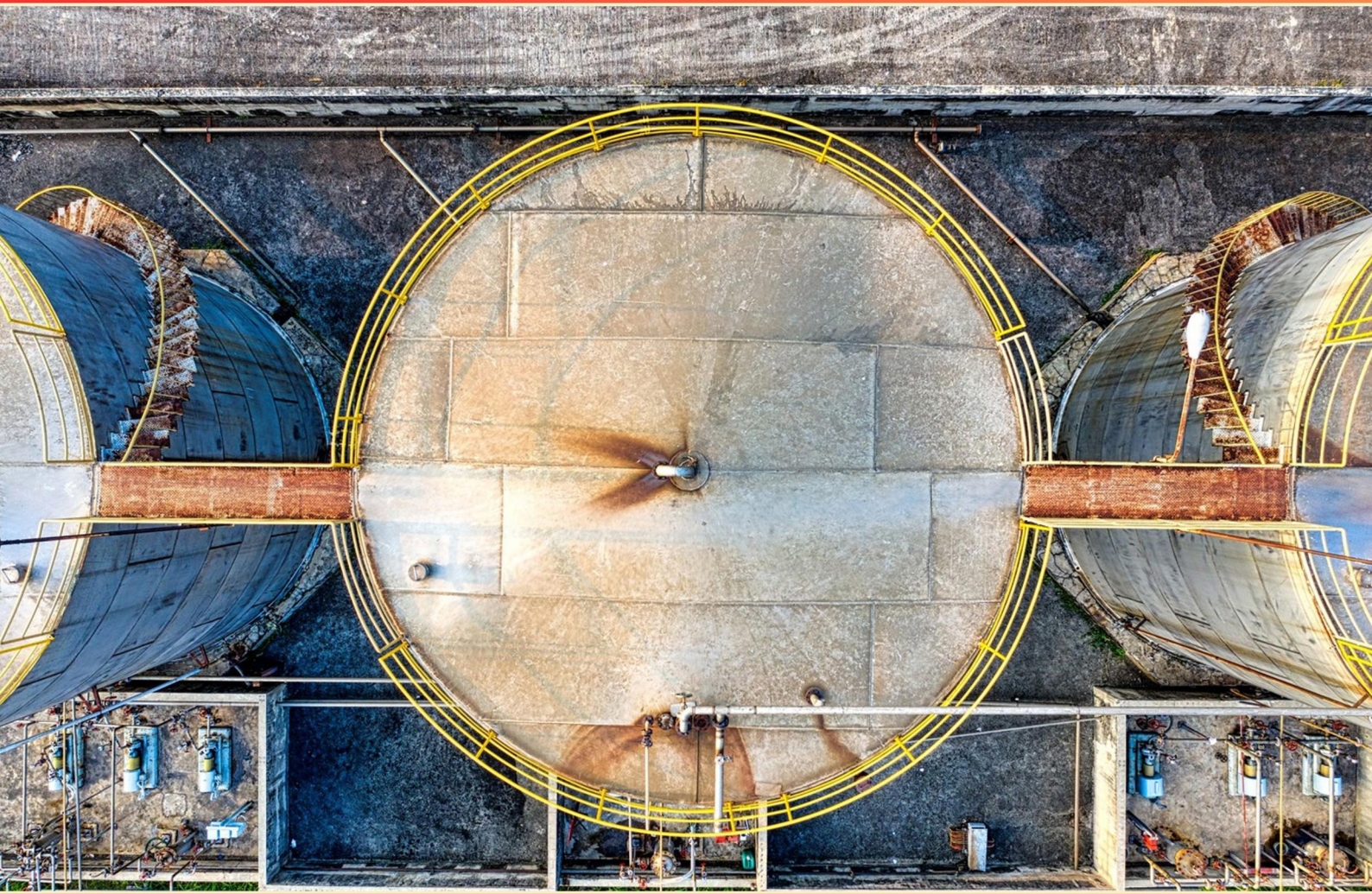


MAINE PROPANE TANK SETTER PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://mainepropanetanksetter.examzify.com>



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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 governs fencing around propane tanks according to the reference material?**
 - A. NFPA 58
 - B. NFPA 70
 - C. ISO 9001
 - D. NFPA 58 fencing guidance
- 2. Should you use pipe thread-sealing compounds on the seats of brass flare fittings?**
 - A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Only on the seats
 - D. Only with copper fittings
- 3. Which instrument is last in the options for measuring low-pressure regulator outlet pressure?**
 - A. Digital Manometer
 - B. Bourdon Gauge
 - C. Pressure Gauge
 - D. Water Manometer
- 4. In addition to decals and labels required by regulations, what decal is available through PERC?**
 - A. Propane odor decal
 - B. Consumer safety cylinder requalification decal
 - C. Safety valve decal
 - D. Cylinder color code decal
- 5. Which statement about interior piping is true?**
 - A. A leak check is required for all piping including exterior
 - B. A pressure test is not needed for the interior piping
 - C. A pressure test must be at least 1 1/2 times the proposed maximum working pressure and not less than 3 psig
 - D. Leak checks are never required

- 6. How can meters be mounted?**
- A. On a building wall
 - B. Post mounted, or freestanding
 - C. In a cabinet
 - D. Under a counter
- 7. The requirement for performing a leak check only applies to the portion of the piping covered by NFPA 54.**
- A. True
 - B. Not specified
 - C. Only interior piping
 - D. False
- 8. The most common method for joining steel and wrought iron pipes in residential and small commercial installations is**
- A. Thread fittings
 - B. Solder joints
 - C. Welded joints
 - D. Flared fittings
- 9. NFPA 58 requires that there be no ignition sources:**
- A. Within 25ft of a propane transfer location
 - B. Within 10ft of a propane transfer location
 - C. Within 5ft of a propane transfer location
 - D. Within 50ft of a propane transfer location
- 10. PE pipe joining methods include mechanical fittings and heat fusion. Which option listed is NOT a heat fusion method?**
- A. Mechanical fittings
 - B. Heat fusion
 - C. Stub ends
 - D. Thermally fused joints

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which standard governs fencing around propane tanks according to the reference material?

- A. NFPA 58
- B. NFPA 70
- C. ISO 9001

D. NFPA 58 fencing guidance

Fencing around propane tanks is addressed as a site-safety measure with specific guidelines, rather than just the general installation rules. The reference material points to NFPA 58 fencing guidance as the standard governing this aspect because it provides the targeted requirements for creating a secure perimeter around LPG storage areas, including fence type, height, gate design, locking provisions, and access for emergency responders. This fencing guidance is tailored to propane storage sites to help prevent unauthorized access, tampering, and exposure to hazards, which makes it the most appropriate and precise standard for fencing needs. NFPA 70 focuses on electrical systems, ISO 9001 on quality management, and the general NFPA 58 text covers broader LPG installation concepts without the specific fencing details.

2. Should you use pipe thread-sealing compounds on the seats of brass flare fittings?

- A. Yes
- B. No**
- C. Only on the seats
- D. Only with copper fittings

The essential idea is that flare fittings seal with their flare seating surfaces, not with the threads. The nut tightens the flare to create a metal-to-metal seal, so applying pipe-thread sealant to the seating area would contaminate the surfaces and prevent proper sealing. For propane installations, no sealant belongs on the seats of brass flare fittings; assemble to spec and verify with a leak test.

3. Which instrument is last in the options for measuring low-pressure regulator outlet pressure?

- A. Digital Manometer
- B. Bourdon Gauge
- C. Pressure Gauge
- D. Water Manometer**

Measuring very small regulator outlet pressures benefits from tools that are both sensitive and practical to use in the field. A water manometer excels in accuracy at ultra-low pressures because the pressure is directly balanced by a column of water; the height difference translates straight into pressure with little need for complex calibration. But its practicality in real-world testing is limited: you need a stable setup, a sealed manometer with water, careful leveling, and it can be bulky or slow to read, making it less convenient for quick field checks. In contrast, a digital manometer gives a clear numeric readout and is portable, a Bourdon gauge is rugged and quick for low to moderate pressures, and a standard pressure gauge is familiar and straightforward to use, though it may not offer the finest resolution for very low pressures. Because of these practicality factors, the water manometer is the least preferred option in typical field testing, placing it last among the choices.

4. In addition to decals and labels required by regulations, what decal is available through PERC?

- A. Propane odor decal
- B. Consumer safety cylinder requalification decal**
- C. Safety valve decal
- D. Cylinder color code decal

PERC offers a consumer safety cylinder requalification decal to show that a propane cylinder has undergone and passed the required requalification process. This status conveys that the cylinder has been inspected and meets safety standards beyond the basic regulatory labeling, giving customers confidence in its safe condition for service. The other decals mentioned serve different purposes or aren't part of PERC's safety decal program, so they don't communicate requalification status in the same way.

5. Which statement about interior piping is true?

- A. A leak check is required for all piping including exterior
- B. A pressure test is not needed for the interior piping
- C. A pressure test must be at least 1 1/2 times the proposed maximum working pressure and not less than 3 psig**
- D. Leak checks are never required

Interior propane piping must be tested to verify it can hold pressure without leaking. The standard requires the test pressure to be at least 1.5 times the piping's maximum working pressure and not less than 3 psig, ensuring a solid safety margin and a meaningful check against weak joints or fittings. This combination guarantees the system can handle normal operation plus a healthy margin for safety. That's why this option is the best: it states the exact testing requirement that shows both a proportional test pressure (1.5 times the operating pressure) and a practical minimum (3 psig). The other statements either skip the necessary pressure test, claim leak checks alone are sufficient, or say leak checks aren't required—none of which align with the tested standard for interior piping.

6. 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.

7. The requirement for performing a leak check only applies to the portion of the piping covered by NFPA 54.

- A. True
- B. Not specified
- C. Only interior piping
- D. False**

Leaking checks are performed to verify the entire gas piping system for leaks after installation or modification. They aren't limited to just the portion of piping that happens to fall under NFPA 54's scope; NFPA 54 guides how to test and what parts to include, but any piping that was installed or altered needs to be tested from the supply source to the appliance. This ensures there are no leaks anywhere along the route, including exterior runs or segments outside the areas covered by NFPA 54. The test is done by pressurizing the system to the prescribed test pressure and applying a soapy solution to joints and connections to look for bubbles signaling a leak. If leaks are found, they're repaired and the system is retested until no leaks are detected.

8. The most common method for joining steel and wrought iron pipes in residential and small commercial installations is

- A. Thread fittings**
- B. Solder joints
- C. Welded joints
- D. Flared fittings

Threaded joints are the standard way to connect steel and wrought iron pipes in homes and small commercial setups. Ends of the pipes and fittings are machined with male and female threads, and you seal the connection with a pipe sealant or gas-rated Teflon tape before tightening. This approach is practical here because it doesn't require welding equipment or highly specialized skills, which keeps installation simpler and more affordable for residential work. Threaded connections make assemblies easy to adjust or replace later, which is handy for maintenance or changes in the system. They also use components that are readily available in sizes used for black iron and steel pipe, and when people follow the correct torque and sealant guidelines, they form reliable, leak-tight joints. Solder joints are typically used with copper piping, not steel, so they aren't the right fit for steel or wrought iron. Welded joints are strong and common in larger or industrial projects, but they require skilled welding and more effort, making them less practical for typical residential or small commercial propane installations. Flared fittings are more associated with copper tubing or specific portable gas connections, not the standard method for rigid steel piping in these settings.

9. NFPA 58 requires that there be no ignition sources:

- A. Within 25ft of a propane transfer location**
- B. Within 10ft of a propane transfer location
- C. Within 5ft of a propane transfer location
- D. Within 50ft of a propane transfer location

NFPA 58 sets a safety zone around propane transfer locations because propane vapors can escape during transfers and are easily ignited by flames, sparks, or hot surfaces. Vapors tend to travel along the ground and can accumulate if ignition sources are nearby, so keeping them out to a distance of 25 feet significantly reduces the chance of a flash fire or explosion if a release occurs. This means no open flames, smoking, sparks from welding or grinding, or hot equipment within that area, and it emphasizes proper grounding and bonding to prevent static discharge during transfers. The 25-foot distance is the standard protection measure here, not the other distances listed.

10. PE pipe joining methods include mechanical fittings and heat fusion. Which option listed is NOT a heat fusion method?

A. Mechanical fittings

B. Heat fusion

C. Stub ends

D. Thermally fused joints

The key idea is distinguishing joining methods that use heat from those that don't. Heat fusion relies on heating the PE pipe ends and pressing them together so the plastic fuses into a single piece. Examples include butt fusion, socket fusion, and electrofusion—the joints created are thermally fused joints. Mechanical fittings, on the other hand, join pipes without melting them. They clamp, grip, or compress the pipe ends with a fitting to form the connection. That's why this option is not a heat fusion method. Stub ends are simply a type of fitting used in PE piping; they aren't themselves a specific heat-fusion technique. And thermally fused joints are explicitly the products of heat fusion. So the option that does not describe a heat fusion method is the mechanical fittings approach.

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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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