

NFPA LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS CODE (NFPA 58) PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. How soon is the Railroad Commission required to conduct an inspection for a new installation with aggregate water capacity of less than 10,000 gallons?**
 - A. Within one week
 - B. As soon as possible
 - C. Within 30 days
 - D. Within 24 hours
- 2. What must be checked in the location where an appliance is to be operated?**
 - A. Only space for installation
 - B. Clearance, combustion and ventilation, and venting system
 - C. Proximity to gas sources
 - D. Accessibility to maintenance
- 3. What action is required if a cargo tank is found to have an unsafe condition before unloading?**
 - A. Proceed after minor repairs
 - B. Notify the dispatcher
 - C. A qualified person must assess the situation
 - D. Continue with unloading safely
- 4. What does RRC stand for in the context of reciprocal agreements?**
 - A. Regional Review Committee
 - B. Reciprocal Regulatory Commission
 - C. Real Estate Regulatory Council
 - D. Residential Review Commission
- 5. What action should be taken if LP-gas equipment shows signs of corrosion?**
 - A. Continue using it until the next inspection
 - B. Replace it immediately
 - C. Repair it if possible
 - D. Cease its use until it is inspected

6. What is a significant hazard for above ground LP-gas containers related to paint color when exposed to sunlight?
- A. Increased visibility
 - B. Greater thermal absorption
 - C. Reduced structural integrity
 - D. Increased likelihood of corrosion
7. Is LP-gas capacity required to be marked on a DOT cylinder?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Only in specific instances
 - D. Only on larger cylinders
8. Empty cylinders in prior service stored indoors must be considered as _____ cylinders in determining the maximum quantities of LP-gas to be stored.
- A. half-full
 - B. empty
 - C. full
 - D. damaged
9. What are the location requirements for an identified and accessible switch or circuit breaker at a fuel dispenser?
- A. At least 5 feet from the dispenser
 - B. Accessible at all times
 - C. Mounted inside the dispenser enclosure
 - D. Requires a key for access
10. How must the Commission be initially notified of an accident or incident involving LP-gas at an installation?
- A. Twenty-four hours in writing
 - B. Two hours by phone
 - C. Immediately through a local authority
 - D. Within the next business day

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How soon is the Railroad Commission required to conduct an inspection for a new installation with aggregate water capacity of less than 10,000 gallons?

- A. Within one week
- B. As soon as possible**
- C. Within 30 days
- D. Within 24 hours

The Railroad Commission's requirement to conduct an inspection for a new installation with an aggregate water capacity of less than 10,000 gallons is stated as "As soon as possible." This emphasizes the urgency and the need for timely oversight to ensure safety and compliance with regulations. Inspections play an essential role in identifying and mitigating potential hazards associated with liquefied petroleum gas installations, particularly in new setups. Conducting inspections promptly aids in ensuring that any issues can be addressed immediately, thereby enhancing safety for users and the surrounding community. This approach underlines the importance of proactive measures in maintaining safety standards within the industry, even if a specific timeframe such as one week or 30 days might seem reasonable; the prioritization of "as soon as possible" reflects a commitment to safety that is vital for regulatory agencies.

2. What must be checked in the location where an appliance is to be operated?

- A. Only space for installation
- B. Clearance, combustion and ventilation, and venting system**
- C. Proximity to gas sources
- D. Accessibility to maintenance

In the context of NFPA 58, when preparing to operate an appliance, it is essential to assess multiple factors that ensure safety and functional efficacy. The correct focus on clearance, combustion and ventilation, and the venting system is crucial for several reasons. Clearance refers to the space required around an appliance to prevent overheating and allow for safe operation. Adequate clearance prevents potential hazards related to fire or equipment malfunction caused by insufficient airflow. Combustion and ventilation are critical for ensuring that an appliance operates safely and efficiently. Proper combustion relies on a sufficient supply of air to facilitate the burning process, while optimal ventilation helps manage combustion byproducts, including carbon monoxide and other gases. Insufficient ventilation can lead to dangerous conditions, such as backdrafting or the accumulation of harmful gases. The venting system is vital for safely expelling combustion products from the appliance to the outside environment. An appropriate venting system prevents the backflow of exhaust gases into the living space, thereby safeguarding the health and safety of occupants. While aspects such as space for installation, proximity to gas sources, and accessibility for maintenance are important considerations, the interplay of clearance, combustion adequacy, ventilation requirements, and venting systems are fundamentally critical to the overall safety and functionality of

3. What action is required if a cargo tank is found to have an unsafe condition before unloading?

- A. Proceed after minor repairs
- B. Notify the dispatcher
- C. A qualified person must assess the situation**
- D. Continue with unloading safely

When a cargo tank is found to have an unsafe condition before unloading, it is essential that a qualified person assesses the situation. This action is crucial because a qualified person has the necessary training and expertise to evaluate the specific issues with the tank, understand the risks involved, and determine the appropriate corrective measures. This ensures the safety of the unloading operation and protects both personnel and the environment from potential hazards associated with liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Ensuring a proper assessment by qualified personnel aligns with safety protocols laid out in NFPA 58 and other regulations that emphasize risk management and the prevention of incidents. Simply proceeding with minor repairs or notifying the dispatcher without a thorough assessment could lead to overlooking significant safety issues that could escalate during the unloading process. Therefore, assessing the overall condition and safety of the tank by qualified personnel is a critical step before any further action is taken.

4. What does RRC stand for in the context of reciprocal agreements?

- A. Regional Review Committee
- B. Reciprocal Regulatory Commission
- C. Real Estate Regulatory Council**
- D. Residential Review Commission

In the context of reciprocal agreements, RRC stands for "Reciprocal Regulatory Commission." This term is relevant in the field of regulation where multiple states or jurisdictions may agree to recognize and honor certain licenses or certifications granted by one another, facilitating easier compliance and coordination between regulatory bodies. Reciprocal agreements are designed to enhance cooperation among regulatory agencies, which can streamline processes for individuals and businesses operating in multiple jurisdictions. Understanding this term is essential for grasping how regulatory frameworks can operate across different regions while maintaining safety and compliance standards. While other options feature similar-sounding names, they do not accurately represent the body that oversees reciprocal licensing or regulatory agreements.

5. What action should be taken if LP-gas equipment shows signs of corrosion?

- A. Continue using it until the next inspection
- B. Replace it immediately
- C. Repair it if possible
- D. Cease its use until it is inspected**

When LP-gas equipment shows signs of corrosion, it is crucial to cease its use until it can be properly inspected. Corrosion indicates a compromise in the integrity of the equipment, which can lead to potentially dangerous situations, including leaks or failures. By stopping its use, it ensures that no further risk is posed to personnel, property, or the environment. The inspection that follows will determine the extent of the corrosion and if repair or replacement is necessary. This proactive approach not only prioritizes safety but also aligns with best practices and regulations outlined in NFPA 58, which emphasize the importance of maintaining safe operating conditions for LPG equipment. Addressing corrosion promptly helps to mitigate risks and ensures compliance with safety standards.

6. What is a significant hazard for above ground LP-gas containers related to paint color when exposed to sunlight?

- A. Increased visibility
- B. Greater thermal absorption**
- C. Reduced structural integrity
- D. Increased likelihood of corrosion

The significant hazard for above-ground LP-gas containers related to paint color when exposed to sunlight involves greater thermal absorption. When containers are painted darker colors, they absorb more heat from sunlight compared to those painted in lighter colors. This increased thermal absorption can lead to higher internal pressures within the container, potentially compromising the safety of the tank. In terms of safety, managing the temperature of LP-gas containers is crucial because higher temperatures can increase the vaporization rate of the liquid gas, leading to pressure build-up. If the temperature exceeds the design limits of the container, it might trigger safety relief devices, or, in extreme cases, it could cause structural failures or leaks, which pose significant hazards. The other options, while they may relate to potential issues with containers, do not directly address the relationship between paint color and thermal absorption in the context of sunlight exposure as clearly as the correct response. Therefore, understanding the critical impact of color on thermal dynamics is essential for maintaining safety standards in the handling and storage of LP-gas.

7. Is LP-gas capacity required to be marked on a DOT cylinder?

- A. Yes
- B. No**
- C. Only in specific instances
- D. Only on larger cylinders

In the context of the NFPA 58 and DOT regulations regarding liquefied petroleum gas (LP-gas) cylinders, it is essential to note that LP-gas capacity is not required to be marked on Department of Transportation (DOT) cylinders. Instead, DOT cylinders must be marked with specific information such as the manufacturer's name, model number, serial number, and the year of manufacture. The rationale behind this requirement focuses on safety and regulatory compliance. When transporting or using these cylinders, it is critical for them to have clear identification and compliance with safety standards rather than explicitly listing the capacity. The capacity of the cylinder is typically referenced in documentation or through the use of standard sizing rather than being displayed on the cylinder itself. In practice, this means users and service personnel must refer to the specifications provided in the manufacturer's documentation or safety guidelines to understand the cylinder's capacity and ensure safe operation. Understanding this distinction is critical for anyone involved in the handling, usage, or inspection of LP-gas cylinders to maintain safety standards and comply with legal guidelines.

8. Empty cylinders in prior service stored indoors must be considered as _____ cylinders in determining the maximum quantities of LP-gas to be stored.

- A. half-full
- B. empty
- C. full**
- D. damaged

Empty cylinders that have been in prior service are treated as full cylinders for the purpose of determining the maximum quantities of LP-gas to be stored. The rationale for this is rooted in safety considerations. Although the cylinders might be empty to the user, they can still contain residual gas and must be treated as potentially hazardous. When assessing how much LP-gas can be stored, it's crucial to account for all cylinders that may still hold any amount of gas, however small. Treating these empty cylinders as full ensures that regulations regarding safe storage limits are followed, which helps prevent over-concentration of gas in any inspection area and minimizes the risk of incidents related to LP-gas exposure. This highlights the importance of understanding the implications of previous use and safety protocols as outlined in NFPA 58, which aims to mitigate risks associated with liquefied petroleum gases.

9. What are the location requirements for an identified and accessible switch or circuit breaker at a fuel dispenser?

- A. At least 5 feet from the dispenser
- B. Accessible at all times**
- C. Mounted inside the dispenser enclosure
- D. Requires a key for access

The requirement for the switch or circuit breaker to be accessible at all times emphasizes the need for safety and efficiency in emergency situations. In the event of a fuel leak or fire, it is critical that personnel can quickly and easily access the switch to shut off the fuel supply and mitigate the hazard without unnecessary delay. This accessibility requirement ensures that in any emergency scenario, trained personnel can operate the switch without needing to search for it or face potential obstacles that would limit access. This design consideration is an essential part of safety protocols to protect workers, customers, and surrounding areas. Other choices may imply specific physical distances or restrictions that do not align with the NFPA 58 guidelines regarding safety access, which prioritize ease of access in emergency situations. For example, distance requirements or special access needs, such as needing a key, could complicate timely interventions in an emergency.

10. How must the Commission be initially notified of an accident or incident involving LP-gas at an installation?

- A. Twenty-four hours in writing
- B. Two hours by phone**
- C. Immediately through a local authority
- D. Within the next business day

The correct method for initial notification of an accident or incident involving LP-gas is through a phone call to the Commission within two hours. This prompt communication is critical as it ensures that the authorities are aware of the situation quickly, allowing for a swift response to prevent further hazards or consequences. Reporting incidents in a timely manner enables the Commission to mobilize resources, conduct investigations, and implement any necessary safety measures to protect public health and safety. The requirement for notifying via phone emphasizes the importance of immediacy in handling such potentially dangerous incidents. Options like notifying in writing after twenty-four hours or waiting until the next business day do not fulfill the urgent need for immediate awareness and response to LP-gas related accidents, which can pose serious risks to life and property if not addressed swiftly. Additionally, while notifying through local authority might be part of a broader protocol, the specific requirement here emphasizes direct communication with the Commission itself to ensure they are apprised of the situation as soon as possible.

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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://nfpa-58liquefiedpetroleumgascode.examzify.com>

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

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