NATIONAL GRID TASK 70 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 a natural gas system, from which pressure to which pressure does the gas flow?

A. High pressure to low pressure.

B. Low pressure to high pressure.

C. Equal pressure.

D. Vacuum to pressure.

2. Carbon monoxide is a byproduct of _____.

A. Incomplete combustion

B. Complete combustion

C. Controlled combustion

D. Combustion with minimal oxygen

3. Because of its weight, which substance mixes with air?

A. Oxygen

B. Water vapor

C. Natural gas

D. Carbon dioxide

4. In a street where flooding occurs and a high-pressure gas leak is present, what two hazards are likely?

A. Flooded street with hazards

B. Corroded joints and blocked lines

C. Undermined and water in the system

D. High pressure and oxygen mix

5. If improper odorization is found, what steps should you follow?

A. Ignore and continue operations

B. Vent to atmosphere and leave area

C. Conduct a leak investigation with CGI to identify migrating gas, keep public safe distance away, advise dispatch, contact pressure department, eliminate ignition source

D. Increase the gas flow until the odor is detected

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6. Which of the following is NOT part of the recommended response to a component failure?

A. Shutting down the gas line and calling for help

B. Protect employees and public safety and property

C. Maintain a 25 foot perimeter

D. Notify dispatch/supervisor

7. What is the recommended action when you uncover a damaged facility?

A. Leave area immediately

B. Repair it yourself

C. Ignore the issue

D. Report it to the appropriate personnel

8. What should you do if you uncover a damaged facility?

A. Never ignore and continue working

B. Report it to the appropriate personnel

C. Repair it yourself

D. Leave area

9. Which action is not listed as part of the environmental incident response?

A. Stop/control spill if reasonable

B. Dispose in company container

C. Contact environmental department

D. Evacuate area without notifying anyone

10. Methane constitutes approximately what percentage of natural gas?

A. 96%

B. 90%

C. 92%

D. 88%

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In a natural gas system, from which pressure to which pressure does the gas flow?

A. High pressure to low pressure.

B. Low pressure to high pressure.

C. Equal pressure.

D. Vacuum to pressure.

Gas moves because of a pressure difference: it flows from higher pressure to lower pressure. In a natural gas system, compressors create a higher pressure at the source, and as gas moves along the line, pressure naturally falls. This gradient provides the driving force that pushes gas through the pipeline to where the pressure is lower. If pressures were the same, there'd be no net flow, and the gas would not move. Flow from a vacuum toward pressure would require an external suction source, which isn't how normal gas transmission operates.

2. Carbon monoxide is a byproduct of _____.

A. Incomplete combustion

B. Complete combustion

C. Controlled combustion

D. Combustion with minimal oxygen

Carbon monoxide shows up when fuel doesn't burn with enough oxygen. In that incomplete combustion, carbon isn't fully oxidized to carbon dioxide, so CO forms instead. When there's plenty of oxygen, the fuel burns cleanly to carbon dioxide and water, with little to no CO. Controlled combustion is about managing the burn safely and efficiently, not about producing CO. Combustion with minimal oxygen is essentially still incomplete burning, so the usual takeaway is that CO arises from insufficient oxygen during combustion.

3. Because of its weight, which substance mixes with air?

A. Oxygen

B. Water vapor

C. Natural gas

D. Carbon dioxide

Density relative to air governs how a gas behaves when released. Air has a certain density, and gases lighter than air tend to rise and disperse through the space, mixing with the surrounding air. Natural gas is primarily methane, which has a density about 0.6–0.7 kg/m^3—lighter than air. Because of this, when released it quickly mixes with the air rather than pooling in one spot, making it able to form a flammable mixture throughout the area. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are heavier than air and tend to collect higher up or lower down, respectively, so they don't mix as readily in the space. Water vapor is already part of air and its mixing depends on humidity and temperature, but the key point is that natural gas's lighter-than-air nature causes it to mix with air readily.

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4. In a street where flooding occurs and a high-pressure gas leak is present, what two hazards are likely?

A. Flooded street with hazards

B. Corroded joints and blocked lines

C. Undermined and water in the system

D. High pressure and oxygen mix

Flooding weakens the soil around buried gas mains, so the street can become undermined and the pipe can shift, crack, or be exposed. At the same time, floodwater can enter the gas system through the leak, bringing liquid water into the line. This combination creates two clear hazards: the ground around the piping is undermined, and water is present in the gas system.

5. If improper odorization is found, what steps should you follow?

A. Ignore and continue operations

B. Vent to atmosphere and leave area

C. Conduct a leak investigation with CGI to identify migrating gas, keep public safe distance away, advise dispatch, contact pressure department, eliminate ignition source

D. Increase the gas flow until the odor is detected

When odorization is improper, the priority is to locate migrating gas and protect people while coordinating a controlled response. Conduct a leak investigation using the proper gas-detection methods and equipment to identify any migrating gas and determine its extent. Keep the public at a safe distance to reduce exposure and ignition risk, and inform dispatch so operations can be coordinated. Reach out to the pressure/controls group to manage the gas supply and take steps to isolate and secure the area as needed. Eliminate ignition sources in and around the affected zone by de-energizing nonessential equipment, avoiding open flames, and preventing sparks. Ignoring the issue, venting to the atmosphere, or increasing flow would worsen the risk or fail to address the problem.

6. Which of the following is NOT part of the recommended response to a component failure?

A. Shutting down the gas line and calling for help

B. Protect employees and public safety and property

C. Maintain a 25 foot perimeter

D. Notify dispatch/supervisor

When a component fails, the immediate priority is safety and clear communication. The recommended response centers on protecting people and property, quickly getting the right people involved, and keeping bystanders out of danger. Establishing a safe boundary—such as a 25-foot perimeter—helps prevent exposure to the hazard while responders assess and manage the situation. Notably, shutting down a gas line is not part of the standard on-scene response for most employees. Gas shutoff is a controlled action that should be handled by authorized personnel at the control center or dispatch after proper assessment. On-site responders should focus on protecting everyone, notifying the supervisor or dispatch, and maintaining the designated perimeter. Calling for help is appropriate, but the line shutdown itself must be carried out by those with the proper authority and procedures.

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7. What is the recommended action when you uncover a damaged facility?

A. Leave area immediately

B. Repair it yourself

C. Ignore the issue

D. Report it to the appropriate personnel

When you find a damaged facility, safety requires you to report it to the appropriate personnel so it can be evaluated and fixed by qualified staff. Damaged equipment can pose immediate hazards like electric shock, fire, or leaks, and it may affect system reliability if left unrepaired. Reporting triggers the proper safety processes—area isolation, tagging or lockout, risk assessment, and corrective maintenance—without putting you or others at risk. It also ensures documentation and accountability. Taking matters into your own hands or ignoring the issue can escalate danger and lead to serious consequences, so notifying the proper people is the correct course of action.

8. What should you do if you uncover a damaged facility?

A. Never ignore and continue working

B. Report it to the appropriate personnel

C. Repair it yourself

D. Leave area

When you encounter a damaged facility, the priority is to alert the right people so they can handle it safely. Reporting to the appropriate personnel ensures trained staff can assess the risk, implement controls to prevent harm, and arrange for repairs with the proper equipment and procedures. Trying to fix it yourself without the necessary tools or training can create bigger hazards, and simply ignoring it or leaving the area without reporting doesn't address the danger or protect others. If the situation is immediately unsafe, follow the established protocol, which usually includes reporting first and then taking any sanctioned safety steps. This makes reporting the best and most responsible action.

9. Which action is not listed as part of the environmental incident response?

A. Stop/control spill if reasonable

B. Dispose in company container

C. Contact environmental department

D. Evacuate area without notifying anyone

In environmental incident response, the aim is to protect people and the environment by acting safely, containing the release, and getting the right people involved quickly. Stopping or controlling the spill if it can be done safely helps prevent further spread, so that step is appropriate. Containing the spill and disposing of waste according to established procedures keeps the incident from worsening and ensures proper handling of hazardous materials. Contacting the environmental department brings in trained personnel who know how to assess and remediate the situation and coordinate the response. Evacuating the area without notifying anyone is not part of proper response because it breaks the chain of communication and coordination. People nearby need to be alerted, the area may need to be controlled or isolated, and authorities or supervisors must approve any evacuation to ensure it's done safely and effectively.

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10. Methane constitutes approximately what percentage of natural gas?

A. 96%

B. 90%

C. 92%

D. 88%

Methane is the dominant component of natural gas, making up the vast majority of its composition. In typical natural gas, methane accounts for most of the gas, while the rest consists of smaller amounts of heavier hydrocarbons (like ethane, propane, and butane), carbon dioxide, nitrogen, hydrogen sulfide, and water vapor. Because methane is so dominant, its percentage is usually cited in the mid-to-high 90s. About 96% is a common approximation, reflecting that nearly all of natural gas is methane. The other options would imply a noticeably larger share of non-methane gases than is typical.

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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://natgridtask70.examzify.com

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

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