CON EDISON GAS OPERATIONS LDP PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Who is Robert Massoni?

A. Chief Information Officer

B. General Manager of Manhattan Gas Operations

C. Director of Marketing

D. Regional Superintendent

2. What is an AL?

A. Action Line Report

B. Annual Log

C. Access List

D. Alarm Log

3. What is the PSI range for a typical commercial gas setup?

A. 0.5 - 1 PSI

B. 1.5 - 2.5 PSI

C. 2 - 4 PSI

D. 5 - 10 PSI

4. What is the primary purpose of the odorant added to natural gas?

A. To increase gas energy content

B. To make the flame blue

C. To protect pipelines from corrosion

D. To provide an identifiable odor so customers can detect gas in air

5. Which wards in Queens are included in the service territories?

A. 1st Ward only

B. 3rd Ward only

C. All Queens wards

D. 1st and 3rd wards only

6. What is a CATS used for?

A. Scheduling safety training sessions.

B. Reviews what hazards have been documented at a site.

C. Managing supplier contracts.

D. Tracking vehicle fuel consumption.

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7. Which statement describes the Hybrid Pathway?

A. The Hybrid Pathway uses both electric and low-carbon gaseous fuels.

B. The Hybrid Pathway relies entirely on electric power.

C. The Hybrid Pathway eliminates gas usage entirely.

D. The Hybrid Pathway uses only conventional natural gas.

8. Why did we use Low Pressure in the first place?

A. HP was not available at the time

B. There wasn't enough workforce

C. There was no need for gas at all

D. Back then there wasn't as dense of a population and there was less demand for gas.

9. What is the Actual Manhattan Mileage for the GIRP?

A. 31,126

B. 443,639

C. 100,867

D. 14,624

10. What is the Actual Manhattan Cost Per Unit for the GIRP?

A. $1,416

B. $2,080

C. $30,414,000

D. $121,651,000

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who is Robert Massoni?

A. Chief Information Officer

B. General Manager of Manhattan Gas Operations

C. Director of Marketing

D. Regional Superintendent

In this context, the leadership role that directly oversees all gas operations in Manhattan is the General Manager of Manhattan Gas Operations. This position is responsible for the day-to-day and strategic management of gas distribution in Manhattan, including safety, reliability, maintenance, field operations, and regulatory compliance within that geographic area. The other roles—Chief Information Officer, Director of Marketing, and Regional Superintendent—focus on IT, marketing, and a broader or different geographic scope, respectively, and do not align specifically with Manhattan's gas operations. So the title that best fits the responsibility described is the General Manager of Manhattan Gas Operations.

2. What is an AL?

A. Action Line Report

B. Annual Log

C. Access List

D. Alarm Log

An AL stands for Action Line Report. This is the form or document used to capture and track concrete actions that must be taken on a gas line after an inspection, abnormal reading, or incident. It translates what was found into specific tasks, assigns responsibility, sets due dates, and records progress and completion. The goal is to ensure that every required action is understood, assigned, and closed in a timely and auditable way, maintaining safety and operational integrity on the system. In practice, an Alarm Log would record alarms or events, a Annual Log would track items over a year, and an Access List would list who is authorized to access something. The Action Line Report, by contrast, is about driving and tracking the actual corrective or preventive actions on the line.

3. What is the PSI range for a typical commercial gas setup?

A. 0.5 - 1 PSI

B. 1.5 - 2.5 PSI

C. 2 - 4 PSI

D. 5 - 10 PSI

Gas pressure in commercial systems is kept low and steady so burners fire reliably and safely. Equipment in these setups is designed to operate on modest pressure, with regulators delivering about half to one psi (roughly 14–28 inches of water column) to the appliances. This range provides enough flow for typical multi-appliance demand without overdriving the burners or stressing piping and regulators. If pressure is too low, burners may struggle to maintain flame and heat output; if pressure is too high, flames can become unstable, regulators can chatter, and components can be damaged. So, 0.5–1 psi is a common target for typical commercial gas systems.

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4. What is the primary purpose of the odorant added to natural gas?

A. To increase gas energy content

B. To make the flame blue

C. To protect pipelines from corrosion

D. To provide an identifiable odor so customers can detect gas in air

Odorization is added to natural gas so leaks can be detected by smell. Pure natural gas is odorless, so a trace odorant with a strong, distinctive smell is mixed in at very low concentrations. This makes people notice gas in the air quickly, enabling them to shut off the supply, evacuate if needed, and call for help before gas can accumulate or ignite. The odorant's job is safety through detectability, not altering energy content or flame color, and it doesn't serve to protect pipelines from corrosion.

5. Which wards in Queens are included in the service territories?

A. 1st Ward only

B. 3rd Ward only

C. All Queens wards

D. 1st and 3rd wards only

Service territories are defined by specific wards, and not every ward in a borough is automatically included. In Queens, the mapped service areas cover a pair of wards, so the option that describes those two included wards matches what the map shows. If you suggested only a single ward is included, you'd be missing the other ward that's part of the territory. If you suggested all wards in Queens are included, that would go beyond the defined boundaries. Understanding these boundaries helps crews plan access, routing, and safety measures accurately within the gas operations framework.

6. What is a CATS used for?

A. Scheduling safety training sessions.

B. Reviews what hazards have been documented at a site.

C. Managing supplier contracts.

D. Tracking vehicle fuel consumption.

CATS is used to manage documented hazards at a site by reviewing them and tracking the corrective actions needed to address them. When a hazard is identified, CATS provides a formal process to evaluate the risk, assign owners, set deadlines, and monitor progress until the hazard is resolved. This focus on hazard review and action tracking is what makes it the best fit. Scheduling safety training is handled by training or calendar systems, not CATS. Managing supplier contracts falls under procurement and contract management. Tracking vehicle fuel consumption is part of fleet or fuel management.

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7. Which statement describes the Hybrid Pathway?

A. The Hybrid Pathway uses both electric and low-carbon gaseous fuels.

B. The Hybrid Pathway relies entirely on electric power.

C. The Hybrid Pathway eliminates gas usage entirely.

D. The Hybrid Pathway uses only conventional natural gas.

A Hybrid Pathway combines electricity with a low-carbon gaseous fuel to power gas operations. This approach lowers carbon emissions by using electric power where it makes sense and substituting a cleaner gas where feasible, while still leveraging the gas infrastructure and reliability customers rely on. It is not fully electric, so it isn't relying entirely on electricity, and it isn't gas-only, so it doesn't rely solely on conventional natural gas, nor does it eliminate gas usage altogether. That combination—electric power plus a low-carbon gaseous fuel—best describes the Hybrid Pathway.

8. Why did we use Low Pressure in the first place?

A. HP was not available at the time

B. There wasn't enough workforce

C. There was no need for gas at all

D. Back then there wasn't as dense of a population and there was less demand for gas.

The main idea is that the distribution system's operating pressure is tied to how many customers you're serving and how far gas has to travel. In the early days, there were far fewer people and less overall demand, often spread over larger areas. With that lower demand, it was economical and safer to operate the system at a modest, low pressure. That meant simpler, cheaper pipes and regulators, and less risk from leaks and failures. That's why the best answer points to population density and demand being smaller back then. The other reasons don't fit as well: high pressure isn't necessary just because gas is needed; there are transmission lines that operate at higher pressure, but the local distribution to homes could still run on low pressure. Workforce or a complete lack of need for gas aren't the driving factors for choosing low pressure in a distribution network.

9. What is the Actual Manhattan Mileage for the GIRP?

A. 31,126

B. 443,639

C. 100,867

D. 14,624

The question is about the fixed miles of gas distribution mains located in Manhattan that are included in the GIRP data. In GIRP calculations, this Manhattan mileage is a specific inventory figure drawn from the asset records, not something you estimate. The mileage for Manhattan is a precise value used in the program, and 14,624 miles is that exact figure. The other numbers don't reflect the Manhattan subset—they correspond to larger scopes or different datasets—so they aren't the Manhattan GIRP mileage.

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10. What is the Actual Manhattan Cost Per Unit for the GIRP?

A. $1,416

B. $2,080

C. $30,414,000

D. $121,651,000

The question is about how to get the Actual Manhattan Cost Per Unit for the GIRP, which is a per-unit figure obtained by dividing the total actual Manhattan costs by the number of units replaced. This per-unit metric lets you compare efficiency and costs on a unit-by-unit basis. The large numbers shown are totals, not per-unit amounts, so they don't represent cost per unit. The per-unit result among the options is the one that equals the total Manhattan cost divided by units, i.e., the figure that comes out to $2,080 per unit.

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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://conedisongasopsldp.examzify.com

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

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