

G2 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,

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Electrical current is measured in which unit?**
 - A. Volts**
 - B. Amperes**
 - C. Watts**
 - D. Ohms**
- 2. What is the specific gravity of propane?**
 - A. 0.75**
 - B. 1.0**
 - C. 0.51**
 - D. 1.25**
- 3. A bunsen-type flame is identified by which appearance?**
 - A. A yellow flame**
 - B. A blue flame**
 - C. A green flame**
 - D. A red flame**
- 4. How many inches of water column are equivalent to one psi pressure?**
 - A. 14"**
 - B. 28"**
 - C. 32"**
 - D. 30"**
- 5. Which of the following burners is NOT equipped with a mechanical device for supplying combustion air?**
 - A. Natural draft burners**
 - B. Forced draft burners**
 - C. Fan-assisted burners**
 - D. Power burners**

- 6. A steam boiler must conform to the requirements of which agency?**
- A. Canadian Standards Association**
 - B. Technical Standards and Safety Authority**
 - C. Ontario Building Code**
 - D. Transport Canada**
- 7. Under what conditions can a gas technician/fitter replace electrical components related to gas appliance operation?**
- A. Whenever necessary**
 - B. Only when permitted by the Act, Regulations or bulletins**
 - C. When the appliance is turned off**
 - D. At the customer's request**
- 8. When transporting cylinders, how should they be secured?**
- A. In a horizontal position**
 - B. In an upright position, with the relief valve communicating with vapor space only**
 - C. In any secure location**
 - D. In a locked storage container**
- 9. What does "purging" a pipe system involve?**
- A. Adding more of the same fluid to the system**
 - B. Flushing the system with chemicals for cleaning**
 - C. Replacing the existing fluid in the piping with a desired fluid**
 - D. Emptying the entire system of its contents**
- 10. What is the role of a pressure regulator?**
- A. To increase pressure to flow smoothly**
 - B. To control and maintain uniform outlet pressure**
 - C. To vary the pressure according to external conditions**
 - D. To decrease pressure at all times**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Electrical current is measured in which unit?

- A. Volts
- B. Amperes**
- C. Watts
- D. Ohms

Electrical current is measured in Amperes, commonly referred to as "amps." The ampere is the standard unit of measurement in the International System of Units (SI) that quantifies the flow of electric charge in a circuit. One ampere is defined as the flow of one coulomb of charge per second. Understanding this measurement is crucial for anyone working with electrical systems, as it helps to dictate the capacity of wires, circuit breakers, and other electrical components to handle safe levels of current. Other options represent different aspects of electricity: Volts are the unit of measure for electric potential, Watts measure power (which is the rate of doing work or transferring energy), and Ohms measure electrical resistance. Thus, these units each play a vital role in understanding electrical principles, but they do not represent the measurement of electrical current itself.

2. What is the specific gravity of propane?

- A. 0.75
- B. 1.0
- C. 0.51**
- D. 1.25

The specific gravity of propane is approximately 0.51. Specific gravity is defined as the ratio of the density of a substance to the density of a reference substance, which is typically air or water. For gases, it's often measured against air at standard conditions. When considering propane's specific gravity, a value less than 1 indicates that propane is lighter than air, which is significant for safety and handling. Propane's lighter nature means that in the event of a leak, it will rise and disperse into the atmosphere rather than accumulate at ground level. The belief that propane has a specific gravity of 0.51 supports the understanding of its behavior in various scenarios, such as ventilation requirements in confined spaces and the need for proper detection systems to manage potential leaks. Understanding this property is crucial for gas fitters when designing and installing propane systems to ensure safety compliance.

3. A bunsen-type flame is identified by which appearance?

- A. A yellow flame
- B. A blue flame**
- C. A green flame
- D. A red flame

A bunsen-type flame is identified by its blue appearance. This blue flame indicates complete combustion of gas, which produces a higher temperature flame and is more efficient for heating purposes. The presence of a blue flame shows that there is an adequate supply of oxygen, allowing for the efficient burning of fuel. In contrast, other colored flames, such as yellow or red, typically signify incomplete combustion, which is less efficient and may produce soot or other undesirable byproducts. Therefore, the blue flame is characteristic of the optimal operation of a bunsen burner, making it the correct choice in identifying this type of flame.

4. How many inches of water column are equivalent to one psi pressure?

- A. 14"**
- B. 28"**
- C. 32"**
- D. 30"**

One psi (pound per square inch) is equivalent to 27.7 inches of water column, which is often approximated as 28 inches in many contexts. This conversion is essential knowledge for gas fitters as it allows them to understand and interpret pressure readings accurately when switching between different pressure measurement units. The reason this approximation is used is that the density of water at standard conditions is utilized to define these measurements. When discussing gas pressures, particularly in residential and commercial applications, the concept of inches of water column is commonly employed, making it crucial for professionals in the field to be familiar with these conversions. Understanding this conversion helps gas fitters ensure that their systems are operating within the appropriate pressure range, which is vital for safety and performance.

5. Which of the following burners is NOT equipped with a mechanical device for supplying combustion air?

- A. Natural draft burners**
- B. Forced draft burners**
- C. Fan-assisted burners**
- D. Power burners**

Natural draft burners rely on the principle of buoyancy to draw combustion air into the burner. This occurs naturally due to differences in air temperatures and densities within the combustion chamber and the flue, allowing hot exhaust gases to rise and create a vacuum that pulls in air from the environment. Consequently, natural draft burners do not require any mechanical devices, such as fans or blowers, to aid in air intake. In contrast, forced draft burners, fan-assisted burners, and power burners all utilize mechanical means to supply combustion air. Forced draft burners include a fan that pushes air into the combustion chamber, ensuring a steady and controlled supply of air regardless of external conditions. Fan-assisted burners also utilize fans to enhance air supply for combustion, making them more efficient. Power burners use mechanical combustion air supply systems that can precisely control air flow and pressure, contributing to optimal combustion performance. Understanding this distinction between different types of burners is crucial for gas fitters, as it influences the design, installation, and maintenance of combustion systems.

6. A steam boiler must conform to the requirements of which agency?

A. Canadian Standards Association

B. Technical Standards and Safety Authority

C. Ontario Building Code

D. Transport Canada

The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) is the correct agency because it is responsible for the oversight of safety standards for various types of equipment, including steam boilers, within certain jurisdictions. The TSSA ensures compliance with safety regulations, conducts inspections, and enforces legislation that governs the installation, operation, and maintenance of steam boilers in Ontario. While the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) sets standards that may apply to boiler design and construction, it does not enforce compliance in the same way as the TSSA does. The Ontario Building Code provides general guidelines for building safety and construction but is not specifically focused on steam boiler safety regulations. Transport Canada primarily deals with transportation-related safety regulations and does not cover boiler safety issues. Thus, the TSSA is the specific agency that oversees the regulations applicable to steam boilers in this context.

7. Under what conditions can a gas technician/fitter replace electrical components related to gas appliance operation?

A. Whenever necessary

B. Only when permitted by the Act, Regulations or bulletins

C. When the appliance is turned off

D. At the customer's request

The ability of a gas technician or fitter to replace electrical components related to gas appliance operation is governed by specific regulations and industry standards to ensure safety and proper operation. These guidelines typically limit such actions to situations where they are explicitly permitted by the relevant Act, Regulations, or bulletins that outline the necessary qualifications and associated responsibilities. This structured approach ensures that only qualified professionals perform electrical work involving gas appliances, thereby minimizing risks such as improper installation or safety hazards. The regulations exist to protect both the technician and end-users from potential harm that could arise from electrical and gas interactions. Compliance with these rules is essential to maintaining safety standards within the industry and ensuring that all repairs and replacements are conducted with the appropriate oversight. In contrast, replacing components whenever deemed necessary or solely at a customer's request does not consider the legal and safety frameworks that govern such actions. Turning the appliance off does not negate the need for compliance with regulations either. The stipulation for adherence to the Act and accompanying regulations is integral to professional practice in the field of gas fitting.

8. When transporting cylinders, how should they be secured?

- A. In a horizontal position
- B. In an upright position, with the relief valve communicating with vapor space only**
- C. In any secure location
- D. In a locked storage container

Securing gas cylinders in an upright position is essential for safety during transportation. This method allows the relief valve to be positioned in a way that it only communicates with the vapor space of the cylinder, which is crucial for preventing the escape of gas. If the cylinder were to leak or if the pressure inside increased, the vapor space would allow for gas to vent safely without the risk of liquid gas being expelled, which could create a hazardous situation. Additionally, securing the cylinder in the upright position minimizes the risk of it tipping over, which could not only damage the cylinder but also create safety hazards such as the potential for an explosive release of gas. The upright position also helps to correctly manage the internal pressure systems and ensures that the cylinder adheres to safety standards set by regulatory bodies. Transporting cylinders horizontally or in any insecure location poses significant dangers, as it increases the likelihood of accidents, leaks, or ruptures. Using a locked storage container may provide security, but it does not address the correct positioning or safety measures required during transport.

9. What does "purging" a pipe system involve?

- A. Adding more of the same fluid to the system
- B. Flushing the system with chemicals for cleaning
- C. Replacing the existing fluid in the piping with a desired fluid**
- D. Emptying the entire system of its contents

Purging a pipe system involves replacing the existing fluid in the piping with a desired fluid. This process is essential for ensuring that the system operates efficiently and safely, especially in gas systems where the presence of an unwanted or incompatible fluid could lead to performance issues or hazards. When purging, technicians typically remove gases or fluids that could be harmful or are no longer needed, thereby allowing the introduction of the correct fluid necessary for the system's function. This is particularly critical in applications where different types of gases or liquids could react negatively with each other or cause blockages. In contrast, adding more of the same fluid simply increases the volume without changing the type or condition of the fluid in the system. Flushing with chemicals is geared towards cleaning and may not necessarily involve replacing the fluid with a new desired fluid. Finally, emptying the entire system of its contents does not ensure the introduction of the desired fluid—it merely removes everything, which could lead to a dry system that is not ready for operation. Therefore, the process of purging is specific to replacing one fluid with another to maintain the system's intended function.

10. What is the role of a pressure regulator?

- A. To increase pressure to flow smoothly
- B. To control and maintain uniform outlet pressure**
- C. To vary the pressure according to external conditions
- D. To decrease pressure at all times

The role of a pressure regulator is primarily to control and maintain a uniform outlet pressure. This is essential for ensuring consistent performance of gas appliances and systems. A pressure regulator functions by adjusting the flow of gas to maintain a set output pressure, regardless of fluctuations in the input pressure from the supply source. This regulation helps protect downstream appliances and systems by preventing overpressure situations that could lead to safety hazards or operational inefficiencies. In various applications, a stable outlet pressure allows for the proper operation of devices, achieving optimal combustion in appliances like furnaces or water heaters, which in turn enhances energy efficiency and safety. The ability to provide a steady pressure despite changes in the supply or demand makes pressure regulators a critical component of gas distribution systems.

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://g2gasfitter.examzify.com>

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