

DISPENSING LP-GAS SAFELY IN TEXAS 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 is the minimum combined weight for placarding requirements when transporting propane?**
 - A. 750 lbs
 - B. 1000 lbs
 - C. 1250 lbs
 - D. 1500 lbs
- 2. What is the required distance between LP-Gas storage tanks and buildings?**
 - A. 1 to 5 feet
 - B. 5 to 10 feet
 - C. 10 to 25 feet
 - D. 25 to 50 feet
- 3. How does the density of propane liquid compare to water?**
 - A. Heavier
 - B. Lighter
 - C. Slightly heavier
 - D. Equal
- 4. Empty exchange cylinders should be handled in the same manner as which type of cylinders?**
 - A. Major cylinders
 - B. New cylinders
 - C. Full cylinders
 - D. Damaged cylinders
- 5. If you smell gas while dispensing LP-Gas, what is the first action you should take?**
 - A. Continue working to finish the task
 - B. Open windows for ventilation
 - C. Stop work immediately and evacuate the area
 - D. Attempt to locate the source of the smell

- 6. To allow for liquid expansion, propane cylinders are only filled to what percentage of their capacity?**
- A. 50%
 - B. 75%
 - C. 80%
 - D. 90%
- 7. What is the proper way to transport LP-Gas cylinders?**
- A. In a horizontal position
 - B. In an upright position, secured to prevent tipping
 - C. Loosely in the back of a truck
 - D. In the trunk of a car
- 8. If there is no letter following the date stamped on the cylinder, what does it indicate regarding requalification?**
- A. Requalification is required within 5 years
 - B. Requalification is required within 8 years
 - C. Requalification is required within 10 years
 - D. Requalification is required within 12 years
- 9. Which of the following is true regarding the specific gravity of propane vapor?**
- A. It is lighter than helium.
 - B. It is equivalent to nitrogen.
 - C. It is heavier than air.
 - D. It is equal to carbon dioxide.
- 10. In LP-Gas systems, what does 'vapor lock' refer to?**
- A. A condition causing gas flow interruption
 - B. A type of gas leak
 - C. A safety measure for handling gas
 - D. A method of optimizing gas flow

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the minimum combined weight for placarding requirements when transporting propane?

- A. 750 lbs
- B. 1000 lbs**
- C. 1250 lbs
- D. 1500 lbs

The minimum combined weight for placarding requirements when transporting propane is 1000 pounds. This threshold is established by regulations to ensure that parties transporting significant quantities of propane are adequately identified to enhance safety and compliance. Placarding serves as a visual warning to other drivers and emergency responders that hazardous materials, in this case, propane, are being transported. When the amount of propane being transported reaches or exceeds this weight, it signifies potentially increased risk, thus necessitating proper identification and adherence to safety protocols. This requirement aids in facilitating emergency response and ensures that safety measures are prioritized when handling or responding to incidents involving flammable materials. Understanding the weight thresholds for placarding is crucial for compliance and responsible transportation practices in the industry.

2. What is the required distance between LP-Gas storage tanks and buildings?

- A. 1 to 5 feet
- B. 5 to 10 feet
- C. 10 to 25 feet**
- D. 25 to 50 feet

The required distance between LP-Gas storage tanks and buildings is 10 to 25 feet. This regulation is in place for safety reasons, as it helps to minimize risks associated with potential leaks or explosions. The specified distance allows for adequate space to prevent the buildup of gas in case of a release, giving the gas a chance to dissipate into the atmosphere away from occupied spaces. Furthermore, this distance helps ensure the safety of both the storage installation and adjacent structures, allowing for safe access for emergency response personnel if needed. Maintaining this minimum distance is essential to adhere to safety standards and protect life and property.

3. How does the density of propane liquid compare to water?

- A. Heavier
- B. Lighter**
- C. Slightly heavier
- D. Equal

Propane liquid is lighter than water, which is an important factor in understanding its properties and behavior during storage and handling. The density of propane at standard conditions is approximately 490 kg/m³, whereas the density of water is about 1000 kg/m³. This means that when propane and water are mixed, propane will float on top of water. This characteristic becomes crucial in various scenarios involving LP-gas, such as in leaks or spills, where understanding the behavior of the gas can help in implementing safety measures. Recognizing that propane is lighter than water assists individuals in the LP-gas industry in predicting how propane will behave in different environments and shapes their response strategy in the event of a leak or other hazardous situation.

4. Empty exchange cylinders should be handled in the same manner as which type of cylinders?

- A. Major cylinders
- B. New cylinders
- C. Full cylinders**
- D. Damaged cylinders

Handling empty exchange cylinders in the same manner as full cylinders is essential for several reasons related to safety and proper procedure. Both empty and full cylinders must be treated with caution and respect, even when one is empty. This approach helps to maintain consistency in handling practices and reinforces the idea that all cylinders, regardless of their content status, can have hazards associated with them. Even though an empty cylinder does not contain liquid propane, it can still have residual gas pressure and should be treated like a full cylinder to mitigate the risk of accidents. Proper handling includes checking for any signs of damage, ensuring they are stored upright and secure, and labeling them appropriately. This practice helps to prevent mishaps associated with mishandling, ensures compliance with safety regulations, and fosters a culture of safety within any operation involving LP-gas. The other types of cylinders listed may involve different safety protocols or handling methods due to their specific conditions or statuses. However, emphasizing that empty exchange cylinders should be handled as if they are full reinforces the need for diligent care throughout the lifecycle of gas cylinders.

5. If you smell gas while dispensing LP-Gas, what is the first action you should take?

- A. Continue working to finish the task
- B. Open windows for ventilation
- C. Stop work immediately and evacuate the area**
- D. Attempt to locate the source of the smell

The first action to take when you smell gas while dispensing LP-Gas is to stop work immediately and evacuate the area. This response is crucial for safety because detecting the smell of gas is a strong indicator of a potential leak, which poses significant risks such as fire or explosion. Immediate evacuation ensures that you and others are moved to a safe distance from the potential danger, minimizing the risk of harm. In situations involving gas leaks, the priority should always be human safety over the completion of tasks. After evacuating, it is important to notify appropriate personnel or emergency services to handle the situation properly. Engaging in the other actions, such as continuing work or attempting to locate the source of the smell, could lead to catastrophic consequences due to the hazardous nature of LP-Gas.

6. To allow for liquid expansion, propane cylinders are only filled to what percentage of their capacity?

- A. 50%
- B. 75%
- C. 80%**
- D. 90%

Propane cylinders are filled to approximately 80% of their total capacity to allow for the expansion of the liquid propane as temperatures change. This practice is crucial because propane, like many other liquids, expands when heated. If the cylinder were filled beyond this percentage, there would be insufficient space for the vaporization of propane and for the liquid to expand safely, potentially leading to increased pressure within the cylinder. The 80% fill level is a safety standard that helps prevent overpressure situations that could result in dangerous conditions, including leaks or ruptures. By adhering to this filling guideline, operators ensure that the cylinder can safely accommodate both the liquid and vapor phases of propane during varying temperatures, promoting safe dispensing practices.

7. What is the proper way to transport LP-Gas cylinders?

- A. In a horizontal position
- B. In an upright position, secured to prevent tipping**
- C. Loosely in the back of a truck
- D. In the trunk of a car

Transporting LP-Gas cylinders in an upright position is essential for ensuring safety during transit. This orientation mitigates the risk of the cylinder valve leaking or being damaged, which can occur if the cylinder is laid horizontally. Moreover, securing the cylinders prevents them from tipping over, which can lead to dangerous situations like the release of gas or physical injury to personnel involved in the transport. Keeping the cylinders upright also helps in maintaining the integrity of the cylinder and its components. Proper transportation protocols are critical in preventing accidents and ensuring that LP-Gas remains safely contained throughout the journey.

8. If there is no letter following the date stamped on the cylinder, what does it indicate regarding requalification?

- A. Requalification is required within 5 years
- B. Requalification is required within 8 years
- C. Requalification is required within 10 years
- D. Requalification is required within 12 years**

The correct indication that if there is no letter following the date stamped on the cylinder, it means that requalification is required within 12 years is based on the guidelines established by the Department of Transportation (DOT) for LP-gas cylinders. DOT regulations specify that if a cylinder does not display a letter after the date of manufacture, it defaults to a 12-year requalification period. It is essential to adhere to this timeframe to ensure the safe use of the cylinder, as this requalification process involves rigorous testing and inspection to confirm that the cylinder remains safe and suitable for continued service. The absence of a letter clearly designates the requalification timeline, and hence, understanding this detail is vital for compliance and safety in handling LP-gas cylinders.

9. Which of the following is true regarding the specific gravity of propane vapor?

- A. It is lighter than helium.
- B. It is equivalent to nitrogen.
- C. It is heavier than air.**
- D. It is equal to carbon dioxide.

The specific gravity of propane vapor is indeed heavier than air. This means that when released, propane vapor will tend to stay closer to the ground rather than dispersing into the atmosphere. This information is critical for safety practices in handling and storing LP-gas, as it helps in understanding how propane behaves in case of a leak. In contrast, helium is much lighter than air, which is why it causes balloons to float. Nitrogen has a specific gravity similar to air, meaning it does not tend to rise or fall substantially compared to air. Although carbon dioxide is heavier than air, propane vapor is notably heavier than both air and carbon dioxide, which is important when evaluating safety protocols and emergency responses in the event of a leakage. Recognizing the specific gravities of various gases is essential for safely managing LP-gas in various environments.

10. In LP-Gas systems, what does 'vapor lock' refer to?

- A. A condition causing gas flow interruption**
- B. A type of gas leak
- C. A safety measure for handling gas
- D. A method of optimizing gas flow

'Vapor lock' refers to a condition that can occur in LP-Gas systems, causing interruption in gas flow. This phenomenon typically happens when the liquid propane in the system converts to vapor within the delivery lines, creating a blockage that hinders or stops the flow of gas to the appliance or system. This interruption can impact the performance of appliances, making them inoperable until the vapor lock is resolved. Understanding this term is crucial for anyone handling LP-Gas, as it highlights the importance of maintaining proper system conditions to ensure consistent and safe gas flow. Recognizing and addressing the signs of vapor lock can prevent operational issues and enhance safety while working with LP-Gas.

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!

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