

TSSA GAS TECHNICIAN II PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://tssagastech2.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	15

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. Which outdoor air opening size is listed as 9 inches for 125,000 Btu/h appliances without a draft hood?**
 - A. 1 inch
 - B. 2 inches
 - C. 3 inches
 - D. 9 inches
- 2. Which regulator setting is NOT listed as a propane regulator setting in the data?**
 - A. 7" wc
 - B. 11" wc
 - C. 14" wc
 - D. 9" wc
- 3. Which device acts as an operating safety control to prevent boiler water temperature from exceeding safe levels?**
 - A. Thermostat
 - B. Flame rod
 - C. High-limit aquastat
 - D. Gas valve
- 4. Gas appliances combustion safety requires which of the following?**
 - A. Require proper amounts of building or outdoor air supply
 - B. Sealed combustion only
 - C. Use exhaust fans
 - D. No ventilation needed
- 5. Which of the following is a framing method listed in the material?**
 - A. post and beam
 - B. platform construction
 - C. balloon construction
 - D. walls

- 6. What happens to the resistance of a conductor as its length increases?**
- A. It increases
 - B. It decreases
 - C. It stays the same
 - D. It becomes zero
- 7. Which of the following is another propane vapour pressure value?**
- A. 138.4 psig
 - B. 149.0 psig
 - C. 172.0 psig
 - D. 10.7 psig
- 8. Under which circumstances should a propane cylinder be purged?**
- A. When first purchased
 - B. All of the above
 - C. When air or water enters
 - D. When reconditioned
- 9. The term 'building skin' refers to which of the following?**
- A. Only Walls
 - B. Exterior Finish Including Windows And Openings
 - C. Roof And Foundation
 - D. Exterior Finish And Openings Such As Windows
- 10. What type of vent is required for a combination oil/gas fired appliance?**
- A. Type L vent
 - B. Type H vent
 - C. Type B vent
 - D. Natural vent

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which outdoor air opening size is listed as 9 inches for 125,000 Btu/h appliances without a draft hood?

- A. 1 inch
- B. 2 inches
- C. 3 inches
- D. 9 inches**

The ability to draw enough combustion air directly from outdoors is the key idea here. When a gas appliance does not have a draft hood, the code requires an outdoor air opening sized to supply the amount of air the appliance needs at its input rating. For a 125,000 Btu/h appliance, the specified outdoor air opening is 9 inches in diameter. That size provides a large enough cross-sectional area to deliver the necessary air without pulling room air, which helps prevent negative pressure, backdrafting, and incomplete combustion. To put it in perspective, a 9-inch opening has about 63.6 square inches of area, which supports the air flow for that level of input. Smaller openings (1, 2, or 3 inches) would supply far less air (roughly 0.8, 3.1, and 7.1 square inches, respectively), which would not meet the required amount and could compromise safe operation.

2. Which regulator setting is NOT listed as a propane regulator setting in the data?

- A. 7" wc
- B. 11" wc
- C. 14" wc
- D. 9" wc**

Propane regulator outlet pressures are given in inches of water column and follow common standard values. The data you study lists 7, 11, and 14 inches w.c. as typical regulator settings. A value of 9 inches w.c. isn't a standard propane regulator setting, so it doesn't appear in the data. The other numbers fit the recognized standard ranges, while 9" w.c. does not align with those standard configurations.

3. Which device acts as an operating safety control to prevent boiler water temperature from exceeding safe levels?

- A. Thermostat
- B. Flame rod
- C. High-limit aquastat**
- D. Gas valve

The main idea is safety control that stops the boiler if it starts to overheat. A high-limit aquastat monitors the boiler water temperature and, when the temperature reaches its preset high limit, it interrupts the burner circuit (often cutting power to the gas valve or triggering a lockout). This prevents the water from getting hotter than what the equipment and pressures can safely handle, protecting the boiler from damage and reducing the risk of unsafe conditions. The thermostat is the normal control that calls for heat to maintain a setpoint during regular operation, not a safeguard against overheating. A flame rod is just a flame detector, confirming there's flame rather than measuring temperature. The gas valve is the actuator that supplies gas, but by itself it doesn't sense temperature or provide the overheating protection.

4. Gas appliances combustion safety requires which of the following?

- A. Require proper amounts of building or outdoor air supply
- B. Sealed combustion only
- C. Use exhaust fans
- D. No ventilation needed

Gas appliances need a steady supply of combustion air so the fuel burns completely and combustion byproducts are drawn out properly. Without enough air from the building or outdoors, gases like carbon monoxide can backdraft into living spaces, and incomplete combustion can occur. That's why providing proper amounts of building or outdoor air is the safety requirement. Sealed combustion is an option for some installations, but it's not universally required or applicable to every appliance. It relies on its own dedicated intake and venting, not on room air alone. Exhaust fans can actually remove air from a space and worsen the risk of backdrafting, so they're not a general safety requirement. And ventilation is clearly needed; saying no ventilation is required would be unsafe and incorrect.

5. Which of the following is a framing method listed in the material?

- A. post and beam
- B. platform construction
- C. balloon construction
- D. walls

In framing terms, you identify how the wall structure is drawn from level to level. Balloon construction is the method where long vertical studs run continuously from the sill plate up to the top plate across multiple stories, with floor joists tying into those tall studs. This continuous stud arrangement is a distinctive feature and is specifically listed as a framing method in the material. The other options describe different concepts: post and beam uses large timber members and posts rather than standard stud walls; platform framing builds each floor independently with shorter studs and a new platform on each level; walls refer to the exterior or interior surfaces rather than a framing system. Because balloon construction fits the description of a framing method listed in the material, it is the best choice.

6. What happens to the resistance of a conductor as its length increases?

- A. It increases
- B. It decreases
- C. It stays the same
- D. It becomes zero

Resistance in a uniform conductor increases with length. For a wire of fixed material and cross-sectional area, the resistance is $R = \rho L/A$. With ρ and A constant, longer length L means proportionally more resistance. If you double the length, you double the resistance, so at the same voltage the current drops correspondingly. Hence, as length increases, resistance increases. The idea that resistance stays the same or decreases with length would contradict Ohm's law for a uniform wire, and becoming zero only happens in special cases like superconductivity, not in a normal conductor.

7. Which of the following is another propane vapour pressure value?

- A. 138.4 psig
- B. 149.0 psig**
- C. 172.0 psig
- D. 10.7 psig

Propane vapor pressure is the pressure exerted by the propane vapor when liquid and vapor are in equilibrium at a specific temperature, and it is usually given in psig on reference charts. At a typical room temperature, the published value for propane's saturated vapor pressure is about 149 psig, so 149.0 psig matches that common reference point. The other numbers don't align with the standard propane vapor pressure at that reference temperature: one is far too low to be a saturated vapor pressure, and the remaining two would correspond to different temperatures on the vapor-pressure chart. Therefore, 149.0 psig is the correct value.

8. Under which circumstances should a propane cylinder be purged?

- A. When first purchased
- B. All of the above**
- C. When air or water enters
- D. When reconditioned

Purging a propane cylinder is done to remove any air and moisture inside so the cylinder can be filled with propane safely and the gas remains clean. This step is needed in every situation where contamination or non-propane content could be present. When a cylinder is first purchased, it may still contain air and humidity from manufacturing or storage; purging ensures the next fill is propane-only and free of contaminants. If air or water has entered the cylinder, purging removes those intrusions to prevent issues like corrosion, moisture-related problems, or improper gas mixtures that could affect performance or safety. After reconditioning, the cylinder needs purging to clear out any residues or moisture from the refurbishment process before putting it back into service. Because each of these scenarios can introduce unwanted contents, purging is appropriate in all of them.

9. The term 'building skin' refers to which of the following?

- A. Only Walls
- B. Exterior Finish Including Windows And Openings
- C. Roof And Foundation
- D. Exterior Finish And Openings Such As Windows**

Building skin is the exterior envelope that separates the indoors from the outdoors, consisting of the outer finish and the openings that puncture that surface. It defines the barrier against weather, moisture, and heat flow, while allowing for light and access through windows and doors. That's why the best description is the exterior finish and openings such as windows. It isn't just walls, and it doesn't focus on roof and foundation. Saying it includes openings recognizes that the envelope includes both the solid surface and the places where it is penetrated.

10. What type of vent is required for a combination oil/gas fired appliance?

- A. Type L vent
- B. Type H vent
- C. Type B vent**
- D. Natural vent

When a appliance can burn either oil or gas, the venting needs to be a listed, factory-built system that is capable of handling the combustion products from both fuels. Type B vent fits this requirement because it is a double-wall metal vent designed for appliances that burn gas or oil (and combinations of fuels). Its construction provides the heat retention and durability needed to manage the higher temperatures and potential moisture from oil, while still safely exhausting gas-fired products. This helps prevent condensation, corrosion, backdrafts, and spillage, and it is compatible with common venting connections used for combination units. Other vent types aren't appropriate here: single-wall Type L is typically used for lower-heat, gas-only appliances and isn't rated for the higher temperatures or oil combustion; natural vent relies on draft and masonry/chimney setups and isn't a listed option for a combination appliance; and Type H is a specialized venting choice for certain situations that doesn't provide the standard compatibility and listed approval for a dual-fuel appliance. Type B is the standard, safe choice for a combination oil/gas fired appliance.

SAMPLE

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://tssagastech2.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE