

01	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
02	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
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36	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
39	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)

GP

Gas Piping Fitter

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) GP, 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, GP
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Before installing black iron gas pipe that has been delivered to a job site, a fitter should verify which of the following conditions of the pipe?

- ☐ A The pipe ends have been threaded with tapered threads matching the local municipality's standard tap size
- ☒ B The pipe is free of significant dents, gouges, and surface damage and is properly supported off the ground
- ☐ C The pipe has been painted with a corrosion-resistant yellow enamel
- ☐ D The pipe has been pressure-tested at the mill to 1,000 kPa

ANSWER B

WHY Piping must be inspected on site for damage such as dents, gouges, or contamination, and it must be stored properly (e.g., supported off the ground, capped, and protected from the elements). Mills do not paint standard black iron pipe yellow, the fitter—not the supplier—is responsible for threading, and mill test pressures do not replace the on-site leak/pressure test required after assembly.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

When running a branch gas line through a wood-framed wall, the fitter must do which of the following?

- ☒ A Ensure the pipe is not in contact with any combustible material or, where contact is unavoidable, provide a listed insulating sleeve or approved clearance
- ☐ B Wrap the pipe with at least 25 mm of fiberglass insulation for the full length inside the wall
- ☐ C Solder every joint so the pipe can be pulled tight against the studs
- ☐ D Seal both ends of the wall opening with expanding polyurethane foam to stop drafts

ANSWER A

WHY Fuel gas piping must be protected from contact with combustible construction. Where contact is unavoidable, an approved insulating material or listed sleeve must be used so the pipe does not transfer heat to the framing. Fiberglass wrapping, soldered-only joints, and foam-sealing wall penetrations are not accepted protection methods for gas piping through wood framing.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

After a new gas piping system has been assembled and before any appliance is connected, the fitter is required to:

- ☐ A Purge the line with natural gas and light a standing pilot at the nearest appliance
- ☒ B Perform an air pressure test on the system for the duration and at the pressure specified by the applicable code and confirm there is no pressure loss
- ☐ C Connect the appliances, light them, and observe the burner flames for 15 minutes
- ☐ D Fill the system with water and check for visible leaks at the fittings

ANSWER B

WHY Before appliances are attached, the new fuel gas piping must be tested with air (or an inert gas) at the code-required pressure and for the code-required standing time, and a pressure drop indicates a leak that must be located and repaired. Purging to gas, operating appliances, and hydrostatic testing of gas distribution piping are not the required pre-connection leak test method.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

When making up a threaded black iron gas pipe joint, the fitter should apply the thread sealant in which of the following ways?

- ☒ A Apply the sealant to the male threads only, leaving the female threads clean, after verifying the threads are clean and undamaged
- ☐ B Coat both male and female threads heavily so the excess squeezes out and seals the joint
- ☐ C Apply pipe dope only to the female threads and leave the male threads dry for easier make-up
- ☐ D Use only PTFE tape and wrap it clockwise so it unwinds as the joint is tightened

ANSWER A

WHY Approved thread sealants are applied to the male (external) threads only after the threads have been inspected and cleaned. Proper application uses a moderate amount; excessive sealant is not needed because the taper of the threads themselves does the sealing. Wrapping PTFE tape 'clockwise so it unwinds' reverses the correct direction and is a common field error that causes leaks.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

When purging air from a new gas piping system into service, the fitter must do which of the following?

- ☒ **A** Vent the purge gas safely to the outside atmosphere through a properly sized vent until a consistent, combustible gas reading is obtained at the vent
- ☐ **B** Purge into the building by opening a downstream valve and allowing the air to mix with the natural gas
- ☐ **C** Light a burner at the appliance end of the line to burn off the air as it is pushed out
- ☐ **D** Seal the system and rely on normal operation to gradually displace the air

ANSWER A

WHY Purging must move the air/gas mixture to a safe outdoor location through a vent of adequate size, and the fitter must confirm that gas (not air) is flowing at the vent before connecting and operating appliances. Purging indoors, lighting a burner to burn off air, and relying on normal operation are all unsafe and not permitted.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A gas meter set installed outdoors must be located so that it:

- ☐ **A** Is enclosed in a sealed, unvented metal cabinet to protect it from weather
- ☒ **B** Has the required clearances from building openings, sources of ignition, and grade, and is readily accessible to the serving gas company
- ☐ **C** Is mounted directly against a residential bedroom window to shorten the service run
- ☐ **D** Is installed below grade in a covered meter pit without regard to venting

ANSWER B

WHY Outdoor meter sets must meet specific clearance requirements from windows, doors, vents, sources of ignition, and grade, and they must remain accessible to the gas utility for reading, inspection, and shutoff. Enclosing a regulator in a sealed cabinet eliminates required venting, mounting against a bedroom window violates clearance rules, and meter pits have their own detailed code requirements beyond simply placing the meter below grade.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

While commissioning a newly installed gas-fired appliance, the fitter notices that the flue exhaust spillage is being detected at the draft hood. The fitter should first:

- ☐ A Adjust the gas pressure upward until the spillage stops
- ☒ B Shut off the gas supply to the appliance, advise the occupant not to use it, and recommend that a qualified technician correct the venting problem before the appliance is returned to service
- ☐ C Cover the draft hood opening with a metal plate to stop the spillage
- ☐ D Leave the appliance operating and note the condition on the work order

ANSWER B

WHY Spillage at the draft hood indicates a venting problem that can allow combustion products, including carbon monoxide, to enter the living space. The safe response is to shut off the appliance, prevent its use, and have the venting corrected by a qualified person. Increasing gas pressure makes the hazard worse, blocking the draft hood is dangerous, and leaving the appliance running exposes occupants to CO.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Under TSSA rules, a holder of a Gas Piping Fitter certificate may generally do which of the following?

- ☒ A Install, test, and purge gas piping from the outlet of the meter (or the property line isolation valve) to the appliance connection, within the scope of the certificate and applicable codes
- ☐ B Reburner and adjust the combustion of any gas-fired appliance, including commercial boilers
- ☐ C Work on the utility-owned service line upstream of the meter without authorization
- ☐ D Install and commission a high-pressure industrial furnace without further qualification

ANSWER A

WHY The Gas Piping Fitter certificate covers work on fuel gas piping downstream of the utility's ownership point (typically the outlet of the meter or the property-line shutoff) to the appliance shutoff, subject to code and any required authorization. It does not authorize appliance burner adjustment, work on utility-side service piping, or work outside the defined pressure/scope limits of the certificate.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following statements about supporting a horizontal run of NPS 1 black iron gas piping are correct? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Pipe supports should be spaced according to the applicable code and pipe size so the piping is adequately secured against sagging and movement
- ☐ **B** Pipe hangers may be supported directly from the gas piping itself
- ☒ **C** Pipe should be supported at intervals that prevent excessive deflection but should not be rigidly anchored where thermal expansion must be accommodated
- ☐ **D** Horizontal gas piping should be installed with a continuous upward slope toward the meter or regulator

ANSWER A • C

WHY Gas piping must be supported at code-required intervals based on pipe size and material so that it does not sag, and the supports must allow for thermal expansion rather than creating a fully rigid constraint. Hangers may not be supported from the piping itself (that would mean the pipe carries the support), and although drip legs are required at low points and appliance shutoffs, a continuous slope back to the meter/regulator is not a general requirement for horizontal gas distribution piping.