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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)

RA

Refrigeration Operator Class A

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) RA , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, RA
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

In a vapor-compression refrigeration cycle, which component is responsible for raising the pressure and temperature of the refrigerant vapor before it enters the condenser?

- ☒ **A** Compressor
- ☐ B Condenser
- ☐ C Expansion valve
- ☐ D Evaporator

ANSWER A

WHY The compressor is the component that compresses low-pressure refrigerant vapor into high-pressure, high-temperature vapor so that it can reject heat in the condenser and continue the vapor-compression cycle.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement best describes the function of the lubricant (refrigerant oil) circulating within a refrigeration system?

- ☐ A It increases the thermal conductivity of the condenser coil to improve heat rejection.
- ☐ B It dissolves moisture and acids that may form inside the system.
- ☒ **C** It lubricates the compressor's moving parts and helps seal the clearances between metal surfaces.
- ☐ D It lowers the boiling point of the refrigerant inside the evaporator.

ANSWER C

WHY Refrigerant oil is circulated through the system primarily to lubricate the compressor's bearings and moving parts and to help seal the close clearances inside the compressor (such as between the pistons and cylinders or scrolls). It does not meaningfully change the refrigerant's boiling point.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Under Ontario Regulation 219/01 (Operating Engineers) made under the Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000, who is required to hold a Refrigeration Operator Class A certificate when operating a refrigeration plant?

- ☐ A Only the chief engineer of the building in which the refrigeration plant is located
- ☒ B Any person who is designated in writing by the owner to perform operator duties on that specific refrigeration plant
- ☐ C Any person who works on the refrigeration plant, including apprentices, regardless of certification
- ☐ D Only the person who performed the most recent annual inspection of the refrigeration plant

ANSWER B

WHY O. Reg. 219/01 requires that every refrigeration plant be operated by, or under the direct supervision of, a person who holds the appropriate class of certificate of qualification for that plant, and the regulation allows the owner to designate the certified operator in writing for each plant.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of a high-pressure cut-out switch on a refrigeration compressor?

- ☐ A To start a standby compressor if the operating compressor fails to start
- ☒ B To stop the compressor automatically if the discharge (high-side) pressure exceeds a safe preset limit
- ☐ C To regulate the flow of liquid refrigerant into the evaporator under varying load conditions
- ☐ D To sound an alarm only, without interrupting compressor operation

ANSWER B

WHY A high-pressure cut-out (also called a high-pressure safety control) is a safety device wired into the compressor control circuit. It automatically stops the compressor when the discharge pressure rises above a preset safe limit, protecting the compressor and the system from dangerously high pressures.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A refrigeration system is operating with a low suction pressure, a low suction superheat reading, and a frost-covered suction line back to the compressor. These symptoms most likely indicate which condition?

- ☐ A Insufficient refrigerant charge
- ☐ B Restricted liquid-line filter drier
- ☒ C Liquid refrigerant flooding back to the compressor (liquid slugging)
- ☐ D Non-condensable gases trapped in the condenser

ANSWER C

WHY Low suction superheat together with frosting of the suction line indicates that liquid refrigerant is not fully evaporating before reaching the compressor. This liquid floodback (liquid slugging) can damage the compressor and requires immediate corrective action, such as checking the metering device, evaporator load, and crankcase heater operation.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Refrigerant cylinders that have been exposed to fire or to sustained high temperatures must be handled in which manner?

- ☐ A Returned to the refrigerant supplier for re-certification and re-use
- ☐ B Cooled slowly with water and returned to the storage cage once they reach room temperature
- ☒ C Treated with extreme caution, kept cool with water, and reported to the fire department and the supplier because they may rupture
- ☐ D Left untouched in place until they cool naturally, then re-used without further inspection

ANSWER C

WHY Heated refrigerant cylinders can rupture violently. Standard safe-handling practice is to keep them cool by applying large amounts of water from a protected position, warn personnel, and notify the fire department and the gas supplier. Such cylinders must not be re-used without supplier evaluation.

QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

An operator's daily logbook entry for a refrigeration plant should record which of the following pieces of information?

- ☐ A Only the readings that are outside the normal operating range
- ☐ B Only the time the operator arrived on site
- ☒ C The date, time, the operator's name, the readings taken, and any unusual observations or actions taken
- ☐ D Only the previous operator's comments from the last shift

ANSWER C

WHY A proper operator log entry records the date and time, the name of the operator on duty, the actual readings taken (pressures, temperatures, levels), and any unusual observations, abnormalities, or corrective actions taken. Recording only out-of-range values would omit the normal baseline data needed for trend analysis.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Under O. Reg. 219/01, when a refrigeration plant undergoes a major repair, alteration, or change of refrigerant type, who is typically required to verify that the work has been properly completed and that the plant remains safe to operate before it is returned to service?

- ☐ A The building owner, with no documentation required
- ☐ B The refrigerant supplier that provided the new refrigerant
- ☒ C An inspecting engineer or other qualified person, with documentation as required by the regulation
- ☐ D The original equipment manufacturer only, by phone

ANSWER C

WHY Under O. Reg. 219/01, repairs, alterations and changes of refrigerant type on regulated refrigeration plants are subject to inspection and acceptance by qualified persons (such as an inspecting engineer). The plant cannot simply be returned to service on the owner's word; the regulation requires appropriate inspection and the required records.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are pressure- or level-related safety devices typically required on a large ammonia refrigeration plant? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Pressure relief valve on the high-pressure receiver
- ☒ **B** Low-pressure cut-out on the suction side protecting the compressor
- ☐ **C** Thermostatic expansion valve sensing evaporator outlet temperature
- ☐ **D** Oil level sight glass on the compressor crankcase
- ☐ **E** Solenoid valve on the liquid line

ANSWER A - B

WHY A pressure relief valve on the high-pressure receiver and a low-pressure cut-out on the suction side are pressure-related safety devices that protect the system from unsafe pressure conditions. A thermostatic expansion valve is a metering device, an oil sight glass is a level indicator (not a safety device), and a solenoid valve is an electrically operated control valve, not a pressure safety device.