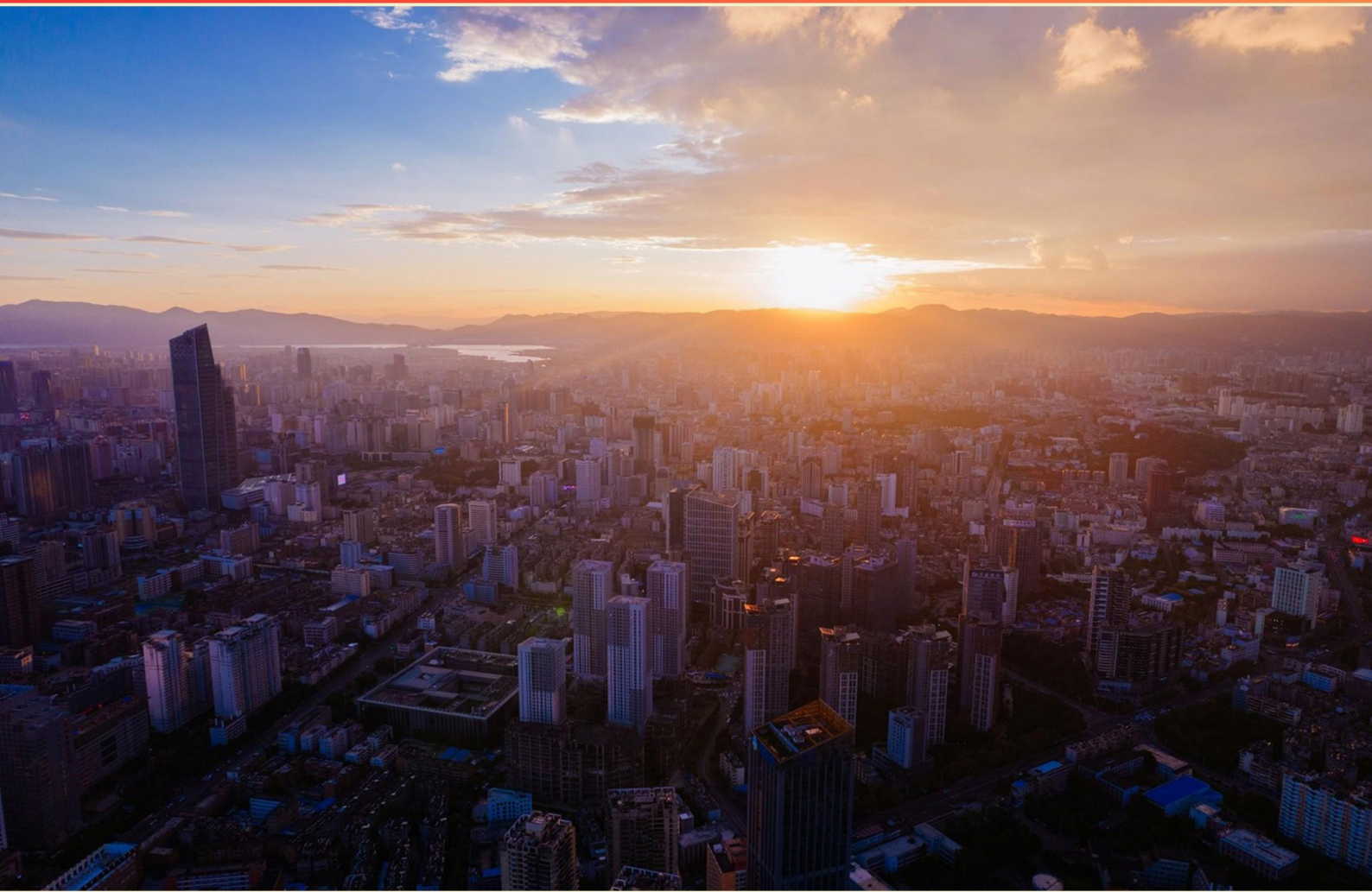


G36 NEW YORK PROPANE LICENSE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. If you notice unusually cold spots around fittings or lines, what is the recommended action?**
 - A. Ignore it and continue to operate the system
 - B. Call a qualified propane technician for inspection and testing
 - C. Increase airflow to warm the area
 - D. Check only the valve handles for looseness
- 2. What does CSST bonding aim to prevent?**
 - A. Bonding/grounding CSST to the building electrical system to prevent spark ignition from electrical events.
 - B. Painting CSST to protect from UV light.
 - C. Replacing CSST with metal piping.
 - D. Keeping CSST unbonded to reduce labor costs.
- 3. What is the proper sequence for testing a new propane installation?**
 - A. Visually inspect, perform a leak test with soap solution, confirm no leaks, then light appliances only after verification.
 - B. Light appliances first, then inspect.
 - C. Only perform a visual check.
 - D. Test by smelling for gas, then leak test.
- 4. In the definition of an open fire, a chamber is considered enclosed when, during combustion, which condition applies?**
 - A. All openings are sealed
 - B. Only apertures, ducts, stacks, flues or chimneys necessary to provide combustion air and permit exhaust gas are open
 - C. The door is closed
 - D. There is no ventilation
- 5. What role do local fire codes play in propane system installation?**
 - A. They specify required clearances, ventilation, storage, and safety practices for installation and operation.
 - B. They determine the color of labeling used on cylinders.
 - C. They set the price for propane service.
 - D. They require all regulators to be of a single brand.

- 6. What is the key reason a regulator is necessary in a home propane system?**
- A. To increase cylinder pressure for quick start.
 - B. To evaporate propane more rapidly.
 - C. To filter propane before it reaches appliances.
 - D. To reduce high cylinder pressure to a safe, usable pressure and maintain steady flow.
- 7. Which of the following is considered LPG according to the definition?**
- A. Methane
 - B. Ethane
 - C. Propane
 - D. Helium
- 8. What is the main function of a propane regulator in a system?**
- A. To increase pressure to supply high-demand appliances.
 - B. To reduce high cylinder pressure to a safe, usable outlet pressure for appliances and maintain that pressure despite changes in flow.
 - C. To switch between different feed lines.
 - D. To filter impurities from propane.
- 9. Approximately how many inches of water column correspond to 0.4 psi in regulator outlet pressure?**
- A. 5 inches water column
 - B. 0.4 psi
 - C. 10 inches water column
 - D. 11 inches water column
- 10. When wiring and installing CSST, what is the key safety reason bonding is required?**
- A. It prevents spark ignition from electrical events.
 - B. It prevents leaks entirely.
 - C. It ensures CSST remains flexible.
 - D. It reduces gas odor.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. If you notice unusually cold spots around fittings or lines, what is the recommended action?

- A. Ignore it and continue to operate the system
- B. Call a qualified propane technician for inspection and testing**
- C. Increase airflow to warm the area
- D. Check only the valve handles for looseness

Cold spots around fittings or lines signal a propane leak. When liquid propane escapes, it evaporates into gas and absorbs heat, causing the surrounding area to feel unusually cold or even frost over the fittings. This is a dangerous situation because leaking propane can ignite if there's a spark or flame, and it can accumulate in enclosed spaces. The safest and most effective response is to call a qualified propane technician for inspection and testing. They have the proper equipment to locate the leak, verify it, and perform any necessary repairs or replacements to ensure the system is safe. Do not ignore it or try to fix it yourself by tightening fittings or increasing airflow; those approaches can miss hidden leaks or cause additional damage. If you smell gas or hear a hiss, evacuate the area and contact emergency services or your gas provider from a safe location.

2. What does CSST bonding aim to prevent?

- A. Bonding/grounding CSST to the building electrical system to prevent spark ignition from electrical events.**
- B. Painting CSST to protect from UV light.
- C. Replacing CSST with metal piping.
- D. Keeping CSST unbonded to reduce labor costs.

Bonding CSST is about tying the gas piping to the building's electrical grounding system so the tubing stays at the same electrical potential as the rest of the house. This gives any stray electrical current or a surge from events like lightning a safe path to ground, preventing arcing or sparks along the CSST that could ignite a gas leak. In practice, a listed bonding clamp is attached to the CSST, and a solid copper conductor (typically 6 AWG) runs back to the building's grounding electrode system or service equipment. The goal is to prevent ignition from electrical events, not UV damage, cosmetic painting, replacing the piping, or leaving the system unbonded.

3. What is the proper sequence for testing a new propane installation?

- A. Visually inspect, perform a leak test with soap solution, confirm no leaks, then light appliances only after verification.**
- B. Light appliances first, then inspect.
- C. Only perform a visual check.
- D. Test by smelling for gas, then leak test.

When testing a new propane installation, the priority is to ensure there are no gas leaks before any flames are introduced. Start with a thorough visual inspection of all components—piping, fittings, regulators, hoses, and connections—to check for damage, proper routing, secure mounting, and correct clearances. Then perform a leak test using a soap solution on all joints, connections, and valve fittings while the system is pressurized. If bubbles appear, that indicates a leak. Shut off the gas, repair the issue, and retest until there are no bubbles. Only after you confirm there are no leaks should you light any appliances. Relying on smell or on a visual check alone isn't safe, since small leaks can be invisible and odor alone isn't a reliable indicator.

4. In the definition of an open fire, a chamber is considered enclosed when, during combustion, which condition applies?

- A. All openings are sealed
- B. Only apertures, ducts, stacks, flues or chimneys necessary to provide combustion air and permit exhaust gas are open**
- C. The door is closed
- D. There is no ventilation

The key idea is airflow control: an enclosed chamber for an open fire is one where, during combustion, only the openings needed to supply combustion air and to vent exhaust are left open. Everything else is sealed so there aren't extra leaks that could disrupt flame stability or let exhaust back into the space. The required air and exhaust paths are specifically through apertures, ducts, stacks, flues, or chimneys, and those are the only openings kept open. Merely having a door closed isn't enough, since other openings could still be allowing unwanted air flow. Having no ventilation would prevent the fire from getting air or venting properly, which is unsafe and not the intended definition of enclosure.

5. What role do local fire codes play in propane system installation?

- A. They specify required clearances, ventilation, storage, and safety practices for installation and operation.**
- B. They determine the color of labeling used on cylinders.
- C. They set the price for propane service.
- D. They require all regulators to be of a single brand.

Local fire codes set the safety standards for propane system installation to minimize the risk of fire or explosion. They spell out how close equipment can be to buildings or ignition sources, require adequate ventilation so leaked gas doesn't accumulate, and specify how cylinders and storage areas must be arranged and protected. They also cover safe handling practices, acceptable materials and methods for piping and regulators, and the need for permits and inspections by the local fire department or code official before and after installation. These codes are tailored to local conditions and adopted safety standards, ensuring installations meet consistent safety requirements. Other options miss that safety-focused purpose. Color labeling, pricing, and a rule about a single brand for regulators aren't the responsibilities of fire codes. Those areas are governed by labeling standards, market practices, or manufacturer and industry standards, not the fire code that directs safe installation and operation.

6. What is the key reason a regulator is necessary in a home propane system?

- A. To increase cylinder pressure for quick start.
- B. To evaporate propane more rapidly.
- C. To filter propane before it reaches appliances.
- D. To reduce high cylinder pressure to a safe, usable pressure and maintain steady flow.**

The main idea is that a regulator's job is to lower the gas pressure from the cylinder to a safe, usable level and to keep the flow steady. Propane is stored under high pressure as a liquid, and as temperatures change, that pressure can rise or fall. Home appliances are designed to operate at a much lower, consistent pressure. Without a regulator, the gas could push too hard into the lines and burners or fluctuate with tank temperature and pressure, causing unsafe operation or irregular flame. The regulator sits between the cylinder and the piping to drop the pressure to the low, steady range needed by appliances and to balance the flow as demand changes. It doesn't increase pressure, it doesn't speed up evaporation, and it doesn't filter the gas.

7. Which of the following is considered LPG according to the definition?

- A. Methane
- B. Ethane
- C. Propane
- D. Helium

LPG refers to liquefied petroleum gas, a group of light hydrocarbon gases that can be stored as a liquid under modest pressure and used as a fuel. Propane fits this definition perfectly, since it is a primary component of LPG and is routinely stored in pressurized cylinders and vaporized as needed for heating, cooking, or fueling equipment. Methane and ethane are typically natural-gas components and aren't classified as LPG liquids for fueling systems. Helium is a noble gas, not a hydrocarbon or fuel. So propane is the gas that aligns with the LPG definition.

8. What is the main function of a propane regulator in a system?

- A. To increase pressure to supply high-demand appliances.
- B. To reduce high cylinder pressure to a safe, usable outlet pressure for appliances and maintain that pressure despite changes in flow.
- C. To switch between different feed lines.
- D. To filter impurities from propane.

Propane regulators are there to make the gas safe and usable for your appliances. A propane cylinder holds gas at very high pressure, and the pressure can change a lot as you use gas. The regulator lowers that high cylinder pressure to a small, safe outlet pressure that your burners and appliances are designed to use, and it does this while adjusting to changes in how much gas is being drawn. If you open a valve and demand more gas, the regulator increases the delivery pressure just enough to keep the outlet at the same usable level; if demand drops, it reduces flow to prevent overpressure and surges. That steady, appropriate pressure is what keeps flames stable and appliances functioning properly. It isn't meant to push more pressure to meet high-demand appliances—that would be unsafe. It also doesn't switch between feed lines—that's a valve or manifold function. And it doesn't filter impurities—that's done by filters and other components in the system.

9. Approximately how many inches of water column correspond to 0.4 psi in regulator outlet pressure?

- A. 5 inches water column
- B. 0.4 psi
- C. 10 inches water column
- D. 11 inches water column

Gas regulators measure small pressures in inches of water column because these pressures are quite low. To relate inches of water to psi, use the conversion $1 \text{ psi} \approx 2.768 \text{ inches of water}$. So $0.4 \text{ psi} \times 2.768 \approx 1.107 \text{ inches of water}$. That means 0.4 psi corresponds to about 1.1 inches of water column. The other options map to different pressures when you convert back: 5 inH₂O is about 0.18 psi, 10 inH₂O is about 0.36 psi, while 11 inH₂O is about 0.40 psi.

10. When wiring and installing CSST, what is the key safety reason bonding is required?

A. It prevents spark ignition from electrical events.

B. It prevents leaks entirely.

C. It ensures CSST remains flexible.

D. It reduces gas odor.

Bonding CSST to the building's electrical grounding system provides a safe path for electrical surges and static charges, keeping the gas piping at the same electrical potential as other metal parts. When a lightning strike or electrical fault occurs, this reduced potential difference minimizes the chance that a spark will form at the piping and ignite gas. It doesn't prevent leaks, it doesn't affect the tubing's flexibility, and it doesn't change the gas odor—the protection comes from reducing ignition risk during electrical events. Follow the applicable codes and manufacturer instructions for the bonding method and hardware, using a proper bonding clamp and conductor to the building's grounding system.

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://g36newyearpropane.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE