

CON EDISON TEST B – GAS SAFETY, ELECTRICAL THEORY, AND JOB PROCEDURES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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

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- 1. What are the primary distribution voltage levels?**
 - A. 4 kV, 13 kV, 27 kV, 33 kV
 - B. 4 V, 13 V, 27 V, 33 V
 - C. 480 V, 2.4 kV, 12 kV, 24 kV
 - D. 120 V, 240 V, 480 V, 720 V
- 2. If oil is found in a hole, which action is recommended?**
 - A. Call EHS and take a sample
 - B. Ventilate the area and observe
 - C. Notify supervisor and stop work
 - D. Seal the hole and continue
- 3. Where is the basket size found?**
 - A. In the label
 - B. On the head
 - C. On the basket rim
 - D. In the manual
- 4. What is the function of a gas regulator in the distribution system?**
 - A. It reduces high main pressure to a safe, usable pressure for service and appliances.
 - B. It increases pressure for distribution.
 - C. It measures gas volume for billing.
 - D. It filters impurities.
- 5. What is the proper ladder angle for safe setup?**
 - A. 4 to 1 ratio
 - B. 2 to 1 ratio
 - C. 1 to 1 ratio
 - D. 3 to 1 ratio
- 6. Before operating the winch, which power system must be engaged?**
 - A. Ignition
 - B. PTO
 - C. Hand crank
 - D. Auxiliary battery

- 7. Which pair is directly proportional according to Ohm's Law?**
- A. Voltage and current
 - B. Current and resistance
 - C. Voltage and resistance
 - D. Voltage and power
- 8. Why is a hot work permit required when performing tasks near gas lines?**
- A. To ensure fire watch, gas monitoring, and controls are in place to prevent ignition.
 - B. To require workers to bring lunch.
 - C. To document daily attendance.
 - D. To authorize training only.
- 9. Why is ongoing gas safety training important for utility workers?**
- A. Keeps workers aware of hazards, procedures, and emergency actions to prevent incidents.
 - B. Reduces pay.
 - C. Is optional.
 - D. Only for new workers.
- 10. When must rubber gloves be inspected?**
- A. Weekly
 - B. Before each use
 - C. Monthly
 - D. After use

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the primary distribution voltage levels?

- A. 4 kV, 13 kV, 27 kV, 33 kV**
- B. 4 V, 13 V, 27 V, 33 V
- C. 480 V, 2.4 kV, 12 kV, 24 kV
- D. 120 V, 240 V, 480 V, 720 V

Primary distribution voltages are the medium-range voltages carried on distribution feeders from substations to neighborhoods. They must be high enough to keep current and conductor sizes reasonable, yet not so high that insulation and switching equipment become prohibitively expensive. The kilovolt-range values commonly used for distribution feeders—4 kV, 13 kV, 27 kV, and 33 kV—best reflect these typical levels. The other options mix voltages that are either far too low to be feeder voltages (in volts), or combine voltages that aren't standard for primary distribution (for example, 480 V is usually a secondary service voltage). Hence, the set including 4 kV, 13 kV, 27 kV, and 33 kV is the correct representation.

2. If oil is found in a hole, which action is recommended?

- A. Call EHS and take a sample**
- B. Ventilate the area and observe
- C. Notify supervisor and stop work
- D. Seal the hole and continue

When oil shows up in a hole, it signals a potential hydrocarbon release and environmental risk that needs formal assessment. The best action is to involve Environmental Health and Safety and collect a sample. Calling EHS ensures a proper hazard evaluation, containment plan, and regulatory steps, while the sample provides essential information about what the substance is and its level of danger. This enables safe handling, correct cleanup methods, and proper disposal, with a documented chain of custody for lab analysis. Simply ventilating and observing doesn't establish the substance's identity or the risk level, and delaying proper assessment can allow a release to spread. Notifying a supervisor and stopping work is important, but without EHS involvement and sampling, you might miss the cause, risk, and required controls. Sealing the hole and continuing is unsafe because it ignores potential ongoing release and contamination. In short, involving EHS and taking a sample is the responsible, informed step that protects people, property, and the environment.

3. Where is the basket size found?

- A. In the label
- B. On the head**
- C. On the basket rim
- D. In the manual

The basket size is found on the head. This is the part of the assembly where size markings are typically stamped or engraved so you can quickly verify the exact basket size during installation or maintenance without digging through papers. The label often shows model or serial info, and the basket rim isn't a standard place for size markings, while the manual is a reference source rather than the immediate identifier you rely on in the field.

4. What is the function of a gas regulator in the distribution system?

- A. It reduces high main pressure to a safe, usable pressure for service and appliances.
- B. It increases pressure for distribution.
- C. It measures gas volume for billing.
- D. It filters impurities.**

Gas regulators are used to lower the pressure in the main distribution line to a safe, usable level for service lines and appliances. They do this by taking the high, variable pressure upstream and delivering a steadier downstream pressure, even as demand changes or upstream pressure fluctuates. This protects piping and equipment from overpressure and helps ensure safe, reliable operation throughout the system. The regulator's job is about pressure control, not measuring gas volume (metering) or removing impurities (filtration).

5. What is the proper ladder angle for safe setup?

- A. 4 to 1 ratio**
- B. 2 to 1 ratio
- C. 1 to 1 ratio
- D. 3 to 1 ratio

The setup that keeps a ladder most stable is to place it at a 4 to 1 angle. In practical terms, for every four feet of ladder height, the base should be about one foot away from the wall. This puts the ladder at roughly a 75-degree angle, which gives a good balance between reach and stability. It reduces the chance of the ladder sliding at the base and minimizes the tipping risk if you lean or shift your weight while on the ladder. For example, if the ladder reaches 12 feet up the wall, the base should be about 3 feet out from the wall. Choosing a steeper angle, like a ratio of 3 to 1 or 2 to 1, makes the ladder sit closer to the wall and can increase tipping risk or make the base more prone to slipping. A much shallower angle, such as 1 to 1, places the ladder far from the wall and can also be unstable and difficult to climb. The 4 to 1 setup is the standard safe practice because it optimizes stability and control while working.

6. Before operating the winch, which power system must be engaged?

- A. Ignition
- B. PTO**
- C. Hand crank
- D. Auxiliary battery

Powering a winch on a vehicle typically comes from the vehicle's power take-off system. The PTO connects the engine to a hydraulic pump or electric drive that runs the winch, providing the necessary torque and proper control for safe, effective operation. Engaging the PTO ensures the winch receives the intended power source and speed, rather than relying on the ignition switch (which only starts or runs the engine), a manual hand crank (which is impractical for most powered winches), or an auxiliary battery (which may not be configured to drive a high-demand winch in this setup). In this context, the correct procedure is to engage the PTO before operating the winch.

7. Which pair is directly proportional according to Ohm's Law?

- A. Voltage and current**
- B. Current and resistance
- C. Voltage and resistance
- D. Voltage and power

In Ohm's Law, current changes in direct proportion to voltage when the resistance stays the same. Since $V = I \times R$, solving for current gives $I = V / R$. If you hold R constant and double the voltage, the current doubles as well—clear direct proportionality. For example, with a constant resistance of 5Ω , increasing voltage from 10 V to 20 V makes current go from 2 A to 4 A. That same proportional change wouldn't hold for current and resistance (they are inversely related when voltage is fixed), and voltage and resistance don't show a simple direct proportionality in general because both can change together depending on the circuit. Power also isn't directly proportional to voltage alone; $P = V \times I = V^2 / R$, which means changing voltage changes power in a quadratic way when resistance is fixed.

8. Why is a hot work permit required when performing tasks near gas lines?

- A. To ensure fire watch, gas monitoring, and controls are in place to prevent ignition.**
- B. To require workers to bring lunch.
- C. To document daily attendance.
- D. To authorize training only.

Hot work near gas lines is riskier because even small sparks or heat can ignite flammable gases or vapors. A permit-to-work is used to manage that ignition risk by making sure key safety measures are in place before the work starts. It coordinates a fire watch to spot any signs of trouble, requires continuous gas monitoring and detection if fumes or leaks are possible, and enforces controls such as removing or isolating ignition sources, using spark-proof tools, and ensuring proper ventilation and fire protection (extinguishers, procedures, and emergency plans). This structured approach prevents ignition and provides a clear plan for stopping work if a hazard is detected. Options about bringing lunch, documenting daily attendance, or authorizing training don't address these ignition- and hazard-control needs, so they aren't relevant to why a hot work permit is required in this situation.

9. Why is ongoing gas safety training important for utility workers?

- A. Keeps workers aware of hazards, procedures, and emergency actions to prevent incidents.
- B. Reduces pay.**
- C. Is optional.
- D. Only for new workers.

Ongoing gas safety training keeps workers up to date on hazards, the correct procedures, and emergency actions, which is essential to preventing incidents. Gas work involves recognizing leaks, working with pressurized systems, using detectors, ventilating confined spaces, and following permit-to-work and isolation protocols. Regular training reinforces proper use of PPE, tool handling, and a quick, coordinated response to emergencies, reducing the risk of leaks, explosions, or injuries. It also ensures everyone stays current with regulatory requirements, new equipment, and updated safety practices. This isn't about pay, it's not optional, and it's not limited to new workers—experienced staff need refreshers to maintain a consistently high level of safety.

10. When must rubber gloves be inspected?

- A. Weekly
- B. Before each use**
- C. Monthly
- D. After use

Before each use. Protective rubber gloves can suffer cracks, punctures, or other damage during storage, handling, or aging, and such defects may not be obvious at a glance. A quick pre-use check—visually inspecting for cracks, tears, punctures, glazing, stiffness, swelling, or discoloration and feeling for any soft spots or pinholes—helps ensure the glove will actually protect the hand during the task. If any defect is found, the glove should not be used. This practice minimizes the risk of exposure or injury by catching problems at the point of use.

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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://conedisonb.examzify.com>

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

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