

ALABAMA JOURNEYMAN GAS FITTER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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

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- 1. Natural gas is primarily composed of which gas?**
 - A. Butane
 - B. Propane
 - C. Methane
 - D. Ethane
- 2. What is the minimum clearance required between gas piping and electrical wiring?**
 - A. 6 inches
 - B. 12 inches
 - C. 18 inches
 - D. 24 inches
- 3. What code must be followed when installing gas piping in residential buildings?**
 - A. National Electrical Code (NEC)
 - B. International Plumbing Code (IPC)
 - C. International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)
 - D. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
- 4. What is the required clearance between gas piping and electrical wiring?**
 - A. 6 inches
 - B. 12 inches
 - C. 18 inches
 - D. 24 inches
- 5. What is the primary purpose of a gas regulator?**
 - A. To increase gas pressure
 - B. To reduce and stabilize the pressure of the gas
 - C. To measure gas consumption
 - D. To filter impurities from gas

- 6. What is a primary safety concern when working with gas appliances?**
- A. Overheating of equipment
 - B. Improper labeling
 - C. Gas leaks
 - D. Electrical hazards
- 7. What is the purpose of a gas shut-off valve?**
- A. To regulate gas pressure
 - B. To measure gas flow
 - C. To stop the flow of gas in case of an emergency or maintenance
 - D. To increase gas supply
- 8. What code governs gas installation standards in Alabama?**
- A. The National Electrical Code
 - B. The International Building Code
 - C. The National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA 54)
 - D. The Alabama State Building Code
- 9. What is a key feature of a gas fitter's responsibility during installation?**
- A. Ensuring all tools are clean
 - B. Selecting the least expensive materials
 - C. Maintaining proper safety protocols throughout the installation
 - D. Rushing the installation process
- 10. What should you check if a gas appliance fails to ignite?**
- A. The warranty status
 - B. The power supply and gas supply
 - C. The brand of the appliance
 - D. The location of the appliance

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Natural gas is primarily composed of which gas?

- A. Butane
- B. Propane
- C. Methane**
- D. Ethane

Natural gas is primarily composed of methane, which is a simple hydrocarbon with the chemical formula CH_4 . Methane is the lightest alkane and is non-toxic, colorless, and odorless in its pure form, making it the most abundant component of natural gas. It typically makes up about 70-90% of natural gas, with its other components being present in smaller amounts. Methane is favored for its efficiency as a fuel source, as it burns cleanly compared to heavier hydrocarbons. This efficiency and cleanliness make it a popular choice for heating, cooking, and electricity generation. Understanding the composition of natural gas is fundamental for gas fitters, as it impacts safety, handling, and application. Other gases like butane, propane, and ethane, while present in natural gas in trace amounts or found in some natural gas mixtures, are not the principal constituents. Propane and butane, for example, are heavier gases often utilized as liquefied petroleum gases (LPG) in various applications, but they are distinct from the primary makeup of natural gas. Ethane, although present, is also less common in comparison to methane.

2. What is the minimum clearance required between gas piping and electrical wiring?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 12 inches**
- C. 18 inches
- D. 24 inches

The minimum clearance required between gas piping and electrical wiring is 12 inches. This requirement is important because it helps to mitigate the risk of electrical interference and potential hazards that can arise from the proximity of gas lines to electrical systems. Keeping a distance of at least 12 inches ensures that any potential leaks in the gas line do not come into contact with electrical wires, reducing the risk of ignition and subsequent fire hazards. This clearance also provides space for any maintenance or repairs that may be necessary, ensuring that both systems can be safely accessed without the risk of damaging either the gas piping or electrical wiring.

3. What code must be followed when installing gas piping in residential buildings?

- A. National Electrical Code (NEC)
- B. International Plumbing Code (IPC)
- C. International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)**
- D. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

When installing gas piping in residential buildings, the International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC) is the standard that must be adhered to. This code specifically provides the regulations and guidelines for the safe installation of gas piping systems, including the design, materials, and installation techniques required to ensure safety and compliance with local codes. The IFGC addresses various aspects of gas use, such as ventilation, appliance installation, and the prevention of gas leaks, which are crucial for maintaining safety in residential settings. This code is widely adopted across many jurisdictions, ensuring that the installation practices meet consistent safety standards. The other codes mentioned focus on different systems. For instance, the National Electrical Code (NEC) pertains to electrical installations and safety, while the International Plumbing Code (IPC) provides guidelines for plumbing systems. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) develops safety codes and standards, but they are more general and not specific to gas piping installations. Thus, for the specific area of gas piping in residential buildings, adherence to the International Fuel Gas Code is essential for compliance and safety.

4. What is the required clearance between gas piping and electrical wiring?

- A. 6 inches
- B. 12 inches**
- C. 18 inches
- D. 24 inches

The required clearance between gas piping and electrical wiring is typically 12 inches. This distance is established to prevent any potential hazards that could arise due to electrical interference or damage to gas lines, which could lead to leaks. The 12-inch clearance serves as a safety measure to minimize the risk of fire or explosion, as well as to ensure that maintenance personnel have sufficient space to work without risk of accidentally damaging either system. This standard is in line with safety codes and regulations intended to protect both the gas delivery system and electrical installations. By maintaining this separation, you ensure compliance with local and national safety standards, which is crucial in gas fitting and installation practices.

5. What is the primary purpose of a gas regulator?

- A. To increase gas pressure
- B. To reduce and stabilize the pressure of the gas**
- C. To measure gas consumption
- D. To filter impurities from gas

The primary purpose of a gas regulator is to reduce and stabilize the pressure of the gas. In gas systems, the gas is typically provided at a high pressure from the main supply lines. The regulator serves a crucial role by taking this high-pressure gas and reducing it to a lower, safer pressure that is suitable for use in appliances and equipment. This ensures that the gas flow remains consistent and reliable, allowing for safe operation of devices such as heaters, stoves, or boilers. Maintaining the correct pressure is essential for the proper functioning and efficiency of gas-burning appliances. A regulator not only lowers the pressure but also helps to maintain it at a set level, compensating for variations in the supply pressure or changes in flow due to demand. This is vital for both performance and safety, as too high or too low of a pressure can lead to inefficient operation or potentially hazardous situations. While measuring gas consumption and filtering impurities are important functions in a gas system, they are not the primary role of the gas regulator. Therefore, the distinctive function of reducing and stabilizing gas pressure is what makes the correct answer clear.

6. What is a primary safety concern when working with gas appliances?

- A. Overheating of equipment
- B. Improper labeling
- C. Gas leaks**
- D. Electrical hazards

Gas leaks are a primary safety concern when working with gas appliances because they pose a significant risk of fire and explosion. Natural gas and propane are highly flammable, and even a small leak can lead to dangerous situations if ignited. It is crucial to ensure that all gas connections are secure and that appliances are regularly inspected for any signs of leaks. Additionally, working with gas appliances requires an understanding of the gas's properties, including its odor, which is often masked with sulfur to help detect leaks. While overheating of equipment, improper labeling, and electrical hazards are also important safety considerations, they do not carry the same immediate and life-threatening risks associated with gas leaks. Gas leaks can lead to catastrophic outcomes if not addressed promptly, making them a top priority for gas fitters and technicians.

7. What is the purpose of a gas shut-off valve?

- A. To regulate gas pressure
- B. To measure gas flow
- C. To stop the flow of gas in case of an emergency or maintenance**
- D. To increase gas supply

The purpose of a gas shut-off valve is to stop the flow of gas in case of an emergency or maintenance. This safety feature is critical in preventing potential hazards, such as gas leaks or fires. By having a shut-off valve in place, technicians or homeowners can quickly halt the gas supply, ensuring that any necessary repairs can be conducted safely without risk of gas escaping into the environment. The design of the shut-off valve allows for immediate action to be taken, making it an essential component in any gas piping system. Regular access to the valve and knowledge of its operation is fundamental for both safety and maintenance, emphasizing its role as a first line of defense in managing gas systems.

8. What code governs gas installation standards in Alabama?

- A. The National Electrical Code
- B. The International Building Code
- C. The National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA 54)**
- D. The Alabama State Building Code

The National Fuel Gas Code (NFPA 54) is the correct governing code for gas installation standards in Alabama. This code provides comprehensive guidelines and requirements for the safe installation, maintenance, and operation of gas piping systems and appliances. It covers essential details such as material specifications, installation protocols, and safety measures to ensure the proper functioning of gas systems while minimizing risks related to gas leaks and other hazards. Understanding the importance of this code is crucial for gas fitters, as compliance ensures the reliability and safety of gas facilities. While other codes may govern different aspects of construction and electrical work, the National Fuel Gas Code specifically addresses the unique requirements related to gas installations, making it integral to the work of journeyman gas fitters in Alabama.

9. What is a key feature of a gas fitter's responsibility during installation?

- A. Ensuring all tools are clean
- B. Selecting the least expensive materials
- C. Maintaining proper safety protocols throughout the installation**
- D. Rushing the installation process

A key feature of a gas fitter's responsibility during installation is maintaining proper safety protocols throughout the installation. Safety is paramount in any gas fitting work, as improper handling of gas systems can lead to dangerous situations, including leaks, explosions, or fires. Gas fitters must follow specific regulations and guidelines to ensure the installation is completed safely, which includes checking for leaks, securing connections, and installing systems according to code. Adhering to safety protocols protects both the technician and the end-users of the gas system. It also encompasses understanding and implementing best practices when handling tools, materials, and the gas being fitted. This careful attention to safety helps prevent accidents and ensures the system operates efficiently and reliably once installed.

10. What should you check if a gas appliance fails to ignite?

- A. The warranty status
- B. The power supply and gas supply**
- C. The brand of the appliance
- D. The location of the appliance

When a gas appliance fails to ignite, it is essential to check both the power supply and the gas supply. The power supply is critical because many gas appliances rely on electrical components to initiate the ignition process. A disruption in the power supply could prevent igniters from working correctly. Simultaneously, the gas supply must be verified to ensure that gas is flowing to the appliance. If there is an interruption in the gas line, issues such as closed valves, leaks, or obstructions can prevent the gas from reaching the appliance, making ignition impossible. Ensuring that both supplies are functioning allows you to rule out two of the most common causes of ignition failure, leading to a more efficient troubleshooting process. Other options, while potentially relevant in broader contexts, do not directly address the immediate problem of ignition failure. The warranty status is not a direct factor in the appliance's operational state, the brand does not influence ignition issues specifically, and the location may be relevant in terms of installation but does not typically affect whether the appliance will ignite or not.

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!

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