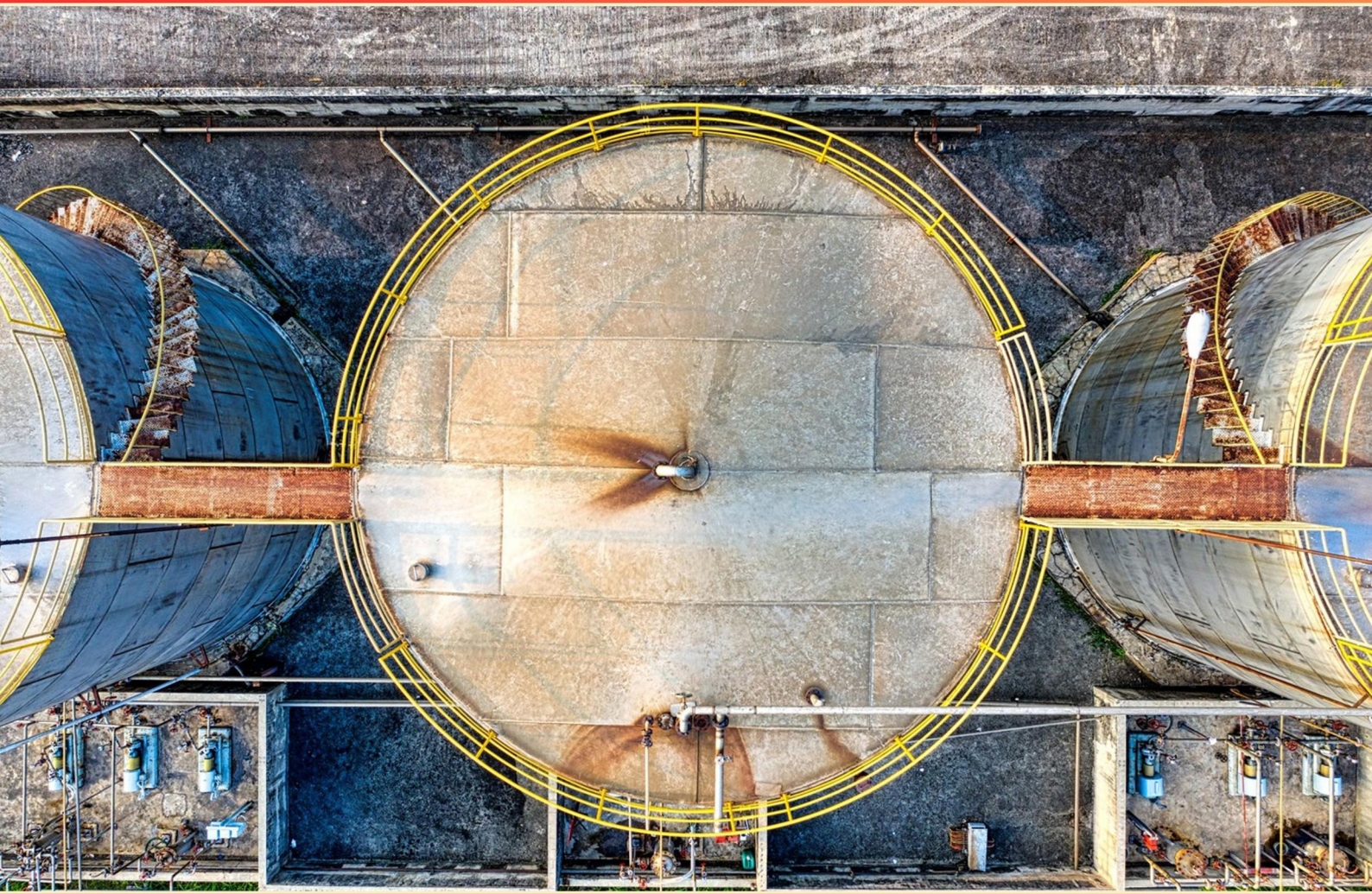


MAINE PROPANE TANK SETTER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. What is the register on the dispenser pump?**
 - A. The display screen
 - B. The meter counter
 - C. The pressure gauge
 - D. The relief valve
- 2. What is the purpose of the rain cap?**
 - A. To minimize the entrance of water or extraneous matter into the relief device or discharge piping
 - B. To redirect rainwater away from the site
 - C. To regulate vapor pressure
 - D. To seal the relief device completely
- 3. Cylinders not filled on site must be ____ feet from building openings below the relief valve.**
 - A. 1 foot
 - B. 6 feet
 - C. 9 feet
 - D. 3 feet
- 4. Is a dryer vent considered an opening into the house or a source of ignition?**
 - A. Opening into the house
 - B. Source of ignition
 - C. Opening into the house
 - D. Neither opening nor ignition
- 5. For the hose used with propane dispensers, the design working pressure and safety factor specified by NFPA 58 is:**
 - A. 300 psi 4:1
 - B. 400 psi 6:1
 - C. 350 psi 5:1
 - D. 200 psi 3:1

- 6. During a propane emergency, what is the recommended priority?**
- A. Personal safety first
 - B. Protect property
 - C. Keep gas flowing
 - D. Look for the leak
- 7. Under DOT regulations, is it true that only non-perishable materials must be secured?**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Never
- 8. How can meters be mounted?**
- A. On a building wall
 - B. Post mounted, or freestanding
 - C. In a cabinet
 - D. Under a counter
- 9. Effective system load is used to determine the amount of propane required to operate appliances at a reduced demand and assumes the customer's appliances are:**
- A. Operate at full demand only during typical operating cycles and do not operate simultaneously
 - B. Operate at reduced demand continuously
 - C. Operate at full demand for all cycles
 - D. Off during peak hours
- 10. For a dispenser with a filling opening 1 1/4 inch or larger, what equipment is required?**
- A. A pass-through valve only
 - B. A transfer bulkhead with ESVs for vapor equalizing and liquid fill
 - C. A drip tray
 - D. A pressure regulator

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the register on the dispenser pump?

- A. The display screen
- B. The meter counter**
- C. The pressure gauge
- D. The relief valve

On a propane dispenser, the device that records how much propane has actually been dispensed is the meter counter—the register. As gas flows, the meter counts the units (usually pounds or gallons) and the counter tallies them for billing and inventory. The display screen may show price or total, but the counting mechanism is the meter. The pressure gauge measures system pressure, not quantity, and the relief valve is a safety device that vents excess pressure.

2. What is the purpose of the rain cap?

- A. To minimize the entrance of water or extraneous matter into the relief device or discharge piping
- B. To redirect rainwater away from the site
- C. To regulate vapor pressure
- D. To seal the relief device completely**

The rain cap's job is to keep rain and other debris from getting into the vent path of the relief device and discharge piping. When propane systems vent, the path must stay open so gas can escape safely if overpressure occurs. A rain cap is there to shed precipitation and block large objects, but it must not create a complete seal that would stop the vent from doing its job. If the cap sealed the relief device completely, it could trap gas and prevent relief during overpressure, which is dangerous. The cap's purpose is about protecting the venting path from water and debris, not about redirecting rain or regulating vapor pressure, which are handled by other parts of the system.

3. Cylinders not filled on site must be ____ feet from building openings below the relief valve.

- A. 1 foot
- B. 6 feet
- C. 9 feet
- D. 3 feet**

Gas safety hinges on keeping vented propane away from building openings. When cylinders aren't being filled on site, any gas that escapes through the relief valve can drift toward doors, windows, or other openings. A small, practical buffer helps that gas dissipate rather than seep into a building, reducing the risk of ignition or asphyxiation inside. The required minimum distance is three feet. This distance provides a safe margin for vented gas to disperse and not enter openings located below the relief valve. Distances smaller than that would increase the chance of gas entering openings, while larger distances aren't necessary for this rule.

4. Is a dryer vent considered an opening into the house or a source of ignition?

- A. Opening into the house**
- B. Source of ignition
- C. Opening into the house
- D. Neither opening nor ignition

The main idea here is telling the difference between an opening and a source of ignition. A dryer vent is a conduit that carries hot air and lint from the dryer to the outdoors. That makes it an opening in the building envelope—an exit path for exhaust. It does not by itself generate flame or heat that could start a fire, so it isn't a source of ignition. The fire risk tied to dryers comes from the appliance and the buildup of lint inside the drum and ducts. If the vent is blocked or the dryer overheats, heat and lint can ignite near the heating elements or in the vent. Keeping the vent clean and properly installed helps prevent that hazard, while the vent itself remains an opening, not an ignition source.

5. For the hose used with propane dispensers, the design working pressure and safety factor specified by NFPA 58 is:

- A. 300 psi 4:1
- B. 400 psi 6:1
- C. 350 psi 5:1**
- D. 200 psi 3:1

The main idea the question tests is how NFPA 58 sets the design requirements for propane dispenser hoses, specifically the design working pressure and the safety margin. NFPA 58 specifies that hoses used with LPG dispensers are designed to handle a working pressure of 350 psi and must have a safety factor of 5:1. This means the hose must have a burst pressure of at least 1,750 psi ($350 \text{ psi} \times 5$). The 5:1 margin provides a robust buffer against pressure surges, hose flexing, and other normal conditions that could push pressure higher than the steady operating value, helping prevent failure during use. So the combination of 350 psi design working pressure with a 5:1 safety factor best reflects the NFPA 58 requirement for dispenser hoses. The other options don't match those NFPA-prescribed values, which is why they aren't the correct pairing.

6. During a propane emergency, what is the recommended priority?

- A. Personal safety first**
- B. Protect property
- C. Keep gas flowing
- D. Look for the leak

In a propane emergency, personal safety comes first. Propane leaks and fires can escalate quickly, and an injured or overwhelmed person cannot help others or manage the hazard effectively. The immediate priority is to get everyone to a safe location away from the gas, avoid ignition sources, and call for help. If you are trained and can reach and operate the shut-off valve from a safe distance, you may cut off the gas to stop the fuel, but you should not risk your safety to do so. Pursuing the leak or trying to keep gas flowing while danger is present can increase the risk of injury or ignition. After safety is established, you can then coordinate with responders to secure the area and address the situation.

7. Under DOT regulations, is it true that only non-perishable materials must be secured?

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Sometimes
- D. Never

Cargo securement is about preventing movement during transit. The rule is that any cargo that could shift must be secured—not just non-perishables. Perishable items can slip, tip, or break loose if not tied down, especially during stops, turns, or sudden braking, and that can create hazards and damage. So saying only non-perishable materials must be secured would ignore the broader requirement. In practice, you'll fasten straps, bars, nets, or chocks to keep pallets, boxes, or cylinders from moving, and propane cylinders must be kept upright and restrained to prevent rolling or tipping. There are rare cases where a load is already securely contained by its packaging or vehicle design, but the safety rule applies to most cargo. Always follow the DOT securement standards for your cargo type.

8. How can meters be mounted?

- A. On a building wall
- B. Post mounted, or freestanding**
- C. In a cabinet
- D. Under a counter

Meters need to stay accessible for readings and maintenance, and they must be protected from damage and weather while allowing proper ventilation and safe servicing. The best way to mount is post-mounted or freestanding, because this keeps the meter at a stable, reachable height and away from obstacles, making reading and servicing straightforward and reducing the risk of physical impact or blocked access. Mounting on a building wall can complicate access, expose the meter to vibrations or heat, and make servicing harder. Placing it in a cabinet or under a counter blocks visibility, ventilation, and safe access, and may violate required clearances.

9. Effective system load is used to determine the amount of propane required to operate appliances at a reduced demand and assumes the customer's appliances are:

- A. Operate at full demand only during typical operating cycles and do not operate simultaneously**
- B. Operate at reduced demand continuously
- C. Operate at full demand for all cycles
- D. Off during peak hours

Effective system load relies on the idea that appliances don't all peak at the same time. It estimates propane needs by treating each appliance as capable of drawing its full amount during its normal cycle, but ensuring they don't operate simultaneously. This gives a realistic picture of peak demand because devices run in cycles and overlap is partial, not total. So, the reasoning described—full demand during typical operating cycles, with appliances not running at full demand all at once—best captures how propane use actually happens. It prevents overestimating the load that would come from adding every appliance's full demand together, while still recognizing that individual appliances can reach their full use during their cycles.

10. For a dispenser with a filling opening 1 1/4 inch or larger, what equipment is required?

A. A pass-through valve only

B. A transfer bulkhead with ESVs for vapor equalizing and liquid fill

C. A drip tray

D. A pressure regulator

When filling a dispenser that has a large opening, you need a transfer bulkhead that provides a solid, sealed interface and includes emergency shutoff valves on both the vapor and the liquid lines. The idea is to control and isolate the transfer on both sides: the liquid fill can be stopped instantly if something goes wrong, and the vapor line can be shut off to prevent uncontrolled venting or siphoning. The bulkhead ties the equipment together safely and gives you a dedicated path for vapor equalization so pressure stays balanced during the transfer. A simple pass-through valve wouldn't give you that independent, rapid shutoff for each path or the proper vapor management. A drip tray only handles spills after the fact, not the safety-critical control of the transfer. A regulator reduces pressure but doesn't provide the necessary shutoff and vapor handling required for larger openings.

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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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