

# G2 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

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- 1. When manufacturer's instructions do not specify clearances for a factory built chimney, what can an installer refer to?**
  - A. Local Fire Code**
  - B. Ontario Building Code**
  - C. Gas Installation Guidelines**
  - D. Safety Inspection Manual**
  
- 2. What describes a category 2 appliance?**
  - A. An appliance that operates with a positive vent static pressure**
  - B. An appliance that operates with a negative vent static pressure**
  - C. An appliance that operates with a positive vent static pressure and a flue loss of less than 17%**
  - D. An appliance that operates with a flue loss of not less than 17%**
  
- 3. An appliance should be installed with a minimum service clearance of how many inches?**
  - A. 12 inches**
  - B. 18 inches**
  - C. 24 inches**
  - D. 30 inches**
  
- 4. What is the primary use of a Type C fire extinguisher?**
  - A. Combustible metals**
  - B. Flammable liquids**
  - C. Energized electrical equipment**
  - D. Ordinary combustibles**
  
- 5. Propane cylinders manufactured in Canada after January 1, 1993 must adhere to the specifications of which organization?**
  - A. Fire Safety Commission**
  - B. Transport Canada**
  - C. Environment Canada**
  - D. Canadian Gas Association**

- 6. If the cause of sooting is scale on top of the burner, what is the corrective action?**
- A. Ignite the burner**
  - B. Clean the burner**
  - C. Replace the burner**
  - D. Adjust the air shutter**
- 7. What regulates gas delivery at atmospheric pressure?**
- A. Pressure relief valve**
  - B. Flow control valve**
  - C. Zero governor**
  - D. Safety valve**
- 8. Which agency is responsible for certifying venting systems?**
- A. ANSI**
  - B. UL**
  - C. ULC**
  - D. ISO**
- 9. What clause addresses vent sizing for central heating appliances with less than 400,000 Btu/h?**
- A. Clause 8.1 of the B149.1 gas code**
  - B. Clause 8.13 of the B149.1 gas code**
  - C. Clause 8.3 of the B149.1 gas code**
  - D. Clause 9.1 of the B149.1 gas code**
- 10. For a roof with a 10/12 pitch, what is the minimum vent height if there is a wall 4 feet high and 6 feet away from the vent opening?**
- A. 6 feet**
  - B. 8 feet**
  - C. 10 feet**
  - D. 12 feet**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. When manufacturer's instructions do not specify clearances for a factory built chimney, what can an installer refer to?**

- A. Local Fire Code**
- B. Ontario Building Code**
- C. Gas Installation Guidelines**
- D. Safety Inspection Manual**

When manufacturer's instructions do not specify clearances for a factory-built chimney, the Ontario Building Code serves as a crucial reference. This code encompasses regulations and guidelines pertaining to the construction and installation of building systems in Ontario, including the installation of chimneys and venting systems. It establishes minimum safety standards aimed at ensuring proper clearances to reduce fire hazards and ensure effective venting of exhaust gases. Furthermore, while various documents such as local fire codes or gas installation guidelines may provide useful information, the Ontario Building Code is particularly authoritative and comprehensive regarding building safety and installation practices, making it the most suitable reference when specific manufacturer instructions are lacking. This ensures that installations comply with legal requirements and safety standards essential for both structural integrity and user safety.

**2. What describes a category 2 appliance?**

- A. An appliance that operates with a positive vent static pressure**
- B. An appliance that operates with a negative vent static pressure**
- C. An appliance that operates with a positive vent static pressure and a flue loss of less than 17%**
- D. An appliance that operates with a flue loss of not less than 17%**

A category 2 appliance is characterized specifically by its operation with a negative vent static pressure. This type of appliance is designed to vent products of combustion safely, ensuring that there is a proper flow of combustion gases without back pressure affecting the appliance's performance. A negative static pressure indicates that the appliance is drawing air into the combustion chamber, which is crucial for its efficiency and safety, as it helps prevent the escape of combustion gases into the living space. In contrast, the other options refer to different conditions or types of appliances. Operating with a positive vent static pressure is not typical for category 2 appliances, as this may lead to improper venting and potential safety hazards. Additionally, while flue loss percentages are relevant when classifying appliances, the defining characteristic of category 2 is its operational pressure rather than specific loss metrics. Thus, the emphasis on negative vent static pressure highlights the operational mechanics critical for ensuring the effectiveness and safety of these types of appliances.

**3. An appliance should be installed with a minimum service clearance of how many inches?**

- A. 12 inches**
- B. 18 inches**
- C. 24 inches**
- D. 30 inches**

The correct answer indicates that an appliance should be installed with a minimum service clearance of 24 inches. This clearance is essential for several reasons related to safety and maintenance. A 24-inch clearance ensures that there is adequate space around the appliance for proper ventilation, preventing overheating and potential hazards associated with gas appliances. Additionally, this clearance facilitates easy access for repairs, inspections, and routine maintenance tasks, ensuring that technicians can safely and effectively work on the appliance without obstruction. Compliance with these clearance requirements is crucial for adhering to safety codes and regulations, which may vary by jurisdiction but typically emphasize the importance of providing access and airflow around gas appliances. It is important to note that the other clearance options, such as 12, 18, and 30 inches, do not meet the widely accepted safety standards that recommend a 24-inch minimum. Options like 30 inches could be unnecessarily excessive in many cases, while 12 inches and 18 inches fall short of the recommended safety margin, potentially compromising safety and functionality.

**4. What is the primary use of a Type C fire extinguisher?**

- A. Combustible metals**
- B. Flammable liquids**
- C. Energized electrical equipment**
- D. Ordinary combustibles**

The primary use of a Type C fire extinguisher is for fires involving energized electrical equipment. This type of extinguisher is specifically designed to safely extinguish fires that occur due to electrical hazards, such as appliances, tools, or wiring that are currently carrying an electrical current. Using a Type C extinguisher reduces the risk of electrocution and prevents further complications that would arise from using water or other extinguishers unsuitable for electrical fires. Type C extinguishers contain non-conductive agents, typically carbon dioxide or dry chemical agents, which effectively put out the fire while ensuring that the user does not inadvertently create a danger through electrical conductivity. Understanding the specific uses of fire extinguisher types is crucial for ensuring safety in environments where different materials and conditions are present.

**5. Propane cylinders manufactured in Canada after January 1, 1993 must adhere to the specifications of which organization?**

- A. Fire Safety Commission**
- B. Transport Canada**
- C. Environment Canada**
- D. Canadian Gas Association**

The correct answer is that propane cylinders manufactured in Canada after January 1, 1993 must adhere to the specifications of Transport Canada. This organization is responsible for creating and enforcing regulations regarding the safe transport of dangerous goods, which includes propane. These regulations ensure that the cylinders are designed, tested, and maintained to high safety standards to prevent leaks, explosions, and other hazards associated with handling and transporting propane. Transport Canada oversees compliance with the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and its related regulations, which cover various aspects, including cylinder construction, labeling, testing, and periodic inspections. Therefore, any propane cylinder created after the specified date must meet Transport Canada's stringent specifications to be considered safe for use. While other organizations like the Fire Safety Commission, Environment Canada, and the Canadian Gas Association play important roles in safety and environmental regulations, they do not specifically govern the manufacturing standards for propane cylinders. Each of these organizations has its area of focus, but the responsibility for the specifications of propane cylinders falls under Transport Canada.

**6. If the cause of sooting is scale on top of the burner, what is the corrective action?**

- A. Ignite the burner**
- B. Clean the burner**
- C. Replace the burner**
- D. Adjust the air shutter**

When scale on top of the burner leads to sooting, the appropriate corrective action is to clean the burner. The presence of scale can disrupt proper combustion by obstructing the gas flow and affecting the air-to-fuel mixture, which causes incomplete combustion and creates soot. Cleaning the burner removes these deposits, allowing for improved airflow and more efficient combustion. This step can help restore the burner to optimal working condition and reduce or eliminate the sooting issue. Other options such as igniting the burner, replacing the burner, or adjusting the air shutter do not address the fundamental issue of scale buildup. Igniting the burner in a sooty condition could exacerbate the problem, while replacing the burner may not be necessary if a thorough cleaning can resolve the issue. Adjusting the air shutter may affect the combustion process but wouldn't eliminate the blockage caused by the scale. Cleaning the burner directly targets the source of the issue, making it the most effective corrective action.

## 7. What regulates gas delivery at atmospheric pressure?

- A. Pressure relief valve
- B. Flow control valve
- C. Zero governor**
- D. Safety valve

The zero governor is a device specifically designed to regulate gas delivery at atmospheric pressure by controlling the flow of gas to maintain constant pressure levels. It operates by responding to variations in demand for gas, ensuring a consistent delivery without allowing pressure to exceed safe operational limits. This is particularly important in applications where a stable gas supply is essential for the proper functioning of appliances. Unlike pressure relief valves or safety valves, which are primarily designed to protect systems from overpressure conditions, the zero governor proactively manages the gas flow to maintain pressure at a desired set point at atmospheric levels. Flow control valves, while important for managing flow rates, do not specifically address the need to maintain atmospheric pressure delivery. Thus, the zero governor's focused role in regulating gas delivery at atmospheric pressure makes it the correct answer.

## 8. Which agency is responsible for certifying venting systems?

- A. ANSI
- B. UL
- C. ULC**
- D. ISO

The agency responsible for certifying venting systems is ULC (Underwriters Laboratories of Canada). ULC is dedicated to establishing standards for safety and performance in Canada, and it specifically focuses on the evaluation and certification of ventilation and combustion products. This includes devices and materials used in gas appliances and systems, ensuring they meet safety regulations and performance criteria applicable within Canadian environments. ULC's role is critical as it helps ensure that venting systems are safe for consumers and that they operate efficiently while adhering to Canadian codes and standards. This certification is essential for manufacturers and installers, as it provides assurance that the venting systems will function as intended and minimize risks associated with gas appliances. In contrast, ANSI (American National Standards Institute) develops voluntary consensus standards for products, but it does not certify products directly. UL (Underwriters Laboratories) is an American organization that tests and certifies products; however, it does not focus specifically on the Canadian market or standards like ULC does. ISO (International Organization for Standardization) is involved in international standards development but does not engage in product certification in the same manner as ULC.

**9. What clause addresses vent sizing for central heating appliances with less than 400,000 Btu/h?**

- A. Clause 8.1 of the B149.1 gas code
- B. Clause 8.13 of the B149.1 gas code**
- C. Clause 8.3 of the B149.1 gas code
- D. Clause 9.1 of the B149.1 gas code

The correct answer pertains to vent sizing for central heating appliances with a capacity of less than 400,000 Btu/h, which is specifically addressed in Clause 8.13 of the B149.1 gas code. This clause provides detailed guidelines about the requirements for venting systems, which are critical for safe and effective operation of gas appliances. Proper vent sizing is essential to ensure that combustion gases are adequately expelled, minimizing the risk of backdrafting or the buildup of harmful gases, such as carbon monoxide. Clause 8.13 incorporates considerations like the type of appliance, configuration of the venting system, and the environmental conditions that may affect vent performance. By adhering to this specific clause, gas fitters can ensure compliance with safety codes and optimal functionality of the heating system, thus protecting occupants and maintaining system efficiency. In contrast, other clauses mentioned do not specifically focus on vent sizing for this particular range of heating appliances, which is why they are not the correct answer.

**10. For a roof with a 10/12 pitch, what is the minimum vent height if there is a wall 4 feet high and 6 feet away from the vent opening?**

- A. 6 feet
- B. 8 feet
- C. 10 feet**
- D. 12 feet

To determine the minimum vent height for a roof with a 10/12 pitch, it's important to understand how the pitch influences the angle of the roof and how this relates to the wall located 4 feet high and 6 feet away from the vent opening. A roof with a 10/12 pitch means that for every 12 horizontal units, the roof rises 10 vertical units. This gives an angle that needs to be considered when placing the vent to ensure it is adequately above any nearby obstructions, such as walls. In this scenario, the wall's height and distance from the vent must be evaluated to ensure that the vent outlet remains above any potential blockage caused by the wall. When considering the 6-foot horizontal distance from the wall and the height of the wall at 4 feet, you can visualize or calculate a right triangle. Using the pitch, the rise due to a 12-foot horizontal space is 10 feet. Given that the wall is 6 feet away, to find out how high the vent needs to be to ensure that it is above the wall while respecting the pitch, one needs to project the pitch line from the roof to determine the height. Calculating the height at that distance involves recognizing that at 6 feet

## 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://g2gasfitter.examzify.com>**

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

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