

# Maine Fuel Board Tank Setter Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## 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.**

## 7. Use Other Tools

**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!**

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## **Questions**

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- 1. A pressure regulator for LP gas designed to reduce pressure from the container to a lower pressure in excess of 1 psi is defined as?**
  - A. First stage regulator**
  - B. Second stage regulator**
  - C. Pressure reducing regulator**
  - D. Bypass regulator**
- 2. LP tanks must be located a minimum of how many feet from other flammable liquid tanks?**
  - A. 15ft**
  - B. 20ft**
  - C. 30ft**
  - D. 40ft**
- 3. If a technician subcontracts work for a job, who is responsible for ensuring the work was done up to code?**
  - A. Only the original technician**
  - B. Only the subcontracted technician**
  - C. Both the original and subcontracted technicians**
  - D. The inspector**
- 4. What is the minimum distance between a direct fire vaporizer and a joining property line?**
  - A. 15 FT**
  - B. 20 FT**
  - C. 25 FT**
  - D. 30 FT**
- 5. Emergency shut-off valves shall be tested how often?**
  - A. Monthly**
  - B. Annually**
  - C. Bi-Annually**
  - D. Every Five Years**

**6. What should be done to ensure a tank is level during installation?**

- A. Use measuring equipment and make adjustments as needed**
- B. Install it on a sloped surface for drainage**
- C. Utilize only visual alignment**
- D. Ignore leveling unless specified**

**7. How can community involvement impact fuel tank regulation?**

- A. It restricts the use of certain fuels**
- B. It can lead to stricter regulations and enhanced safety measures**
- C. It eliminates the need for inspections**
- D. It primarily affects fuel pricing**

**8. Which of the following is an example of an approved method for tank abandonment?**

- A. Removing the Tank Completely**
- B. Filling with Water**
- C. Removing Contents and Filling with Sand**
- D. Sealing and Tamping**

**9. What is typically included in the installation requirements for a new fuel tank?**

- A. A free trial period**
- B. External decoration guidelines**
- C. Permits and inspections**
- D. Public notification**

**10. How far from a source of ignition must ASME LP tanks be set?**

- A. 5ft**
- B. 10ft**
- C. 15ft**
- D. 20ft**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. A pressure regulator for LP gas designed to reduce pressure from the container to a lower pressure in excess of 1 psi is defined as?**

- A. First stage regulator**
- B. Second stage regulator**
- C. Pressure reducing regulator**
- D. Bypass regulator**

A pressure regulator for LP gas that is designed to reduce the pressure from the container to a lower pressure exceeding 1 psi is defined as a first stage regulator. This type of regulator is specifically utilized to manage high pressure coming from the gas container and adjusts it to a more usable intermediate pressure. In LP gas systems, the first stage regulator is crucial because it acts as the initial reduction point, bringing down high container pressure to an intermediate level before it goes to the second stage regulator or directly to the appliance. This first stage handling of pressure is vital for safe and efficient gas distribution within a system. By contrast, a second stage regulator is designed to further reduce that already lowered intermediate pressure to a final, lower operating pressure suitable for appliances, while a pressure reducing regulator may refer to any regulator that reduces pressure, not necessarily specifying high to low. Bypass regulators typically refer to a different function, where they allow for excess flow to bypass and maintain function even with fluctuations.

**2. LP tanks must be located a minimum of how many feet from other flammable liquid tanks?**

- A. 15ft**
- B. 20ft**
- C. 30ft**
- D. 40ft**

LP (liquefied petroleum) tanks must be located a minimum of 20 feet from other flammable liquid tanks to ensure safety and reduce the risk of fire or explosion. This distance helps to prevent a fire from spreading from one tank to another, providing a buffer zone that can allow for the safe evacuation of people and containment of any potential leakage or fire. Maintaining a distance of 20 feet aligns with safety regulations and best practices in the industry, balancing accessibility for maintenance and emergency response with the necessary precautions to protect property and lives. The specified distance is carefully determined based on extensive research and industry standards, reflecting the need for adequate separation to minimize the risks associated with flammable substances.

**3. If a technician subcontracts work for a job, who is responsible for ensuring the work was done up to code?**

- A. Only the original technician**
- B. Only the subcontracted technician**
- C. Both the original and subcontracted technicians**
- D. The inspector**

When a technician subcontracts work for a job, both the original technician and the subcontracted technician share responsibility for ensuring that the work is completed in compliance with applicable codes and standards. This is because the original technician has a duty to oversee and verify the quality of the work performed by the subcontractor to ensure it meets all regulatory and safety criteria. At the same time, the subcontracted technician is responsible for performing the work correctly and adhering to the same codes. The collaboration between both parties is essential to maintain quality control and proper compliance. This shared responsibility emphasizes the importance of communication and accountability throughout the subcontracting process. It ensures that both parties are aware of the requirements and can address any issues that arise during the work. Hence, accountability lies with both the original technician, who must ensure the overall integrity of the project, and the subcontractor, who must perform the specific tasks to the required standards.

**4. What is the minimum distance between a direct fire vaporizer and a joining property line?**

- A. 15 FT**
- B. 20 FT**
- C. 25 FT**
- D. 30 FT**

The correct minimum distance between a direct fire vaporizer and a joining property line is 25 feet. This requirement is established to ensure safety and minimize the risk of fire hazards that can arise from vaporization processes. Maintaining this distance is critical because it helps to protect adjacent properties from the potential effects of heat, flames, or hazardous vapors. Furthermore, this regulation serves to comply with safety standards and guidelines that govern the installation and operation of such equipment, ensuring that there is an adequate buffer zone to safeguard public safety and property. Observing these regulations is vital for safe practices in the handling of flammable materials.

## 5. Emergency shut-off valves shall be tested how often?

- A. Monthly
- B. Annually**
- C. Bi-Annually
- D. Every Five Years

Emergency shut-off valves are a critical safety component in fuel systems, designed to prevent leaks and control the flow of fuel in case of an emergency. The requirement for testing these valves annually ensures they are functioning properly and can effectively respond in emergency situations when necessary. Regular annual testing helps to identify any potential malfunctions or wear that could compromise the valve's ability to seal off the fuel supply. This frequency is established to maintain high safety standards and aligns with regulatory guidelines, ensuring that facilities comply with safety codes and minimize hazards associated with fuel storage and handling. The process typically involves inspecting the valve's operability, checking for leaks, and confirming that it can be activated quickly and reliably when needed. Testing more frequently than annually, such as every month or bi-annually, would not necessarily provide additional safety benefits and could lead to unnecessary operational disruptions. Conversely, testing too infrequently, such as every five years, could leave systems vulnerable if a failure were to occur shortly after a testing interval. Thus, the annual testing requirement strikes a balance between ensuring safety and operational efficiency.

## 6. What should be done to ensure a tank is level during installation?

- A. Use measuring equipment and make adjustments as needed**
- B. Install it on a sloped surface for drainage
- C. Utilize only visual alignment
- D. Ignore leveling unless specified

Using measuring equipment and making adjustments as needed is essential to ensure a tank is level during installation. Proper leveling is critical for the stability and safety of the tank, as an uneven tank can lead to issues such as structural stress, improper function, and potential leaks. Measuring tools like levels or laser equipment provide precise data, allowing installers to make accurate adjustments to the tank's positioning. Visual alignment alone may not provide the required accuracy, as it can easily lead to errors, particularly over long distances or uneven surfaces. Installing on a sloped surface for drainage might seem practical, but it could compromise the tank's integrity and operational effectiveness. Ignoring leveling altogether is not advisable, as it could lead to significant operational and safety risks down the line. Thus, employing measuring equipment is the best practice to ensure the tank is installed correctly and safely.

## 7. How can community involvement impact fuel tank regulation?

- A. It restricts the use of certain fuels**
- B. It can lead to stricter regulations and enhanced safety measures**
- C. It eliminates the need for inspections**
- D. It primarily affects fuel pricing**

Community involvement plays a significant role in shaping fuel tank regulation, and the impact can often lead to stricter regulations and enhanced safety measures. When community members are engaged in discussions about fuel tank management and safety, they can share their concerns, experiences, and insights regarding local practices and potential hazards. This collective input can motivate regulatory bodies to implement more stringent safety protocols and standards to protect public health and the environment. Furthermore, active community participation can highlight specific local issues that might not be addressed by existing regulations. For example, if there is a history of spills or leaks in an area, community advocacy can prompt authorities to impose tougher regulations or increase compliance checks to prevent future incidents. This involvement ensures that regulations are not only based on industry practices but also on the unique needs and safety concerns of the community, ultimately resulting in more comprehensive regulatory frameworks. In contrast, the other options do not accurately reflect the effects of community involvement in fuel tank regulation. While restricting certain fuels and influencing pricing may be considerations of broader regulatory frameworks, they do not directly connect to community involvement or its capacity to enhance safety measures and regulations. Similarly, community engagement does not eliminate the need for inspections; rather, it often emphasizes the need for more diligent oversight to ensure compliance with safety standards

## 8. Which of the following is an example of an approved method for tank abandonment?

- A. Removing the Tank Completely**
- B. Filling with Water**
- C. Removing Contents and Filling with Sand**
- D. Sealing and Tamping**

The correct answer highlights an accepted method for tank abandonment in the context of environmental safety and regulatory compliance. When a tank is no longer in use, particularly underground tanks that previously stored petroleum or other hazardous materials, it's essential to properly abandon the tank to prevent leakage or contamination of the surrounding soil and groundwater. Filling the tank with sand allows it to remain stable, prevents potential collapse, and isolates any remaining contaminants within the tank. This method effectively removes empty tank voids and addresses the risk of future leaks by ensuring that the tank is filled with a non-hazardous material. Moreover, this approach complies with environmental regulations that aim to protect public health and the environment. Other methods may not provide the same level of safety or may violate regulations. For instance, removing the tank completely, while a possible approach, can be costly and might disturb the soil, which could lead to the release of any remaining contaminants. Filling the tank with water alone doesn't adequately prevent future leakage or mitigate risks, and sealing and tamping might not be sufficient in isolating potential contaminants. Thus, filling the tank with sand represents a balanced approach to the needs for safety, practicality, and adherence to environmental standards.

**9. What is typically included in the installation requirements for a new fuel tank?**

- A. A free trial period**
- B. External decoration guidelines**
- C. Permits and inspections**
- D. Public notification**

The installation requirements for a new fuel tank typically include permits and inspections because these elements ensure that the installation complies with local regulations and safety standards. Obtaining the proper permits is crucial as it verifies that the project has been reviewed by the local authority to meet safety codes, environmental regulations, and building standards. Inspections are also necessary during and after installation to confirm that the tank is being installed correctly and safely, minimizing the risk of leaks or failures that could have safety or environmental impacts. This systematic approach through permits and inspections helps protect public health and safety. The other options do not fit the standard requirements for fuel tank installation: free trial periods and external decoration guidelines are irrelevant to the structural and regulatory specifics involved in fuel tank installations, and public notification is typically not a mandated requirement in most cases, though it may be relevant in some local jurisdictions.

**10. How far from a source of ignition must ASME LP tanks be set?**

- A. 5ft**
- B. 10ft**
- C. 15ft**
- D. 20ft**

ASME LP (Liquefied Petroleum) tanks must be set at least 10 feet away from a source of ignition to ensure safety. This distance is established based on the principle of reducing the risk of fire or explosion in the event of a leak or rupture of the tank. Sources of ignition can include anything that produces a spark or open flame, such as electrical equipment, heaters, or even static electricity. By maintaining this 10-foot clearance, the likelihood of inadvertently igniting the LP gas is minimized, thus enhancing safety for both the tank installation and surrounding structures. This requirement is part of safety regulations that aim to protect not only the tank and its contents but also the surrounding environment and individuals nearby.

# 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://mefuelboardtanksetter.examzify.com>**

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

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