

GAS TECHNICIAN 3 (G3) LICENSE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://gastechnician3.examzify.com>



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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. Which component is essential for preventing gas flow when an appliance is off?**
 - A. Shutoff valve
 - B. Pressure regulator
 - C. Thermostatic control
 - D. Gas meter
- 2. A boiler is primarily designed to do what?**
 - A. Generate electricity
 - B. Supply hot liquid or vapor for heating
 - C. Store fuel for heating
 - D. Provide cooking surfaces
- 3. What is the purpose of an assembly building?**
 - A. To conduct industrial work
 - B. To house residential units
 - C. To accommodate gatherings for civic or social purposes
 - D. To facilitate commercial transactions
- 4. What is the minimum depth a gas line must be buried under a lawn?**
 - A. 10 inches
 - B. 12 inches
 - C. 15 inches
 - D. 18 inches
- 5. A steam boiler must conform to the requirements of?**
 - A. Health Canada
 - B. CSA
 - C. TSSA
 - D. ULC

6. When checking an open circuit with an analogue meter, what resistance reading would you get?
- A. Zero
 - B. 5 ohms
 - C. 100 ohms
 - D. Infinity
7. Potential is measured in?
- A. Amperes
 - B. Watts
 - C. Volts
 - D. Ohms
8. How soon must a certificate holder inform the TSSA of a change of address?
- A. 15 days
 - B. 30 days
 - C. 45 days
 - D. 60 days
9. A blackened fuse usually indicates a _____ circuit.
- A. open
 - B. short
 - C. grounded
 - D. high resistance
10. Where should all branch connections off the main gas supply line be made on a recreational vehicle?
- A. Inside the vehicle
 - B. Outside the vehicle
 - C. At the chassis connection
 - D. At the front of the vehicle only

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which component is essential for preventing gas flow when an appliance is off?

- A. Shutoff valve**
- B. Pressure regulator
- C. Thermostatic control
- D. Gas meter

The component that is essential for preventing gas flow when an appliance is off is the shutoff valve. This valve is specifically designed to control the flow of gas to an appliance and can be manually or automatically operated. When the appliance is turned off, the shutoff valve can be closed to effectively stop the flow of gas, ensuring safety and preventing the risk of leaks. The pressure regulator, while important for maintaining appropriate gas pressure for appliances during operation, does not directly serve the function of stopping gas flow when the appliance is not in use. Similarly, thermostatic control systems are used to manage temperature settings and operation timing but do not control gas flow when appliances are turned off. The gas meter is primarily used to measure gas consumption for billing and is not designed to cut off gas flow to appliances when they are inactive. Hence, the shutoff valve is the crucial component for ensuring that gas does not flow when an appliance is not operational, making it the correct answer.

2. A boiler is primarily designed to do what?

- A. Generate electricity
- B. Supply hot liquid or vapor for heating**
- C. Store fuel for heating
- D. Provide cooking surfaces

A boiler is primarily designed to supply hot liquid or vapor for heating. This function is central to a boiler's purpose, as it operates by heating water to create steam or hot water, which is then circulated throughout a building for space heating or used in various industrial processes. The design of a boiler focuses on maximizing thermal efficiency while providing consistent and controllable heat output, making it an essential component in residential, commercial, and industrial heating systems. In contrast, generating electricity, storing fuel, and providing cooking surfaces are not the primary functions of a boiler, as these operations fall under different equipment and systems tailored specifically for those purposes.

3. What is the purpose of an assembly building?

- A. To conduct industrial work
- B. To house residential units
- C. To accommodate gatherings for civic or social purposes**
- D. To facilitate commercial transactions

The purpose of an assembly building is to accommodate gatherings for civic or social purposes. These buildings are specifically designed to host events such as meetings, conferences, performances, and other large gatherings where people come together in a communal setting. The characteristics of assembly buildings include aspects such as space for seating, stages for performances, and facilities for public access, which make them suitable for these types of activities. In contrast, while industrial work, residential housing, and commercial transactions may take place in other types of buildings, they do not align with the primary function of an assembly building. Industrial buildings are designed for manufacturing processes, residential buildings are intended for living spaces, and commercial buildings focus on business operations and transactions. Therefore, the unique role of an assembly building is centered on facilitating social interactions and community events.

4. What is the minimum depth a gas line must be buried under a lawn?

- A. 10 inches
- B. 12 inches
- C. 15 inches**
- D. 18 inches

The minimum depth a gas line must be buried under a lawn is 15 inches. This requirement is in place to ensure safety and protect the gas lines from potential damage caused by external influences, such as tools, tree roots, and other disturbances that could occur at shallower depths. The specific depth can vary based on local regulations and climatic conditions, but the general standard for gas lines buried in areas such as lawns is often set at 15 inches. This depth helps to avoid accidental strikes when digging or performing landscaping activities in the future, significantly reducing the risk of gas leaks. Adhering to these regulations is crucial not only for the safety of those in the vicinity but also for the integrity of the gas system overall. When considering the other options, they either fall below the recommended standards for gas line burial depths or may not take into account various safety considerations that inform typical guidelines followed in the industry.

5. A steam boiler must conform to the requirements of?

- A. Health Canada
- B. CSA
- C. TSSA**
- D. ULC

A steam boiler must conform to the requirements of the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) because TSSA is the regulatory body responsible for overseeing the safety of fuel and power installations in Ontario. Their regulations ensure that steam boilers are designed, installed, operated, and maintained to prevent accidents and ensure safety for both users and the public. The TSSA establishes various codes and standards that specifically apply to pressure vessels and boilers. Compliance with TSSA standards helps in minimizing risks related to steam boiler operation, such as explosions or malfunctions, which could result from improper management of steam pressure and temperatures. While other organizations, such as the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) and Underwriters Laboratories of Canada (ULC), also set standards related to equipment safety and performance, the TSSA specifically governs the operation and safety regulations of steam boilers in Ontario. This focus on province-specific regulations illustrates the critical nature of local compliance for maintaining safe practices in the operation of such equipment.

6. When checking an open circuit with an analogue meter, what resistance reading would you get?

- A. Zero
- B. 5 ohms
- C. 100 ohms
- D. Infinity**

When checking an open circuit with an analogue meter, the resistance reading that you would obtain is infinity. An open circuit means that there is a break in the circuit, and there is no continuous path for current to flow. This absence of conductivity results in an infinite resistance, which the analogue meter will indicate as a high value or infinity on its scale. In practical terms, when the circuit is open, the connections are not complete, and hence, the meter cannot detect any flow of electricity between the points being measured. This reading serves to confirm that the circuit is indeed open, as any finite reading would suggest that there is a path present for current to pass through.

7. Potential is measured in?

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

Potential, often referred to as electric potential or voltage, is indeed measured in volts. Voltage represents the difference in electric potential energy per unit charge between two points in an electric field. It indicates the amount of work needed to move a charge between those two points and is a fundamental concept in understanding electrical circuits. Amperes measure the flow of electric current, indicating how many charges are passing through a conductor in a given time. Watts represent the power in an electrical system, calculated as the product of voltage and current (power = voltage × current). Ohms measure resistance, which quantifies how much a material opposes the flow of electric current. Each of these units plays a crucial role in the study and application of electricity, but when it comes to potential, volts is the unit used.

8. How soon must a certificate holder inform the TSSA of a change of address?

- A. 15 days
- B. 30 days**
- C. 45 days
- D. 60 days

A certificate holder is required to inform the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) of a change of address within 30 days. This requirement ensures that the TSSA maintains up-to-date contact information for all certified professionals, which is critical for effective communication, regulatory compliance, and safety enforcement within the industry. Prompt notification helps in the delivery of important updates and ensures that certification status and any associated records remain accurate. While other time frames may seem plausible, 30 days is specifically stipulated to balance the need for timely updates and practical considerations for certificate holders.

9. A blackened fuse usually indicates a _____ circuit.

- A. open
- B. short**
- C. grounded
- D. high resistance

A blackened fuse typically indicates a short circuit. When a short circuit occurs, it allows an excessive amount of current to flow through the fuse. This surge in current causes the fuse's metal filament to heat up significantly, often leading to the melting or blackening of the fuse. The blackening is a sign that the fuse has blown due to the overload, acting as a protective measure to prevent further damage to the electrical system. Understanding the nature of a short circuit is crucial for gas technicians, as it can pose serious risks, including fire hazards and equipment damage. Detecting a blown fuse, especially one that appears blackened, is an indicator that there has been an electrical fault in the system that needs to be addressed.

10. Where should all branch connections off the main gas supply line be made on a recreational vehicle?

- A. Inside the vehicle
- B. Outside the vehicle**
- C. At the chassis connection
- D. At the front of the vehicle only

Branch connections off the main gas supply line in a recreational vehicle should be made outside the vehicle. This placement is essential for safety reasons, as it minimizes the risk of gas leaks and subsequent hazards inside the living space of the vehicle. Making these connections externally allows for better ventilation and reduces the potential accumulation of gas that could pose a danger to the occupants. Furthermore, if a leak were to occur, it is safer for such connections to be made outside, where there is less risk of gas escaping into the confined interior of the vehicle. The design of recreational vehicles typically considers these safety elements, which is why external connections are the standard practice. Other options may suggest making connections inside the vehicle or at specific points that do not comply with safety regulations, emphasizing the importance of following established guidelines to ensure the ongoing safety and functionality of the gas system in recreational vehicles.

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://gastechnician3.examzify.com>

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

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