

CDFA Measurement Verification Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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.

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!

Questions

- 1. What is the minimum discharge rate for stationary retail LPG, as stated in the guidelines?**
 - A. 3 gpm**
 - B. 5 gpm**
 - C. 8 gpm**
 - D. 10 gpm**
- 2. Which of the following companies does not belong to the top builders of electric meters?**
 - A. Duncan**
 - B. Westinghouse**
 - C. Sangamo**
 - D. Honeywell**
- 3. What is the minimum graduation for large volume cryogenic deliveries?**
 - A. 0.5 gallon**
 - B. 1 gallon**
 - C. 2 gallons**
 - D. 5 gallons**
- 4. For safety reasons, in which order should fuels be checked?**
 - A. Mid-range, Regular Gas, Premium, Diesel**
 - B. Diesel, Mid-range, Regular Gas, Premium**
 - C. Diesel, Regular Gas, Mid-range, Premium**
 - D. Premium, Mid-range, Regular Gas, Diesel**
- 5. What is the maintenance tolerance for a 500-gallon test at truck stops?**
 - A. 200 cu in.**
 - B. 100 cu in.**
 - C. 275 cu in.**
 - D. 250 cu in.**

- 6. What is the acceptance tolerance for wholesale Agri-Chem liquids?**
- A. 0.5%**
 - B. 0.1%**
 - C. 0.3%**
 - D. 1.0%**
- 7. When is a service agent not required to notify the sealer of an adjustment to a device?**
- A. When the adjustment is only for the purpose of enhancing device accuracy**
 - B. When the adjustment is only for the purpose of maintaining the device in a zero balance condition**
 - C. When the adjustment involves routine maintenance**
 - D. When the adjustment is documented properly**
- 8. Which gas is most easily solidified?**
- A. Oxygen**
 - B. Nitrogen**
 - C. Carbon Dioxide**
 - D. Hydrogen**
- 9. What information must wholesale devices display on their badge?**
- A. Max and min capacities**
 - B. Only max capacity**
 - C. Max capacity and warranty information**
 - D. Only min capacity**
- 10. What is the required temperature difference between the air prover oil and the meter under test when using a bell prover?**
- A. They must be within 1 degree of each other**
 - B. They must be within 2 degrees of each other**
 - C. They may differ by up to 5 degrees**
 - D. They must be the same temperature**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum discharge rate for stationary retail LPG, as stated in the guidelines?

- A. 3 gpm
- B. 5 gpm**
- C. 8 gpm
- D. 10 gpm

The minimum discharge rate for stationary retail LPG being set at 5 gallons per minute is aligned with safety and operational guidelines established by regulatory bodies. This rate ensures that the dispensing systems are effective and capable of delivering liquefied petroleum gas at a pace that minimizes the potential for overflows or accidents during refueling processes. Having a standardized discharge rate of 5 gpm also contributes to the consistency and efficiency of operations at retail locations, allowing for timely service to customers without compromising safety standards. Higher or lower discharge rates could raise risks or lead to delays in service, hence the specified minimum is crucial for both operational efficiency and safety considerations in the retail LPG sector.

2. Which of the following companies does not belong to the top builders of electric meters?

- A. Duncan
- B. Westinghouse
- C. Sangamo
- D. Honeywell**

Honeywell is primarily known for its wide range of products in areas such as aerospace, building technologies, performance materials, and consumer products. While it has some involvement in energy management and metering products, it is not primarily recognized as a top builder of electric meters. In contrast, companies like Duncan, Westinghouse, and Sangamo have a long history and specialization in manufacturing electric meters and related equipment. Duncan and Sangamo have been significant players in the electric metering space, while Westinghouse is historically known for its contributions to electrical equipment and engineering. This context helps to clarify why Honeywell, despite its strengths in other sectors, does not align with the specific focus on electric meter manufacturing that characterizes the other options listed.

3. What is the minimum graduation for large volume cryogenic deliveries?

- A. 0.5 gallon**
- B. 1 gallon**
- C. 2 gallons**
- D. 5 gallons**

The minimum graduation for large volume cryogenic deliveries is 1 gallon. This specification is important for ensuring that measurements are accurate and reliable when dealing with cryogenic substances, which require precise handling due to their very low temperatures and potential hazards. The 1-gallon increment allows for sufficient resolution in the measurement, facilitating accurate delivery without excessive risk of over or under measurement. While smaller graduations might be suitable for more precise or smaller-scale operations, the 1-gallon mark is established as a standard that balances accuracy and practicality in large volume applications. This standard helps operators effectively manage the transfer and utilization of cryogenic liquids in various industrial settings, ensuring compliance with safety protocols. The other options, while they might represent measurements that could be used in different contexts, do not align with the minimum standards set for large volume deliveries, which specifically designate 1 gallon as the threshold.

4. For safety reasons, in which order should fuels be checked?

- A. Mid-range, Regular Gas, Premium, Diesel**
- B. Diesel, Mid-range, Regular Gas, Premium**
- C. Diesel, Regular Gas, Mid-range, Premium**
- D. Premium, Mid-range, Regular Gas, Diesel**

The correct sequence prioritizes safety by considering the density and risk associated with different types of fuels. Diesel is checked first because it has a higher flash point and is less volatile than gasoline, making it less hazardous in terms of fire risk. Following diesel, regular gas is checked next, as it is more volatile and poses a higher risk than diesel. Mid-range fuel, which is a blend between regular and premium, is examined afterward, leading finally to premium gasoline. Premium gasoline is often more sensitive in handling due to its higher volatility. Thus, checking fuels in the order from diesel to premium minimizes the risks associated with flammable liquids, ensuring a safer protocol for handling these materials.

5. What is the maintenance tolerance for a 500-gallon test at truck stops?

- A. 200 cu in.**
- B. 100 cu in.**
- C. 275 cu in.**
- D. 250 cu in.**

The maintenance tolerance for a 500-gallon test at truck stops is defined within industry standards, particularly concerning the variation in measurement accuracy that is acceptable. For a tank of this capacity, the appropriate maintenance tolerance is calculated on the basis of the volume the tank holds and the typical standards set forth to ensure adherence to regulations. In this context, the correct maintenance tolerance of 275 cubic inches aligns with the established guidelines for large-scale fuel tanks, which take into account the potential for minor discrepancies in measurement that can occur during testing and compliance assessments. This tolerance is designed to allow for practical usability while ensuring that fuel dispensing remains accurate and accountable. Understanding maintenance tolerances is essential for those managing fuel testing at truck stops, as it influences compliance with environmental regulations and operational reliability. Thus, adhering to the specified tolerance helps ensure that measurement practices align with regulatory standards and maintain the integrity of fuel distribution processes.

6. What is the acceptance tolerance for wholesale Agri-Chem liquids?

- A. 0.5%**
- B. 0.1%**
- C. 0.3%**
- D. 1.0%**

The acceptance tolerance for wholesale Agri-Chem liquids is 0.3%. This tolerance level is important because it ensures that the measurement of these liquids aligns with industry standards and accuracy requirements. An acceptance tolerance of 0.3% allows for slight variations in the volume measured, which is crucial in the agriculture chemicals sector where precise measurements can affect both pricing and application rates for effective crop management. Adhering to this tolerance helps maintain fairness in transactions and ensures that the products delivered meet the necessary quality and quantity standards expected by consumers and regulators alike. Understanding this tolerance is essential for professionals in the field as it also influences compliance with regulations and quality assurance processes.

7. When is a service agent not required to notify the sealer of an adjustment to a device?

A. When the adjustment is only for the purpose of enhancing device accuracy

B. When the adjustment is only for the purpose of maintaining the device in a zero balance condition

C. When the adjustment involves routine maintenance

D. When the adjustment is documented properly

The situation where a service agent is not required to notify the sealer of an adjustment to a device occurs when the adjustment is solely for the purpose of maintaining the device in a zero balance condition. This is a standard procedure in the maintenance of measuring devices to ensure their accuracy and reliability without affecting their calibration status. Adjustments aimed solely at maintaining a zero balance are typically considered routine and do not represent a change in the device's measuring capabilities or accuracy. They are part of regular maintenance practices to keep the device functioning properly without the need for official notification. In contrast, adjustments that enhance accuracy, involve routine maintenance, or require documentation might require notification to ensure compliance with regulations and standards.

8. Which gas is most easily solidified?

A. Oxygen

B. Nitrogen

C. Carbon Dioxide

D. Hydrogen

The correct choice is Carbon Dioxide, primarily because of its sublimation characteristics and phase transition properties. At standard atmospheric pressure, Carbon Dioxide transitions directly from a gas to a solid state at temperatures below -78.5 degrees Celsius, without passing through a liquid phase. This process is known as sublimation, which is unique compared to many other gases. In contrast, while gases like Oxygen and Nitrogen can also be solidified, they require much lower temperatures and specific pressures to achieve liquefaction before solidification, making them less readily solidifiable under standard conditions. Hydrogen, while it can be solidified too, also requires very low temperatures and high pressures, making it less practical than Carbon Dioxide in typical scenarios. Thus, Carbon Dioxide stands out as the most readily solidifiable gas under normal conditions, effectively demonstrating why this option is the best answer.

9. What information must wholesale devices display on their badge?

- A. Max and min capacities**
- B. Only max capacity**
- C. Max capacity and warranty information**
- D. Only min capacity**

The requirement for wholesale devices to display information on their badge is primarily focused on ensuring that users have access to relevant performance specifications. Displaying both maximum and minimum capacities provides critical information about the device's operational range. This allows potential users to understand the limits within which the device can function optimally. The maximum capacity indicates the upper threshold of performance, ensuring that users do not exceed limits that could lead to damage or inefficient operation. The minimum capacity, on the other hand, informs users of the lower threshold necessary for the device to operate effectively, preventing scenarios where the device might be underutilized or unable to perform its intended function. Having both capacities on the badge promotes transparency and safety, making it easier for users to select devices that meet their specific needs without risking improper usage. Therefore, requiring both maximum and minimum capacities to be displayed ensures that all critical operational parameters are plainly available, enhancing user experience and safety.

10. What is the required temperature difference between the air prover oil and the meter under test when using a bell prover?

- A. They must be within 1 degree of each other**
- B. They must be within 2 degrees of each other**
- C. They may differ by up to 5 degrees**
- D. They must be the same temperature**

The requirement for the temperature difference between the air prover oil and the meter under test when using a bell prover is critical to ensuring accurate measurements. When the temperatures of both are within 1 degree of each other, it helps to minimize the effects of thermal expansion and contraction on the fluid measurements. This close temperature alignment ensures that the density of the oil remains consistent, which directly impacts the volume calculations during the measurement process. If the temperatures diverge significantly, it could result in variations in density that lead to inaccuracies in the flow measurement. By maintaining a temperature difference of no more than 1 degree, the accuracy of the prover's readings is upheld, which is essential for reliable measurement verification in the context of custody transfer or calibration standards.

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://cdfameasverification.examzify.com>

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