

National Fuel Gas Code Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Where is a drip required to be provided as specified by the AHJ or serving gas supplier?**
 - A. At the inlet of the meter**
 - B. At the outlet of the meter**
 - C. At the midpoint of the line**
 - D. Before the regulator**
- 2. What does it mean when equipment is described as "Listed"?**
 - A. Approved for use in specific jurisdictions**
 - B. Included in an approved organization's published list**
 - C. Proven to be the best choice based on performance**
 - D. Noted for its environmental compliance**
- 3. What is the function of a condensate trap in gas venting systems?**
 - A. It increases the airflow through the venting system**
 - B. It collects moisture produced during combustion to prevent backflow of condensate**
 - C. It acts as a filter for gas impurities**
 - D. It serves as a safety valve to release excess pressure**
- 4. What is required for underground piping installed beneath buildings?**
 - A. Natural ventilation**
 - B. Encasement in an approved conduit**
 - C. Insulation for sound proofing**
 - D. Increased wall thickness**
- 5. What is the standard for the installation of gas regulators?**
 - A. They can be installed in any position**
 - B. They must be installed in an upright position unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer**
 - C. They must be installed only at ground level**
 - D. They should not be connected to any appliance**

- 6. How many millimeters are equivalent to one inch?**
- A. 10 mm**
 - B. 20 mm**
 - C. 25.4 mm**
 - D. 30 mm**
- 7. What is NFPA 70?**
- A. National Fire Prevention Code**
 - B. National Electric Code**
 - C. National Fuel Standards Code**
 - D. National Energy Code**
- 8. What is the title of the publication MSS SP-58?**
- A. Pipe Hangers and Supports--Design and Installation**
 - B. Pipe Hangers and Supports--Engineering Standards**
 - C. Pipe Hangers and Supports--Materials, Design and Manufacture**
 - D. Pipe Hangers and Supports--Testing Procedures**
- 9. In which year did UA local 5 receive its charter?**
- A. 1885**
 - B. 1890**
 - C. 1895**
 - D. 1900**
- 10. What is the minimum opening requirement for chases used for gas regulator venting?**
- A. One-fourth of the maximum pressure**
 - B. One-half of the maximum pressure**
 - C. One-eighth of the maximum pressure**
 - D. Maximum diameter of the piping**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

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Explanations

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1. Where is a drip required to be provided as specified by the AHJ or serving gas supplier?

- A. At the inlet of the meter**
- B. At the outlet of the meter**
- C. At the midpoint of the line**
- D. Before the regulator**

The requirement for a drip to be provided at the outlet of the meter is crucial for the effective functioning of gas systems. It serves as a collection point for any condensate or moisture that may be present in the gas supply. This moisture can lead to operational issues, such as corrosion or blockages in the gas lines, potentially affecting the performance and safety of appliances that rely on gas. Installing the drip at the outlet of the meter ensures that this moisture is captured before it enters the distribution system. This location is often mandated by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) or the gas supplier to maintain the integrity of the gas system and to adhere to safety regulations. By directing any accumulated liquid away from the gas line, it helps to prevent damage to downstream equipment and ensures compliance with best practices in gas installations.

2. What does it mean when equipment is described as "Listed"?

- A. Approved for use in specific jurisdictions**
- B. Included in an approved organization's published list**
- C. Proven to be the best choice based on performance**
- D. Noted for its environmental compliance**

When equipment is described as "Listed," it indicates that this equipment has been evaluated and included in an approved organization's published list of products that meet specific safety and performance standards. This listing typically confirms that the equipment has undergone rigorous testing and complies with relevant safety codes and regulations, providing assurance to consumers, installers, and inspectors of its reliability and safety. The concept of "Listing" is integral to the National Fuel Gas Code as it helps ensure that the products used in gas systems have been vetted for quality and safety. Therefore, when you see that a piece of equipment is "Listed," it assures you that it has been reviewed by a recognized third-party testing organization, which serves as a valuable credential in the industry to ensure compliance with construction and safety standards.

3. What is the function of a condensate trap in gas venting systems?

- A. It increases the airflow through the venting system**
- B. It collects moisture produced during combustion to prevent backflow of condensate**
- C. It acts as a filter for gas impurities**
- D. It serves as a safety valve to release excess pressure**

The function of a condensate trap in gas venting systems is to collect moisture produced during combustion to prevent backflow of condensate. When fuel gas is burned, it generates water vapor as a byproduct. As this vapor travels through the vent system and cools down, it can condense into liquid form, creating condensate. If this liquid is allowed to flow back into the combustion appliance or vent system, it can lead to operational issues, such as corrosion, incomplete combustion, or even appliance damage. A condensate trap is specifically designed to capture this moisture and allow it to drain away safely, ensuring that the venting system remains clear and free of liquid that could disrupt its function. Properly installed condensate traps help maintain efficient airflow through the venting system and ensure that dangerous gases are properly expelled outside rather than causing hazards inside a dwelling. While options regarding increased airflow, filtering gas impurities, or serving as a safety valve may touch on other aspects of gas venting systems, they do not address the critical function of moisture management that the condensate trap provides.

4. What is required for underground piping installed beneath buildings?

- A. Natural ventilation**
- B. Encasement in an approved conduit**
- C. Insulation for sound proofing**
- D. Increased wall thickness**

For underground piping installed beneath buildings, encasement in an approved conduit is essential to ensure safety and compliance with the standards outlined in the National Fuel Gas Code. This requirement helps protect the piping from physical damage, soil movement, and moisture infiltration, which could lead to leaks or failures in the gas system. Using an approved conduit provides an additional layer of security by containing potential gas leaks and directing them safely away from inhabited areas. Furthermore, encasement can prevent corrosive elements in the soil from affecting the integrity of the piping material. This practice is a proactive measure taken to enhance the reliability and safety of underground piping installations. Natural ventilation is not typically applicable to underground piping systems, as it does not address structural or environmental protection. Insulation for sound proofing is not a standard requirement, as it focuses primarily on noise reduction rather than the functional safety of gas lines. Lastly, increased wall thickness of the piping itself is not necessary as a general rule unless specific conditions or local codes dictate so for particular materials or applications.

5. What is the standard for the installation of gas regulators?

- A. They can be installed in any position**
- B. They must be installed in an upright position unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer**
- C. They must be installed only at ground level**
- D. They should not be connected to any appliance**

The requirement that gas regulators must be installed in an upright position unless specified otherwise by the manufacturer is crucial for ensuring their safe and efficient operation. Installing regulators in the correct position allows for proper drainage of liquids that may accumulate within the regulator, which is essential for maintaining the integrity of the gas delivery system. An upright position typically aids in minimizing the risk of gas flow disturbances that could occur if the regulator is installed at an angle or horizontally, thereby ensuring reliable performance and safety. Moreover, manufacturers provide specific guidelines based on the design and intended application of their regulators. If a manufacturer indicates that a regulator can be installed in a different position, it is important to follow those specifications to avoid compromising the functionality and safety of the system. Therefore, adhering to the guideline that regulators should generally be upright reflects best practices in the gas installation industry, promoting both safety and efficiency.

6. How many millimeters are equivalent to one inch?

- A. 10 mm**
- B. 20 mm**
- C. 25.4 mm**
- D. 30 mm**

One inch is equivalent to 25.4 millimeters. This conversion is based on the metric system, where the inch is defined as exactly 25.4 millimeters in length, a measurement that is important in contexts such as manufacturing, engineering, and scientific applications where precision is necessary. The 25.4 mm value is a standard conversion factor recognized internationally, which allows for accurate conversions between imperial and metric systems. Understanding this relationship is crucial, especially in fields that require measurements in both systems, ensuring clarity and consistency in communication of dimensional specifications.

7. What is NFPA 70?

- A. National Fire Prevention Code
- B. National Electric Code**
- C. National Fuel Standards Code
- D. National Energy Code

NFPA 70 is known as the National Electric Code (NEC). It is a standard for the safe installation of electrical wiring and equipment in the United States. The code provides guidelines to ensure that electrical installations are performed safely to protect people and property from electrical hazards, including shocks and fires. The NEC is critical for electricians, contractors, and code enforcement agencies as it outlines the minimum requirements for safe electrical practices. The focus of NFPA 70 includes various aspects such as grounding, wiring methods, equipment installation, and the use of electrical components. Adherence to this code is essential in maintaining a high level of safety and preventing potential electrical accidents in residential, commercial, and industrial settings. Understanding NFPA 70 is vital for those involved in electrical work, as not only does it establish safety standards, but it also frequently gets updated to incorporate new technologies and improvements in safety practices.

8. What is the title of the publication MSS SP-58?

- A. Pipe Hangers and Supports--Design and Installation
- B. Pipe Hangers and Supports--Engineering Standards
- C. Pipe Hangers and Supports--Materials, Design and Manufacture**
- D. Pipe Hangers and Supports--Testing Procedures

The correct title of the publication MSS SP-58 is focused on various aspects regarding pipe hangers and supports, specifically covering materials, design, and manufacturing processes. This makes it a comprehensive resource for engineers and professionals involved in the design and installation of piping systems, as it outlines the crucial requirements for ensuring that the hangers and supports are effective, durable, and suitable for their intended applications. The inclusion of materials in the title emphasizes the importance of selecting the right materials to ensure strength, corrosion resistance, and longevity in various environments. By addressing design, it guides users on how to properly support piping systems, which is essential for maintaining structural integrity and functionality. Additionally, the manufacturing aspect ensures that the production of these components adheres to industry standards, enhancing reliability and safety. Recognizing the full scope of this publication helps professionals to apply these standards effectively within their projects, promoting adherence to best practices in the industry.

9. In which year did UA local 5 receive its charter?

A. 1885

B. 1890

C. 1895

D. 1900

UA Local 5, which represents plumbers and pipefitters, received its charter in 1890. This designation marks a significant moment in the labor movement, especially for those in the plumbing and pipefitting trades. The year signifies the establishment of an organized body that could work toward better wages, working conditions, and benefits for its members. Local unions such as UA Local 5 were crucial in shaping labor policies and standards within the industry, allowing tradesmen to collaborate and collectively bargain for their rights. This historical context is essential for understanding the evolution of labor unions and their continuing impact on trades today.

10. What is the minimum opening requirement for chases used for gas regulator venting?

A. One-fourth of the maximum pressure

B. One-half of the maximum pressure

C. One-eighth of the maximum pressure

D. Maximum diameter of the piping

The minimum opening requirement for chases used for gas regulator venting is one-half of the maximum pressure. This specific requirement is established to ensure that venting allows for the safe and effective release of gas pressure, thereby preventing any buildup that could lead to dangerous situations. By having an opening that is large enough—specifically half the maximum pressure—it ensures that the pressure differential is managed appropriately. When regulator vents do not have adequate ventilation chases, the risk of trapping gas and creating an unsafe environment increases significantly. A larger opening facilitates the free flow of vented gases, thus adhering to safety standards that are crucial in maintaining the integrity of gas systems and protecting surrounding areas from potential hazards. This requirement is outlined in gas codes to promote safe operational practices.