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. 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

1. **Is it permissible for a motor/mobile fuel container to be mounted directly on a roof ahead of the front axle or beyond the rear bumper of a vehicle?**

   A. Yes, it is permissible

   B. No, it is not permissible

   C. Only if secured with additional support

   D. Only on specific vehicle models

2. **What is the maximum BTU/hr load when using 3/4 inch black pipe (ASTM A-53) for a pipe run of 60 feet?**

   A. 100,000 BTU/hr

   B. 150,000 BTU/hr

   C. 231,000 BTU/hr

   D. 300,000 BTU/hr

3. **All flue gases from direct vent appliances must be discharged to where?**

   A. Indoors

   B. Outdoors

   C. Within the building

   D. To the basement

4. **What is typically required by a state in exchange for a reciprocal examination agreement?**

   A. Demonstration of competency

   B. Applicable fees

   C. Proof of residency

   D. Educational transcripts

5. **When are chock blocks for a cargo tank vehicle required to be used?**

   A. During loading and unloading

   B. Only when parked on a slope

   C. Loaded, unloaded, or parked

   D. Only during maintenance

6. 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

7. What type of emergency information must be on or within a cargo tank motor vehicle during delivery operations?

A. Emergency contact numbers

B. Exit routes for drivers

C. Written procedure instructions

D. Estimated delivery times

8. How frequently must a person observe both the cargo tank and the receiving container when unloading a cargo tank with a capacity of 3500 water gallons or less, if the metered delivery service takes more than five minutes?

A. At least once every 3 minutes

B. At least once every 5 minutes

C. Once every 10 minutes

D. Every other minute

9. What type of device is required to be installed on each LP-gas private, public or forklift refueling installation that includes a liquid dispensing system?

A. Pressure relief valve

B. Emergency breakaway

C. Flow meter

D. Automatic shut-off valve

10. How often must the valves in a cargo tank motor vehicle's pipeline system be visually inspected?

A. Once every day

B. Once every month

C. Once every three months

D. Once a year

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Is it permissible for a motor/mobile fuel container to be mounted directly on a roof ahead of the front axle or beyond the rear bumper of a vehicle?

A. Yes, it is permissible

B. No, it is not permissible

C. Only if secured with additional support

D. Only on specific vehicle models

Mounting a motor/mobile fuel container directly on the roof ahead of the front axle or beyond the rear bumper of a vehicle is not permissible according to NFPA 58 regulations. This is primarily due to safety concerns. Placing fuel containers in these locations can pose significant hazards during vehicle operation, such as increased risk of damage in the event of an accident, potential spillage, and challenges in properly securing the container. The code is designed to ensure that fuel containers are located in areas that minimize risk to the vehicle occupants and the general public. Proper placement is crucial to comply with safety standards, maintain stability, and ensure access for maintenance and refueling. Therefore, regulations typically dictate specific mounting requirements and positions that enhance safety and reduce hazards during transportation.

2. What is the maximum BTU/hr load when using 3/4 inch black pipe (ASTM A-53) for a pipe run of 60 feet?

A. 100,000 BTU/hr

B. 150,000 BTU/hr

C. 231,000 BTU/hr

D. 300,000 BTU/hr

The maximum BTU/hr load for a 3/4 inch black pipe (ASTM A-53) can be determined using the appropriate tables and calculations provided by the NFPA 58 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code, which accounts for factors such as the pipe diameter, length of the run, and type of gas. In this case, for a 3/4 inch black pipe with a 60-foot length, it is understood from code tables that it can accommodate a maximum load of up to 231,000 BTU/hr under typical conditions. This value takes into consideration the pipe's ability to deliver gas effectively while maintaining safe pressure levels, as stipulated by the code. This answer reflects an understanding of the flow capabilities of the pipe size and length within the framework of safe gas distribution. Thus, option detailing 231,000 BTU/hr is considered correct based on the BTU load capacities outlined in NFPA 58 for this specific setup.

3. All flue gases from direct vent appliances must be discharged to where?

A. Indoors

B. Outdoors

C. Within the building

D. To the basement

Discharging flue gases from direct vent appliances to the outdoors is essential for safety and efficiency. Direct vent appliances are designed to draw combustion air from the outside environment and expel exhaust gases directly outside. This design helps to ensure that combustion occurs efficiently while preventing the buildup of harmful gases, such as carbon monoxide, within the living space. When flue gases are released indoors or within the building, there is a significant risk of gas accumulation, which can lead to toxic exposure and decrease indoor air quality. Discharge to the basement or any enclosed area would create hazardous conditions, as those areas can trap gas emissions rather than allowing for safe ventilation. Hence, the requirement for direct vent appliances to expel flue gases outdoors is mandated by safety protocols to protect residents from potential health hazards.

4. What is typically required by a state in exchange for a reciprocal examination agreement?

A. Demonstration of competency

B. Applicable fees

C. Proof of residency

D. Educational transcripts

A reciprocal examination agreement generally facilitates the sharing of examination results between states to recognize the qualifications of individuals who hold licenses in one state when applying for licensure in another. In this context, applicable fees are typically required by a state as a form of processing or administrative cost related to the recognition of licensing from another jurisdiction. This fee covers the evaluation of the documentation submitted and ensures that the state is able to maintain its standards while establishing a fair process for all candidates. The need for applicable fees underscores the administrative aspect of such agreements, as it accounts for the resources utilized by the state in reviewing and validating the credentials of applicants from other states. Demonstration of competency, proof of residency, or educational transcripts might play roles in the broader context of licensing or qualification processes, but they do not constitute the standard requirement for entering into a reciprocal examination agreement specifically. Each of these alternatives serves different purposes and is typically associated with the initial licensing process rather than the reciprocity aspect.

5. When are chock blocks for a cargo tank vehicle required to be used?

A. During loading and unloading

B. Only when parked on a slope

C. Loaded, unloaded, or parked

D. Only during maintenance

Chock blocks are essential for cargo tank vehicles to ensure safety and stability during various operations. Their use is mandated whenever a cargo tank is loaded, unloaded, or parked. This requirement is primarily to prevent the tank from rolling or shifting unexpectedly, which could lead to dangerous spills or accidents associated with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) transportation. In the context of loading, chock blocks provide stability while the tank is being filled or emptied, minimizing the risk of movement. When parked, especially in areas where there might be an inclination, applying chock blocks further secures the vehicle against unintended rolling. Thus, it's crucial that they are utilized at all times when the vehicle is not in motion to enhance safety during these critical operations.

6. 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.

7. What type of emergency information must be on or within a cargo tank motor vehicle during delivery operations?

A. Emergency contact numbers

B. Exit routes for drivers

C. Written procedure instructions

D. Estimated delivery times

The correct choice is that written procedure instructions must be on or within a cargo tank motor vehicle during delivery operations. This requirement is essential to ensure that drivers and emergency responders have immediate access to relevant procedures in case of an emergency related to liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Written procedure instructions include vital information pertaining to safety protocols, response actions for various emergency scenarios such as leaks or spills, and any specific operational guidelines that must be followed during delivery. Having this information readily available is crucial for minimizing risks and responding effectively to unexpected situations. It ensures that all personnel involved are well-informed and prepared to handle potential emergencies, which ultimately promotes safety and compliance with the NFPA 58 standards. While emergency contact numbers could also be considered important, they are not explicitly mandated to be displayed on the vehicle itself. Similarly, exit routes and estimated delivery times, while useful for logistical planning and safety, do not carry the same immediate necessity in the context of emergency preparedness as written procedure instructions.

8. How frequently must a person observe both the cargo tank and the receiving container when unloading a cargo tank with a capacity of 3500 water gallons or less, if the metered delivery service takes more than five minutes?

A. At least once every 3 minutes

B. At least once every 5 minutes

C. Once every 10 minutes

D. Every other minute

The correct choice is based on the specific requirements outlined in NFPA 58 regarding the safety protocols for liquid propane gas (LPG) transfers. When unloading a cargo tank with a capacity of 3500 water gallons or less, the regulation stipulates that the person responsible for overseeing the delivery must observe both the cargo tank and the receiving container at least once every 5 minutes when the metered delivery service exceeds five minutes. This observation is crucial to ensure that any issues, such as leaks or overfill situations, can be promptly detected and addressed to minimize risks associated with LPG handling. Regular monitoring helps maintain safety during the transfer process, adhering to best practices for managing hazardous materials. Other choices propose observation frequencies that are either more frequent than necessary, which could lead to unnecessary distractions from the task at hand, or less frequent than what is mandated by regulation, thereby compromising safety. This requirement reflects the balance between vigilance in monitoring and practical operational efficiency during liquid transfers.

9. What type of device is required to be installed on each LP-gas private, public or forklift refueling installation that includes a liquid dispensing system?

A. Pressure relief valve

B. Emergency breakaway

C. Flow meter

D. Automatic shut-off valve

In an LP-gas refueling installation with a liquid dispensing system, an emergency breakaway device is essential for safety. This device is designed to prevent the undesired release of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas) during a situation where the dispenser may become disconnected, such as if a vehicle moves away while still connected to the dispensing system. The breakaway coupling allows the connection to separate safely, reducing the risk of spills and potential fire hazards. The installation of an emergency breakaway contributes to enhanced safety protocols and aligns with the NFPA 58 guidelines, which emphasize the importance of preventing accidents and ensuring that liquid dispensing systems operate within prescribed safety standards. The use of such a device is critical for mitigating risks associated with refueling operations in various settings, including public and private refueling stations, as well as in forklift applications. While other safety devices, such as pressure relief valves, flow meters, and automatic shut-off valves, serve important roles in an LP-gas system, the specific requirement for an emergency breakaway device directly addresses safety concerns related to accidental disconnections during refueling, making it the most appropriate answer in this context.

10. How often must the valves in a cargo tank motor vehicle's pipeline system be visually inspected?

A. Once every day

B. Once every month

C. Once every three months

D. Once a year

The correct choice regarding the visual inspection of valves in a cargo tank motor vehicle's pipeline system is once every month. This regular inspection is crucial for ensuring the safety and integrity of the liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) system. Inspecting the valves monthly helps to identify any wear, damage, or leaks that may pose a risk, thereby allowing for timely maintenance or replacement. Frequent inspections are essential because the pipeline system, including valves, is subject to various operational stresses and environmental conditions that can lead to potential failures. Monthly inspections serve as a proactive measure to prevent accidents and ensure compliance with safety regulations outlined in NFPA 58. While daily inspections, quarterly inspections, and annual inspections could be useful in other contexts, they do not align with the recommended frequency for visual inspections of cargo tank motor vehicle valves, which is designed to strike a balance between safety and practicality.

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!