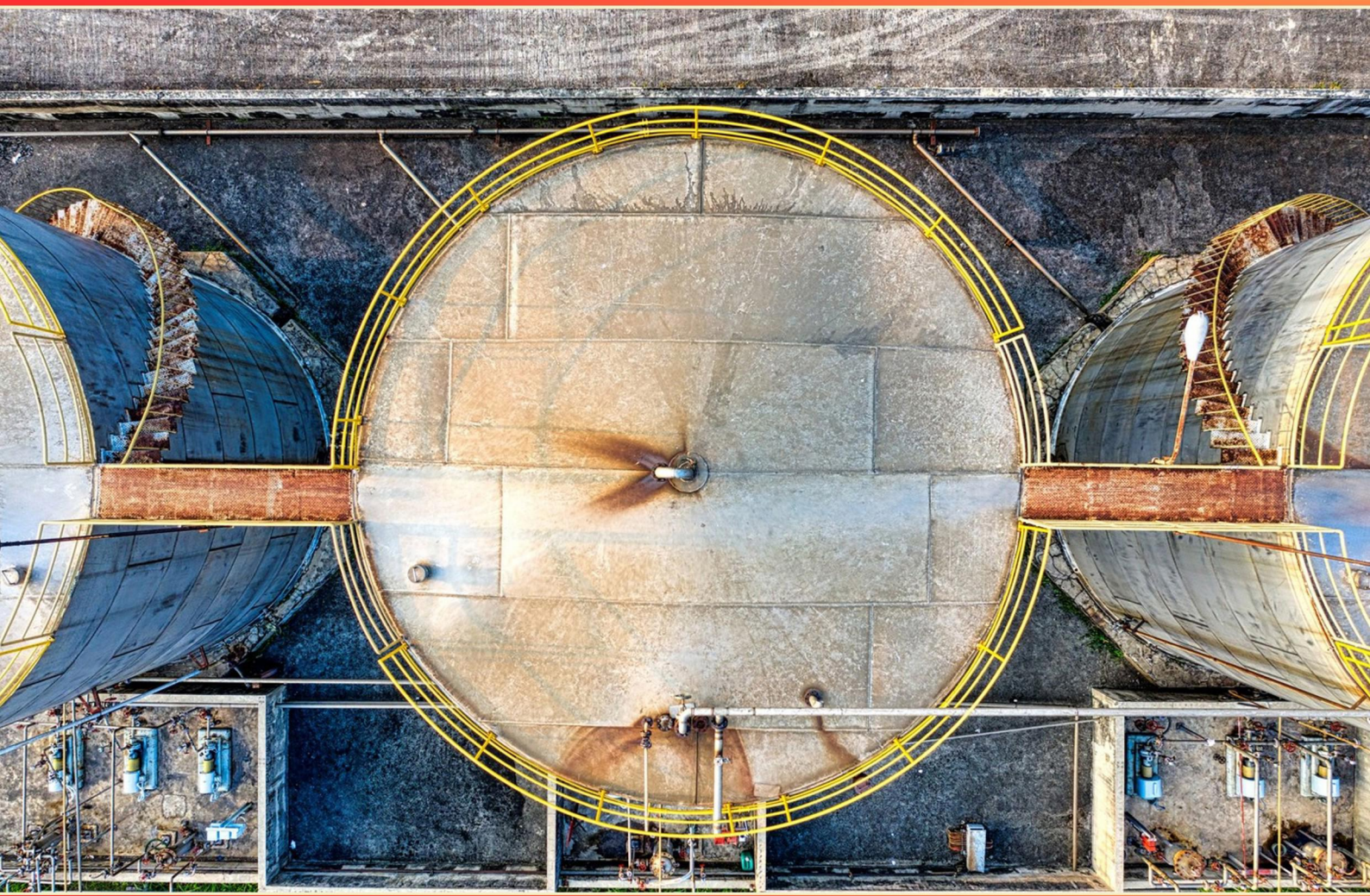
MAINE PROPANE TANK SETTER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. In the event of a propane emergency, you should?

A. Always place personal safety first

B. Call the supplier

C. Try to rescue occupants

D. Turn off appliances immediately

2. Which forces must vertical tanks be designed to withstand, according to NFPA 58?

A. Wind, High Winds, and Seismic Forces

B. Electrical isolation

C. Temperature changes

D. Color coding for safety

3. If an ASME tank cannot be fitted with an internal valve that provides emergency shutdown protection automatically in the event of a fire and remote shutdown capability, a(n) _____ may be used in combination with an excess-flow valve installed in the tank opening and a manual valve installed as close as possible to the excess-flow valve

A. Inline ESV

B. Inline Valve

C. Remote ESV

D. External ESV

4. What is the maximum interior piping design pressure for buildings?

A. 2 psi

B. 3 psi

C. 5 psi

D. 8 psi

5. What is the minimum distance for combustible materials from a propane container as specified by NFPA 58?

A. 5 ft

B. 10 ft

C. 15 ft

D. 25 ft

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6. The planning and installation of electrical service to a propane dispenser should be coordinated with the installation site owner or operator and a _____.

A. Licensed Electrician

B. General Contractor

C. Plumber

D. Surveyor

7. Pump Manufacturer IOM instructions include a _____ for protecting the pump from debris that could damage internal components.

A. Strainer

B. Filter

C. Screen

D. Guard

8. Three factors must be known to verify that the explosion-proof motor is appropriate for the dispenser installation and pump.

A. RPM, Voltage, Temperature

B. RPM, Horsepower, Voltage

C. Horsepower, Current, Temperature

D. RPM, Horsepower, Displacement

9. Which standard governs electrical safety in hazardous locations for propane dispenser installations?

A. NFPA 70

B. NFPA 58

C. NFPA 30

D. NFPA 101

10. Which option is not a good method for loading cylinders onto a vehicle?

A. Use the lift gate to load cylinders on the service vehicle so most of the weight is on the front axle with side-to-side distribution

B. Use a forklift to load cylinders on the service vehicle

C. Secure cylinders with clamps and chocks

D. Keep cylinders upright and in a rack

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In the event of a propane emergency, you should?

A. Always place personal safety first

B. Call the supplier

C. Try to rescue occupants

D. Turn off appliances immediately

In a propane emergency, your first priority is personal safety. Gas leaks can ignite and form invisible, heavier-than-air pockets, so the immediate goal is to get away from the leak and move to a safe location with fresh air. From there, alert others and contact the propane supplier, and call emergency services if the situation warrants it. Once you're safe, you can follow professional guidance to help and secure the area. Rescuing occupants or re-entering the area to shut off equipment can put you at serious risk, so those actions aren't the best initial move. Shutting off the gas at the source is a prudent step only if you can do it safely from a safe distance; it should not replace getting yourself out of danger. Turning off appliances right away isn't the top priority because it may not stop the leak and could require you to approach the danger zone.

2. Which forces must vertical tanks be designed to withstand, according to NFPA 58?

A. Wind, High Winds, and Seismic Forces

B. Electrical isolation

C. Temperature changes

D. Color coding for safety

NFPA 58 requires vertical above ground LPG tanks to be designed to resist the external loads that come from the environment. Specifically, the standard calls for these tanks to withstand wind forces on the shell and structure, including scenarios with higher winds, as well as seismic forces from ground shaking. Designing for wind and seismic loads helps prevent tipping, rupture, or leaks during extreme weather or earthquakes, keeping the storage system safe. Other factors listed, like electrical isolation or color coding, relate to safety practices or labeling rather than the structural forces the tank must resist. Temperature changes do affect materials, but the question focuses on the primary design loads the tank must endure.

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3. If an ASME tank cannot be fitted with an internal valve that provides emergency shutdown protection automatically in the event of a fire and remote shutdown capability, a(n) _____ may be used in combination with an excess-flow valve installed in the tank opening and a manual valve installed as close as possible to the excess-flow valve

A. Inline ESV

B. Inline Valve

C. Remote ESV

D. External ESV

When a propane tank can't have an internal valve that provides automatic emergency shutdown in a fire or remote shutoff capability, using an external emergency shutoff valve is the right approach. Placing this valve outside the tank gives a readily accessible means to shut off flow from the exterior, even when the tank's own valve can't provide automatic or remote actuation. This external valve works in concert with an excess-flow valve installed in the tank opening and a manual valve placed as close as possible to that excess-flow valve, creating multiple layers of protection: the excess-flow valve limits flow if the tank is damaged, the manual valve gives local control, and the external emergency shutoff can be actuated automatically or remotely in a fire. Inline or remote configurations don't fit the specific arrangement described, making the external emergency shutoff valve the best fit.

4. What is the maximum interior piping design pressure for buildings?

A. 2 psi

B. 3 psi

C. 5 psi

D. 8 psi

LP-gas piping inside buildings is designed to operate at a low pressure to keep systems safe and compatible with standard regulators and appliances. The maximum interior piping design pressure is five pounds per square inch, which keeps the whole interior network within a low-pressure range. This limit ensures that regulators and fittings used in typical residential and commercial propane installations remain adequate and that the risk of leaks becoming dangerous is minimized. Higher design pressures would require heavier-duty components and more stringent safety measures, which aren't typically part of interior LP-gas systems. In practice, the gas is delivered from the main regulator at much lower pressures (and often around 0.4 psi or less) as it enters the interior piping, reinforcing why five psi is set as the upper limit for interior design pressure.

5. What is the minimum distance for combustible materials from a propane container as specified by NFPA 58?

A. 5 ft

B. 10 ft

C. 15 ft

D. 25 ft

Keep combustible materials at least ten feet away from a propane container. NFPA 58 specifies this minimum separation to reduce the chance that heat or a fire could reach nearby combustibles and to leave room for safe operation and emergency response. A shorter distance, like five feet, increases ignition risk, while larger distances (fifteen or twenty-five feet) go beyond the minimum but may be required in specific situations or by local codes. Always consider site specifics and local amendments, but the standard minimum is ten feet.

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6. The planning and installation of electrical service to a propane dispenser should be coordinated with the installation site owner or operator and a _____.

A. Licensed Electrician

B. General Contractor

C. Plumber

D. Surveyor

Electrical work on fueling equipment must be performed by a licensed electrician to meet electrical code and safety standards. Coordinating the planning and installation with the site owner or operator and a licensed electrician ensures the electrical service is designed for the dispenser, installed with proper wiring, weatherproof or outdoor-rated enclosures, grounding and bonding, a service disconnect, and any required emergency shutoffs. The electrician also handles necessary permits and inspections, and ensures compliance with the National Electrical Code and local requirements. Other roles like a general contractor, plumber, or surveyor don't have the electrical credentials or scope to properly design, install, and inspect this safety-critical system.

7. Pump Manufacturer IOM instructions include a _____ for protecting the pump from debris that could damage internal components.

A. Strainer

B. Filter

C. Screen

D. Guard

When protecting a pump from debris, the device placed in the intake line is meant to stop solids from entering and damaging internal parts. A strainer serves this purpose by filtering out debris on the suction side so only clean fluid reaches the pump. This helps prevent wear on the impeller, seals, and bearings and reduces the chance of clogs. A filter can also remove impurities, but in this context the standard protective component described is a strainer, which is specifically designed to guard the pump by blocking debris before it can cause harm. A screen is a more general term for a mesh that can be part of a strainer or separate, but it isn't the designated protective device in the typical IOM wording. A guard, on the other hand, protects against physical contact or damage to moving parts, not from debris entering the pump. So, the best answer is a strainer.

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8. Three factors must be known to verify that the explosion-proof motor is appropriate for the dispenser installation and pump.

A. RPM, Voltage, Temperature

B. RPM, Horsepower, Voltage

C. Horsepower, Current, Temperature

D. RPM, Horsepower, Displacement

Matching the motor to the pump and the electrical system is the key idea here. The dispenser pump is designed to operate at a specific speed, so you need the motor's revolutions per minute to align with that requirement. If the rpm is too high or too low, the pump won't move the fluid correctly, can cause excessive wear, or reduce efficiency. The pump also needs a certain amount of power to overcome the system's resistance and deliver the expected flow and pressure. That power is expressed as horsepower. A motor with sufficient horsepower provides the necessary torque and prevents the motor from overloading, overheating, or stalling during peak demand. Finally, the motor must be wired to the correct electrical supply. The voltage rating of the motor has to match the available voltage in the installation so the motor starts reliably and runs safely, especially in an explosion-proof setup where electrical safety is critical. Temperature and current play roles in overall safety and protection, but the essential trio you verify to ensure suitability is rpm, horsepower, and voltage. Displacement and other motor attributes aren't part of matching an explosion-proof motor to this dispenser system.

9. Which standard governs electrical safety in hazardous locations for propane dispenser installations?

A. NFPA 70

B. NFPA 58

C. NFPA 30

D. NFPA 101

Electrical safety in hazardous locations is governed by NFPA 70, the National Electrical Code. Propane dispenser areas can have flammable vapors, so the electrical system must be designed to prevent ignition. NFPA 70 lays out how to classify hazardous locations, what equipment is allowed, and the wiring methods, enclosures, and protection needed for these environments. That direct focus on electrical installation in areas where propane is present is why this standard is the correct choice. The other standards cover LPG storage (NFPA 58), general flammable liquids storage and handling (NFPA 30), or life safety concerns (NFPA 101) but do not provide the specific electrical requirements for hazardous-location installations.

10. Which option is not a good method for loading cylinders onto a vehicle?

A. Use the lift gate to load cylinders on the service vehicle so most of the weight is on the front axle with side-to-side distribution

B. Use a forklift to load cylinders on the service vehicle

C. Secure cylinders with clamps and chocks

D. Keep cylinders upright and in a rack

When loading cylinders, keeping the vehicle stable and the cylinders from moving is the priority. Using a lift gate in a way that places most of the load on the front axle and creates little side-to-side balance makes the vehicle harder to control and increases the risk of loss of stability, especially during turns or on uneven ground. A front-heavy, poorly balanced load can affect steering and braking and raise the chance of a rollover. Proper methods involve using equipment like a forklift to position the cylinders securely, securing them with clamps and chocks so they can't roll, and keeping them upright and in a rack to prevent tipping or shifting. So the lift gate approach that concentrates weight on the front axle is not a safe loading method.

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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:

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

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