

MAINE JOURNEYMAN OIL FUEL BOARD RULES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://mejourneymanoilfuelboard.examzify.com>



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	16

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 the outlet of an oil supply tank is more than 4 feet above the burner, what is required?**
 - A. Pressure relief valve
 - B. OSV valve or PRV valve
 - C. Emergency shut-off valve
 - D. Oil filter

- 2. According to NFPA, what is the maximum allowable shaft seal pressure?**
 - A. 1 PSI
 - B. 2 PSI
 - C. 3 PSI
 - D. 4 PSI

- 3. What percentage of heating oil comprises carbon?**
 - A. 70%
 - B. 80%
 - C. 85%
 - D. 90%

- 4. How far must any air inlet and flue gas outlet of an appliance terminate from the vent outlet of a liquid fuel supply tank?**
 - A. 3 feet
 - B. 5 feet
 - C. 7 feet
 - D. 10 feet

- 5. What must be performed before a new heating installation?**
 - A. A pressure test of the fuel lines
 - B. A heat loss system design and load calculation
 - C. A homeowner survey of heating needs
 - D. A materials safety assessment

- 6. What condition allows a maximum 660-gallon storage tank to be installed on a higher floor?**
- A. The higher floor has an open space below it
 - B. The higher floor has a liquidtight sill
 - C. The higher floor does not have a liquidtight sill
 - D. There is no restriction for tank placement on higher floors
- 7. What are the acceptable materials for tank supports?**
- A. Wood and metal
 - B. Concrete, solid masonry, or steel
 - C. Plastic and brick
 - D. Foam and aluminum
- 8. What is a common safety feature of each supply line in a fuel storage system?**
- A. An emergency shutoff switch
 - B. Pressure gauge monitoring
 - C. Thermally acute shutoff valve
 - D. Weekly inspection log
- 9. An auxiliary tank shall be provided with an overflow pipe that drains where?**
- A. Beneath the building
 - B. Out of the property line
 - C. To the top of the supply tank
 - D. Into a drainage system
- 10. How long should pressure testing of fuel supply lines last at minimum?**
- A. 5 minutes
 - B. 10 minutes
 - C. 15 minutes
 - D. 30 minutes

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. If the outlet of an oil supply tank is more than 4 feet above the burner, what is required?

- A. Pressure relief valve
- B. OSV valve or PRV valve**
- C. Emergency shut-off valve
- D. Oil filter

When the outlet of an oil supply tank is positioned more than 4 feet above the burner, specific safety measures are mandated due to the potential for increased pressure in the oil delivery system. This is where the requirement for an OSV (Oil Safety Valve) or PRV (Pressure Relief Valve) comes into play. The OSV is designed to prevent excessive oil from entering the burner area, reducing the risk of serious malfunctions or spills that could occur due to high pressure. The PRV, on the other hand, serves to relieve excess pressure within the system, ensuring that the operational pressures remain within safe limits. Having either or both of these valves is crucial for maintaining safety standards and compliance with regulations, particularly when there is a significant vertical distance between the storage tank and the burner. This requirement is meant to mitigate risks associated with gravity-fed oil systems, which can otherwise create hazardous situations if not properly equipped with these safety devices. In this context, the choice of having either an OSV or a PRV is appropriate and necessary for ensuring the safe operation of the oil delivery system.

2. According to NFPA, what is the maximum allowable shaft seal pressure?

- A. 1 PSI
- B. 2 PSI
- C. 3 PSI**
- D. 4 PSI

The maximum allowable shaft seal pressure, according to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) standards, is set at 3 PSI. This specification is important for ensuring that equipment operates safely and efficiently. A pressure limit of 3 PSI helps prevent excessive leakage and potential mechanical failures, which could lead to safety hazards. Operating within this limit helps maintain the integrity of the equipment and reduces the risk of fire or explosion due to the leakage of flammable fluids. This standard is crucial for professionals in the oil fuel industry as it provides clear guidelines for the installation and maintenance of equipment, promoting safety and performance. Understanding and adhering to these limits is essential for compliance with regulations and ensuring the longevity of the systems in use.

3. What percentage of heating oil comprises carbon?

- A. 70%
- B. 80%
- C. 85%**
- D. 90%

Heating oil is primarily derived from petroleum and is predominantly composed of hydrocarbons. When we consider the composition of these hydrocarbons, it is important to note that carbon is a significant component due to its presence in the molecular structure of these compounds. The correct answer, which suggests that 85% of heating oil is carbon, aligns with the understanding of the typical chemical makeup of heating oil. Generally, the carbon content in heating oil is high because hydrocarbons are primarily made up of carbon and hydrogen atoms. Although some variations exist based on the specific formulation of the heating oil and its additives, 85% is a recognized and commonly accepted approximation for the carbon composition. In comparison, the other options present levels that are either too low or too high for heating oil's carbon content based on standard industry knowledge. For instance, values like 70% or 80% do not adequately capture the substantial carbon presence in heating oil, while 90% is slightly above what is typically observed. This highlights why 85% is the most accurate estimate for the carbon percentage in heating oil.

4. How far must any air inlet and flue gas outlet of an appliance terminate from the vent outlet of a liquid fuel supply tank?

- A. 3 feet
- B. 5 feet**
- C. 7 feet
- D. 10 feet

The requirement for the distance between any air inlet and flue gas outlet of an appliance and the vent outlet of a liquid fuel supply tank is based on safety regulations designed to prevent potential hazards related to flammable vapors. A distance of 5 feet is specified to reduce the risk of flammable vapors entering the air inlet or the flue gas outlet, which could lead to a fire or explosion. This distance ensures adequate separation, allowing for proper venting and airflow while minimizing the chance of ignition sources coming into contact with vapor emissions from the fuel tank. Adhering to this standard is essential for maintaining safe operational conditions in heating systems that utilize liquid fuels.

5. What must be performed before a new heating installation?

- A. A pressure test of the fuel lines
- B. A heat loss system design and load calculation**
- C. A homeowner survey of heating needs
- D. A materials safety assessment

Before a new heating installation, it's essential to conduct a heat loss system design and load calculation. This process involves determining how much heat is lost from a building to the outside environment, which directly influences the size and efficiency of the heating system required. By understanding the specific heating needs of the space, installers can select the appropriate equipment and ensure that the system operates effectively and efficiently. This foundational assessment helps in preventing common issues such as oversized or undersized heating systems, which can lead to higher energy costs, decreased comfort levels, and increased wear and tear on equipment. Proper load calculations take into account factors such as insulation levels, window sizes, and overall building design, ensuring that the heating system installed is tailored to the specific conditions of the home or building. The other options are relevant in the context of a complete installation process but do not take precedence over the heat loss calculation. While pressure tests of fuel lines and safety assessments are important, they occur after or alongside the design phase. A homeowner survey can also be useful but is more about gathering subjective information than establishing definitive heating requirements based on physical calculations.

6. What condition allows a maximum 660-gallon storage tank to be installed on a higher floor?

- A. The higher floor has an open space below it
- B. The higher floor has a liquidtight sill**
- C. The higher floor does not have a liquidtight sill
- D. There is no restriction for tank placement on higher floors

The condition that allows a maximum 660-gallon storage tank to be installed on a higher floor is that the higher floor has a liquidtight sill. This requirement is in place to prevent any potential leakage of fuel from the tank. If there were to be a leak, the liquidtight sill serves as a protective barrier, effectively containing any spillage and preventing it from spreading to other areas, which is crucial for safety and environmental protection. The use of a liquidtight sill is a fundamental safety measure intended to mitigate the risks associated with tank installations in elevated locations, where spills could create more significant hazards.

7. What are the acceptable materials for tank supports?

- A. Wood and metal
- B. Concrete, solid masonry, or steel**
- C. Plastic and brick
- D. Foam and aluminum

The correct choice, which includes concrete, solid masonry, or steel, aligns with the standards for tank supports due to their structural integrity and durability. These materials are designed to bear significant weight and provide stable and secure support for fuel storage tanks, ensuring they remain in place and function safely over time. Concrete and solid masonry offer excellent compressive strength, making them suitable for holding the heavy loads of fuel tanks. Steel provides additional strength and resistance to environmental factors such as corrosion when properly treated. These materials are also generally fire-resistant, which further enhances safety in various potential scenarios involving fuel storage. Using alternative materials, such as wood, may not provide the required durability or resistance to environmental conditions that can affect stability over time. Additionally, plastic and foam are typically not suitable for heavy loads and could deteriorate when exposed to fuel products. Therefore, the selected materials are critical in ensuring compliance with safety regulations and maintaining the structural stability required for effective tank support.

8. What is a common safety feature of each supply line in a fuel storage system?

- A. An emergency shutoff switch
- B. Pressure gauge monitoring
- C. Thermally acute shutoff valve**
- D. Weekly inspection log

A thermally acute shutoff valve is a critical safety feature in a fuel storage system because it is designed to automatically close the fuel supply line in response to high temperatures. This function helps prevent potential hazards such as fires or explosions that could occur if the fuel were to spill or evaporate in excessive heat. By reacting to temperature changes, the shutoff valve ensures that fuel is contained safely, reducing the risk of a catastrophic incident. In contrast, while features like an emergency shutoff switch, pressure gauge monitoring, and a weekly inspection log may also enhance safety and operational integrity, they serve different primary purposes. An emergency shutoff switch allows for immediate manual control in an emergency situation, whereas pressure gauge monitoring helps to maintain correct operational pressures and detect leaks. A weekly inspection log is a procedure for documenting safety checks but does not actively prevent incidents like a thermally acute shutoff valve does. Therefore, the thermally acute shutoff valve stands out as a proactive mechanism specifically designed to respond to thermal hazards in the context of fuel storage.

9. An auxiliary tank shall be provided with an overflow pipe that drains where?

- A. Beneath the building
- B. Out of the property line
- C. To the top of the supply tank**
- D. Into a drainage system

The requirement for an auxiliary tank to have an overflow pipe draining to the top of the supply tank is rooted in safety and operational efficiency. By directing overflow back into the supply tank, it ensures that any excess fuel is not wasted and remains within the system, preventing environmental contamination or issues associated with fuel spillage. This approach minimizes the risk of hazardous situations that could arise from overflow and maintains the integrity of the storage system. The design serves multiple purposes: it helps avoid the potential for overfilling an auxiliary tank, ensures that fuel does not escape the confines of the intended storage, and can assist in maintaining the desired operating levels of the supply tank. In contrast, other options like draining beneath the building or out of the property line would pose significant risks, including environmental hazards, legal liabilities, or damage to surrounding areas, while draining into a drainage system could lead to pollution or contamination concerns.

10. How long should pressure testing of fuel supply lines last at minimum?

- A. 5 minutes
- B. 10 minutes**
- C. 15 minutes
- D. 30 minutes

The minimum duration for pressure testing fuel supply lines is established to ensure a thorough and reliable assessment of the system's integrity. A testing duration of 10 minutes strikes a balance between adequately monitoring for leaks and maintaining efficiency. This timeframe allows technicians to observe any pressure drop that may indicate a leak in the lines. If the test is conducted for a shorter duration, there may not be sufficient time to detect smaller leaks that could pose safety risks or lead to equipment failure. Therefore, adhering to the 10-minute minimum ensures that the testing process is comprehensive enough to confirm the reliability of the fuel supply lines, fostering safety and compliance with industry regulations. While longer testing durations could potentially provide even more security, the 10-minute requirement is seen as the baseline standard set by regulatory bodies to ensure effective testing without unnecessarily prolonging the operational process.

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!

SAMPLE