit smoke and fire spread when closed is the best response because a fire door is part of a compartmentation system; an wedge defeats its ability to close and protect corridors, stairs, or spaces. Any condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, emergency power, or egress capability must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

47. B — A system fault needs investigation even though an alarm condition is not indicated is the best response because trouble signals commonly identify loss of power, an open circuit, disabled component, or other impairment that can reduce system reliability. Any condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, power, or egress capability must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

48. D — Storage and obstructions that could block the discharge pattern is the best response because sprinkler effectiveness depends on heat reaching the element and water distributing across its intended area; nearby storage can delay operation or obstruct spray. Any condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, emergency power, or egress capability must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

49. D — To provide hose connections for firefighting water within a building is the best response because standpipes provide a dependable internal water supply at hose outlets, reducing the distance firefighters must stretch hose from an exterior apparatus. Any condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, emergency power, or egress capability must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

50. B — Document the failure and arrange prompt correction while managing the affected risk is the best response because lighting must support safe egress when power is lost, so a failed unit represents an impairment requiring timely action and records. condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, emergency power, or egress capability must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

51. C — Obstructions can delay evacuation and increase trip or fire hazards is the best response because an exit path must remain recognizable and passable under stressful, low-visibility conditions; storage reduces clear width and can introduce additional fuel. Any condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, emergency power, or egress capability must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

52. A — Treat it as an impairment, notify responsible parties, and restore protection under procedure is the best response because a partly closed control valve can restrict sprinkler flow, so the condition requires controlled restoration, notification, and verification rather than informal adjustment. condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, power, or egress must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

53. C — To supply designated critical equipment when normal power fails is the best response because emergency power supports selected loads such as egress lighting, alarms, or other required systems; capacity and transfer arrangements are intentionally limited. Any condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, emergency power, or egress capability must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

54. A — Follow the emergency plan, support evacuation, and communicate system information is the best response because emergency procedures require coordinated life-safety actions and accurate information; routine work and convenience cannot take priority over evacuation and response. Any condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, emergency power, or egress capability must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

55. B — They document system condition, impairments, corrective action, and required follow-up is the best response because records create an accountable history that helps responsible parties identify overdue work, recurring defects, and whether protection was restored after a problem. Any condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, emergency power, or egress capability must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

56. D — Report and replace it promptly with the type while addressing the impairment is the best response because a missing extinguisher leaves the planned coverage incomplete; prompt replacement and documentation restore readiness without assuming an improvised substitute is suitable. Any condition that can reduce detection, notification, suppression, power, or egress capability must be treated as an impairment until protection is restored.

57. D — A shared supply, connection, or circuit problem is more likely than several lamp failures is the best response because when loads show the symptom together, a upstream component is a lead than unrelated failures at each fixture. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a load, component, or operating state.

58. B — De-energize it and check for binding or a starting component is the best response because a stalled motor draws current and can overheat quickly, so energy should be removed before checking the load, bearings, or start circuit. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a load, component, or operating state.

59. C — Local valve, air, trap, control, or terminal-unit conditions is the best response because normal heat nearby suggests the central source and much of the distribution path are working, narrowing the fault to the affected branch or terminal. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a load, component, or operating state.

60. A — It reveals timing, conditions, and patterns that may not appear during inspection is the best response because intermittent failures can disappear before a technician arrives; loads, weather, alarms, sounds, and times help reproduce and isolate the condition. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a load, component, or operating state.

61. D — Whether components were reassembled and the parts are aligned is the best response because a new symptom immediately after service often relates to the work performed, such as loose hardware, misalignment, damaged blades, or incorrect belt tension. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a load, component, or operating state.

62. B — To determine whether the condition or the measuring device is faulty is the best response because troubleshooting depends on trustworthy evidence; an independent measurement can prevent unnecessary repairs caused by a failed sensor, gauge, or test instrument. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a load, component, or operating state.

63. C — A partial downstream restriction that becomes evident at higher flow is the best response because a partly blocked drain may pass small flows but cannot carry combined discharge, causing water to rise at the lowest available opening. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a load, component, or operating state.

64. D — De-energize and locate the short circuit or fault before another replacement is the best response because immediate repeat operation shows the fault remains; repeated replacement or oversized protection risks conductor and equipment damage without correcting the cause. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a load, component, or operating state.

65. A — Stop it and have rotation and wiring corrected before continued operation is the best response because incorrect rotation reduces performance and may affect motor cooling or equipment loading, so the installation should be corrected and safely. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a specific load, component, or operating state.

66. C — They provide comparison values for recognizing deterioration and diagnosing future faults is the best response because normal amperage, pressure, temperature, vibration, and other trends make subtle changes easier to identify before they become major failures. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a specific load, component, or operating state.

67. B — Roof, flashing, drain, or penetration above and up-slope of the stain is the best response because the weather-related pattern points to exterior water entry rather than an always-pressurized interior pipe, though water may travel before becoming visible. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a load, component, or operating state.

68. A — It can resolve common faults efficiently without unnecessary disassembly or parts replacement is the best response because power availability, settings, filters, valves, and loose connections commonly explain symptoms and can be checked systematically before invasive work begins. A repeatable sequence of observations is more valuable than guessing because it links the reported symptom to a load, component, or operating state.

69. D — Restrict access, identify the material, and follow the applicable spill procedure is the best response because unknown materials may be corrosive, toxic, reactive, or infectious, so identification and controlled response must precede product selection and cleanup. Safe custodial work follows the product label and contamination-control plan while keeping occupants away from wet, reactive, or otherwise hazardous conditions.

70. C — The mixture can release dangerous toxic gases is the best response because combining incompatible cleaners can create hazardous airborne compounds; labels and safety information must be followed instead of improvising chemical mixtures. Safe custodial work follows the product label and contamination-control plan while keeping occupants away from wet, reactive, or otherwise hazardous conditions.

71. B — The period a surface must remain wet for the product to work as directed is the best response because disinfection depends on sufficient contact between the properly prepared product and the surface; wiping it away too soon can reduce effectiveness. Safe custodial work follows the product label and contamination-control plan while keeping occupants away from wet, reactive, or hazardous conditions.

72. A — Rinse or neutralize as directed and allow the clean floor to dry is the best response because residue, soil, or moisture can interfere with bonding and appearance, so the prepared surface must meet the finish manufacturer's requirements. Safe custodial work follows the product label and contamination-control plan while keeping occupants away from wet, reactive, or otherwise hazardous conditions.

73. B — They help prevent cross-contamination between areas is the best response because dedicated colors make it easier to keep restroom, food-service, classroom, and other tools separated, reducing transfer of soil and microorganisms. Safe custodial work follows the product label and contamination-control plan while keeping occupants away from wet, reactive, or otherwise hazardous conditions.

74. A — Control access, post clear warnings, and dry the area promptly is the best response because slip risk must be made visible and physically managed while the moisture is removed, especially where students and staff may approach unexpectedly. Safe custodial work follows the product label and contamination-control plan while keeping occupants away from wet, reactive, or otherwise hazardous conditions.

75. D — Correct concentration supports performance while limiting residue, damage, and exposure is the best response because too little product may not work, while excessive concentration can waste material, leave residue, damage surfaces, or increase worker and occupant exposure. Safe custodial work

follows the product label and contamination-control plan while keeping occupants away from wet, reactive, or otherwise hazardous conditions.

76. C — Collect them in a designated manner and launder them before reuse is the best response because controlled collection prevents cross-contamination, while proper laundering removes soil and reduces microbial load before cloths return to service. Safe custodial work follows the product label and contamination-control plan while keeping occupants away from wet, reactive, or otherwise hazardous conditions.

77. C — Its condition, duty rating, footing, angle or setup, and surrounding hazards is the best response because a ladder must support the user and task on stable footing without defects, electrical exposure, door traffic, or an unsafe climbing configuration. Removing defective equipment from service and controlling stored energy are essential before a guard, jam, cord, wheel, or rotating part is handled.

78. D — Fragments can break away and cause impact injuries is the best response because deformed metal edges can chip when struck, sending sharp fragments toward the worker or bystanders; dressing or replacement is required before reuse. Removing defective equipment from service and controlling stored energy are essential before a guard, jam, cord, wheel, or rotating part is handled.

79. A — Use the guarded tool and method rather than removing the guard is the best response because a guard is to separate the user from moving parts and debris; task setup or tool selection should change instead of defeating protection. Removing defective equipment from service and controlling stored energy are essential before a guard, jam, cord, wheel, or part is handled.

80. B — Shut it down, isolate energy, and wait for moving parts to stop is the best response because stored rotation or restart can move the auger unexpectedly, so shutdown and energy control must occur before the obstruction is approached. Removing defective equipment from service and controlling stored energy are essential before a guard, jam, cord, wheel, or rotating part is handled.

81. D — It reduces slipping and damage to the fastener is the best response because a properly fitting wrench contacts the flats securely, allowing controlled torque while reducing rounded fasteners, knuckle injuries, and sudden loss of balance. Removing defective equipment from service and controlling stored energy are essential before a guard, jam, cord, wheel, or rotating part is handled.

82. C — Remove the cord from service and arrange proper repair or replacement is the best response because exposed conductors create shock, short-circuit, and fire hazards; temporary concealment does not restore insulation or strain relief to a safe condition. Removing defective equipment from service and controlling stored energy are essential before a guard, jam, cord, wheel, or rotating part is handled.

83. A — It supports the work and limits the gap where material could jam is the best response because a small, correctly adjusted gap helps control the workpiece and reduces the chance it will be pulled between the rest and grinding wheel. Removing equipment from service and controlling stored energy are essential before a guard, jam, cord, wheel, or part is handled.

84. B — Identify and correct moisture or adhesion causes, then remove loose material is the best response because new coating will fail if the source of peeling remains or unstable material is left

beneath it, making diagnosis and preparation essential. Surface moisture, contamination, unstable coating, and incompatible materials should be resolved before application because a finish cannot compensate for a defective substrate.

85. A — It promotes adhesion, seals porosity, and supports a uniform finish is the best response because the appropriate primer creates a suitable bond between substrate and topcoat, reducing uneven absorption, staining, and premature coating failure. Surface moisture, contamination, unstable coating, and incompatible materials should be resolved before application because a finish cannot compensate for a defective substrate.

86. D — Allowing an edge to dry before the area is blended is the best response because working into a drying edge produces overlapping areas with different film thickness or sheen; maintaining a wet edge helps the coating level uniformly. Surface moisture, contamination, unstable coating, and incompatible materials should be resolved before application because a finish cannot compensate for a defective substrate.

87. C — Assess potential hazardous content and follow required controls is the best response because older coatings may contain hazardous materials, and uncontrolled sanding or heating can create contaminated dust or fumes requiring specialized procedures. Surface moisture, contamination, unstable coating, and incompatible materials should be resolved before application because a finish cannot compensate for a defective substrate.

88. B — Labels preserve hazard and use information while closures limit spills and vapors is the best response because proper identification supports safe selection and emergency response, while secure closures reduce evaporation, contamination, ignition risk, and accidental release. Surface moisture, contamination, unstable coating, and incompatible materials should be resolved before application because a finish cannot compensate for a defective substrate.

89. B — Protect occupants, restrict the area, and investigate the source using the procedure is the best response because an unknown odor may indicate a hazardous release, so exposure control and structured assessment must occur before routine comfort measures or continued occupancy. The preferred response controls the most harm first, communicates the disruption, and gathers the information needed for a lasting correction.

90. C — The exposed energized conductor because it presents the more immediate severe hazard is the best response because risk-based prioritization considers severity and immediacy; exposed electricity can cause fatal shock or fire and requires access control and qualified correction first. The preferred response controls the most serious harm first, communicates the disruption, and gathers the information needed for a lasting correction.

91. D — Compare schedules, loads, controls, and observations during that activity is the best response because the shared timing is evidence that occupancy, equipment use, or control schedules may contribute; targeted observation can test the pattern efficiently. The preferred response controls the most serious credible harm first, communicates the disruption, and gathers the information needed for a lasting correction.

92. A — Restrict access and obtain qualified evaluation before reopening the area is the best response because when structural or overhead stability is uncertain, temporary access control is a proportionate precaution while competent assessment determines the repair. The preferred response controls the most serious credible harm first, communicates the disruption, and gathers the information needed for a lasting correction.

93. A — Verified condition, safety, effectiveness, lifecycle cost, and operational impact is the best response because a defensible decision weighs evidence and consequences rather than one factor, helping the custodian engineer choose a safe and economical long-term solution. The preferred response controls the most serious credible harm first, communicates the disruption, and gathers the information needed for a lasting correction.

94. D — Verify usage history, inventory, unit quantities, price, and the operational need is the best response because review prevents overstock, waste, and errors while still allowing justified seasonal or project demand to be supported with reliable information. The calculation or record should be independently checked so commitments, receipts, and remaining funds agree before another expenditure is authorized.

95. B — \$1,848 is the best response because eighty-eight multiplied by twenty-one equals one thousand eight hundred forty-eight dollars, which can be checked as 1,760 plus 88. The calculation or record should be independently checked so commitments, receipts, and remaining funds agree before another expenditure is authorized. The distractors either contradict the evidence, bypass a safeguard, or concern a different building function.

96. C — \$6,625 is the best response because twenty-one thousand three hundred minus fourteen thousand six hundred seventy-five leaves six thousand six hundred twenty-five dollars. The calculation or record should be independently checked so commitments, receipts, and remaining funds agree before another expenditure is authorized. The distractors either contradict the evidence, bypass a safeguard, or concern a different building function.

97. A — To detect errors, document expenditures, and maintain an accurate available balance is the best response because timely reconciliation connects what was ordered, received, and paid, making missing goods, pricing errors, duplicate charges, and budget differences easier to correct. The calculation or record should be independently checked so commitments, receipts, and remaining funds agree before another expenditure is authorized.

98. C — Finish the inspection before occupancy and submit the form by 10:00 a.m. is the best response because the conjunction requires both actions, and each has a distinct timing condition; reading only the deadline would miss the occupancy restriction. Every stated condition remains operative unless the directive itself creates an exception, so the reader must not substitute custom, preference, or convenience.

99. D — Untrained employees must not operate the machine until trained is the best response because the word only limits operation to the trained group; experience or convenience does not create an

exception that the memo does not state. Every stated condition remains operative unless the directive itself creates an exception, so the reader must not substitute custom, preference, or convenience.

100. B — All listed details because each can affect safe and completion is the best response because the location identifies the job, the symptom guides preparation, the restriction affects entry, and the deadline supports scheduling; omitting one can delay or compromise the response. Every condition remains unless the directive creates an exception, so the reader must not substitute custom, preference, or convenience.