

# Alabama Journeyman Gas Fitter Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

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## Questions

- 1. What is permitted to convey combustion air within dwelling units?**
  - A. Unobstructed doors**
  - B. Stud and joint spaces**
  - C. Unobstructed windows**
  - D. Wall cavities**
- 2. How should incompatible fittings be handled in gas piping?**
  - A. Use them anyway, if they fit**
  - B. Replace them with compatible options**
  - C. Seal them with tape**
  - D. Evaluate their compatibility under pressure**
- 3. What does CSA stand for in the context of gas fitting standards?**
  - A. Canadian Safety Association**
  - B. Certified Safety Assurer**
  - C. Consumer Standards Authority**
  - D. Canadian Standards Association**
- 4. What effect does an improperly sized gas line have on a gas appliance?**
  - A. Increases energy efficiency**
  - B. Causes inefficient operation**
  - C. Enhances appliance longevity**
  - D. Increases flame temperature**
- 5. How should gas appliances be vented to prevent dangerous gas buildup?**
  - A. Through a designated venting system to outside air**
  - B. Through windows or doors**
  - C. In a closed environment**
  - D. Using portable fans to exhaust gas**



- 6. When ensuring combustion air, what structural feature is crucial in construction?**
- A. Sealed windows**
  - B. Air-tight walls**
  - C. Open passageways for air flow**
  - D. Insulated ceilings**
- 7. Which type of pipe is most commonly used for natural gas lines?**
- A. PVC pipe**
  - B. Galvanized steel pipe**
  - C. Copper pipe**
  - D. Polyethylene pipe**
- 8. What is the specific gravity of propane?**
- A. 0.6**
  - B. 1.0**
  - C. 1.5**
  - D. 0.4**
- 9. What is the maximum infiltration rate that can be used in the known air filtration method for indoor combustion air?**
- A. 0.50 ACH**
  - B. 0.55 ACH**
  - C. 0.60 ACH**
  - D. 0.65 ACH**
- 10. What should be checked during an initial inspection of gas lines?**
- A. Only for physical damage**
  - B. For physical damage, corrosion, and proper installation**
  - C. For only corrosion and proper installation**
  - D. For proper installation only**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

**1. What is permitted to convey combustion air within dwelling units?**

- A. Unobstructed doors**
- B. Stud and joint spaces**
- C. Unobstructed windows**
- D. Wall cavities**

Stud and joint spaces are permitted to convey combustion air within dwelling units because they allow for the movement of air between different areas of the home. These spaces, which are often found within the framing of walls, provide a pathway for air to circulate, enabling combustion appliances to receive the necessary air for efficient operation. Proper combustion air flow is essential for maintaining safe and effective appliance performance, preventing issues such as backdrafting or incomplete combustion. In contrast, unobstructed doors and windows may provide some level of air movement but are not specifically designed or utilized for combustion air conveyance in the same way as stud and joint spaces. Wall cavities can also facilitate air movement, but they're not typically relied upon as a primary source for combustion air according to code standards, which leads to their exclusion as a suitable option in this context.

**2. How should incompatible fittings be handled in gas piping?**

- A. Use them anyway, if they fit**
- B. Replace them with compatible options**
- C. Seal them with tape**
- D. Evaluate their compatibility under pressure**

In gas piping systems, using compatible fittings is crucial for safety and functionality. Replacing incompatible fittings with compatible options ensures that there are no leaks or failures at the joints, which could lead to gas leaks and potential hazards such as fire or explosions. Compatible fittings are designed to withstand specific pressures and chemical properties of the gases being transported, ensuring a secure connection. When the right materials and fittings are used, the integrity of the entire gas system is maintained, providing a safe environment for operation. Other methods, such as using incompatible fittings or trying to seal them with tape, can lead to disastrous consequences. Furthermore, merely evaluating compatibility under pressure does not address the fundamental issues of using materials not designed to work together, which is why replacing them with suitable options is always the best practice in gas piping.

### **3. What does CSA stand for in the context of gas fitting standards?**

- A. Canadian Safety Association**
- B. Certified Safety Assurer**
- C. Consumer Standards Authority**
- D. Canadian Standards Association**

In the context of gas fitting standards, CSA stands for the Canadian Standards Association. This organization is integral to establishing and maintaining safety standards for a variety of systems and products, including those relevant to gas fitting. The CSA develops codes and standards, conducts testing and certification, and promotes best practices to ensure safety and reliability in gas appliances and installations. The significance of the CSA in gas fitting lies in its role in developing standards that protect both the users of gas systems and the environment. Compliance with CSA standards is often a legal requirement, ensuring that gas fittings and appliances are safe for public use. The other terms listed, while they may seem plausible, do not accurately reflect the established organization responsible for gas fitting standards in Canada. Hence, recognizing CSA as the Canadian Standards Association highlights the standardization efforts and regulatory compliance necessary in the gas fitting industry.

### **4. What effect does an improperly sized gas line have on a gas appliance?**

- A. Increases energy efficiency**
- B. Causes inefficient operation**
- C. Enhances appliance longevity**
- D. Increases flame temperature**

An improperly sized gas line can have a significant impact on the efficiency and performance of a gas appliance. When a gas line is too small, it may not supply the necessary volume of gas at the required pressure, leading to insufficient fuel for the burner. In this case, the appliance will not operate efficiently, often resulting in inadequate heat output and may even cause the appliance to shut down. Conversely, if the gas line is too large, it could lead to an excess of gas being delivered, which can also interfere with the optimal performance. Both scenarios contribute to inefficient operation, as the appliance struggles to function within its designed specifications. This is critical for understanding that proper gas line sizing is essential to maintain gas pressure and flow, ensuring that appliances work effectively and safely. An efficiently operating appliance not only improves performance but also enhances safety by reducing the chances of incomplete combustion or hazardous situations.

**5. How should gas appliances be vented to prevent dangerous gas buildup?**

- A. Through a designated venting system to outside air**
- B. Through windows or doors**
- C. In a closed environment**
- D. Using portable fans to exhaust gas**

To ensure safety and prevent dangerous gas buildup, gas appliances must be vented through a designated venting system to the outside air. This method is crucial because it directs any combustion by-products, such as carbon monoxide, safely away from living spaces where accumulation could pose serious health risks. Proper venting systems are designed to handle the specific exhaust needs of gas appliances, minimizing the possibility of gas leaks and ensuring adequate airflow. Venting through windows or doors is not reliable, as it does not guarantee that all harmful gases will be expelled outside. This method can lead to backdrafts, where gas can re-enter the home. Venting in a closed environment is inherently unsafe because it allows gas to accumulate, leading to potentially explosive or harmful situations. Similarly, relying on portable fans to exhaust gas does not provide a sufficient or controlled means of venting, as it may not effectively remove all the harmful gases from the area. A designated venting system is specifically designed for this purpose, ensuring safety and compliance with building codes and regulations.

**6. When ensuring combustion air, what structural feature is crucial in construction?**

- A. Sealed windows**
- B. Air-tight walls**
- C. Open passageways for air flow**
- D. Insulated ceilings**

In the context of ensuring adequate combustion air, open passageways for air flow are essential. Proper ventilation is necessary for combustion appliances to operate efficiently and safely. Combustion appliances, such as gas furnaces and water heaters, require a sufficient supply of oxygen to burn fuel effectively. If combustion air is restricted due to sealed windows or air-tight walls, it can lead to incomplete combustion, resulting in dangerous conditions such as carbon monoxide buildup. Open passageways facilitate the movement of air, allowing fresh air to enter the space where combustion occurs. This not only supports the combustion process but also contributes to overall indoor air quality by preventing the buildup of harmful gases. In homes and buildings, ensuring that there are appropriate passages for air flow aligns with safety standards and best practices for gas fitting and appliance installation. Thus, focusing on providing ample air flow through structural features is pivotal in creating a safe environment for combustion appliances.

**7. Which type of pipe is most commonly used for natural gas lines?**

**A. PVC pipe**

**B. Galvanized steel pipe**

**C. Copper pipe**

**D. Polyethylene pipe**

The most commonly used type of pipe for natural gas lines is polyethylene pipe. This choice is favored due to its flexibility, resistance to corrosion, and light weight, which makes it easier to handle and install compared to other materials. Polyethylene is also particularly effective in underground applications, where it can withstand the soil's pressures and is less prone to leakage. While galvanized steel pipe has been historically used in gas distribution systems, it is not as common in recent installations, as it can corrode over time and create potential safety hazards. Copper pipe is less frequently used for gas applications as well, primarily due to cost and compatibility issues. PVC pipe is not suitable for gas lines due to its limitations regarding pressure and flammability. Overall, polyethylene's properties make it the preferred choice for modern natural gas installations.

**8. What is the specific gravity of propane?**

**A. 0.6**

**B. 1.0**

**C. 1.5**

**D. 0.4**

Propane's specific gravity is a crucial property that reflects its density relative to air. The specific gravity of propane is approximately 0.6, meaning that it is lighter than air. This characteristic is significant for venting and safety considerations in installations involving gas appliances. When propane leaks, it will rise and disperse in the atmosphere rather than settle, which affects how gas detectors and safety measures are designed in residential and commercial settings. Understanding this property is essential for anyone working with or around propane to ensure proper handling and safety practices.



**9. What is the maximum infiltration rate that can be used in the known air filtration method for indoor combustion air?**

- A. 0.50 ACH**
- B. 0.55 ACH**
- C. 0.60 ACH**
- D. 0.65 ACH**

The maximum infiltration rate used in the known air filtration method for indoor combustion air is crucial for ensuring safety and efficiency in gas appliances. The accepted standard for infiltration rates indicates that 0.60 air changes per hour (ACH) allows for optimal combustion while preventing backdrafting and other safety hazards. This rate ensures that there's sufficient combustion air available for appliances, thereby promoting complete combustion and minimizing the risks of carbon monoxide and other harmful gases. It's important to maintain this specific rate to balance indoor air quality with the operational needs of gas appliances. Air infiltration rates higher than this threshold could lead to inadequate combustion air delivery, which can adversely affect appliance performance and safety. The other rates, such as 0.50 ACH, 0.55 ACH, or 0.65 ACH, either fall below or exceed the optimal range suggested by current standards in gas fitting practices. Consequently, the selected answer reflects the necessary balance between maintaining efficient combustion and ensuring the safety of indoor environments.

**10. What should be checked during an initial inspection of gas lines?**

- A. Only for physical damage**
- B. For physical damage, corrosion, and proper installation**
- C. For only corrosion and proper installation**
- D. For proper installation only**

During an initial inspection of gas lines, it's essential to check for physical damage, corrosion, and proper installation, as these factors ensure the safety and efficiency of the gas system. Physical damage can include dents, punctures, or kinks in the gas line, which could lead to leaks. Corrosion is another critical aspect, as it may compromise the integrity of the pipes over time, leading to potential failures. Proper installation is vital because issues such as improper fittings or inadequate support can result in leaks or system failure. By checking all three elements—physical damage, corrosion, and proper installation—inspectors can ensure that the gas lines are safe for operation and comply with regulatory standards. This approach mitigates risks associated with gas leaks and ensures a reliable gas supply.

## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://aljourneymangasfitter.examzify.com>**

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