ALABAMA JOURNEYMAN GAS FITTER PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://aljourneymangasfitter.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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. True or False: Natural Gas is lighter than air.

A. True

B. False

C. It varies by temperature

D. Only when compressed

2. What is the primary function of warning labels on gas appliances?

A. To enhance the aesthetic appearance

B. To comply with national standards

C. To provide necessary safety information

D. To indicate the manufacturer

3. How often should gas line pressure tests be performed?

A. Only during the final inspection of the project

B. Once every year after installation

C. During installation and after any repairs before acceptance for service

D. Every time a new appliance is added

4. What should be done if a gas leak is detected during testing?

A. Immediately shut off the gas and evacuate the area

B. Continue testing to gather more data

C. Ignore the leak

D. Seal off the area without shutting off gas

5. When a gas appliance is installed in a garage, the ignition source must be elevated at least how many inches above the floor?

A. 12 inches

B. 15 inches

C. 18 inches

D. 24 inches

6. Which material is commonly used for gas piping installations?

A. Plastic

B. Wood

C. Steel

D. Copper

SAMPLE

7. What should you do if you suspect a gas leak?

A. Turn off all appliances

B. Leave the area immediately and call for help

C. Ventilate the area

D. Check the gas meter for readings

8. Which material is commonly used for gas piping?

A. Polyethylene

B. Copper

C. Steel

D. PVC

9. Which type of pressure is generally not applicable to low pressure gas use?

A. Static pressure

B. Flow pressure

C. Upstream pressure

D. Dynamic pressure

10. Which type of connection is discouraged when installing gas piping?

A. Using threaded connectors

B. Using improper materials or incompatible fittings

C. Using flexible tubing

D. Using only copper fittings

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. True or False: Natural Gas is lighter than air.

A. True

B. False

C. It varies by temperature

D. Only when compressed

Natural gas is indeed lighter than air. This characteristic is primarily due to its composition, which mainly consists of methane (CH4). Methane has a lower molecular weight compared to the average molecular weight of air, which is primarily made up of nitrogen and oxygen. As a result, when released into the atmosphere, natural gas tends to rise rather than settle, making it lighter than air. Understanding this property is vital for gas fitters and related professionals because it impacts the safety measures and ventilation strategies when working with natural gas. For instance, if there is a leak, knowing that natural gas will rise helps in designing proper ventilation as well as detecting potential hazards in enclosed or poorly ventilated spaces. The other options presented relate to conditions or properties that do not affect the fact that natural gas is lighter than air. Therefore, acknowledging that natural gas is lighter than air is crucial for safe handling and installation practices in the gas fitting profession.

2. What is the primary function of warning labels on gas appliances?

A. To enhance the aesthetic appearance

B. To comply with national standards

C. To provide necessary safety information

D. To indicate the manufacturer

The primary function of warning labels on gas appliances is to provide necessary safety information. These labels are critical because they convey essential precautions and instructions that help users understand how to operate the appliance safely and what risks may be involved. This information can include warnings about potential hazards, guidance on proper usage, and instructions for maintenance and troubleshooting. While compliance with national standards is important, as it ensures that appliances meet safety regulations, the core purpose of warning labels is to directly inform and protect users. Aesthetic considerations or indications of the manufacturer, while they serve other purposes, do not address the fundamental role that warning labels play in promoting safety and preventing accidents or misuse of gas appliances. Understanding this function is crucial for anyone working with gas appliances, ensuring that they prioritize safety in their installation, maintenance, and user education practices.

3. How often should gas line pressure tests be performed?

A. Only during the final inspection of the project

B. Once every year after installation

C. During installation and after any repairs before acceptance for service

D. Every time a new appliance is added

Testing gas line pressure is a critical safety measure in ensuring the integrity of the gas distribution system. Conducting pressure tests during the installation of the gas lines helps verify that there are no leaks and that the system is functioning correctly before it becomes operational. This initial testing is essential to establish a safe environment for future users. Additionally, performing pressure tests after any repairs is equally important. Repairs can alter the integrity of the gas lines, and a pressure test will confirm whether the repair was successful and that the system remains leak-free post-maintenance. Acceptance for service is only appropriate when the lines have passed these tests, providing assurance that the installation is safe and compliant with relevant codes. While annual tests and inspections with the addition of new appliances are important for ongoing safety and compliance, they do not substitute the essential practice of testing after installations and repairs.

SAMPLE

4. What should be done if a gas leak is detected during testing?

A. Immediately shut off the gas and evacuate the area

B. Continue testing to gather more data

C. Ignore the leak

D. Seal off the area without shutting off gas

If a gas leak is detected during testing, the correct response is to immediately shut off the gas and evacuate the area. This is crucial for safety reasons, as natural gas is highly flammable and poses significant risks of fire or explosion if not handled properly. Evacuating the area ensures that anyone nearby is moved to a safe distance, minimizing the chances of injury. By shutting off the gas promptly, one can prevent further gas from escaping and mitigate the risk of a dangerous situation developing. This action adheres to safety protocols and emergency response guidelines, which prioritize the safety of individuals and the environment in the event of a gas leak. Continuing testing would be unsafe, as it may expose individuals to hazardous conditions. Ignoring the leak would clearly disregard safety standards, and sealing off the area without shutting off the gas would not effectively neutralize the danger posed by the leak. Therefore, shutting off the gas and evacuating is the best and most responsible course of action in such scenarios.

5. When a gas appliance is installed in a garage, the ignition source must be elevated at least how many inches above the floor?

A. 12 inches

B. 15 inches

C. 18 inches

D. 24 inches

When a gas appliance is installed in a garage, the ignition source must be elevated at least 18 inches above the floor. This requirement is in place to prevent any potential ignition of flammable vapors that may accumulate at ground level, especially since garages are typically areas where gasoline or other volatile substances might be present. Elevating the ignition source minimizes the risk of fire hazards by ensuring that any flammable gases or vapors do not come into contact with the appliance's ignition system. The standard elevation provides an effective safety measure in order to protect both the structure and its occupants from the dangers associated with gas appliances in environments where flammable materials are likely found.

6. Which material is commonly used for gas piping installations?

A. Plastic

B. Wood

C. Steel

D. Copper

Steel is commonly used for gas piping installations due to its strength, durability, and resistance to corrosion. It can withstand the high pressures associated with gas distribution and is able to endure outdoor conditions, such as exposure to weather, without degrading. Additionally, steel piping is capable of handling the demands of both residential and commercial gas systems, making it a reliable choice for professionals in the gas fitting industry. While plastic, wood, and copper are materials that may be used in certain applications, they do not have the same level of durability or safety in high-pressure, high-temperature environments as steel does. Plastic may be used in some specific situations, such as for underground gas piping, but it is not typically used for above-ground installations due to its susceptibility to damage and environmental factors. Wood is generally not a permitted material for gas piping due to its flammable nature. Copper can be used for gas distribution, but it is more commonly associated with plumbing applications rather than gas lines. Thus, steel remains the preferred choice for its overall performance and reliability in gas piping systems.

SAMPLE

7. What should you do if you suspect a gas leak?

A. Turn off all appliances

B. Leave the area immediately and call for help

C. Ventilate the area

D. Check the gas meter for readings

If you suspect a gas leak, the appropriate action is to leave the area immediately and call for help. This response prioritizes safety, as gas leaks can lead to serious dangers such as explosions or asphyxiation. By evacuating the area first, you reduce the risk of harm to yourself and others nearby, as well as avoid igniting the gas. While checking the gas meter for readings or turning off appliances may seem like logical steps, they could expose individuals to the risk of an ignitable environment. Ventilating the area could also pose a danger if there's an explosive concentration of gas present. It is essential to alert professionals who are trained to handle gas leaks safely rather than attempting to manage the situation on your own. This ensures that the leak can be assessed and corrected properly by someone with the requisite expertise.

8. Which material is commonly used for gas piping?

A. Polyethylene

B. Copper

C. Steel

D. PVC

Steel is commonly used for gas piping due to its strength, durability, and ability to withstand high pressures. It is particularly suited for both above-ground and underground gas distribution systems. Steel pipes provide excellent resistance to impact and corrosion when properly coated, allowing them to maintain structural integrity under various environmental conditions. While some other materials may also be used in specific scenarios, such as polyethylene for underground applications where flexibility is beneficial, or copper in certain residential settings, steel remains the standard material for gas piping in most commercial and industrial applications. This use stems from its proven performance in safely transporting natural gas and other gaseous fuels. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) is not suitable for gas piping, as it is not rated for use with gases and can become brittle over time. Thus, steel is the preferred choice in many installations for its safety, reliability, and compliance with industry standards.

9. Which type of pressure is generally not applicable to low pressure gas use?

A. Static pressure

B. Flow pressure

C. Upstream pressure

D. Dynamic pressure

Upstream pressure generally refers to the pressure in a system before it encounters any resistance, such as a valve or a fitting. In the context of low-pressure gas systems, this type of pressure is not typically relevant because low-pressure applications are generally concerned with the pressure that directly influences gas flow and combustion efficiency at the appliance level, rather than the pressures upstream from the regulation point. Low-pressure systems often focus on flow and static pressures since these are the measurements that directly affect how gas flows to an appliance and how it performs during operation. Static pressure relates to the pressure in a system when the gas is not flowing, while dynamic pressure pertains to the pressure when the gas is in motion. These pressures are important for ensuring safe and efficient operation of low-pressure gas appliances. In contrast, upstream pressure is more significant in high-pressure systems where the pressures must be regulated before reaching low-pressure appliances, making it less applicable for direct considerations in low-pressure installations. Thus, the choice of upstream pressure as an option not applicable to low-pressure gas use stands correct.

SAMPLE

10. Which type of connection is discouraged when installing gas piping?

A. Using threaded connectors

B. Using improper materials or incompatible fittings

C. Using flexible tubing

D. Using only copper fittings

Using improper materials or incompatible fittings for gas piping connections is discouraged because it can lead to serious safety hazards, including gas leaks and potential explosions. Gas systems must be made from materials that are specifically designed to handle gas pressures and are resistant to corrosion and degradation. When incompatible materials or fittings are used, they may not provide a secure seal, resulting in leaks. For example, certain plastics or untreated metals may corrode or degrade when exposed to gas, leading to failure of the connection. It is crucial to use approved and compatible materials, such as specific types of metal and PVC for proper applications, ensuring the integrity and safety of the entire gas system. Proper installation and adherence to local codes and standards are vital to prevent dangerous situations in residential or commercial gas installations.

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://aljourneymangasfitter.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE