

Maine Journeyman Oil Fuel Board Rules 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,

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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

- 1. Should the connection point between multiple vent pipes be lower than the top of the fill pipe opening?**
 - A. Yes, it is allowed**
 - B. No, it is not allowed**
 - C. Only during specific conditions**
 - D. It depends on local regulations**
- 2. The fuel supply piping between the tank and the appliance shall have what diameter?**
 - A. 1/4 in**
 - B. 3/8 in**
 - C. 1/2 in**
 - D. 3/4 in**
- 3. What size screens shall vent caps have?**
 - A. No.2 mesh or finer**
 - B. No.3 mesh or coarser**
 - C. No.4 mesh or coarser**
 - D. No.5 mesh or smaller**
- 4. How far must a TYPE L venting system exit above the highest point of a roof?**
 - A. 1 foot**
 - B. 2 feet**
 - C. 3 feet**
 - D. 4 feet**
- 5. What should a vacuum testing process achieve?**
 - A. Identify pressure loss**
 - B. Check for leaks**
 - C. Measure efficiency**
 - D. Assess fuel quality**

- 6. What is the acceptable breach draft range?**
- A. -0.1 to -0.3**
 - B. -0.2 to -0.5**
 - C. -0.3 to -0.7**
 - D. -0.4 to -0.8**
- 7. What is the maximum capacity allowed for an engineered tank system located outside a building?**
- A. 1250 gallons**
 - B. 1320 gallons**
 - C. 1375 gallons**
 - D. 1500 gallons**
- 8. Which type of fitting is prohibited for use in fuel systems?**
- A. Aluminum**
 - B. Brass**
 - C. Cast Iron**
 - D. Steel**
- 9. Who is responsible for ensuring proper completion of a chimney under the emergency chimney waiver?**
- A. The contractor**
 - B. The homeowner**
 - C. The license**
 - D. The inspector**
- 10. What is the minimum distance that fuel oil supply tanks must be from any gas or solid fuel burning appliance?**
- A. 3 feet**
 - B. 5 feet**
 - C. 10 feet**
 - D. 15 feet**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Should the connection point between multiple vent pipes be lower than the top of the fill pipe opening?

A. Yes, it is allowed

B. No, it is not allowed

C. Only during specific conditions

D. It depends on local regulations

The correct answer is that the connection point between multiple vent pipes should not be lower than the top of the fill pipe opening. This requirement is based on safety standards and protocols designed to prevent the possibility of liquid backing up into the venting system, which could lead to hazardous situations such as spills or overflows. If the connection point of the vent pipes is lower, it could allow for liquid fuel to enter the venting system, which is counterproductive to the venting purpose. Vents are intended to allow air to freely enter and exit the tank to prevent vacuum or pressure build-up as fuel is added or drawn from the tank. Ensuring that the connection is higher than the fill pipe opening helps maintain proper drainage and function of the venting system, safeguarding both the integrity of the fuel system and the surrounding environment. This is a common safety measure in installations governed by regulations, helping to ensure compliance with industry standards and practices. Local regulations may have specific requirements but adhering to general safety guidelines helps promote uniform safety measures across various jurisdictions.

2. The fuel supply piping between the tank and the appliance shall have what diameter?

A. 1/4 in

B. 3/8 in

C. 1/2 in

D. 3/4 in

The correct diameter for fuel supply piping between the tank and the appliance is 3/8 inches, which is specified to ensure adequate fuel flow and pressure delivery to the appliance. This size provides a balance between sufficient capacity for fuel delivery and ease of handling and installation. A diameter of 3/8 inches is commonly suitable for residential oil-fired appliances, as it can accommodate the necessary volume of fuel without causing excessive pressure loss or restricting flow. It effectively supports the operational efficiency of the heating system while remaining compatible with typical fittings and components in residential installations. Using smaller diameters, such as 1/4 inch or even 1/2 inch, may lead to problems with fuel delivery, including inadequate supply during higher demand, which could hinder the appliance's performance. Adequate piping size is crucial for maintaining system efficiency and ensuring reliable operation in heating applications.

3. What size screens shall vent caps have?

- A. No.2 mesh or finer
- B. No.3 mesh or coarser
- C. No.4 mesh or coarser**
- D. No.5 mesh or smaller

The requirement for vent caps to have screens of No. 4 mesh or coarser is rooted in practical considerations regarding airflow and preventing the ingress of unwanted pests or debris. A No. 4 mesh indicates that the openings in the screen are large enough to allow free airflow, which is essential to prevent pressure buildup in the venting system. At the same time, a coarser mesh prevents the entry of larger contaminants that could infringe upon the system's operation or even lead to safety hazards. This balance ensures that the vent cap functions properly, maintaining efficiency while safeguarding against potential blockages and contamination that could arise from inappropriate mesh sizes. As a result, the specification of No. 4 mesh or coarser provides an effective means to achieve these operational standards in oil fuel systems.

4. How far must a TYPE L venting system exit above the highest point of a roof?

- A. 1 foot
- B. 2 feet**
- C. 3 feet
- D. 4 feet

The requirement for a Type L venting system to exit above the highest point of a roof by 2 feet is based on safety and performance standards designed to ensure proper ventilation for combustion appliances. This rule helps prevent the backflow of exhaust gases and reduces the risk of harmful emissions entering the building or creating hazardous conditions. By specifying a 2-foot minimum height, the standard takes into account factors such as wind patterns and the potential for snow accumulation, which can affect the dispersion of vented gases. Ensuring the vent extends adequately above the roofline minimizes the chance of interference from roof obstructions and maximizes the efficiency of the venting system. In contrast, options that suggest a different height either do not provide sufficient clearance to achieve these safety measures or may not support optimal venting performance, which could lead to the combustion appliances not operating as intended.

5. What should a vacuum testing process achieve?

- A. Identify pressure loss
- B. Check for leaks**
- C. Measure efficiency
- D. Assess fuel quality

The vacuum testing process is primarily designed to check for leaks within a system. This method involves creating a vacuum in the system and observing whether there is a loss of pressure, which would indicate that there are leaks present. By ensuring the integrity of the system through this test, stakeholders can be confident that the fuel oil or gas is contained without loss to the environment or to operational inefficiencies. Identifying pressure loss is a secondary outcome of the vacuum test, as it directly indicates the presence of leaks. However, the primary goal remains the detection of such leaks. While measuring efficiency and assessing fuel quality are important in the overall maintenance and operational protocols for fuel systems, these are not the specific objectives of the vacuum testing process. Thus, focusing on leak detection aligns with the fundamental purpose of vacuum testing.

6. What is the acceptable breach draft range?

- A. -0.1 to -0.3
- B. -0.2 to -0.5
- C. -0.3 to -0.7**
- D. -0.4 to -0.8

The acceptable breach draft range is vital for ensuring the efficient operation of heating equipment, particularly oil burners. The correct range, which falls at -0.3 to -0.7, indicates the ideal negative pressure level necessary to ensure proper combustion and safe operation. This range helps to balance the air-to-fuel mixture, thereby promoting complete combustion and minimizing emissions. If the breach draft is within this range, it suggests that the flue gas is being effectively vented, reducing the likelihood of backdrafts or the accumulation of harmful gases in the living space. It also ensures optimal heating performance, as improper draft conditions can lead to inefficiencies and potential safety hazards. Understanding this range is crucial not just for compliance with safety regulations but also for the maintenance of equipment performance, helping to reduce fuel costs and enhance the longevity of the heating systems.

7. What is the maximum capacity allowed for an engineered tank system located outside a building?

- A. 1250 gallons**
- B. 1320 gallons**
- C. 1375 gallons**
- D. 1500 gallons**

The maximum capacity allowed for an engineered tank system located outside a building is correctly identified as 1375 gallons. This limit is set by regulations to ensure the safe storage of oil fuel, taking into account various factors such as environmental protection and fire safety. The specified capacity allows for a balance between adequate fuel storage needs and the necessary precautions to mitigate the risks associated with larger volumes of fuel. It is important for individuals working with fuel systems to be aware of these regulatory limits and the rationale behind them, as adherence contributes to safety standards in the oil fuel industry. By understanding this critical piece of information, professionals can better navigate the compliance requirements involved in the installation and maintenance of outdoor fuel tank systems.

8. Which type of fitting is prohibited for use in fuel systems?

- A. Aluminum**
- B. Brass**
- C. Cast Iron**
- D. Steel**

Cast iron fittings are prohibited for use in fuel systems due to their brittleness and the potential for failure under stress or when subjected to high-pressure conditions. These characteristics can lead to leaks or ruptures, which pose serious safety hazards in a system that handles flammable fuels. In contrast, materials like aluminum, brass, and steel are generally considered more reliable and are often used in fuel systems. They have better resilience and can withstand the corrosive nature of various fuels, making them safer choices for maintaining the integrity of fuel lines and fittings. The prohibition of cast iron is primarily a safety measure to ensure the reliability and longevity of fuel systems.

9. Who is responsible for ensuring proper completion of a chimney under the emergency chimney waiver?

- A. The contractor**
- B. The homeowner**
- C. The license**
- D. The inspector**

The responsibility for ensuring proper completion of a chimney under the emergency chimney waiver lies with the license, which refers to the licensed individual or entity in charge of the work being completed. This means that the entity possessing the necessary credentials and expertise is accountable for the work carried out under the emergency provisions. An emergency chimney waiver is often used in situations where immediate action is required to remedy safety concerns or structural issues, and it underscores the importance of having a qualified professional oversee the compliance with safety and building codes. This ensures that the work meets established standards, thereby protecting the safety of the occupants and the integrity of the structure. While the contractor or the inspector may have roles in the process, such as performing the work or confirming adherence to standards, respectively, it is ultimately the licensed individual's obligation to ensure that all aspects of the waiver and associated work comply with regulatory requirements, safeguarding both performance and legal accountability. The homeowner, while involved, does not hold the primary responsibility in this context as they are not typically the one overseeing and certifying the work quality and compliance.

10. What is the minimum distance that fuel oil supply tanks must be from any gas or solid fuel burning appliance?

- A. 3 feet**
- B. 5 feet**
- C. 10 feet**
- D. 15 feet**

The minimum distance that fuel oil supply tanks must be from any gas or solid fuel burning appliance is 5 feet. This regulation ensures safety and prevents potential hazards that may arise from the proximity of fuel sources to appliances that operate with combustion. By maintaining a distance of 5 feet, the standards help mitigate risks such as fire hazards, accidental ignition, or other safety issues that could occur if flammable materials are too close to heat sources or open flames. The specified distance serves as a precautionary measure to protect both the fuel supply system and the associated appliances, ensuring that they can operate safely without interference from each other. Understanding this regulation is crucial for compliance and safety in installations involving fuel oil and other combustion appliances.

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://mejourneymanoilfuelboard.examzify.com>

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