

NEW YORK CITY GAS CODE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. What color is carbon monoxide?

- A. Red
- B. Blue
- C. Yellow
- D. Colorless

2. Located on the supply side of the meter, every meter shall be equipped with a shut off valve.

- A. Gauges
- B. Shut Off Valve
- C. Vent
- D. Pressure Regulator

3. What action should be taken if a gas line is discovered damaged underground?

- A. Turn off the gas at the main valve and continue work.
- B. Do not switch on gas; notify the utility; arrange repairs per code.
- C. Attempt to patch the line yourself.
- D. Cover the line and wait for the next scheduled inspection.

4. The untreated portion of gas piping outlets must extend through finished ceilings and walls by at least how many inches?

- A. 2 Inches
- B. 1/2 Inch
- C. 1 Inch
- D. 3/4 Inch

5. What actions should be taken if a gas leak is detected?

- A. Evacuate, avoid ignition sources, call the gas utility or emergency services, and shut off gas if safe to do so.
- B. Ignore if small.
- C. Turn on exhaust fan and continue.
- D. Light a match to locate leak.

- 6. The flammable limits for natural gas are best described as which range?**
- A. 0% to 4%
 - B. 10% to 20%
 - C. 15% to 25%
 - D. 5% to 15%
- 7. What is the duration for testing gas distribution from 1/2 psi to 5 psi?**
- A. 60 minutes
 - B. 45 minutes
 - C. 30 minutes
 - D. 15 minutes
- 8. Which pipe size range has approximately 13 threads?**
- A. 4 inch
 - B. 2 1/2 inch to 3 inch
 - C. 1/2 inch to 1 inch
 - D. 1 1/4 inch to 2 inch
- 9. How many threads are on a two and a half inch to three inch pipe?**
- A. Approximately 11 threads
 - B. Approximately 12 threads
 - C. Approximately 13 threads
 - D. Approximately 14 threads
- 10. Which statement correctly describes where Department of Transportation jurisdiction ends?**
- A. At the curb line
 - B. At the property line
 - C. At the building entrance
 - D. At the street intersection

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What color is carbon monoxide?

- A. Red
- B. Blue
- C. Yellow
- D. Colorless**

Carbon monoxide is colorless. That means it has no color you can see, so a CO leak won't show up as red, blue, or yellow in any way. Its invisibility is exactly why detectors are essential in safety practices for fuel-burning appliances. You can't rely on appearance to tell if CO is present; you need a working CO detector and proper ventilation and venting checks. The other colors listed don't describe the gas itself—colors can appear in flames or emissions from other substances, but carbon monoxide gas has no color.

2. Located on the supply side of the meter, every meter shall be equipped with a shut off valve.

- A. Gauges
- B. Shut Off Valve**
- C. Vent
- D. Pressure Regulator

The key idea is safety and control of the gas service. Having a shut-off valve on the supply side of the meter lets you stop the gas flow into the building for maintenance, repairs, or emergencies without having to reach the utility main. Placing it before the meter means you can isolate the entire service piping downstream, which is essential for safe work and quick response. Gauges only measure pressure, a vent releases gas or air, and a pressure regulator lowers pressure; none of these provides a manual isolation of the service. So the required component is the shut-off valve because it directly enables turning the gas supply on and off as needed.

3. What action should be taken if a gas line is discovered damaged underground?

- A. Turn off the gas at the main valve and continue work.
- B. Do not switch on gas; notify the utility; arrange repairs per code.**
- C. Attempt to patch the line yourself.
- D. Cover the line and wait for the next scheduled inspection.

When a damaged underground gas line is found, the priority is to prevent ignition and get qualified professionals to take control. Do not turn the gas back on or operate any equipment in the area; instead, notify the gas utility or emergency services and have them arrange repairs under the applicable code. This ensures the leak is properly isolated, the area is kept safe, and repairs are performed by licensed personnel following the approved procedures. Patching it yourself or simply covering it up could allow continued leakage and create a fire or explosion risk. Following the code-based process protects people, property, and the public utility system.

4. The untreated portion of gas piping outlets must extend through finished ceilings and walls by at least how many inches?

- A. 2 Inches
- B. 1/2 Inch
- C. 1 Inch**
- D. 3/4 Inch

When gas piping outlets pass through finished ceilings and walls, enough of the pipe must extend beyond the finished surface so the end remains accessible for capping, testing, and any future connections without being obstructed by drywall or plaster. The minimum length that accomplishes this is one inch. Extending only a shorter amount could leave the end behind finished material, making it hard to cap or test properly, while extending far beyond one inch is usually unnecessary and could interfere with finishes or fixtures.

5. What actions should be taken if a gas leak is detected?

- A. Evacuate, avoid ignition sources, call the gas utility or emergency services, and shut off gas if safe to do so.**
- B. Ignore if small.
- C. Turn on exhaust fan and continue.
- D. Light a match to locate leak.

Gas leaks create a real fire and explosion risk, so the safest move is to get people out to fresh air and stop any potential ignition sources. Evacuate everyone from the area, remove them to a safe distance, and avoid using anything that could spark—no electrical switches, no phones indoors, and no open flames. Then, from a safe location, call the gas utility or emergency services so professionals can respond, locate the leak, and ventilate the area if needed. If you can reach the main gas shutoff safely, turning the gas off at the valve can stop the fuel supply and help reduce the danger, but only do this if you can do so without entering danger or putting yourself at risk. Do not attempt to shut off gas if it requires you to go back into the hazardous area. Why not the other actions? Ignoring a leak leaves fuel flowing and the hazard active. An exhaust fan can move gas around and doesn't remove the source of the danger, and lighting a match or using any ignition source is highly dangerous and could trigger an explosion.

6. The flammable limits for natural gas are best described as which range?

- A. 0% to 4%
- B. 10% to 20%
- C. 15% to 25%
- D. 5% to 15%**

Flammable limits describe the concentration of gas in air that can ignite. For natural gas, which is mainly methane, ignition occurs when the gas concentration is between about 5% and 15% by volume in air. So the correct description is 5% to 15%. Concentrations below 5% are too lean to ignite, and those above 15% are too rich to ignite. This window is the range where ignition is possible, which is why 5% to 15% best matches the concept.

7. What is the duration for testing gas distribution from 1/2 psi to 5 psi?

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

When testing gas distribution piping, you hold the test pressure long enough to be sure leaks won't hide in the system. For a test from 1/2 psi up to 5 psi, the required hold time is 30 minutes. This duration balances giving slow leaks time to show up with not delaying the work unnecessarily. If the pressure remains stable for the full 30 minutes, the piping is considered leak-free under that test condition. After the test, depressurize safely and proceed with the next steps to commissioning.

8. Which pipe size range has approximately 13 threads?

- A. 4 inch**
- B. 2 1/2 inch to 3 inch
- C. 1/2 inch to 1 inch
- D. 1 1/4 inch to 2 inch

Threads per inch on pipe fittings change with diameter: as pipe size increases, the thread pitch becomes coarser and the number of threads per inch drops. In this context, a size around 4 inches sits closest to about 13 threads per inch, making it the best match among the given options. Smaller sizes have noticeably higher TPI (more threads per inch), while larger sizes tend to have lower TPI, so they wouldn't align as closely with a 13 TPI target.

9. How many threads are on a two and a half inch to three inch pipe?

- A. Approximately 11 threads
- B. Approximately 12 threads**
- C. Approximately 13 threads
- D. Approximately 14 threads

Thread count per inch on pipe fittings isn't the same for every size—the pitch gets coarser as the pipe diameter increases. For a two-and-a-half inch to three inch nominal pipe, the standard taper of the NPT threads is about 12 threads per inch. That means the thread pitch is roughly 1/12 of an inch between crests. This coarser pitch gives enough thread engagement for a reliable seal while keeping the threading practical to manufacture and assemble on larger fittings. In other size ranges you'd see higher or lower TPI, but for this size window about 12 TPI is the typical match.

10. Which statement correctly describes where Department of Transportation jurisdiction ends?

A. At the curb line

B. At the property line

C. At the building entrance

D. At the street intersection

The boundary where DOT authority ends is the property line. The Department of Transportation oversees the public right-of-way—the street, sidewalks, and any public space within that public domain. Once you cross the property line into private property, DOT jurisdiction stops and the property owner, along with other applicable agencies, takes over. This distinction matters in practice: work that takes place in the public street or on the public sidewalk requires DOT coordination and permits, while work on private property beyond that boundary is governed by private-property regulations and other authorities. The curb line and building entrances aren't the defining limit; the formal cutoff is the boundary between public and private property.

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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://nycgascode.examzify.com>

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

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