

City & Guilds Level 2 Award in F-Gas 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. When a refrigeration system has a dew point condition of -25 degrees, what temperature would you ideally want at the outlet of the evaporator?**
 - A. -15 degrees**
 - B. -10 degrees**
 - C. -20 degrees**
 - D. -30 degrees**
- 2. Which of the following is a primary reason for requiring certification to handle refrigerants?**
 - A. To maintain equipment appearance**
 - B. Legal compliance and safety**
 - C. Increase sales potential**
 - D. To show expertise**
- 3. What consequence may arise from inadequate airflow across the evaporator coil?**
 - A. Increased efficiency**
 - B. Freezing of the evaporator**
 - C. Reduced refrigerant pressure**
 - D. Enhanced cooling capacity**
- 4. What is considered a significant leak of F-Gas that must be reported?**
 - A. Any leak exceeding 10% annually**
 - B. Any leak exceeding 1% annually**
 - C. Any leak exceeding 5% annually**
 - D. Any leak from a newly installed system**
- 5. What condition is most likely to increase the potential for refrigerant leakage in an air conditioning system?**
 - A. Low ambient temperature**
 - B. Excessive discharge vapor superheat**
 - C. High evaporator pressure**
 - D. Normal operating conditions**

- 6. What is the impact of HFCs on climate change?**
- A. They have low global warming potential**
 - B. They contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions**
 - C. They are inert gases with no impact**
 - D. They have a high global warming potential compared to CO2**
- 7. What is the consequence of not maintaining adequate records for F-Gas usage?**
- A. Improved compliance with regulations**
 - B. Increased efficiency in usage**
 - C. Non-compliance with regulations and possible fines**
 - D. Enhanced training for technicians**
- 8. What effect would a reduction in vapor specific volume have on system efficiency?**
- A. It would decrease efficiency**
 - B. It would have no effect**
 - C. It would increase efficiency**
 - D. It would cause system imbalance**
- 9. What is the Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) of refrigerant R22?**
- A. 0.1**
 - B. 0.05**
 - C. 0.2**
 - D. 0.15**
- 10. To effectively find a suspected refrigerant leak on a freezer room evaporator, what should be done?**
- A. Change the refrigerant**
 - B. Leak test the evaporator with the unit in shutdown**
 - C. Increase the compressor pressure**
 - D. Perform a thermal scan**

Answers

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

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Explanations

1. When a refrigeration system has a dew point condition of -25 degrees, what temperature would you ideally want at the outlet of the evaporator?

- A. -15 degrees**
- B. -10 degrees**
- C. -20 degrees**
- D. -30 degrees**

In a refrigeration system, the dew point represents the temperature at which moisture begins to condense from the air. When the dew point condition is -25 degrees Celsius, it indicates that the air can hold moisture effectively at that temperature. Ideally, the outlet temperature of the evaporator should be lower than the dew point to ensure that the system is capable of effectively removing moisture from the air, thereby preventing condensation. Choosing an outlet temperature of -20 degrees Celsius ensures that it is cooler than the dew point and allows for efficient moisture removal while still maintaining adequate system performance. This temperature is sufficiently below the dew point, which helps to ensure that air passing through the evaporator does not reach a point where condensation can occur, promoting effective refrigeration and moisture control. The other options would either be too close to the dew point or insufficiently low, which might not effectively manage moisture removal. For example, -15 degrees or -10 degrees might lead to condensation issues, while -30 degrees could be excessively low and not necessary for the application, potentially leading to inefficiencies or higher operational costs. Therefore, -20 degrees is the ideal compromise that achieves the intended purpose of the refrigeration system while considering moisture control.

2. Which of the following is a primary reason for requiring certification to handle refrigerants?

- A. To maintain equipment appearance**
- B. Legal compliance and safety**
- C. Increase sales potential**
- D. To show expertise**

The primary reason for requiring certification to handle refrigerants is legal compliance and safety. Refrigerants can be harmful to both the environment and human health, so regulations have been established to ensure that individuals who handle these substances are properly trained and knowledgeable about the risks and the appropriate handling procedures. Relevant laws and standards dictate that only certified professionals are allowed to manage refrigerants, which helps prevent accidents, environmental damage, and promotes the safe disposal and recovery of these materials. In addition to compliance with the regulations, certification creates a standard of practice that underscores the importance of safety in working with potentially hazardous materials. Without such regulations, untrained individuals may mishandle refrigerants, leading to leaks that could harm the environment or pose serious health risks. Therefore, legal compliance and safety are foundational to the requirement for certification in the handling of refrigerants.

3. What consequence may arise from inadequate airflow across the evaporator coil?

- A. Increased efficiency**
- B. Freezing of the evaporator**
- C. Reduced refrigerant pressure**
- D. Enhanced cooling capacity**

Inadequate airflow across the evaporator coil can lead to the freezing of the evaporator. This freezing occurs because the coil is not able to effectively transfer heat from the refrigerant to the air. When airflow is restricted, the refrigerant may not absorb enough heat, causing it to cool down excessively and freeze any moisture present on or around the coil. This ice build-up can further restrict airflow, creating a cycle that exacerbates the problem, potentially leading to reduced cooling performance or even damage to the system. The other potential consequences, such as increased efficiency, reduced refrigerant pressure, or enhanced cooling capacity, do not typically result from insufficient airflow across the evaporator. Therefore, understanding the importance of adequate airflow is crucial for maintaining an efficient and functional refrigeration or air conditioning system.

4. What is considered a significant leak of F-Gas that must be reported?

- A. Any leak exceeding 10% annually**
- B. Any leak exceeding 1% annually**
- C. Any leak exceeding 5% annually**
- D. Any leak from a newly installed system**

A significant leak of F-Gas that must be reported is defined by the annual leakage threshold, which is established to ensure effective management and monitoring of greenhouse gases. A leak that exceeds 5% annually is considered critical enough to warrant reporting due to its potential environmental impact and the implications it has on compliance with regulations governing F-Gases. Reporting leaks at this threshold helps to ensure that timely actions can be taken to mitigate the leak, recover refrigerants, and comply with environmental protection laws. Lower thresholds might not meet the criteria set by regulatory bodies, focusing instead on significant leaks that indicate a potential system failure or the need for urgent maintenance or repairs. Therefore, the 5% annual leak threshold serves as a practical guideline for identifying concerning leakage levels that must be addressed to reduce negative environmental impacts.

5. What condition is most likely to increase the potential for refrigerant leakage in an air conditioning system?

- A. Low ambient temperature**
- B. Excessive discharge vapor superheat**
- C. High evaporator pressure**
- D. Normal operating conditions**

Excessive discharge vapor superheat is a condition that can significantly increase the potential for refrigerant leakage in an air conditioning system. When the superheat at the discharge line is too high, it indicates that the refrigerant is experiencing excessive heating after it has evaporated and before it returns to the condenser. This can lead to higher pressures within the system, putting extra stress on seals, joints, and other components. Over time, this increased stress can result in wear and tear, making leaks more likely. Moreover, excessively high discharge temperatures can degrade the lubricants used in the system, further compromising the integrity of components and increasing the risk of refrigerant escaping from the system. Addressing superheat levels is crucial not only for system efficiency but also for maintaining the integrity of the refrigerant containment.

6. What is the impact of HFCs on climate change?

- A. They have low global warming potential**
- B. They contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions**
- C. They are inert gases with no impact**
- D. They have a high global warming potential compared to CO2**

HFCs, or hydrofluorocarbons, are synthetic compounds frequently used in refrigeration, air conditioning, and aerosol propellants. Their impact on climate change is predominantly characterized by their global warming potential (GWP). The correct answer highlights that HFCs have a high global warming potential compared to CO2. This means that while HFCs are often used as alternatives to ozone-depleting substances, they can trap heat in the atmosphere at significantly higher rates than carbon dioxide. For instance, some HFCs can have a GWP thousands of times greater than CO2 over a 100-year period, making them potent greenhouse gases. This contribution to the greenhouse gas emissions from HFCs necessitates regulation and a transition to more environmentally friendly substances, aligning with global efforts to combat climate change and reduce the power of these gases in the atmosphere. Understanding the GWP of substances like HFCs is crucial for evaluating their role in climate dynamics and informing policy and technological choices in the industry.

7. What is the consequence of not maintaining adequate records for F-Gas usage?

- A. Improved compliance with regulations**
- B. Increased efficiency in usage**
- C. Non-compliance with regulations and possible fines**
- D. Enhanced training for technicians**

Maintaining adequate records for F-Gas usage is crucial because it ensures compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Many jurisdictions have specific laws mandating what records must be kept, including usage amounts, leak checks, and disposals. Failing to keep such records can lead to non-compliance, which can result in penalties, fines, and even legal action. This oversight not only impacts a company's financial standing but can also damage its reputation within the industry. Additionally, proper record-keeping helps organizations track their use of F-Gases, identify leakage issues promptly, and enhance their overall environmental responsibility. By ensuring accurate records are maintained, companies demonstrate accountability and adherence to best practices, ultimately avoiding the risks associated with regulatory breaches.

8. What effect would a reduction in vapor specific volume have on system efficiency?

- A. It would decrease efficiency**
- B. It would have no effect**
- C. It would increase efficiency**
- D. It would cause system imbalance**

A reduction in vapor specific volume indicates that the vapor occupies less space for the same mass. This means that more mass of the refrigerant can fit within a given volume. In refrigeration and air conditioning systems, this enhanced packing of the vapor can lead to better heat transfer efficiency. A denser vapor can improve the overall thermodynamic cycle, allowing for more effective heat absorption and rejection at the evaporator and condenser, respectively. As a result, the system can operate at a lower energy input while maintaining or even increasing cooling capacity, which is a key indicator of improved efficiency in such systems. Therefore, a reduction in vapor specific volume is associated with an increase in the efficiency of the refrigeration cycle.

9. What is the Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) of refrigerant R22?

- A. 0.1
- B. 0.05**
- C. 0.2
- D. 0.15

The Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) of a refrigerant is a measure of its ability to contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer relative to a reference substance, commonly trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11), which is assigned an ODP of 1.0. For refrigerant R22, its ODP is recognized as approximately 0.05. This indicates that while R22 does have some impact on ozone depletion, it is significantly lower compared to substances with higher ODP values. The low ODP of R22 is part of what makes it a somewhat less harmful choice compared to other refrigerants, particularly the older generation CFCs which have much higher ODP values. Understanding ODP is crucial for compliance with environmental regulations aimed at protecting the ozone layer, as it helps guide the selection of refrigerants that minimize environmental impact while still meeting the necessary performance standards in refrigeration and air conditioning systems.

10. To effectively find a suspected refrigerant leak on a freezer room evaporator, what should be done?

- A. Change the refrigerant
- B. Leak test the evaporator with the unit in shutdown**
- C. Increase the compressor pressure
- D. Perform a thermal scan

To effectively find a suspected refrigerant leak on a freezer room evaporator, conducting a leak test of the evaporator with the unit in shutdown is the most appropriate action. When the refrigeration system is not running, it is easier to identify the presence of a leak because the refrigerant is not circulating, allowing for a more accurate assessment. Additionally, this approach can involve techniques such as the use of soap bubbles, electronic leak detectors, or other methods that can help pinpoint the location of the leak without interference from the operational system. Other methods, such as changing the refrigerant or increasing the compressor pressure, do not directly address the leak detection process and could potentially complicate the situation or introduce additional risks. Performing a thermal scan can provide insights into temperature differentials, but it may not specifically confirm a refrigerant leak as effectively as a targeted leak testing approach. Thus, the focused method of leak testing with the unit in shutdown is the most reliable and effective strategy in this scenario.

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://cityandguildslvl2fgas.examzify.com>

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