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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES

JGLW6AZN

CT G-2 Limited Natural/lp Jrny

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CONNECTICUT OCCUPATIONAL TRADES **JGLW6AZN**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **JGLW6AZN**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Under the classifications used for LP-gas and related fuel work covered on the G-2 exam, which class of flammable liquid has a flash point below 0 °F (−17.8 °C) and a boiling point at or below 100 °F (37.8 °C)?

- ☒ **A** Class IA
- ☐ B Class IB
- ☐ C Class IC
- ☐ D Class II

ANSWER A

WHY Class IA flammable liquids have a flash point below 73 °F (22.8 °C) AND a boiling point at or below 100 °F (37.8 °C). Class IB has a flash point below 73 °F but a boiling point above 100 °F. Class IC has a flash point at or above 73 °F but below 100 °F. Class II combustible liquids have flash points at or above 100 °F but below 140 °F.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

LP-gas that is distributed for domestic or commercial use must be odorized so that a leak can be detected at what concentration in air?

- ☐ A One-eighth the lower flammable limit
- ☒ **B** One-fifth the lower flammable limit
- ☐ C One-half the lower flammable limit
- ☐ D The lower flammable limit

ANSWER B

WHY NFPA 58 requires that LP-gas be odorized so that a distinctive odor is detectable at a concentration in air of one-fifth the lower flammable limit (LFL) of the gas. This is the standard adopted for odorization of LP-gas used by the public.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

An LP-gas container of 125 gallons (water capacity) is being installed outside a building. Which clearance below is NOT permitted under the standard rules for container location?

- ☐ A 10 feet from any opening in an adjacent building
- ☐ B 5 feet from a public walkway
- ☒ C Directly beneath a power line operating at 480 V
- ☐ D 3 feet from a combustible wall with proper protective screening

ANSWER C

WHY LP-gas containers must not be placed directly beneath electric power lines where containers can be contacted by the lines or where leakage can be ignited. A 125-gallon container is a typical size that can be located near a building subject to the listed clearances, but siting it directly under energized overhead conductors is prohibited.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Before an LP-gas piping system is placed in service, it must be tested to demonstrate tightness. For a new low-pressure LP-gas system, what is the minimum test duration and pressure medium typically required?

- ☐ A 10 minutes with the system pressurized to operating pressure using LP-gas
- ☒ B 30 minutes with the system pressurized to operating pressure using air or an inert gas
- ☐ C 10 minutes at 50 psig using water
- ☐ D 1 hour at 3 psig using LP-gas

ANSWER B

WHY New LP-gas piping must be pressure tested with air, nitrogen, CO₂, or another inert gas (never with the gas itself) at not less than the operating pressure for a minimum of 30 minutes (often 10 minutes per some jurisdictional interpretations, but 30 minutes is the conservative code answer). Water testing is generally not permitted because water can be trapped in the system.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

On a typical two-stage LP-gas system, the first-stage regulator reduces cylinder pressure to an intermediate pressure. What is the most common intermediate pressure setting used between the first and second stage regulators for residential systems?

- ☐ A 2 psig
- ☒ B 10 psig
- ☐ C 20 psig
- ☐ D 60 psig

ANSWER B

WHY In a two-stage LP-gas system, the first-stage regulator typically reduces tank pressure (about 100–250 psig depending on temperature) to an intermediate pressure of approximately 10 psig. The second-stage regulator then reduces this to 11 inches water column for appliance use.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A natural gas water heater is installed in a small, tightly constructed room. Which provision below is required by code for ensuring adequate combustion air?

- ☒ A Two permanent openings, each having a free area of at least 1 square inch per 2,000 BTU/h of total input
- ☐ B One permanent opening of at least 100 square inches connected directly to the outdoors
- ☐ C Combustion air supplied only through a single grille from the living space, sized at 1 square inch per 1,000 BTU/h
- ☐ D No combustion air opening is required if the water heater is a direct-vent sealed-combustion unit

ANSWER A

WHY When combustion air is taken from inside the building, code requires two permanent openings: one within 12 inches of the ceiling and one within 12 inches of the floor, each with a minimum free area of 1 square inch per 1,000 BTU/h of total input for appliances in the same room (or 1 square inch per 2,000 BTU/h when taken from adjacent rooms through permanent openings). Direct-vent appliances that draw all combustion air from outdoors are exempt from in-room openings because they are sealed combustion units.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

When sizing a natural gas piping system using the longest-length method, what must be added to the measured length of the piping run to account for the pressure drop caused by fittings and valves?

- ☐ A The nominal pipe diameter in inches
- ☒ B An equivalent length determined from a standard table for each fitting and valve
- ☐ C 10 percent of the total connected load in BTU/h
- ☐ D The square root of the total developed length

ANSWER B

WHY The longest-length method requires that an equivalent length be added to the measured run length for each fitting, valve, and tee using the equivalent-length tables found in the fuel gas code. The total equivalent length is then used to look up pipe size from capacity tables based on the connected load in BTU per hour.

QUESTION 8

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following actions are required when a new section of gas piping is placed in service? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Perform a leak test at the required test pressure and duration before any gas is introduced
- ☐ B Purge the line of air with the fuel gas before appliance connection
- ☐ C Cap all unused outlets with plastic thread protectors rather than metal plugs
- ☒ D Verify that the manometer reading has remained steady for the entire test period

ANSWER A - D

WHY Before gas is introduced, the system must be leak-tested at the required pressure for the required duration (A is correct), and the test instrument (typically a manometer) must show no pressure drop over the test period, indicating the system is tight (D is correct). Unused outlets must be plugged with metal—not plastic—fittings because plastic can melt or be damaged, so C is wrong. Purging is required after the leak test passes, but using the fuel gas itself to purge large volumes into the building is restricted; the question asks about placing piping in service, making B less complete than A and D.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following statements about gas appliance installations are correct? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** A drip leg (sediment trap) must be installed at the appliance gas valve inlet where it is practical
- ☐ **B** A gas appliance connector may be run through walls, partitions, or concealed locations
- ☒ **C** An accessible manual shutoff valve is required ahead of the union connection for each appliance
- ☐ **D** Flexible connectors may be reused when an appliance is replaced if they appear to be in good condition

ANSWER A - C

WHY A sediment trap (drip leg) is required at the inlet of the appliance gas shutoff valve where it is practical to install one (A is correct). An accessible manual gas shutoff valve must be installed in the supply piping ahead of the union connection to each appliance (C is correct). Connectors may not be concealed or run through walls (B is wrong), and connectors must not be reused when an appliance is replaced—they must be replaced with new connectors (D is wrong).