

Dispensing LP-Gas Safely in Texas Practice Test (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 primary hazard associated with LP-Gas?**
 - A. Flammability and explosion risk**
 - B. Corrosiveness to metals**
 - C. Toxicity to humans**
 - D. Radiation exposure**
- 2. What should be done if the cylinder warning label is not legible or has been removed during inspection?**
 - A. Replace the cylinder**
 - B. Place a new cylinder warning label on it**
 - C. Mark it as unsafe**
 - D. Notify the authorities**
- 3. What must you do before dispensing LP-Gas?**
 - A. Conduct a safety check of the equipment and site**
 - B. Fill all cylinders to maximum capacity**
 - C. Verify customer identity**
 - D. Calibrate the dispensing equipment**
- 4. What material must engine fuel containers be constructed of, if they are to be powder coated or painted to minimize corrosion?**
 - A. Aluminum**
 - B. Steel**
 - C. Plastic**
 - D. Copper**
- 5. What does good ventilation help prevent when using LP-Gas in enclosed areas?**
 - A. Excessive pressure build-up**
 - B. Accidental gas leaks**
 - C. Accumulation of gas**
 - D. Overheating of equipment**

- 6. What is the UN number assigned to propane for identification purposes?**
- A. 1026**
 - B. 1045**
 - C. 1065**
 - D. 1075**
- 7. When filling forklift cylinders by weight, what is crucial to ensure?**
- A. The cylinder is emptied**
 - B. The cylinder is filled with water**
 - C. The cylinder is not overfilled at the conclusion of the filling process**
 - D. The cylinder is marked correctly**
- 8. What feature must be included in LP-gas installations to manage vapor return?**
- A. Vapor recovery system**
 - B. Vapor return device**
 - C. Condensation drain**
 - D. Pressure regulator**
- 9. The marking "4B240" on a cylinder indicates that it is made of what material?**
- A. Aluminum**
 - B. Composite**
 - C. Steel**
 - D. Plastic**
- 10. When relighting pilot lights, what should you carefully follow?**
- A. Your own intuition**
 - B. Appliance manufacturers instructions**
 - C. General safety guidelines**
 - D. Personal experience**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary hazard associated with LP-Gas?

A. Flammability and explosion risk

B. Corrosiveness to metals

C. Toxicity to humans

D. Radiation exposure

The primary hazard associated with LP-Gas is its flammability and explosion risk. LP-Gas, which consists primarily of propane and butane, is a highly combustible fuel. When exposed to an ignition source, LP-Gas can ignite easily, leading to fire and potential explosions. The vapor is heavier than air, meaning it can accumulate in low-lying areas and create a significant risk of explosion if not properly managed. Understanding the hazards of flammability is crucial for anyone handling LP-Gas, as this knowledge helps in implementing safety measures such as proper storage, ventilation, and the use of gas detectors. This recognition of fire and explosion risks contrasts with other hazards like corrosiveness or toxicity, which, while important in certain contexts, do not pose the same immediate threat that flammable gases do. Therefore, awareness and precautions regarding flammability are essential for safe handling and usage of LP-Gas in various applications.

2. What should be done if the cylinder warning label is not legible or has been removed during inspection?

A. Replace the cylinder

B. Place a new cylinder warning label on it

C. Mark it as unsafe

D. Notify the authorities

When a cylinder warning label is not legible or has been removed, it is essential to ensure that safety information is clearly communicated. Placing a new cylinder warning label on it is the appropriate action. This ensures that all safety precautions, usage instructions, and hazard warnings are visible and can be easily referenced. Proper labeling is crucial for preventing accidents and ensuring that anyone handling the cylinder understands the specific risks associated with LP-gas. Maintaining visibility of hazard information is a critical aspect of safety protocols, as it helps avoid misuse, encourages proper handling practices, and reduces the risk of incidents related to LP-gas. A properly labeled cylinder ensures compliance with safety regulations and protects both the user and the environment.

3. What must you do before dispensing LP-Gas?

A. Conduct a safety check of the equipment and site

B. Fill all cylinders to maximum capacity

C. Verify customer identity

D. Calibrate the dispensing equipment

Conducting a safety check of the equipment and site before dispensing LP-Gas is crucial for ensuring the safety of both the operator and the surrounding environment. This safety check typically involves inspecting hoses, valves, piping systems, and other related equipment for any leaks or damage. Additionally, assessing the dispensing site for potential hazards, such as flammable materials or improper ventilation, is essential. This proactive approach helps to prevent accidents and ensures compliance with safety regulations. While the other options may have their importance in specific contexts, they do not necessarily address the immediate safety concerns that come with handling LP-Gas. For example, filling cylinders to maximum capacity could pose a risk of overfilling, and verifying customer identity is more relevant in terms of ensuring proper service rather than safety. Similarly, calibrating the dispensing equipment, although important for accurate measurements, does not directly mitigate safety hazards in the immediate context of dispensing. Conducting a thorough safety check prioritizes the well-being of individuals and the integrity of the dispensing process.

4. What material must engine fuel containers be constructed of, if they are to be powder coated or painted to minimize corrosion?

A. Aluminum

B. Steel

C. Plastic

D. Copper

Engine fuel containers, when intended to be powder-coated or painted for corrosion resistance, must be constructed from steel. Steel is commonly used for fuel containers due to its strength and durability, making it well-suited for containing liquids under pressure and in various environmental conditions. The powder-coating process involves applying a protective layer that not only minimizes corrosion but also enhances the overall longevity of the container. Steel provides a robust substrate for the powder coating, which adheres very well to it, ensuring that the protective layer remains intact. This prevents moisture and corrosive elements from contacting the metal surface, significantly extending the lifespan of the fuel container. Other materials, while they may have their own advantages, do not provide the same combination of strength and compatibility with powder-coating as steel. For example, aluminum is lightweight and resistant to rust, but its softer nature may not be ideal for certain applications requiring durability. Plastic can be used for some fuel applications, but it generally does not withstand high-pressure situations and can degrade over time when exposed to UV light or certain chemicals. Copper, while corrosion-resistant, is not typically used for large fuel containers due to its high cost and other material advantages in application suitability. Thus, steel's properties make it the preferred material for containers.

5. What does good ventilation help prevent when using LP-Gas in enclosed areas?

- A. Excessive pressure build-up**
- B. Accidental gas leaks**
- C. Accumulation of gas**
- D. Overheating of equipment**

Good ventilation is essential when using LP-Gas in enclosed areas because it helps prevent the accumulation of gas. LP-Gas, being heavier than air, can settle in low areas and create a hazardous environment if not adequately ventilated. Adequate airflow allows for the dispersion of any gas that may leak, minimizing the risk of harmful concentrations building up and leading to potential combustion or asphyxiation hazards. In contrast to the other choices, excessive pressure build-up is more related to tank safety features and the design of gas systems rather than ventilation. Accidental gas leaks are more about the integrity of the equipment and connections used in gas handling. Overheating of equipment is primarily a concern concerning the equipment's operation and design rather than the ventilation situation. Overall, good ventilation plays a crucial role in safety by ensuring that any gas present is quickly dispersed, mitigating the risk of dangerous conditions arising from gas accumulation.

6. What is the UN number assigned to propane for identification purposes?

- A. 1026**
- B. 1045**
- C. 1065**
- D. 1075**

The United Nations (UN) number assigned to propane for identification purposes is 1075. This number is used internationally to provide a standardized method of identifying hazardous materials during transport and storage. Each UN number corresponds to a specific substance, helping to ensure that responders and handlers can recognize the inherent dangers associated with that material. In the case of propane, which is a highly flammable gas, the UN number 1075 plays a crucial role in safety by allowing emergency responders to quickly identify the substance and react appropriately in case of spills, leaks, or other emergencies involving propane. Understanding and using the correct UN number is essential for complying with safety regulations and ensuring that propane is handled safely in various environments, including during transport and at dispensing locations.

7. When filling forklift cylinders by weight, what is crucial to ensure?

- A. The cylinder is emptied**
- B. The cylinder is filled with water**
- C. The cylinder is not overfilled at the conclusion of the filling process**
- D. The cylinder is marked correctly**

When filling forklift cylinders by weight, it is crucial to ensure that the cylinder is not overfilled at the conclusion of the filling process. This is important for safety reasons. Overfilling a propane cylinder can lead to the expansion of gas when it warms up, which can cause excessive pressure buildup inside the cylinder. If the pressure becomes too high, it could result in a dangerous situation, such as a rupture or explosion. Additionally, overfilling can lead to liquid propane being released during operation, which poses both fire risks and can harm the equipment. Ensuring the proper fill level also adheres to regulatory guidelines aimed at maintaining safe operating conditions. Adopting weight as a measurement method allows for precise control of how much gas is in the tank, helping to avoid the hazards associated with improper filling practices.

8. What feature must be included in LP-gas installations to manage vapor return?

- A. Vapor recovery system**
- B. Vapor return device**
- C. Condensation drain**
- D. Pressure regulator**

The inclusion of a vapor return device in LP-gas installations is essential for effectively managing vapor return. This device functions by allowing excess vapor generated within the system to return safely to a designated storage container, ensuring that the system operates efficiently and that there is minimal loss of gas. Managing vapor return is critical for maintaining the pressure balance within the tank and preventing pressure build-up, which can lead to safety hazards such as leaks or explosions. Moreover, this helps in optimizing the use of the gas, making the system more environmentally friendly and cost-effective. While vapor recovery systems and pressure regulators also play important roles in LP-gas systems, they serve different purposes. Vapor recovery systems are typically involved in the collection and reuse of vapors from various processes, while pressure regulators manage the flow and pressure of gas but do not specifically facilitate vapor return. Condensation drains, on the other hand, deal with liquid condensate rather than vapor management. Thus, the vapor return device directly addresses the critical need for safe and effective vapor management within LP-gas installations.

9. The marking "4B240" on a cylinder indicates that it is made of what material?

- A. Aluminum**
- B. Composite**
- C. Steel**
- D. Plastic**

The marking "4B240" on a cylinder indicates that it is made of steel. This code complies with the specifications outlined by the Department of Transportation (DOT) for cylinder manufacturing material. Specifically, the "4B" signifies that the cylinder is a type of steel cylinder designed for non-refillable configuration, while "240" represents the service pressure rating of the cylinder, which is 240 psi. Understanding these markings is crucial for safe handling and transportation of LP gas cylinders, as they inform users about the material properties and limitations of the cylinder. Knowledge of these specifications ensures that individuals can correctly identify the appropriate usage and safety measures necessary for handling cylinders made from different materials.

10. When relighting pilot lights, what should you carefully follow?

- A. Your own intuition**
- B. Appliance manufacturers instructions**
- C. General safety guidelines**
- D. Personal experience**

When relighting pilot lights, it is crucial to carefully follow the appliance manufacturer's instructions. These instructions are specifically designed for the particular appliance and take into account its unique design, safety features, and operational requirements. Failing to adhere to these guidelines can lead to improper relighting, which poses a serious risk of gas leaks or explosions, as each appliance may have different requirements for safely lighting the pilot. Manufacturer instructions are developed based on rigorous testing and documentation of the appliance's performance under various conditions, ensuring both safety and efficiency. Additionally, these guidelines may provide specific steps to troubleshoot common issues encountered during the relighting process. Following manufacturer instructions increases the likelihood of successfully and safely relighting the pilot without incident.

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://dispensingplpgsafelytx.examzify.com>

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