

CON EDISON GAS OPERATIONS LDP PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

1. In gas distribution, what is defined as an encroachment?

- A. A compromised gas main
- B. Soil disruption around a main
- C. A damaged regulator
- D. A gas leak at a joint

2. What is a JSSE?

- A. A Joint Safety Standards for Explosives
- B. A Job Safety Software Enterprise
- C. A government inspection
- D. A Job Site Safety Exchange is an opportunity to observe and coach safe work habits.

3. 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

4. Who is Steve Fereance?

- A. Section Manager of Manhattan Capital Construction
- B. Director of Westchester Operations
- C. Manager of Regulatory Compliance
- D. Supervisor of Field Crews

5. A Close Call is best described as which of the following?

- A. A hazard where injury occurred.
- B. A near miss that resulted in property damage.
- C. A hazard, condition, or behavior where no injury, illness, environmental impact or property damage occurred, but that had the potential to cause injury, illness, environmental impact, MVC or property damage.
- D. An incident causing environmental cleanup.

6. A yellow flame on a gas burner typically indicates what?

- A. Clean, complete combustion
- B. Proper air mixing
- C. The flame is extremely hot
- D. Incomplete combustion or dust particles

7. What is the SPEC for a main cutout?

- A. IP-12
- B. IP-1
- C. IP-8
- D. IP-7

8. What is the East Harlem incident?

- A. A gas explosion that killed eight people, caused by a faulty fuse installed by an unqualified mechanic, and led to the creation of credential cards for mechanics.
- B. A gas explosion caused by a faulty fuse installed by an unqualified mechanic, which led to credential cards for mechanics.
- C. A pipe rupture due to corrosion with no injuries.
- D. A minor gas leak with no injuries.

9. What is the purpose of a pressure test on a natural gas pipeline or component?

- A. To verify that it can withstand the maximum operating pressure during normal operation.
- B. To calibrate the pressure gauges.
- C. To measure the flow rate.
- D. To purge the pipeline.

10. Which of the following is listed as an example of PPE?

- A. Airline Respirator
- B. Signage
- C. Cones
- D. Barricades

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. In gas distribution, what is defined as an encroachment?

- A. A compromised gas main**
- B. Soil disruption around a main
- C. A damaged regulator
- D. A gas leak at a joint

In gas distribution, encroachment means intrusion into the area around a gas main that can affect its safety and operation, and the statement that best captures this concept is describing the main itself as compromised. When external intrusion or disturbance compromises the main, the condition is what safety guides refer to as encroachment, because the integrity of the main has been affected by the surrounding activity. The other options point to a specific symptom or failure—soil disruption is a mechanism that can lead to encroachment but isn't the definitional outcome, while a damaged regulator or a leak at a joint describes equipment or leak issues rather than the encroachment concept itself.

2. What is a JSSE?

- A. A Joint Safety Standards for Explosives
- B. A Job Safety Software Enterprise
- C. A government inspection
- D. A Job Site Safety Exchange is an opportunity to observe and coach safe work habits.**

JSSE is a Job Site Safety Exchange, a structured moment on the job site to observe how work is being performed and to coach safe work habits in real time. In this practice, a supervisor or safety partner watches the task, notes safe actions and any hazards, and then gives immediate, constructive feedback to help the worker improve. The aim is to strengthen safety culture by reinforcing proper methods and addressing unsafe behaviors, not to conduct inspections or audits. It's not a government inspection, nor is it a software product or a standards document.

3. 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.

4. Who is Steve Fereance?

- A. Section Manager of Manhattan Capital Construction
- B. Director of Westchester Operations
- C. Manager of Regulatory Compliance
- D. Supervisor of Field Crews**

This question tests recognizing which role aligns with someone who leads on-site work. The best fit is the Supervisor of Field Crews, because this position directly oversees and coordinates the crews working in the field, ensuring safe, efficient, and compliant execution of tasks, directing on-site activities, and handling on-the-spot issues. The other roles describe higher-level or specialized functions (regional leadership, section management for construction, or regulatory compliance), which are not about supervising the day-to-day field crew work.

5. A Close Call is best described as which of the following?

- A. A hazard where injury occurred.
- B. A near miss that resulted in property damage.
- C. A hazard, condition, or behavior where no injury, illness, environmental impact or property damage occurred, but that had the potential to cause injury, illness, environmental impact, MVC or property damage.**
- D. An incident causing environmental cleanup.

A close call is a near miss—a situation where there was a hazard, condition, or behavior that could have caused injury, illness, environmental impact, or property or vehicle damage, but no harm actually occurred. The essence is the potential for harm without any resulting injury or damage, which is why the description that specifies no injury, illness, environmental impact, or property damage occurred, yet there was potential for those outcomes, is the best fit. Other options describe events where harm or damage did occur, which isn't what a close call represents. In safety practice, recognizing these near-miss situations helps prevent actual incidents by addressing the underlying risk before harm happens.

6. A yellow flame on a gas burner typically indicates what?

- A. Clean, complete combustion
- B. Proper air mixing
- C. The flame is extremely hot
- D. Incomplete combustion or dust particles**

Flame color reveals how well the gas is burning. A yellow flame means incomplete combustion, usually because there isn't enough oxygen or the air/gas mix isn't correct. The yellow glow comes from soot particles (carbon) that heat up and glow in the flame. This also suggests the burner may be dirty or dusty, a port could be blocked, or the gas pressure/air supply isn't right. When combustion is clean and well-adjusted, the flame should be blue, showing complete burning with minimal soot. So a yellow flame signals incomplete combustion or contamination rather than proper burning or extreme heat.

7. What is the SPEC for a main cutout?

- A. IP-12
- B. IP-1
- C. IP-8
- D. IP-7**

Ingress Protection ratings tell you how well an enclosure keeps out dust and water. For a main cutout, the enclosure needs enough protection to handle outdoor conditions and potential exposure to moisture. IP-7 means the enclosure is protected against water immersion up to about 1 meter for a short period. That level matches the typical field exposure a main cutout must withstand—rain, washing, or accidental submersion scenarios—without water getting inside. The other ratings either provide less protection or more than what's required: IP-1 and IP-12 offer minimal or mismatched water protection, IP-8 is a higher, more stringent rating than usually needed. So IP-7 is the appropriate spec for a main cutout.

8. What is the East Harlem incident?

- A. A gas explosion that killed eight people, caused by a faulty fuse installed by an unqualified mechanic, and led to the creation of credential cards for mechanics.**
- B. A gas explosion caused by a faulty fuse installed by an unqualified mechanic, which led to credential cards for mechanics.
- C. A pipe rupture due to corrosion with no injuries.
- D. A minor gas leak with no injuries.

The East Harlem incident refers to a gas explosion in East Harlem that killed eight people. The blast was traced to a faulty fuse installed by an unqualified mechanic, showing how improper workmanship on gas equipment can lead to a catastrophic outcome. In response, credential cards were introduced to verify that mechanics handling gas systems are properly qualified, aiming to prevent similar tragedies. The other options miss the fatal impact or the resulting safety measure, so they don't reflect what happened or its consequence.

9. What is the purpose of a pressure test on a natural gas pipeline or component?

- A. To verify that it can withstand the maximum operating pressure during normal operation.**
- B. To calibrate the pressure gauges.
- C. To measure the flow rate.
- D. To purge the pipeline.

Pressure testing checks that the pipeline or component can safely handle the pressures it will encounter in service. By applying the test pressure, you verify there are no leaks and that materials, welds, and joints will endure the maximum operating pressure during normal operation, including any pressure surges. This gives confidence that, once in service, the system won't fail under expected loads. The other activities listed aren't about verifying strength under pressure: calibrating gauges is about accurate readings, measuring flow rate is about how much gas moves through, and purging clears the line of gas before service.

10. Which of the following is listed as an example of PPE?

A. Airline Respirator

B. Signage

C. Cones

D. Barricades

PPE stands for Personal Protective Equipment—gear worn to shield you from hazards. An airline respirator is PPE because it provides a controlled supply of clean air to the wearer, protecting against inhaling hazardous gases or oxygen-deficient atmospheres. The other items—signage, cones, and barricades—are safety controls used to warn, guide, or separate people from hazards, but they're not worn on the body to protect the individual. So the airline respirator best fits the definition of PPE.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE