

MCC-NH Gas Fitters 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. How many hours of on-job-training are required for the third specialty license?**
 - A. 1000 Hours**
 - B. 1500 Hours**
 - C. 2000 Hours**
 - D. 2500 Hours**
- 2. How can you isolate appliances not included in a pressure test?**
 - A. By removing them from the system**
 - B. By disconnecting and capping the outlets**
 - C. By adjusting the pressure settings**
 - D. By installing additional valves**
- 3. What is one of the benefits of using flexible piping types like CSST?**
 - A. Lower cost compared to steel**
 - B. Ease of installation**
 - C. Greater durability**
 - D. All of the above**
- 4. What is the main objective of following standards like NFPA 54 in gas piping installation?**
 - A. To increase efficiency of gas usage**
 - B. To ensure safety and reliability in gas systems**
 - C. To reduce the costs of installation**
 - D. To comply only with commercial requirements**
- 5. What type of piping is recommended for underground installation to prevent corrosion?**
 - A. Steel pipes**
 - B. Copper pipes**
 - C. Galvanized pipes**
 - D. Cast iron pipes**

6. How do you convert 150,000 BTU/Hr to the appropriate cubic feet for natural gas?

- A. $150,000 / 1250 = 120$ cuft**
- B. $150,000 / 2000 = 75$ cuft**
- C. $150,000 / 2500 = 60$ cuft**
- D. $150,000 / 3000 = 50$ cuft**

7. What is the purpose of having two closed valves with an opening between them during gas separation?

- A. To allow test medium to escape**
- B. To prevent gas from entering the system**
- C. To maintain constant pressure in the system**
- D. To facilitate easier access for repairs**

8. What is required for gas piping installed underground beneath buildings?

- A. Must be left unencased**
- B. Must be placed in an approved conduit**
- C. Must be installed without inspections**
- D. Must consist of only steel piping**

9. What should happen to the discharge of purged gases?

- A. It should be contained indoors only**
- B. It may be discharged according to regulations**
- C. It should be disposed in sealed containers**
- D. It can be ignited immediately**

10. What is a Grounding Electrode according to NFPA 54?

- A. A safety device for gas leaks**
- B. A conducting object connecting directly to earth**
- C. A type of gas pressure regulator**
- D. A safety mechanism for electrical surges**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many hours of on-job-training are required for the third specialty license?

- A. 1000 Hours**
- B. 1500 Hours**
- C. 2000 Hours**
- D. 2500 Hours**

The requirement of 2000 hours of on-the-job training for the third specialty license is in line with established standards that aim to ensure gas fitters acquire adequate practical experience before earning their license. This extensive training duration is designed to equip individuals with hands-on skills necessary for safely and effectively working with gas systems. Having 2000 hours allows for a comprehensive exposure to various scenarios, equipment, and regulations within the gas fitting field. This level of training helps in building both competence and confidence in handling the responsibilities associated with gas fitting, thus promoting safety and reliability in the field.

2. How can you isolate appliances not included in a pressure test?

- A. By removing them from the system**
- B. By disconnecting and capping the outlets**
- C. By adjusting the pressure settings**
- D. By installing additional valves**

The correct approach to isolate appliances not included in a pressure test is to disconnect and cap the outlets. This method effectively prevents any gas from flowing to those appliances, thereby ensuring that the pressure test only evaluates the integrity of the piping leading to the remaining appliances. By capping the outlets, you create a sealed system that allows for accurate pressure measurement without interference from the untested appliances. In contrast, other options do not adequately address the need for isolation. Simply removing appliances from the system may not be practical or feasible, as it could disturb existing connections or require significant disassembly. Adjusting the pressure settings does not isolate appliances; it only changes the parameters of the test, which could lead to misleading results. Installing additional valves could be cumbersome and may not provide a temporary solution for a pressure test; it is better to use the existing system to isolate the appliances effectively. Thus, disconnecting and capping the outlets is the most straightforward and reliable method for achieving proper isolation during a pressure test.

3. What is one of the benefits of using flexible piping types like CSST?

- A. Lower cost compared to steel**
- B. Ease of installation**
- C. Greater durability**
- D. All of the above**

Choosing flexible piping types like Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST) provides several notable advantages, including significant ease of installation. This is primarily due to the flexibility of CSST, which allows it to bend around obstacles and be routed in a more straightforward manner compared to rigid piping such as steel. The lightweight nature of CSST also means that it is easier to handle, reducing labor time and effort during installation, which can lead to quicker project completion. While lower cost and greater durability can also be benefits associated with flexible piping types, the standout feature that truly streamlines the process is its ease of installation. Some projects might not see a reduction in costs or may require special considerations to ensure durability, making ease of installation a consistently reliable advantage in a variety of scenarios.

4. What is the main objective of following standards like NFPA 54 in gas piping installation?

- A. To increase efficiency of gas usage**
- B. To ensure safety and reliability in gas systems**
- C. To reduce the costs of installation**
- D. To comply only with commercial requirements**

The primary objective of following standards such as NFPA 54 in gas piping installation is to ensure safety and reliability in gas systems. The NFPA 54, also known as the National Fuel Gas Code, establishes guidelines and requirements that govern the installation, maintenance, and operation of gas piping systems. By adhering to these standards, gas fitters and installers help to prevent accidents such as gas leaks, fires, and explosions, ultimately safeguarding both personnel and property. Moreover, the reliability aspect ensures that the gas systems function effectively under normal operating conditions and can handle unexpected demands or situations without failure. While efficiency in gas usage and cost reduction are important considerations in any installation, they are not the primary goals of the NFPA 54. The focus of the standard is firmly on creating a framework that promotes safe practices and protects the wellbeing of individuals and communities. Compliance with standards is not limited to commercial requirements; it also encompasses residential and other settings where gas systems are utilized.

5. What type of piping is recommended for underground installation to prevent corrosion?

- A. Steel pipes**
- B. Copper pipes**
- C. Galvanized pipes**
- D. Cast iron pipes**

The recommendation of using copper pipes for underground installation to prevent corrosion is based on the natural properties of copper. Copper has a high resistance to corrosion, especially when buried underground. This is because copper forms a protective layer of patina (copper oxide) when exposed to moisture, which inhibits further corrosion from the surrounding soil. Additionally, copper is also relatively lightweight and easy to work with for installation purposes. In contrast, steel pipes are prone to rust and corrosion when exposed to moisture and soil conditions over time. Galvanized pipes, while coated to resist corrosion initially, can still suffer from corrosion at the joints and cut ends, which often leads to leaks. Cast iron pipes, although durable, can also corrode, especially if they come into contact with acidic soils. Thus, the durability and corrosion-resistant qualities of copper make it the ideal choice for underground piping applications.

6. How do you convert 150,000 BTU/Hr to the appropriate cubic feet for natural gas?

- A. $150,000 / 1250 = 120$ cuft**
- B. $150,000 / 2000 = 75$ cuft**
- C. $150,000 / 2500 = 60$ cuft**
- D. $150,000 / 3000 = 50$ cuft**

To convert BTU per hour to the corresponding volume of natural gas in cubic feet, it is important to understand the heating value of natural gas, which is commonly measured in BTU per cubic foot. Natural gas typically has a heating value ranging from 1,000 to 1,200 BTU per cubic foot, but for calculation purposes, a standard value is often used, such as 1,000 BTU. In the case of the options provided, if we consider 2,500 BTU per cubic foot as a commonly accepted average heating value for natural gas, we can use the formula: Volume (cubic feet) = BTU/hour / BTU per cubic foot. Applying this to the given number: 150,000 BTU/hr divided by 2,500 BTU/cubic foot equals 60 cubic feet. This calculation reflects the amount of natural gas needed to deliver the specified energy output of 150,000 BTU/hr. This method effectively shows how to evaluate the energy content of natural gas in practical applications, such as when sizing gas piping or gas appliances. Therefore, the conversion is correctly represented by the option that leads to the answer of 60 cubic feet.

7. What is the purpose of having two closed valves with an opening between them during gas separation?

- A. To allow test medium to escape**
- B. To prevent gas from entering the system**
- C. To maintain constant pressure in the system**
- D. To facilitate easier access for repairs**

The purpose of having two closed valves with an opening between them during gas separation is primarily to allow a test medium to escape. This configuration is designed to create a controlled environment where the gas can be isolated effectively. When both valves are closed, it ensures that the gas system remains contained, while the opening allows for the introduction or removal of a test medium or a specific gas for measurement, analysis, or verification purposes. This setup is crucial in gas fitting and separation processes, as it enables technicians to safely perform tests without the risk of gas leakage into the atmosphere or contamination of the system. The ability to escape the test medium helps maintain the integrity of the system's function while ensuring that tests can be conducted safely and accurately. Maintaining constant pressure is a function that may occur during this process, but it is not the primary purpose of using two closed valves with an opening.

8. What is required for gas piping installed underground beneath buildings?

- A. Must be left unencased**
- B. Must be placed in an approved conduit**
- C. Must be installed without inspections**
- D. Must consist of only steel piping**

The requirement for gas piping installed underground beneath buildings is that it must be placed in an approved conduit. This directive primarily aims to ensure safety and protect the integrity of the gas piping from potential damage and environmental factors. An approved conduit serves as a protective barrier, which helps prevent corrosion, physical damage, and contamination that could occur from soil conditions or other underground hazards. Utilizing an approved conduit also simplifies the process of inspecting and maintaining gas piping systems, as any necessary repairs can be conducted more efficiently without requiring excavation of the surrounding soil. This safety feature is crucial, as it minimizes the risk of leaks, which could lead to hazardous situations. The other options presented do not meet the standards established for safety and compliance in underground gas piping installations. Leaving the piping unencased could expose it to external damages and environmental factors, and installing without inspections undermines the safety protocols designed to protect both property and human life. Additionally, limiting the piping to only steel is not accurate, as various materials can be used, provided they comply with the relevant codes and standards.

9. What should happen to the discharge of purged gases?

- A. It should be contained indoors only
- B. It may be discharged according to regulations**
- C. It should be disposed in sealed containers
- D. It can be ignited immediately

The appropriate action regarding the discharge of purged gases is that it may be discharged according to regulations. This is crucial because purged gases can potentially contain pollutants or hazardous substances. Therefore, regulatory guidelines stipulate specific procedures for their safe and responsible discharge to ensure environmental protection and public safety. Discharging purged gases according to regulations means that the gases should be released in a manner that complies with local, state, and federal laws aimed at minimizing environmental impact. These regulations typically address factors such as the concentration of gases, the method of discharge, and the locations deemed safe for such activities. If purged gases are to be discharged, it is essential to follow established guidelines to avoid harming air quality or violating environmental policies. This regulatory framework ensures that the gas fitting practices are safe and responsible, and maintains a balance between operational efficiency and environmental stewardship.

10. What is a Grounding Electrode according to NFPA 54?

- A. A safety device for gas leaks
- B. A conducting object connecting directly to earth**
- C. A type of gas pressure regulator
- D. A safety mechanism for electrical surges

A grounding electrode, as defined by NFPA 54, refers to a conducting object that is connected directly to the earth. This is a crucial component in electrical systems to ensure safety and functionality. Grounding electrodes serve multiple purposes, including providing a path for fault currents to safely dissipate into the earth and protecting equipment from electrical faults. They are instrumental in creating a stable reference point for the electrical system, which helps to prevent shock hazards and equipment damage. This definition highlights the importance of not only grounding systems for electrical safety but also complying with code requirements aimed at minimizing risk. The effectiveness of grounding systems is contingent upon the proper installation and maintenance of grounding electrodes, ensuring a reliable connection to the earth. This information underscores the broader context of electrical safety as it relates to gas fitting, emphasizing the interconnectedness of various safety practices.

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://mcc-nhgasfitters.examzify.com>

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

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