

Maine Propane Tank Setter Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	16

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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

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- 1. Which standard contains information about propane vaporizers?**
 - A. NFPA 58**
 - B. ISO 9001**
 - C. NFPA 30**
 - D. API 650**

- 2. What diameter should steel bollards for vehicle protection have?**
 - A. 3 inches**
 - B. 5 inches**
 - C. 4 inches**
 - D. 6 inches**

- 3. Which statement accurately describes the range for the location of the emergency shutoff switch from the dispenser?**
 - A. Not less than 20 ft and not more than 100 ft**
 - B. Not less than 5 ft and not more than 15 ft**
 - C. Not less than 50 ft and not more than 200 ft**
 - D. Not less than 100 ft and not more than 200 ft**

- 4. How far must a bulk plant tank be from a building?**
 - A. 25 ft**
 - B. 50 ft**
 - C. 100 ft**
 - D. 10 ft**

- 5. The discharge point from the regulator's pressure relief valve should be located at least how many feet from any building opening below the discharge point?**
 - A. 2 ft**
 - B. 4 ft**
 - C. 3 ft**
 - D. 5 ft**

- 6. Which listing accompanies NFPA 58 for the propane pump bypass valve differential pressure setting?**
- A. UL listing**
 - B. FM Global**
 - C. CSA**
 - D. Intertek listing**
- 7. Which of the following is the minimum amount of time required according to NFPA 54 to perform a pressure test on a new gas piping system that has 6 cubic feet of piping in total?**
- A. 5 minutes**
 - B. 10 minutes**
 - C. 15 minutes**
 - D. 20 minutes**
- 8. When installing a regulator, the discharge point from the pressure relief valve must be at least how many feet horizontally from any building opening below the discharge point?**
- A. 2 ft**
 - B. 3 ft**
 - C. 6 ft**
 - D. 10 ft**
- 9. The key component of an explosion-proof electrical system that must be installed at the boundary between classified and non classified areas and a condition of its installation that is crucial to the functioning of the explosion proof system**
- A. Grounding rod**
 - B. Sealing fitting**
 - C. Conduit coupler**
 - D. Electrical junction box**

10. What is the vaporizer distance from the point of transfer?

- A. 15 ft**
- B. 10 ft**
- C. 25 ft**
- D. 5 ft**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which standard contains information about propane vaporizers?

- A. NFPA 58**
- B. ISO 9001**
- C. NFPA 30**
- D. API 650**

Propane vaporization equipment is a part of LP-gas installations, so the standard that specifically covers propane systems, including how vaporizers are designed, installed, and operated, is the LP-Gas Code. This code provides detailed requirements for sizing, placement, materials, venting, safety devices, and testing to ensure safe and reliable vaporization of propane for use. The other standards don't focus on propane vaporizers: ISO 9001 is about quality management systems, API 650 deals with storage tanks for petroleum, and NFPA 30 covers flammable liquids in general without LP-gas-specific vaporizer guidance. So NFPA 58 is the appropriate reference.

2. What diameter should steel bollards for vehicle protection have?

- A. 3 inches**
- B. 5 inches**
- C. 4 inches**
- D. 6 inches**

Protective bollards need a diameter that provides enough strength to resist vehicle impact without being wasteful or hard to install. A moderate, standard size hits that balance: it has enough cross-section to stay upright and distribute force during a collision, while avoiding the extra weight, cost, and installation effort that come with larger diameters. If the bollard is too small, it can bend or fail under impact, undermining protection. If it's larger than necessary, you pay more for material and labor with little additional benefit for typical protection scenarios. For vehicle protection around propane tanks and similar equipment, using that standard, balanced size is the practical choice, providing reliable protection at a reasonable cost.

3. Which statement accurately describes the range for the location of the emergency shutoff switch from the dispenser?

- A. Not less than 20 ft and not more than 100 ft**
- B. Not less than 5 ft and not more than 15 ft**
- C. Not less than 50 ft and not more than 200 ft**
- D. Not less than 100 ft and not more than 200 ft**

The main idea is to place the emergency shutoff switch at a distance that allows a quick, reliable shutoff without exposing the switch to the most dangerous area. A range of not less than 20 feet and not more than 100 feet from the dispenser achieves that balance: it keeps the switch within easy reach for the operator in an emergency, while not so close that it could be damaged or rendered unsafe by leaks, heat, or activity at the dispenser. If the switch were placed closer than 20 feet, it could be in the immediate hazard zone; if it were farther than 100 feet, reaching it quickly could be difficult and delay stopping the gas flow, increasing the risk.

4. How far must a bulk plant tank be from a building?

- A. 25 ft
- B. 50 ft**
- C. 100 ft
- D. 10 ft

Keep bulk propane tanks far enough from buildings to reduce the chance that a leak or tank failure could reach the structure or its occupants. The minimum setback from a building is fifty feet. This distance provides a safety buffer so vapors don't accumulate around doors, windows, or air intakes and gives responders room to work in an emergency. Distances smaller than fifty feet increase risk, while a much larger distance, though safer, goes beyond the standard requirement.

5. The discharge point from the regulator's pressure relief valve should be located at least how many feet from any building opening below the discharge point?

- A. 2 ft
- B. 4 ft
- C. 3 ft**
- D. 5 ft

The key idea here is ensuring safe venting of gas from the regulator's relief valve by keeping a proper setback from openings in a building. Propane released from the relief valve is heavier than air, so if the discharge point is close to doors, windows, or vents that are below it, the vented gas can travel toward those openings and potentially enter the building or create an ignition risk. By maintaining the required minimum distance from any building opening below the discharge point, you give the gas room to disperse outdoors and away from occupied spaces, reducing the chance of entry into the structure. Keeping a distance that's smaller than the minimum increases the risk, because gas could reach openings more easily. A larger distance adds more clearance and safety, but the standard calls for the minimum to ensure consistency and safety across installations. Always follow the applicable safety codes and the equipment manufacturer's instructions to determine the exact setback in your area.

6. Which listing accompanies NFPA 58 for the propane pump bypass valve differential pressure setting?

- A. UL listing**
- B. FM Global
- C. CSA
- D. Intertek listing

The safety check here centers on using a properly certified component in LPG systems. NFPA 58 requires that the propane pump bypass valve, and specifically its differential pressure setting, be a listed device so it has been tested and proven safe for propane service. UL listings are the standard certification used for propane equipment in this context, confirming the valve is designed, built, and tested to handle the pressures and conditions of LPG systems. This third-party verification gives inspectors and installers confidence that the valve will operate correctly and not create unsafe conditions. Other labs certify equipment as well, but NFPA 58 most commonly references UL listing for this particular application, which is why that option is the best choice.

- 7. Which of the following is the minimum amount of time required according to NFPA 54 to perform a pressure test on a new gas piping system that has 6 cubic feet of piping in total?**
- A. 5 minutes**
 - B. 10 minutes**
 - C. 15 minutes**
 - D. 20 minutes**

Testing time is based on how much total piping there is to fill with test pressure. The idea is to give enough time for any leaks to show up as a pressure drop, so the system can be declared tight only if the pressure remains steady during the hold period. For a total piping volume of six cubic feet, it falls into the category that requires a ten-minute pressure hold. That duration provides a reliable window to detect leaks without making the test longer than necessary for this size of system. If the volume were smaller (five cubic feet or less), a shorter hold, around five minutes, would be specified; larger volumes would call for longer holds. So the ten-minute minimum is the correct choice for a six-cubic-foot system.

- 8. When installing a regulator, the discharge point from the pressure relief valve must be at least how many feet horizontally from any building opening below the discharge point?**
- A. 2 ft**
 - B. 3 ft**
 - C. 6 ft**
 - D. 10 ft**

The key idea is keeping vented propane away from building openings. When a regulator's relief valve vents, it can release propane vapor if the tank heats up or the pressure relief operates. That vapor is flammable and can flow toward doors, windows, or other openings, so you must place the discharge point far enough away from those openings to prevent gas from entering occupied spaces or catching fire. Three feet horizontally from any building opening below the discharge point provides a practical safety buffer. Propane vapor is heavier than air and tends to hug the ground and drift toward lower openings, so this distance helps prevent the vapor from entering a window, door, or vent. Distances smaller than that (like two feet) risk gas reaching an opening, while much larger spaces (six or ten feet) exceed the needed safety margin for this situation and aren't required here. So, the best answer is three feet because it establishes a safe, minimum clearance to protect people and structures from vented propane.

9. The key component of an explosion-proof electrical system that must be installed at the boundary between classified and non classified areas and a condition of its installation that is crucial to the functioning of the explosion proof system

A. Grounding rod

B. Sealing fitting

C. Conduit coupler

D. Electrical junction box

At the boundary between classified (hazardous) and non-classified areas, the part that matters most is a sealing fitting that creates a gas-tight, flame-arresting seal around the conduit. This seal prevents flammable vapors or flames from traveling through the conduit from one side to the other, which would otherwise risk igniting the surrounding environment. The crucial installation condition is that the sealing fitting must be properly installed as a gas-tight, correctly sized and listed component for the specific conduit and environment. If the seal isn't truly gas-tight or isn't the right fit, the explosion-proof integrity is compromised and ignition could propagate. Grounding rods, conduit couplers, and electrical junction boxes don't serve this boundary-sealing function: grounding rods provide electrical grounding, couplers merely join sections of conduit, and junction boxes house connections but may not maintain the required explosion-proof seal at the interface.

10. What is the vaporizer distance from the point of transfer?

A. 15 ft

B. 10 ft

C. 25 ft

D. 5 ft

The safety goal is to keep any propane vapors from the transfer area from lingering near ignition sources and from pooling near the equipment. Propane is heavier than air, so leaks tend to stay low and drift along the ground. Placing the vaporizer a safe distance away ensures that if there's a minor leak, the vapor has space to disperse away from the transfer point and any potential flames, pilot lights, or electrical sources. Five, ten, or even twenty-five feet all have drawbacks: too close increases the chance that gas could reach ignition sources or accumulate near where transfer is happening, while going much farther than needed adds unnecessary distance without significantly increasing safety. Fifteen feet is a practical, standard clearance that balances effective dispersion with reasonable setup, making it the best choice for minimizing risk during transfer operations.

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://mainepropanetanksetter.examzify.com>

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

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