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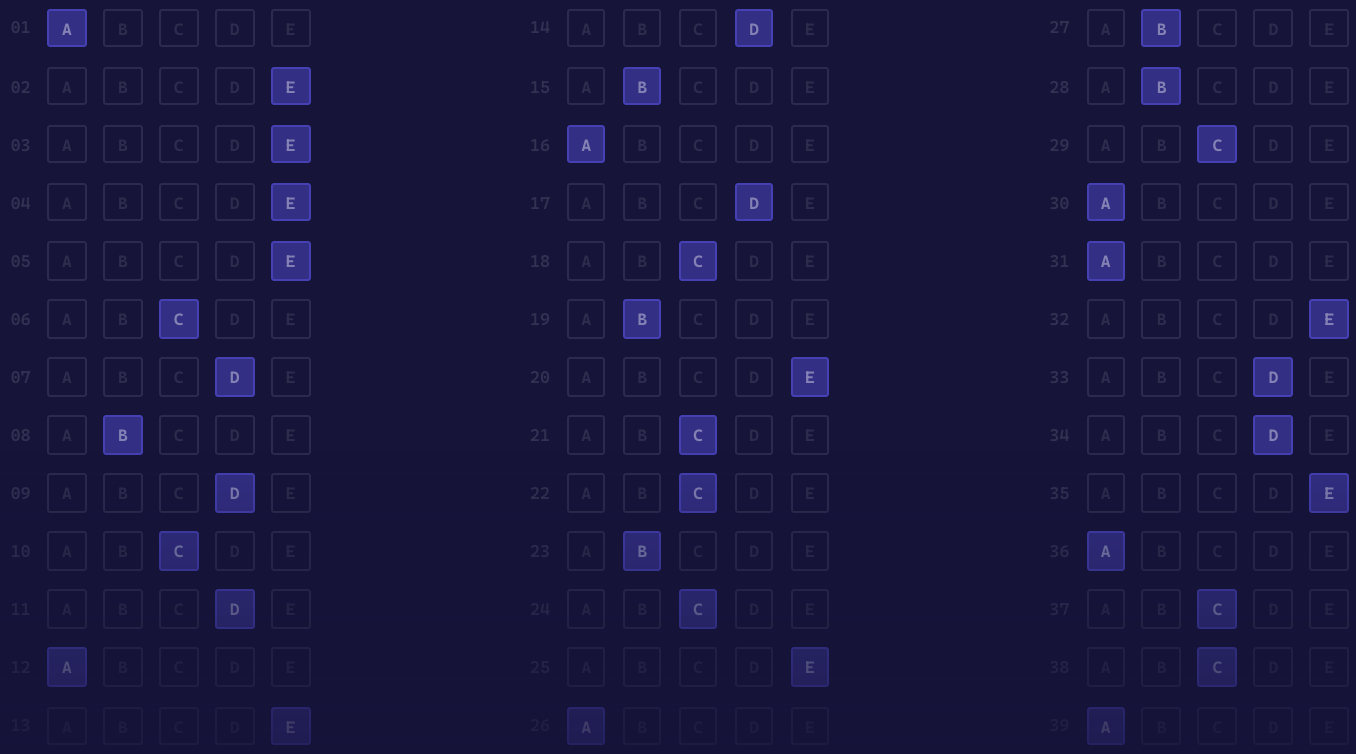

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

National Inspection Testing and Certification Corporation

MS24

Medical Gas Inspector 2024

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

SUPPORT support@mometrix.net

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for National Inspection Testing and Certification Corporation `MS24`, 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, `MS24`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

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QUESTION 1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are categories of medical gases that fall under the scope of the Medical Gas Inspector certification? (Choose two.)

A **Medical oxygen**

B Natural gas

C **Medical vacuum (suction)**

D Propane

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY Medical gases covered by the certification include medical oxygen, medical air, medical vacuum (suction), nitrous oxide, carbon dioxide, and surgical plume evacuation. Natural gas and propane are fuel gases and are not part of the medical gas systems covered by the MS24 credential.

QUESTION 2 MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two of the following are considered medical support gases or medical vacuum systems covered under NFPA 99 and the MS24 scope? (Choose two.)

A **Medical air**

B Helium

C **Waste anesthetic gas disposal (WAGD)**

D Hydrogen

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY Medical air and WAGD (Waste Anesthetic Gas Disposal) are both categorized as medical gas/vacuum systems under NFPA 99. Helium and hydrogen are not classified as medical gases under the standard.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Which standard is the primary basis for the design, installation, inspection, and testing of medical gas and vacuum systems in healthcare facilities?

A NFPA 13

B NFPA 99

C NFPA 25

D NFPA 72

ANSWER B

WHY NFPA 99 (Health Care Facilities Code) is the primary standard governing medical gas and vacuum systems. NFPA 13 covers sprinkler systems, NFPA 25 covers water-based fire protection system inspection, and NFPA 72 covers fire alarm signaling.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

During an inspection, the inspector performs a cross-connection test on a medical gas pipeline. What is the primary purpose of this test?

A To verify the operating pressure of each system

B To confirm that no two medical gas systems are interconnected at any outlet, valve, or piping run

C To verify the dew point of medical air

D To test the flow rate at each outlet

ANSWER B

WHY The cross-connection test is performed to verify that no two different medical gas systems are interconnected. An interconnection (for example, between oxygen and nitrous oxide) is a life-safety hazard because it could deliver the wrong gas to a patient. Pressure, dew point, and flow rate are verified through other required tests.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

Per NFPA 99, what is the specified color code for medical oxygen piping?

A Green

B Yellow

C White

D Blue

ANSWER B

WHY Medical oxygen is color-coded green in the United States, while medical vacuum is typically white, medical air is yellow, and nitrous oxide is blue. These color codes must be consistently applied to outlets, valves, and piping.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which color is used to identify medical vacuum (suction) outlets and pipeline markings under NFPA 99?

A Green

B Yellow

C White

D Blue

ANSWER C

WHY Medical vacuum is identified by the color white. Green is oxygen, yellow is medical air, and blue is nitrous oxide.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

Which type of source equipment is used to supply medical air to a healthcare facility pipeline system?

A A cryogenic liquid oxygen tank

B **An oil-less air compressor with receiver and filtering/drying system**

C A nitrous oxide manifold

D A vacuum pump

ANSWER **B**

WHY Medical air must be supplied by a dedicated oil-less air compressor system that includes appropriate receivers, filters, dryers (desiccant or refrigerated), and regulators to meet the purity requirements of NFPA 99. Cryogenic tanks supply liquid oxygen, manifolds typically supply nitrous oxide, and vacuum pumps produce suction—not air.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

Under NFPA 99, which condition would require a master alarm signal at the medical gas master alarm panel?

A Normal operating pressure within the medical air system

B **High or low pressure condition in any medical gas or vacuum system**

C Routine maintenance cycle completion

D Daily dew point test completion

ANSWER **B**

WHY The master alarm panel must signal abnormal conditions, including high/low pressure in any medical gas or vacuum system, low dew point for medical air, and loss of source supply. Normal operating conditions do not trigger an alarm.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

What minimum purge duration is typically required when purging a medical oxygen pipeline with oxygen prior to placing it into service?

A 1 minute

B 30 seconds

C **Per the manufacturer's instructions and a sufficient period to displace all particulates and ensure gas purity at the outlet**

D Exactly 5 minutes regardless of system size

ANSWER C

WHY Pipeline purging must be performed until the gas at the outlet meets purity requirements and all particulates are displaced. NFPA 99 and ASSE 6000-series standards require that the purge continue until acceptable readings are obtained; there is no fixed universal time for all systems.

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