

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. 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**

- 2. What is formed around a wire when electrical current flows through it?**
 - A. A heat shield**
 - B. A magnetic field**
 - C. Static electricity**
 - D. A plasma field**

- 3. What is the primary purpose of flue gas analysis?**
 - A. To check for efficiency of insulation**
 - B. To ensure safety and efficiency of operation**
 - C. To measure gas pressure**
 - D. To assess appliance age**

- 4. How many main types or classes of fires are there, which dictate the type of extinguisher required?**
 - A. Three**
 - B. Four**
 - C. Five**
 - D. Six**

- 5. What is a valve train?**
 - A. A method of gas combustion**
 - B. A combination of valves, controls, piping, and tubing**
 - C. An appliance manifold**
 - D. A type of valve**

- 6. In a closed-circuit test, what should the reading of a thermocouple flame sensor be?**
- A. 0-5 mV**
 - B. 10-20 mV**
 - C. 20-30 mV**
 - D. 30-40 mV**
- 7. A glow bar used for burner ignition indicates the appliance is equipped with which component?**
- A. Flame sensor**
 - B. Hot surface igniter**
 - C. Thermocouple**
 - D. Energized spark plug**
- 8. Which organization is responsible for regulating the safety of natural gas and propane?**
- A. OSHA**
 - B. CSA**
 - C. EPA**
 - D. NEMA**
- 9. Before activating an appliance connected to gas for the first time, what must happen?**
- A. The fuel distributor examines and accepts the installation**
 - B. The installer conducts a safety test**
 - C. The appliance undergoes a warranty check**
 - D. The user reads the manufacturer's manual**
- 10. An 85% efficient furnace with non-positive vent pressure is classified as which category?**
- A. Category 1**
 - B. Category 2**
 - C. Category 3**
 - D. Category 4**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. What is formed around a wire when electrical current flows through it?

- A. A heat shield**
- B. A magnetic field**
- C. Static electricity**
- D. A plasma field**

When electrical current flows through a wire, it generates a magnetic field around it, a phenomenon described by Ampère's circuital law. This effect occurs due to the movement of charged particles (electrons) through the conductor. The strength and orientation of the magnetic field depend on the amount of current and the configuration of the wire, such as whether it is coiled or straight. The magnetic field is integral to many applications, including electromagnets, inductors, and transformers, which capitalize on this principle to function effectively. The magnetic field lines generated are circular and centered around the wire, indicating the direction of the magnetic field at any point. In contrast, a heat shield is irrelevant in this context, as it serves to protect objects from extreme heat rather than relate to current flow. Static electricity involves a build-up of electric charge on the surface of objects, not current flow through a conductor. A plasma field refers to a state of matter where gases are ionized and does not apply to the conduction of electricity in standard wires.

3. What is the primary purpose of flue gas analysis?

- A. To check for efficiency of insulation
- B. To ensure safety and efficiency of operation**
- C. To measure gas pressure
- D. To assess appliance age

The primary purpose of flue gas analysis is to ensure safety and efficiency of operation. This process involves measuring the composition and quantity of gases emitted from combustion appliances. By analyzing flue gases, a technician can determine if the appliance is burning fuel efficiently, indicated by the appropriate levels of oxygen and carbon dioxide, and if there are harmful gases like carbon monoxide present. Ensuring that appliances operate safely means they are emitting acceptable levels of pollutants and functioning within their designed parameters, which is crucial for both safety and performance. While assessing insulation efficiency, measuring gas pressure, and determining appliance age may be important aspects of overall appliance maintenance, they do not specifically pertain to the analysis of flue gases. Flue gas analysis is directly linked to performance metrics that affect both the environmental impact and the health of occupants in a space.

4. How many main types or classes of fires are there, which dictate the type of extinguisher required?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five**
- D. Six

There are four main types or classes of fires, and understanding these classes is crucial for selecting the appropriate type of fire extinguisher. Fires are categorized based on the materials that are burning, which influence the combustion characteristics and the proper extinguishing methods. Class A fires involve ordinary combustible materials such as wood, paper, and textiles. Class B fires are fueled by flammable liquids and gases, like gasoline and oil. Class C fires involve energized electrical equipment, making it essential to use extinguishers that do not conduct electricity. Lastly, Class D fires consist of combustible metals, such as magnesium or sodium, which require specific extinguishing agents due to their unique burning properties. Selecting the correct fire extinguisher that corresponds to these classes ensures effective fire suppression while also ensuring the safety of the user and bystanders. Understanding these classifications allows individuals to recognize the fire risks prevalent in their environment and choose the right safety equipment accordingly.

5. What is a valve train?

- A. A method of gas combustion
- B. A combination of valves, controls, piping, and tubing**
- C. An appliance manifold
- D. A type of valve

The term "valve train" refers to the system comprised of various components that manage and control the flow of fluids, typically gas or liquid, within a system. This system includes valves, controls, piping, and tubing that work together to ensure that the appropriate flow of material is achieved and regulated. A properly functioning valve train is crucial for efficiency and safety in gas and fluid systems, as it dictates how substances are delivered and manipulated throughout the setup. The valve train is integral in applications like gas fitting, where it helps to manage gas flow and pressure, ensuring that appliances operate correctly and safely. This involves the intricate coordination between the valves which open and close, controls that maintain the desired conditions, and the piping and tubing that transport the gas. Understanding that the valve train encompasses more than just a single element, like a valve or an appliance manifold, clarifies its role within the broader system of gas control. It highlights the importance of each component and their relationships in maintaining system integrity.

6. In a closed-circuit test, what should the reading of a thermocouple flame sensor be?

- A. 0-5 mV
- B. 10-20 mV**
- C. 20-30 mV
- D. 30-40 mV

In a closed-circuit test, the reading of a thermocouple flame sensor is typically expected to fall within the range of 10-20 mV. This range indicates that the sensor is functioning properly and is able to detect the heat from the flame effectively. Thermocouples operate on the principle that a voltage is generated at the junction of two different metals, which is influenced by temperature. In the presence of a flame, the thermocouple generates a voltage that is proportional to the flame's temperature. A reading within the specified range shows that the sensor is adequately responding to the heat, ensuring that the safety mechanisms reliant on this sensor can operate correctly. If the reading is out of this range, it might indicate a malfunction of the thermocouple, which could lead to safety risks in a gas system by failing to detect the presence of flame.

7. A glow bar used for burner ignition indicates the appliance is equipped with which component?

- A. Flame sensor
- B. Hot surface igniter**
- C. Thermocouple
- D. Energized spark plug

A glow bar used for burner ignition indicates that the appliance is equipped with a hot surface igniter. This component is designed to heat up to a high temperature when electric current passes through it, creating enough heat to ignite the gas in the burner. Hot surface igniters are typically made from materials that can withstand high temperatures, allowing them to glow red or orange when activated. Once the gas ignites, the heat from the burning gas will keep the igniter warm, and it usually plays a critical role in ensuring a safe and efficient ignition process in gas appliances. In contrast, other components listed, such as flame sensors, thermocouples, and energized spark plugs, serve different functions. For instance, flame sensors verify the presence of a flame, thermocouples measure temperature and can shut off the gas flow if no heat is detected, and energized spark plugs generate a spark to ignite the gas, rather than using heat from a glowing element. Understanding the function of each component helps clarify why a glow bar specifically refers to a hot surface igniter in this context.

8. Which organization is responsible for regulating the safety of natural gas and propane?

- A. OSHA
- B. CSA**
- C. EPA
- D. NEMA

The Canadian Standards Association (CSA) is the organization primarily responsible for developing standards related to the safety of natural gas and propane. CSA establishes safety guidelines and codes that ensure the safe installation, operation, and maintenance of gas appliances and equipment. By doing so, its standards help protect both consumers and the environment from potential hazards associated with these fuels. While other organizations, such as OSHA, the EPA, and NEMA, play important roles in their respective areas—such as workplace safety, environmental protection, and electrical standards—they do not specifically focus on the safety regulations for natural gas and propane systems. Therefore, CSA's role is pivotal in ensuring that these fuels are handled safely within the industry.

9. Before activating an appliance connected to gas for the first time, what must happen?

- A. The fuel distributor examines and accepts the installation**
- B. The installer conducts a safety test**
- C. The appliance undergoes a warranty check**
- D. The user reads the manufacturer's manual**

Before activating a gas appliance for the first time, it is critical for the installer to conduct a safety test. This test ensures that the installation has been completed correctly, conforms to local codes, and is safe for operation. The safety test typically involves checking for gas leaks, verifying that the venting systems are properly installed, and confirming that all safety features are functioning as intended. Conducting a safety test before the appliance is turned on helps to prevent accidents, such as gas leaks or explosions, thereby ensuring the safety of both the users and the surrounding environment. Manufacturers and regulatory bodies emphasize the importance of this step in the installation process to uphold safety standards.

10. An 85% efficient furnace with non-positive vent pressure is classified as which category?

- A. Category 1**
- B. Category 2**
- C. Category 3**
- D. Category 4**

A furnace's efficiency and venting characteristics are key factors in determining its category classification. In this case, a furnace with an efficiency rating of 85% and non-positive vent pressure would indeed fall under Category 2. Category 2 appliances are those that operate with a venting system designed to transport flue gases, where the flue gas temperature may not exceed the condensation point, and non-positive pressure indicates that the venting system is not pressurized. This means that the appliance is not capable of venting flue gases under positive pressure, which is a significant characteristic of Category 2 systems. In contrast, Category 1 appliances are typically less efficient and vent flue gases without the sophistication found in higher categories. Category 3 appliances must be able to vent positive pressure and are generally more efficient than Category 1, while Category 4 appliances are designed to operate with condensing and positive vent systems, generally at efficiencies above 90%. Thus, the classification of an 85% efficient furnace with non-positive vent pressure as Category 2 aligns perfectly with the operational characteristics and the efficiency standards specified for such appliances.

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!

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