

I'm not a bot



Texas hvac contractor license exam

Texas's climate is generally temperate, with an average temperature of around 69.4°F throughout the year. However, conditions can vary greatly depending on location, ranging from arid to quite humid. Residents rarely experience temperatures below the 40s but often face warmer temperatures between the mid-80s and just shy of 100°F. HVAC professionals in Texas remain busiest during April through September. To work in this field, HVAC contractors must obtain licensure prior to completing their first project from the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation (TLDR). There are two main forms of licensure: Class A and Class B. The Class A license allows professionals to work on all unit sizes, while the Class B license restricts them to working on cooling systems under 25 tons or heating systems up to 1.5 million BTUs/hour. To obtain either license, contractors must pass a required exam after completing at least 48 months of related work experience under a licensed contractor's supervision. Following this, they must secure commercial general liability insurance. Those with a Class A license must carry \$300,000 per occurrence for property damage and bodily injury and an aggregate of \$600,000 for property damage and bodily injury as well as products and completed operations. Contractors with a Class B license are required to have minimum coverage of \$100,000, \$200,000, and \$100,000 for respective occurrences. Texas has over 20 schools that offer HVAC education ranging from certificate programs to degrees. These institutions include Cedar Valley College, Central Texas College, Eastfield College, El Paso Community College, Galveston College, North Lake College, Laredo Community College, and Lincoln College of Technology. Some of these programs have received HVAC Excellence accreditation. HVAC contractors in Texas must successfully complete either the Class A or Class B exam before obtaining licensure. Both exams require a minimum score of 70% to pass. The Class A Exam consists of 120 multiple-choice questions that must be completed within 240 minutes, while the Class B Exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions and has a time limit of 180 minutes. Additionally, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all HVAC technicians working with refrigerants to be certified under Section 608. HVAC Technicians in Texas Need EPA Certification In order to work with refrigerants in Texas, HVAC technicians must obtain an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) certification. This certification is available in three types: Type I, II, and III. Type I allows technicians to work on appliances that contain no more than five pounds of refrigerant. Type II permits work on high-pressure appliances, while Type III limits work to low-pressure appliances. The EPA certification is transferable among all states and does not expire. Our online course is designed to help you prepare for your Texas HVAC Contractor License Exam. To get the most out of it, we recommend that you thoroughly review the highlighted, annotated, and used sections during your test. Unfortunately, our online course is not permitted during the State exam. The exam prep includes math and accounting exercises, highlighting guides covering the topics your exam is based on, practice questions for each reference, and unlimited attempts on our "test simulation". Our Texas HVAC Contractor License Exam Prep package offers Calculation Lessons that teach you load calculations for sizing HVAC ducts and heating & cooling systems. We also provide Highlighting Guides to introduce critical information in your book(s), Quizzes to reinforce key concepts, and Test Simulations randomly generated from our database of questions. Additionally, we offer Guide to Tabbing with permanent/pre-printed tabs, free shipping, instructor support, no pass no pay policy, and lifetime access from nearly any device. The 2021 IMC and IFGC updates introduce significant changes to various aspects of building codes, focusing on indoor air quality, ventilation, and ductwork. For residential occupancies, new requirements for nontransient occupants include improved ventilation standards and updated guidelines for factory-made air ducts and dampers. Key modifications address the following areas: ##### Indoor Air Quality * New ventilation requirements are established to enhance indoor air quality. * Pressure-limiting devices and hydrostatic expansion provisions are introduced for refrigeration systems. * Modifications to piping system sizing requirements for natural gas and propane are implemented. ##### Ductwork and Piping * Revisions to air duct sizing requirements, including factory-made air ducts and dampers, are introduced. * New provisions address the use of factory-built grease ducts and updated guidelines for refrigeration systems. * Tube fastener provisions are added for radiant heating and cooling applications. ##### Fuel Gas Systems and Fire Safety * New requirements for fuel gas piping appliance shutoff valves, test pressure, and overpressure protection devices are established. * Fire-extinguishing equipment and carbon monoxide detection requirements are updated for exhaust systems. * Clothes dryer exhaust terminals must be at least 3 feet away from openings into buildings. ##### Hydronic Piping * Modifications to the pressure rating requirements for hydronic piping applications are implemented. ##### Compressed Natural Gas Fueling Systems * New requirements for residential compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling systems are introduced. The updates include significant changes, such as: * A 30% reduction in minimum mechanical ventilation for whole-house balanced ventilation systems. * Continuous operation requirement for manicure and pedicure station exhaust systems. * Grease duct horizontal cleanout requirements within 3 feet of a horizontal discharge fan. These revisions aim to improve indoor air quality, safety, and efficiency in various building applications. Manual J 8th Edition is a national ANSI recognized standard for sizing HVAC equipment loads in single-family homes, small multi-unit structures, and manufactured homes. This manual ensures compliance with national building codes and most state and local jurisdictions. Manual S focuses on selecting and sizing heating and cooling equipment tailored to individual home needs, considering local climate and construction specifics. Key features of the Manual S edition include: - New sizing rules recognizing multi- and variable speed equipment - Expanded coverage of 11 types of equipment - Heat pumps in heating dominated locations have an optional over-sizing procedure - Increased example problems and detailed explanations The 2018 Uniform Mechanical Code (UMC) updates various aspects of cooling and refrigeration systems while accommodating new technologies and innovations. Key changes include: * New clearance requirements for solid-fuel burning appliances, ducts serving Type I hood exhaust systems, and product conveying ducts. * Revised provisions for Type I and Type II exhaust systems, product conveying ducts, and sizing provisions for duct systems. * Enhanced requirements for pressure regulators, electric furnaces, refrigerant systems, machinery room access, detectors, ventilation systems, and compressors. * Updated piping material, overpressure protection, and gas piping installation for fuel gas piping systems. Additional notable changes include: * Coverage of pollution control units * Recognition of Type I kitchen hoods listed for clearances to combustibles * New coverage for phenolic ducts and high-volume, large-diameter fans (HVLD) * Relaxed requirements for sealing of duct joints and seams for Snap- and Button-lock duct joints These updates aim to address emerging technologies, improve safety standards, and enhance the overall performance of cooling and refrigeration systems. The revised Unified Mechanical Code (UMC) aims to balance traditional practices with innovative technologies for heating, ventilation, cooling, and refrigeration systems. Key updates include: new clearance guidelines for solid-fuel burning appliances, exhaust ducts, and product conveying ducts; expanded rules for Type I and II exhaust systems; updated sizing standards for ducts; and new requirements for pressure regulators, electric furnaces, and refrigerant systems. Additionally, the code now covers pollution control units, recognizes specific kitchen hoods, and includes provisions for newer non-metallic duct materials, high-volume fans, and relaxed sealing requirements for certain duct joints. The revised UMC also addresses fuel gas system design and installation through both prescriptive and performance-based approaches.