

# ICC Vapor Recovery 2 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 does CP-201 state about liquid traps in dispenser vapor piping?**
  - A. Not allowed**
  - B. Allowed only with an assist system**
  - C. Allowed if approved by the Phase II system manufacturer**
  - D. Allowed when hoses with liquid removal systems are used**
- 2. What is the typical vapor-to-liquid ratio in gasoline?**
  - A. Approximately 1:100**
  - B. Approximately 1:50**
  - C. Approximately 1:10**
  - D. Approximately 1:200**
- 3. Under what condition may a vapor recovery nozzle dispense at a rate greater than 10 gallons per minute?**
  - A. Under no condition**
  - B. Only if local air district permits it**
  - C. Only if the vapor recovery system includes a vapor processor**
  - D. Only if the vehicle fuel tank has capacity greater than 10 gallons**
- 4. What is the typical lifespan of a well-maintained vapor recovery system?**
  - A. 5 to 10 years**
  - B. 10 to 20 years**
  - C. 20 to 30 years**
  - D. 30 to 40 years**
- 5. What is a common consequence of failing to maintain vapor recovery systems properly?**
  - A. Reduced operational costs**
  - B. Increased environmental risks**
  - C. Improved community relations**
  - D. Enhanced fuel efficiency**

- 6. What is the required slope for piping returning vapor to underground storage tanks?**
- A. 1/4 inch per foot**
  - B. 1/6 inch per foot**
  - C. 1/8 inch per foot**
  - D. 1/2 inch per foot**
- 7. Which agency must certify Phase I and II vapor recovery systems installed in California?**
- A. Local air district**
  - B. Registered professional engineer**
  - C. CARB**
  - D. Local CUPA**
- 8. What is the environmental impact of not using vapor recovery systems?**
- A. Increased air pollution and potential contribution to climate change**
  - B. Reduction of waste and emissions**
  - C. Enhanced air quality in surrounding areas**
  - D. Improved energy efficiency in operations**
- 9. Which component is crucial in a vapor recovery system to prevent backflow?**
- A. Vapor check valve**
  - B. Storage tank lid**
  - C. Fuel pump**
  - D. Emission monitor**
- 10. What test must be conducted after installing a new spout assembly in the Healy 900 nozzle according to Executive Order VR-201-A?**
- A. V/L test**
  - B. Nozzle bag test**
  - C. Dispenser leak decay test**
  - D. Nozzle dispensing shutoff test**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

**1. What does CP-201 state about liquid traps in dispenser vapor piping?**

- A. Not allowed**
- B. Allowed only with an assist system**
- C. Allowed if approved by the Phase II system manufacturer**
- D. Allowed when hoses with liquid removal systems are used**

CP-201 explicitly states that liquid traps in dispenser vapor piping are not allowed. The reasoning behind this regulation is rooted in the need to maintain the efficiency and safety of vapor recovery systems. Liquid traps can create points of blockage or accumulation within the vapor recovery system, leading to an increased risk of vapor leaks and reduced overall performance of the phase II vapor recovery system. Keeping vapor piping free from liquid traps ensures that vapors can flow smoothly and be recovered effectively during refueling operations. Furthermore, any trapped liquid may interfere with the proper functioning of vapor pumps and other components, potentially leading to system failures. This prohibition is designed to uphold environmental standards and enhance operational safety. The other options involve scenarios that permit the use of liquid traps under certain conditions, which CP-201 does not endorse.

**2. What is the typical vapor-to-liquid ratio in gasoline?**

- A. Approximately 1:100**
- B. Approximately 1:50**
- C. Approximately 1:10**
- D. Approximately 1:200**

Gasoline typically has a vapor-to-liquid ratio of approximately 1:100. This means that for every 100 parts of liquid gasoline, there is roughly 1 part of vapor produced. This particular ratio is important in the context of vapor recovery systems because it highlights the relatively small amount of vapor generated compared to the liquid. In many operational scenarios, this ratio indicates how much vapor needs to be managed and controlled to minimize emissions and prevent environmental contamination. Understanding this ratio enables technicians and engineers to design and implement effective vapor recovery systems that efficiently capture and manage gasoline vapors released during fueling operations. Additionally, knowing that the vapor-to-liquid ratio is low allows for appropriate sizing of recovery equipment, ensuring that it is both cost-effective and efficient without being unnecessarily oversized for the typical conditions encountered during the handling of gasoline.

**3. Under what condition may a vapor recovery nozzle dispense at a rate greater than 10 gallons per minute?**

**A. Under no condition**

**B. Only if local air district permits it**

**C. Only if the vapor recovery system includes a vapor processor**

**D. Only if the vehicle fuel tank has capacity greater than 10 gallons**

The correct response indicates that a vapor recovery nozzle cannot dispense at a rate greater than 10 gallons per minute under any circumstances. This limitation is in place to ensure the proper functioning of the vapor recovery system and to minimize the risk of vapor loss, which can negatively impact air quality and public health. The design and regulation surrounding vapor recovery nozzles are aimed at controlling the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that can escape during the refueling process. When the dispensing rate exceeds this limit, it can lead to inefficient vapor recovery, potentially resulting in excess vapors being released into the atmosphere. Therefore, strict adherence to the guideline that limits the dispensing rate is crucial for compliance with environmental regulations and for maintaining system integrity. The other options imply conditions under which the nozzle might dispense more than the specified rate; however, these do not align with current regulations, underscoring the importance of maintaining the 10 gallons per minute cap to protect the environment effectively.

**4. What is the typical lifespan of a well-maintained vapor recovery system?**

**A. 5 to 10 years**

**B. 10 to 20 years**

**C. 20 to 30 years**

**D. 30 to 40 years**

The typical lifespan of a well-maintained vapor recovery system is indeed estimated to be between 10 to 20 years. This timeframe is supported by industry standards and practices that suggest regular maintenance and adherence to operational protocols can significantly extend the functionality and efficiency of these systems. Vapor recovery systems are designed to capture vapors during the fueling process, preventing emissions that can harm the environment and public health. Routine maintenance, inspections, and timely replacements of worn components contribute to the longevity of these systems. Factors such as the quality of materials used, the operating environment, and usage frequency can also play a pivotal role in determining their lifespan. Saying that a vapor recovery system can last anywhere from 10 to 20 years reflects a balanced view of realistic expectations based on these considerations. Systems may require upgrades or parts replacement as they age, but with diligent upkeep, they can continue to perform effectively for this duration.

**5. What is a common consequence of failing to maintain vapor recovery systems properly?**

- A. Reduced operational costs**
- B. Increased environmental risks**
- C. Improved community relations**
- D. Enhanced fuel efficiency**

Failing to maintain vapor recovery systems properly can lead to increased environmental risks. These systems are designed to capture and minimize the release of harmful vapors during fuel transfer and storage. If not maintained, they may become ineffective, allowing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other pollutants to escape into the atmosphere. This not only contributes to air pollution but can also result in regulatory violations, potential fines, and an overall negative impact on environmental quality and public health. In contrast, the other options suggest benefits, such as reducing costs, improving relations within the community, or enhancing fuel efficiency, which are unlikely outcomes when a vapor recovery system is not properly maintained. Without effective vapor recovery, the system will not function at its optimal capacity, leading to greater expenses in the long run due to potential regulatory penalties and clean-up costs.

**6. What is the required slope for piping returning vapor to underground storage tanks?**

- A. 1/4 inch per foot**
- B. 1/6 inch per foot**
- C. 1/8 inch per foot**
- D. 1/2 inch per foot**

The required slope for piping returning vapor to underground storage tanks must facilitate efficient drainage and prevent liquid buildup in the vapor return line. A slope of 1/8 inch per foot is specified because this angle is sufficient to encourage the flow of any condensate back to the tank, while also ensuring that vapor can travel freely without being obstructed by trapped liquids. If the slope were to be steeper, such as 1/2 inch per foot, it might create excessive velocity, potentially leading to issues like pressure fluctuations or even damage to the system. Conversely, a shallower slope, such as 1/4 inch per foot or 1/6 inch per foot, might not provide adequate drainage, increasing the risk of liquid accumulation in the vapor return line. Thus, the 1/8 inch per foot slope is optimal for balancing effective vapor return and minimizing the risk of liquid retention.

**7. Which agency must certify Phase I and II vapor recovery systems installed in California?**

- A. Local air district**
- B. Registered professional engineer**
- C. CARB**
- D. Local CUPA**

The correct answer is the California Air Resources Board (CARB). CARB plays a crucial role in regulating air quality and emissions in California, including the certification of vapor recovery systems. Phase I and Phase II vapor recovery systems are designed to capture vapors released during fuel transfer and vehicle refueling to minimize air pollution. By mandating that these systems be certified by CARB, the state ensures that they meet specific performance standards and comply with regulations aimed at reducing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other harmful emissions. This certification also helps maintain consistency and reliability across all installations in California, thereby contributing to overall air quality improvement. The local air district, registered professional engineers, and local Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs) do have roles in enforcing regulations and ensuring compliance, but they do not have the authority to certify these systems as CARB does. This centralization of certification helps streamline the process and align it with broader environmental goals set by California law.

**8. What is the environmental impact of not using vapor recovery systems?**

- A. Increased air pollution and potential contribution to climate change**
- B. Reduction of waste and emissions**
- C. Enhanced air quality in surrounding areas**
- D. Improved energy efficiency in operations**

The environmental impact of not using vapor recovery systems primarily includes increased air pollution and a potential contribution to climate change. Vapor recovery systems are designed to capture and contain vapor emissions that occur when liquid fuels are transferred or dispensed. Without these systems in place, volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and other harmful pollutants can escape into the atmosphere. These emissions contribute to the formation of ground-level ozone, a key component of smog, which poses serious health risks to humans and can harm the environment. Additionally, the release of greenhouse gases associated with untreated vapor emissions can exacerbate climate change. Therefore, the absence of vapor recovery systems can lead to significant increases in air pollution levels, impacting both public health and the climate. The other options do not accurately reflect the consequences of failing to implement vapor recovery systems; rather, they suggest outcomes that are opposite to what occurs when such systems are neglected.

**9. Which component is crucial in a vapor recovery system to prevent backflow?**

- A. Vapor check valve**
- B. Storage tank lid**
- C. Fuel pump**
- D. Emission monitor**

In a vapor recovery system, the vapor check valve plays a critical role in preventing backflow of vapors into the environment or the storage tank. When fuel is dispensed, vapors generated in the tank must be safely recovered and channeled back into the storage system. The vapor check valve acts as a barrier that allows vapors to flow in one direction - toward the storage tank - while preventing any return flow that could lead to environmental contamination or unsafe conditions. The presence of this component is essential for maintaining the integrity of the vapor recovery system and ensuring compliance with environmental regulations. By effectively sealing off the return line when vapors are not flowing, the vapor check valve helps maintain system efficiency and reduces the risk of harmful emissions. In contrast, while the storage tank lid, fuel pump, and emission monitor have important functions in the overall operation and safety of a vapor recovery system, they do not directly serve the specific purpose of preventing the backflow of vapors. Each of these other components contributes to the system's operation, but none performs the critical function of maintaining unidirectional flow of vapors like the vapor check valve does.

**10. What test must be conducted after installing a new spout assembly in the Healy 900 nozzle according to Executive Order VR-201-A?**

- A. V/L test**
- B. Nozzle bag test**
- C. Dispenser leak decay test**
- D. Nozzle dispensing shutoff test**

The nozzle dispensing shutoff test is essential to ensure that the newly installed spout assembly in the Healy 900 nozzle functions correctly in terms of shutting off the flow of fuel. This test verifies that the nozzle can properly sense when the tank is full and can effectively stop the dispensing of fuel to prevent overfilling and potential spillage, which is critical for both environmental safety and compliance with regulatory standards. Conducting this test after installation ensures that the nozzle's automatic shutoff mechanism is operational and meets the standards set forth in Executive Order VR-201-A. This process is vital for maintaining the effectiveness and reliability of the vapor recovery system, helping to protect against emissions and ensuring safe fueling operations. Other tests listed, while important in their own right, do not specifically relate to the immediate performance of the nozzle shutoff after a spout assembly installation. This focus on the shutdown mechanism makes the nozzle dispensing shutoff test the correct choice for this context.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://iccvaporrecovery2.examzify.com>**

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