

Alabama Journeyman Gas Fitter Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

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

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

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

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

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

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

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

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

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

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

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

4. Track Your Progress

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

5. Simulate the Real Exam

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

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

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

Questions

- 1. What is the maximum allowable operating pressure for most residential gas piping systems?**
 - A. 1 psi**
 - B. 0.5 psi**
 - C. 2 psi**
 - D. 5 psi**
- 2. What should technicians be aware of when servicing gas appliances?**
 - A. Only federal regulations apply**
 - B. They must understand the operational differences of various gases**
 - C. Appliances should only be serviced when malfunctioning**
 - D. Installing new models is not necessary**
- 3. What is the acceptable method for joining polyethylene gas piping?**
 - A. Twisting and taping**
 - B. Fusion welding or compression fittings**
 - C. Soldering**
 - D. Threading**
- 4. What type of appliance installation does require a permit?**
 - A. Unvented room heaters**
 - B. Refrigerators**
 - C. Horizontal furnaces**
 - D. Gas fireplaces**
- 5. How should a gas line be routed when it passes through walls?**
 - A. It should be left exposed**
 - B. It should be sleeved to protect against damage**
 - C. It should run directly through the wall without support**
 - D. It should be wrapped in insulation**

- 6. What regulations must be followed when converting an appliance to a different fuel gas?**
- A. Local electrical codes**
 - B. Manufacturers regulations**
 - C. Mechanical standards**
 - D. State building codes**
- 7. How can you determine the appropriate size of a gas line?**
- A. By measuring the pipe diameter directly**
 - B. By calculating total BTU load and using a sizing chart**
 - C. By comparing it with existing lines**
 - D. By consulting a gas line technician**
- 8. What should installers check prior to connecting a gas line to an appliance?**
- A. Check if the line is properly painted**
 - B. Ensure the appliance is compatible with the gas type being supplied**
 - C. Inspect for aesthetic appearance**
 - D. Verify that the light indicator works**
- 9. What is the maximum input rating for a single wall-mounted unvented room heater installed in a bedroom?**
- A. No greater than 30,000 BTUs**
 - B. No greater than 50,000 BTUs**
 - C. No greater than 20,000 BTUs**
 - D. No greater than 40,000 BTUs**
- 10. What does the term "gas pressure drop" refer to?**
- A. The increase in gas pressure at the meter**
 - B. The decrease in gas pressure as gas travels through the piping**
 - C. The difference in pressure between two valves**
 - D. The pressure variance due to temperature changes**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the maximum allowable operating pressure for most residential gas piping systems?

- A. 1 psi
- B. 0.5 psi**
- C. 2 psi
- D. 5 psi

The maximum allowable operating pressure for most residential gas piping systems is typically 0.5 psi. This standard is established to ensure safety and reliability in residential areas, where natural gas is commonly used for heating, cooking, and other applications. Staying at or below this pressure helps to minimize the risk of leaks, which can lead to dangerous situations such as fires or explosions. Higher pressures, such as 1 psi or more, are generally reserved for industrial settings or specialized applications where the infrastructure can handle such pressures safely. Residential systems are designed with safety margins, and using a maximum of 0.5 psi ensures that the system operates safely within industry standards. Proper installation and regular maintenance are also essential at this pressure to prevent issues related to gas delivery and potential hazards.

2. What should technicians be aware of when servicing gas appliances?

- A. Only federal regulations apply
- B. They must understand the operational differences of various gases**
- C. Appliances should only be serviced when malfunctioning
- D. Installing new models is not necessary

Technicians servicing gas appliances should be aware of the operational differences of various gases because different types of gas, such as natural gas and propane, have distinct properties, combustion characteristics, and energy content. Understanding these differences is crucial for ensuring safe installation and servicing, as it directly affects how the appliance operates and the efficiency of combustion. For example, the air-gas mixture requirements and burner adjustments may vary depending on whether a technician is working with natural gas or propane. This knowledge helps in preventing improper combustion, which can lead to safety hazards such as carbon monoxide production or inefficient appliance performance. Being aware of these operational differences also involves understanding how the variations in gas can impact the appliance's design and function, leading to better troubleshooting and maintenance practices. Technicians must adhere to specific codes and safety practices related to the gas type to ensure compliance and safety for users.

3. What is the acceptable method for joining polyethylene gas piping?

A. Twisting and taping

B. Fusion welding or compression fittings

C. Soldering

D. Threading

The acceptable method for joining polyethylene gas piping is through fusion welding or compression fittings. Fusion welding involves the process of heating two ends of the polyethylene pipe until they become molten and then pressing them together to fuse them into a single, seamless joint. This method creates a strong, leak-proof bond that is highly effective for gas applications, ensuring safety and integrity in the system. Compression fittings serve as an alternative method for joining polyethylene pipes. They work by compressing a sealing element around the pipe as the fitting is tightened, creating a secure and reliable connection without the need for heat or special tools. Both fusion welding and compression fittings are widely accepted in gas piping systems due to their durability and resistance to leaks. Other joining methods, such as twisting and taping, soldering, and threading, are not suitable for polyethylene gas piping. Twisting and taping do not provide a strong or leak-proof connection needed for gas applications. Similarly, soldering is not compatible with polyethylene, as it typically requires the use of metal pipes and can compromise the pipe's integrity. Threading is typically used with metallic pipes and is not applicable to the flexible nature of polyethylene piping. Using the appropriate methods ensures compliance with safety standards and regulations in gas installations.

4. What type of appliance installation does require a permit?

A. Unvented room heaters

B. Refrigerators

C. Horizontal furnaces

D. Gas fireplaces

For unvented room heaters, a permit is typically required because these appliances are subject to specific safety regulations and building codes. These heaters can pose risks related to indoor air quality and safety, such as carbon monoxide buildup and combustion byproducts. To ensure proper installation and adherence to local codes, a permit helps ensure that the installation meets all necessary safety standards and regulations. The permitting process often includes inspections by qualified personnel, which can prevent potential hazards that are associated with improper installation. In contrast, appliances like refrigerators generally do not require permits since they are considered household appliances that do not directly involve gas connections or significant safety risks. Horizontal furnaces may have different requirements depending on specific local codes, but often do not require permits unless they involve complex installations. Gas fireplaces can sometimes require permits, but this can vary significantly based on local regulations, as some may classify them differently than unvented room heaters.

5. How should a gas line be routed when it passes through walls?

A. It should be left exposed

B. It should be sleeved to protect against damage

C. It should run directly through the wall without support

D. It should be wrapped in insulation

When routing a gas line through walls, it is essential to sleeve the line to protect it against potential damage. sleeving provides a barrier that safeguards the gas line from friction, abrasion, and impact that could occur during construction activities or from other building elements. This protective measure is crucial for maintaining the integrity of the gas line, which, if compromised, could lead to leaks and pose safety hazards. In many building codes and regulations, sleeving is a specified requirement for gas piping that passes through walls, as it helps ensure compliance with safety standards. The sleeve also allows for expansion and contraction of the pipe due to temperature fluctuations, reducing the risk of stress on the connection points. Routing a gas line exposed, running it directly through a wall without support, or wrapping it in insulation does not provide the same level of protection as sleeving and can lead to increased wear and risk of damage to the gas line over time. Therefore, sleeving is the most appropriate method for routing a gas line through walls to ensure safety and reliability.

6. What regulations must be followed when converting an appliance to a different fuel gas?

A. Local electrical codes

B. Manufacturers regulations

C. Mechanical standards

D. State building codes

When converting an appliance to a different fuel gas, it is crucial to follow the manufacturer's regulations. This is because manufacturers design appliances to operate safely and efficiently with specific types of fuel gases. Their regulations often include critical safety guidelines, installation instructions, and maintenance considerations that are specifically tailored to the appliance's design and intended fuel type. For instance, conversion may involve changes to burner configurations, safety shut-offs, and venting systems, all of which are meticulously detailed in the manufacturer's documentation. Adhering to these guidelines ensures not only the safe operation of the appliance but also compliance with safety standards that protect both the user and the infrastructure in which the appliance operates. While other choices mention important codes and standards, they do not specifically address the nuances of appliance conversion. Local electrical codes, mechanical standards, and state building codes provide general safety and installation practices but do not offer the specific directives required by the manufacturer for the safe and effective conversion of appliances to different fuel gases. This makes following the manufacturer's regulations the most relevant and essential requirement in this context.

7. How can you determine the appropriate size of a gas line?

- A. By measuring the pipe diameter directly**
- B. By calculating total BTU load and using a sizing chart**
- C. By comparing it with existing lines**
- D. By consulting a gas line technician**

The appropriate size of a gas line is determined primarily by calculating the total BTU (British Thermal Units) load that the gas line will carry and then using a sizing chart to find the correct pipe diameter that can safely accommodate that load. Sizing charts take into account various factors such as the type of gas being used, the length of the run, and the pressure available in the system, which are crucial for ensuring proper gas flow and safety. Calculating the total BTU load helps identify the demand that the system will place on the piping. Each gas appliance has a specific BTU rating, and adding these together provides the overall requirement. Sizing charts provide a clear guide on how to translate this total BTU load into the necessary diameter of the gas line, ensuring it is neither too small (which could restrict flow and create safety hazards) nor excessively large (which could be cost-inefficient and create issues in maintaining proper pressure). Other methods, such as measuring the pipe diameter directly or comparing it with existing lines, do not take into account the actual demand or the specific requirements of the system. Consulting a technician can provide valuable insights but ultimately does not equip the installer with the empirical knowledge on sizing based on actual loads and calculations. Thus,

8. What should installers check prior to connecting a gas line to an appliance?

- A. Check if the line is properly painted**
- B. Ensure the appliance is compatible with the gas type being supplied**
- C. Inspect for aesthetic appearance**
- D. Verify that the light indicator works**

Ensuring that the appliance is compatible with the gas type being supplied is crucial because using an incompatible gas type can lead to improper combustion, safety hazards, and potential damage to the appliance. Each type of gas, whether it be natural gas or propane, has distinct pressure and combustion characteristics. When installers confirm compatibility, they help prevent dangerous situations, such as gas leaks or the production of carbon monoxide due to improper burning of the fuel. Additionally, following manufacturer specifications regarding gas type not only maintains safety but also ensures compliance with local codes and standards, which is essential for legal and insurance purposes. Other considerations, such as painting the line or inspecting aesthetic appearance, do not directly address safety or functionality. While checking if the light indicator works might be relevant for appliances that have indicators for operational status, it is not a fundamental step before connecting gas lines. Therefore, ensuring gas type compatibility is a critical and necessary step in the process.

9. What is the maximum input rating for a single wall-mounted unvented room heater installed in a bedroom?

- A. No greater than 30,000 BTUs**
- B. No greater than 50,000 BTUs**
- C. No greater than 20,000 BTUs**
- D. No greater than 40,000 BTUs**

The maximum input rating for a single wall-mounted unvented room heater installed in a bedroom is 20,000 BTUs. This limit is set primarily for safety reasons, as unvented heaters operate by burning fuel and releasing combustion gases into the living space. Excessive BTU ratings can lead to increased levels of carbon monoxide and other harmful gases, posing a risk to the occupants of the room, particularly in a confined space such as a bedroom. Limiting the input rating to 20,000 BTUs ensures that the heater can provide sufficient warmth without creating an unsafe environment. This guideline helps to maintain a balance between comfort and safety, ensuring that combustion byproducts are manageable and that there's an adequate supply of fresh air. Regulatory codes and standards are designed to protect individuals from the hazards associated with unvented heating appliances, especially in sleeping areas.

10. What does the term "gas pressure drop" refer to?

- A. The increase in gas pressure at the meter**
- B. The decrease in gas pressure as gas travels through the piping**
- C. The difference in pressure between two valves**
- D. The pressure variance due to temperature changes**

The term "gas pressure drop" specifically refers to the decrease in gas pressure as the gas flows through the pipes. This phenomenon occurs due to factors such as friction between the gas and the pipe walls, changes in pipe diameter, and fittings within the system that can create turbulence. Understanding this concept is crucial for gas fitters, as significant pressure drops can affect the performance of gas appliances and the overall efficiency of the system. Ensuring proper calculations and adjustments during installation and maintenance helps maintain adequate pressure levels throughout the gas distribution system. Therefore, recognizing that the pressure diminishes as the gas travels is vital for troubleshooting and ensuring safety in any gas-fitting operations.

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.

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!