

NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://natlfuelgascode.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What governs appliance fuel supply connections in gas installations?**
 - A. Local housing codes
 - B. Section 24.6 of NFPA 54
 - C. The International Fuel Gas Code
 - D. Manufacturer specifications
- 2. What type of valve can be used to admit standby supply gas while shutting off the regular supply?**
 - A. 2-way valve
 - B. Manual valve
 - C. 3-way valve
 - D. Pressure regulator
- 3. What precaution should be taken for gas piping installed vertically in chases?**
 - A. Must be painted
 - B. Must have insulation
 - C. Must have a pressure regulator
 - D. None required
- 4. When adding appliances to a gas piping system, what must be checked?**
 - A. Existing piping for leaks
 - B. Existing piping for adequate capacity
 - C. Available gas supply pressure
 - D. Type of materials used in piping
- 5. For gas piping with fuel gas heavier than air, what is the venting requirement when installed in vertical chases?**
 - A. Vented only to the chase
 - B. Vented to the outdoors
 - C. Vented to the indoors
 - D. Vented to the chase and outdoors

- 6. What documentation may be required for a gas installation inspection?**
- A. Manufacturer's warranty
 - B. Permits and installation records
 - C. Inspection photos
 - D. Safety audit reports
- 7. How much should gas piping be sloped to prevent traps?**
- A. 1 inch for every 10 feet
 - B. 1/4 inch for every 15 feet
 - C. 1/2 inch for every 20 feet
 - D. 1 inch for every 20 feet
- 8. In gas installations, what is the acceptable method for supporting and securing gas piping?**
- A. Supports should be spaced at random intervals
 - B. Supports should be spaced according to the weight and type of the pipe
 - C. Supports must be made from wood
 - D. Support is not necessary if the pipe is lightweight
- 9. What is a "combustion air" requirement for gas appliances?**
- A. Air must be recycled
 - B. Sufficient air must be provided to ensure complete combustion
 - C. Only indoor air can be used
 - D. Air quality is not a factor
- 10. How many grains of hydrogen sulfide can gas contain before copper and brass pipe should not be used?**
- A. .5 grains
 - B. 1 grain
 - C. .3 grains
 - D. 2 grains

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What governs appliance fuel supply connections in gas installations?

- A. Local housing codes
- B. Section 24.6 of NFPA 54**
- C. The International Fuel Gas Code
- D. Manufacturer specifications

The governing body for appliance fuel supply connections in gas installations is found in Section 24.6 of NFPA 54, which is also known as the National Fuel Gas Code. This section provides critical guidelines on the safe installation and maintenance of gas appliances and the associated fuel supply systems. It addresses aspects such as materials, connections, and specific requirements for various types of appliances to ensure they operate safely and effectively. Compliance with NFPA 54 is essential for ensuring safety, preventing hazards, and maintaining a standard of practice within the industry. While local housing codes and the International Fuel Gas Code may also provide relevant guidelines and regulations, they may vary by jurisdiction. Manufacturer specifications are important for specific appliances, but they do not govern all aspects of fuel supply connections universally. NFPA 54 serves as a comprehensive source for safe installations across many situations, making it the primary reference in this context.

2. What type of valve can be used to admit standby supply gas while shutting off the regular supply?

- A. 2-way valve
- B. Manual valve
- C. 3-way valve**
- D. Pressure regulator

The correct type of valve that can be used to admit standby supply gas while simultaneously shutting off the regular supply is the 3-way valve. A 3-way valve has three ports: one for the incoming gas supply, one for the outgoing gas line, and a third that can be utilized for an alternative gas source. This design allows for the effective switching between the regular gas supply and a standby supply without needing to disconnect or manually operate multiple valves. In practical applications, the 3-way valve enables seamless transitions between gas sources, ensuring that if the regular supply fails or requires maintenance, the standby gas can be brought online quickly. This is particularly crucial in systems where continuous gas supply is essential for operation. The other types of valves do not offer this same level of functionality. A 2-way valve only has two ports and is typically used to either allow or block flow, but it cannot facilitate the simultaneous use of two separate gas supplies. A manual valve requires physical operation to close off or open a gas line, which doesn't afford the automatic switching capability that a 3-way valve provides. A pressure regulator, while an essential component in a gas supply system, is used to control and reduce pressure in the gas line, not to manage multiple gas supplies.

3. What precaution should be taken for gas piping installed vertically in chases?

- A. Must be painted
- B. Must have insulation
- C. Must have a pressure regulator**
- D. None required

In the context of gas piping installed vertically in chases, the primary concern is maintaining safe and efficient gas flow while preventing potential hazards. One critical precaution is the use of a pressure regulator. This device is essential for controlling the pressure of the gas as it moves through the piping system, which is particularly important in vertical installations. Vertical gas pipes can experience different pressure dynamics compared to horizontal pipes, and without a pressure regulator, there is a risk of excessive pressure buildup that could lead to leaks or other dangerous situations. The pressure regulator helps to ensure that the gas delivered to appliances is at a safe, consistent pressure, thereby enhancing safety and functionality. The other options, while they may have their own merits in certain situations, do not directly address the specific challenges associated with vertical gas piping in chases as effectively as a pressure regulator does.

4. When adding appliances to a gas piping system, what must be checked?

- A. Existing piping for leaks
- B. Existing piping for adequate capacity**
- C. Available gas supply pressure
- D. Type of materials used in piping

When adding appliances to a gas piping system, it is crucial to check the existing piping for adequate capacity. This ensures that the gas piping can handle the additional demand created by the new appliance. Each gas appliance requires a certain amount of gas to operate efficiently, and if the existing piping is not capable of supplying this demand, it can lead to inadequate performance, potential safety issues, or even system failure. Assessing piping capacity involves confirming that the size and condition of the existing pipes, along with their layout, can accommodate the combined demand of all appliances connected to the system without significant pressure loss. If the capacity is insufficient, it may be necessary to redesign the piping or enhance the infrastructure to meet the increased load safely. While checking for leaks, gas supply pressure, and materials used in piping are important considerations in overall gas system safety and functionality, the capacity of the piping directly impacts whether the system can support additional appliances effectively. Addressing capacity is the most critical factor to ensure safe and efficient operation after the addition of new appliances.

5. For gas piping with fuel gas heavier than air, what is the venting requirement when installed in vertical chases?

- A. Vented only to the chase
- B. Vented to the outdoors**
- C. Vented to the indoors
- D. Vented to the chase and outdoors

When dealing with gas piping that carries fuels heavier than air, it is critical to ensure proper venting to avoid the accumulation of gas in enclosed spaces. Gas that is denser than air will settle in lower areas, making proper venting essential for safety. Venting to the outdoors is the correct approach because it ensures that any gas that might leak from the piping is safely dispersed outside, away from inhabited or enclosed spaces. This prevents the risk of an explosion or harmful exposure to gas, which could occur if the gas were allowed to accumulate within the structure. Venting only to the chase would not adequately protect against potential gas build-up since the chase could create a confined space where gas could accumulate. Similarly, venting to the indoors would pose a serious safety hazard by allowing heavier-than-air gas to collect inside a building. Venting to both the chase and outdoors could lead to confusion about the need for gas to escape properly. Therefore, venting to the outdoors is the safest and most effective method to mitigate the risks associated with gas piping that carries heavier-than-air fuels.

6. What documentation may be required for a gas installation inspection?

- A. Manufacturer's warranty
- B. Permits and installation records**
- C. Inspection photos
- D. Safety audit reports

For a gas installation inspection, permits and installation records are essential documentation. These documents serve multiple purposes: they confirm that the installation was performed in compliance with local codes and regulations and provide evidence of the project's adherence to safety standards. Permits typically indicate that the work has been reviewed and approved by relevant authorities prior to installation, ensuring that all necessary precautions and standards have been observed. Installation records detail the specifics of the work completed, including materials used, installation methods, and compliance with the specifications outlined in the permits. Other choices, while potentially useful in certain contexts, do not fulfill the primary requirement for verifying that legal standards were met during the gas installation process. Safety audit reports and inspection photos could support the evaluation process by providing visual evidence or assessments but are not fundamental to the legal compliance and safety assurance that permits and records provide. Manufacturer's warranties, while relevant for product reliability, focus more on the equipment itself rather than the installation process. Hence, the most essential requirement for documentation during a gas installation inspection is indeed the permits and installation records.

7. How much should gas piping be sloped to prevent traps?

- A. 1 inch for every 10 feet
- B. 1/4 inch for every 15 feet**
- C. 1/2 inch for every 20 feet
- D. 1 inch for every 20 feet

The recommended slope for gas piping to prevent traps is 1/4 inch for every 15 feet. This slope is essential for ensuring that any condensate or moisture that may accumulate within the gas piping can properly drain away and not create a blockage, which could lead to potentially hazardous situations. The appropriate slope helps maintain the integrity of the gas system and reduces the risk of gas leaks. Other options present different slopes, but they do not align with the established guidelines in the National Fuel Gas Code. Slopes that are too steep, like 1 inch for every 10 feet, could lead to the piping being overly inclined, making installation difficult and potentially leading to mechanical failures or stresses on the piping. Each of these different slopes, therefore, may cause operational issues if not carefully controlled, further justifying why the specified 1/4 inch for every 15 feet is the industry standard for safely preventing traps in gas piping.

8. In gas installations, what is the acceptable method for supporting and securing gas piping?

- A. Supports should be spaced at random intervals
- B. Supports should be spaced according to the weight and type of the pipe**
- C. Supports must be made from wood
- D. Support is not necessary if the pipe is lightweight

The acceptable method for supporting and securing gas piping involves spacing supports according to the weight and type of the pipe. This is crucial because proper support prevents sagging, bending, or movement that can lead to stress on the joints and connections. Different types of piping materials (such as steel, PVC, or copper) have different weights and characteristics, which dictates how far apart supports should be placed to ensure stability and safety. Support spacing standards are provided in the National Fuel Gas Code, which helps ensure that installations can withstand everyday stresses, environmental factors, and potential impacts. Adequate support is vital for maintaining the integrity of the gas piping system and preventing leaks, which can pose serious safety hazards. Other options present approaches that do not meet safety and code requirements. For example, spacing supports at random intervals could lead to improper support and potential failure of the piping system. The idea that supports must be made from wood overlooks the need for materials that are appropriate to the specific installation environment and the pipe material. Lastly, the notion that support is unnecessary for lightweight pipes does not take into account the requirement for all piping to be adequately supported to prevent movement, regardless of weight. Installing gas piping without sufficient support can create hazards and is not compliant with code regulations.

9. What is a "combustion air" requirement for gas appliances?

- A. Air must be recycled
- B. Sufficient air must be provided to ensure complete combustion**
- C. Only indoor air can be used
- D. Air quality is not a factor

The requirement for "combustion air" in gas appliances revolves around ensuring that there is enough air available for the combustion process to occur effectively. Complete combustion is crucial not only for the efficiency of the appliance but also for safety reasons. Inadequate combustion air can lead to incomplete combustion, which may produce harmful gases like carbon monoxide, and can negatively affect appliance performance. By specifying that sufficient air must be provided, the standard emphasizes the importance of having a proper air supply that meets the needs of the specific appliance being used. This allows for optimal burning of the gas, reducing emissions, and increasing efficiency. The other options do not reflect this critical aspect of gas appliance operation. Recycling air may not provide the necessary fresh air for combustion, while restricting the use to only indoor air might lead to insufficient supply in certain contexts. Moreover, dismissing air quality can overlook important safety and efficiency considerations essential to the proper functioning of gas appliances.

10. How many grains of hydrogen sulfide can gas contain before copper and brass pipe should not be used?

- A. .5 grains
- B. 1 grain
- C. .3 grains**
- D. 2 grains

The correct answer indicates that gas can contain up to 0.3 grains of hydrogen sulfide per 100 standard cubic feet before the use of copper and brass piping becomes a concern. Hydrogen sulfide is a corrosive compound that can react negatively with copper and brass, leading to accelerated deterioration of these materials. When gas contains hydrogen sulfide above this threshold, the potential for corrosion increases significantly, resulting in risks such as leaks or system failures. Therefore, guidelines and codes recommend limiting the concentration of hydrogen sulfide in natural gas to protect infrastructure and ensure safety. Maintaining this limit is crucial for the longevity of gas piping systems made from these materials.

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://natlfuelgascode.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE