NFPA Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code (NFPA 58) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. 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!

Questions

1. **What are the accessibility requirements for the main liquid and vapor shutoff valves on an LP-gas motor/mobile fuel container?**

   A. Accessible with standard tools

   B. Accessible without tools

   C. Accessible only during maintenance

   D. Accessible by trained personnel only

2. **What is the minimum distance from an above-ground container to electrical power lines?**

   A. 300 volts and 6 feet

   B. 600 volts and 6 feet

   C. 600 volts and 10 feet

   D. 400 volts and 5 feet

3. **Cylinders in transit must be fastened to protect against what?**

   A. Movement, tipping over, physical damage

   B. Leakage, corrosion, and excess weight

   C. Temperature variations and humidity

   D. Vandalism and unauthorized access

4. **When must an operator test a cargo tank motor vehicle equipped with an off-truck remote shutoff system?**

   A. Prior to any repairs

   B. 18 hours prior to the first delivery each day

   C. After every delivery

   D. Weekly

5. **How many qualified person(s) must be in attendance at a transfer operation?**

   A. No persons are required

   B. One

   C. Two

   D. Three

6. What is the purpose of retaining customer records for LP-gas licensees?

A. For marketing purposes

B. To comply with regulatory standards

C. To keep track of sales

D. For internal review only

7. What is the required method for the installation of an ASME liquefied gas container to ensure stability?

A. On a wooden frame

B. On a solid foundation

C. On a flexible platform

D. On a sandy base

8. When LP-gas liquid can be isolated between shutoff valves, what type of valve is required for each closed section of piping?

A. Emergency shutoff valve

B. Manual shutoff valve

C. Hydrostatic relief valve

D. Pressure relief valve

9. What is the minimum fencing height required at an LP-gas facility?

A. 4 feet

B. 5 feet

C. 6 feet

D. 8 feet

10. What type of cylinders must be permanently removed from service if they have been involved in a fire?

A. Steel cylinders

B. Aluminum and composite cylinders

C. Plastic cylinders

D. Cylinders with a rubbed exterior

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What are the accessibility requirements for the main liquid and vapor shutoff valves on an LP-gas motor/mobile fuel container?

A. Accessible with standard tools

B. Accessible without tools

C. Accessible only during maintenance

D. Accessible by trained personnel only

The correct choice emphasizes that the main liquid and vapor shutoff valves on an LP-gas motor/mobile fuel container must be accessible without the use of tools. This requirement ensures that in emergency situations, personnel can quickly and easily shut off the gas supply without the need for specialized equipment or training. Prompt access to these valves is crucial for mitigating potential hazards, such as leaks or fires, thereby enhancing overall safety. Accessibility without tools fosters rapid response capabilities in emergencies, which is a critical aspect of safety protocols in handling liquefied petroleum gas. It allows anyone on the scene, regardless of their level of training or familiarity with the equipment, to manage the situation more effectively. Other options do not meet the essential safety standard. Accessibility with standard tools may delay response times, and restrict access to trained personnel only can significantly impede emergency response efforts. Similarly, having shutoff valves accessible only during maintenance contradicts the need for immediate access to control potential hazards. Thus, the requirement for the valves to be accessible without tools is integral to ensuring safety in LP-gas operations.

2. What is the minimum distance from an above-ground container to electrical power lines?

A. 300 volts and 6 feet

B. 600 volts and 6 feet

C. 600 volts and 10 feet

D. 400 volts and 5 feet

The minimum distance from an above-ground liquefied petroleum gas container to electrical power lines is established for safety reasons, primarily to prevent electrical hazards and ensure that both the gas installation and electrical systems can coexist without risk of ignition or other dangerous interactions. According to NFPA 58, the appropriate distance is based on the voltage of the power lines. When electrical power lines are rated at 600 volts or less, maintaining a minimum clearance of 6 feet from above-ground LP-Gas containers is crucial. This distance helps to prevent potential electrical arcing or accidental contact that could lead to a fire or explosion in the presence of flammable gas. By adhering to this regulation, those working with LP-Gas are ensuring a safer environment, taking into account the physical characteristics of electricity and gas interactions. This understanding of safety codes helps prevent accidents and reinforces the importance of proper distances in installations involving potentially hazardous materials.

3. Cylinders in transit must be fastened to protect against what?

A. Movement, tipping over, physical damage

B. Leakage, corrosion, and excess weight

C. Temperature variations and humidity

D. Vandalism and unauthorized access

Cylinders in transit must be fastened to protect against movement, tipping over, and physical damage. Ensuring that they are secured prevents the risk of the cylinders rolling or falling during transport, which could lead to dangerous situations, such as ruptures or leaks of the gas contained within them. By fastening the cylinders, you help maintain their stability and integrity, minimizing the potential for accidents and ensuring the safety of both the transport vehicle and those nearby. The correct answer emphasizes the importance of safety measures during the transit process. When cylinders are properly secured, it reduces the likelihood of incidents that could result in hazardous gas leaks or physical harm to people and property.

4. When must an operator test a cargo tank motor vehicle equipped with an off-truck remote shutoff system?

A. Prior to any repairs

B. 18 hours prior to the first delivery each day

C. After every delivery

D. Weekly

The requirement for testing a cargo tank motor vehicle equipped with an off-truck remote shutoff system is specifically designed to ensure that the safety features of the system are operational before any transfer of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) occurs each day. Conducting the test 18 hours prior to the first delivery allows enough time for any necessary adjustments or repairs to be made if the system fails the test, thereby ensuring safety during the transportation and delivery processes. This particular timing is critical for compliance with safety regulations, as it adds a layer of precaution that can prevent accidents or leaks during the delivery of LPG. Regular testing guarantees that the equipment operates correctly under potential emergency conditions, ensuring that the shutoff mechanism can be activated remotely if needed, which is essential to minimize risks associated with the handling of liquefied petroleum gases. With regard to the other options, testing prior to repairs, after every delivery, or weekly does not align with the specific safety protocols set forth in the NFPA guidance. The outlined timeframe of 18 hours before the first daily delivery addresses the specific operational rhythm of cargo tank vehicles, ensuring that readiness is confirmed ahead of each day's service.

5. How many qualified person(s) must be in attendance at a transfer operation?

A. No persons are required

B. One

C. Two

D. Three

In the context of liquefied petroleum gas transfer operations, regulations set forth in the NFPA 58 require that at least one qualified person be present during the transfer process. This individual must be trained and knowledgeable about the specific procedures and safety protocols related to handling LP-gas. The presence of a qualified person ensures that operations can be conducted safely and that any potential hazards can be managed effectively. Having one qualified person present allows for the proper oversight of the transfer operation, ensuring adherence to safety guidelines and responding promptly to any emergency situations that may arise. While more personnel can increase safety and support during the operation, the requirement for at least one qualified individual is critical for compliance with safety standards and regulations governing the handling and transfer of LP-gas.

6. What is the purpose of retaining customer records for LP-gas licensees?

A. For marketing purposes

B. To comply with regulatory standards

C. To keep track of sales

D. For internal review only

The purpose of retaining customer records for LP-gas licensees primarily revolves around compliance with regulatory standards. LP-gas regulations are in place to ensure safety, accountability, and proper handling of liquefied petroleum gas. Keeping detailed customer records helps licensees demonstrate adherence to these regulations, which may include reporting requirements, safety inspections, and tracking the distribution of LP-gas. This practice not only safeguards public safety by ensuring that LP-gas is distributed responsibly but also protects the licensee by providing a clear audit trail in case of inspections or inquiries from regulatory bodies. Overall, maintaining these records is an essential aspect of operating within the legal framework of the LP-gas industry, thereby fulfilling both safety and regulatory obligations.

7. What is the required method for the installation of an ASME liquefied gas container to ensure stability?

A. On a wooden frame

B. On a solid foundation

C. On a flexible platform

D. On a sandy base

For the installation of an ASME liquefied gas container, ensuring its stability is paramount for safety and compliance with the NFPA 58 code. A solid foundation is critical as it provides the necessary support to withstand environmental forces such as wind, seismic activity, and the weight of the container itself when filled. A solid foundation helps in distributing the loads evenly, preventing any shifting or settling over time which could lead to leaks or structural failures. The foundation must also be designed to accommodate the specific dimensions and weight of the liquefied gas container, further enhancing its stability. In contrast, a wooden frame may not offer the durability or resistance to environmental stressors, a flexible platform might allow unwanted movement which could compromise safety, and a sandy base lacks the structural integrity needed to support such a large and heavy container. Therefore, a solid foundation is the correct and safest choice for the installation of an ASME liquefied gas container, ensuring it remains secure and stable throughout its service life.

8. When LP-gas liquid can be isolated between shutoff valves, what type of valve is required for each closed section of piping?

A. Emergency shutoff valve

B. Manual shutoff valve

C. Hydrostatic relief valve

D. Pressure relief valve

In the context of isolating LP-gas liquid between shutoff valves, each closed section of piping requires a specific type of valve to ensure safe handling and maintenance. A hydrostatic relief valve is designed to relieve excess pressure that may build up within a closed section of piping, which is essential when dealing with LP-gas. During normal operations, if the temperature increases, the liquid LP-gas could expand, leading to an unsafe rise in pressure. The hydrostatic relief valve serves to automatically release gas and prevent overpressure situations, thereby protecting the piping system and related components. This valve is critical for safety and is mandated in instances where LP-gas liquids are isolated. In contrast, the other types of valves serve different purposes: manual shutoff valves are used to manually isolate the flow of gas for maintenance or emergencies, while pressure relief valves are designed to engage at set pressure thresholds but may not function in the same manner as hydrostatic relief valves specifically for liquid isolation. The emergency shutoff valve is also intended for emergency situations, but does not take the place of a hydrostatic relief valve in maintaining safe operating conditions in isolated sections of liquid piping.

9. What is the minimum fencing height required at an LP-gas facility?

A. 4 feet

B. 5 feet

C. 6 feet

D. 8 feet

The minimum fencing height required at an LP-gas facility is established to enhance security and safety, preventing unauthorized access and reducing the risk of accidents or incidents involving liquefied petroleum gas. The code specifies a height of 6 feet as the minimum for fencing around these facilities, as this height provides an adequate barrier to deter entry by individuals or animals that could pose a hazard to themselves or the facility. Fencing at this height also aids in compliance with safety regulations and helps in the management of the site's risk profile, as it ensures that only authorized personnel can access potentially dangerous areas where LP-gas is stored or handled. Inadequate fencing height could result in easier access to the facility, increasing the risk of accidents or misuse of the gas and presenting a liability concern for the operators. The choice of 6 feet reflects a balance between security and practical enforcement, ensuring that the facility is both secure and accessible for necessary operations and maintenance activities by trained personnel.

10. What type of cylinders must be permanently removed from service if they have been involved in a fire?

A. Steel cylinders

B. Aluminum and composite cylinders

C. Plastic cylinders

D. Cylinders with a rubbed exterior

Cylinders made of aluminum and composite materials are required to be permanently removed from service if they have been involved in a fire due to the potential for structural integrity compromise. Unlike steel cylinders, which may undergo inspections and possible repairs depending on specific guidelines, aluminum and composite cylinders can experience damage that is not externally visible but could compromise their ability to safely contain liquefied petroleum gas. The materials used in these cylinders can degrade under the intense heat of a fire, leading to an increased risk of failure during use, which could result in leaks or catastrophic failures. This requirement underscores the importance of safety in handling and storing liquefied petroleum gas. The rigorous standards set by NFPA 58 are designed to prevent hazardous situations that could arise from using compromised cylinders. While steel cylinders can often be evaluated and refurbished following a fire, and plastic cylinders are not generally used for LPG, aluminum and composite cylinders represent a higher risk and therefore have stricter removal requirements to ensure safety.

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://nfpa-58liquefiedpetroleumgascode.examzify.com

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