

Texas CNG(Compressed Natural Gas) Driver Practice Sample Study Guide



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Featuring practice questions, answers, and explanations for each question.

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Questions

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- 1. What are the conditions that must be avoided for the effective operation of pressure regulators?**
 - A. Excessive heat and humidity**
 - B. Operating under pressure fluctuations**
 - C. Freezing rain, sleet, snow, ice, mud or debris**
 - D. Lack of proper ventilation**
- 2. What does a manufacturer need to indicate on a shutoff valve body?**
 - A. Service ratings**
 - B. Design life**
 - C. Manufacturer's warranty**
 - D. Material specifications**
- 3. What is the purpose of break-away protection at a residential fueling facility?**
 - A. To ensure constant fuel flow**
 - B. To prevent fuel leaks during accidents**
 - C. To automatically shut off ignition sources**
 - D. To allow for remote fueling**
- 4. Which of the following is NOT a part of a CNG system?**
 - A. Cylinders**
 - B. Heating elements**
 - C. Compressors**
 - D. Relief devices**
- 5. What is a defining quality of fencing located near CNG equipment?**
 - A. It must be constructed from wood.**
 - B. It is designated as perimeter fencing if over 25 feet away from CNG systems.**
 - C. It should only be installed inside buildings.**
 - D. It must be at least 5 feet high.**

- 6. Valves in a CNG system must be suitable for which range of conditions?**
- A. Only high-pressure conditions**
 - B. Only low-pressure conditions**
 - C. The full range of pressures and temperatures during normal operations**
 - D. Only extreme temperature conditions**
- 7. Why is a nonrefundable fee associated with the CNG Form 1500?**
- A. To ensure serious applications**
 - B. To fund safety inspections**
 - C. To cover administrative costs**
 - D. For state licensing purposes**
- 8. At what pressure must piping, tubing, hoses, and hose assemblies be leak-tested?**
- A. At 75% of the maximum pressure**
 - B. At normal operating pressure**
 - C. At 150% of the maximum pressure**
 - D. At zero pressure**
- 9. What materials must cylinders and pressure vessels be made of?**
- A. Wood, aluminum, or composite materials**
 - B. Steel, aluminum, or composite materials**
 - C. Plastic, steel, or iron materials**
 - D. Copper, aluminum, or ceramic materials**
- 10. What is the fee for the initial submission of CNG Form 1500?**
- A. \$30**
 - B. \$50**
 - C. \$75**
 - D. \$100**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the conditions that must be avoided for the effective operation of pressure regulators?

- A. Excessive heat and humidity**
- B. Operating under pressure fluctuations**
- C. Freezing rain, sleet, snow, ice, mud or debris**
- D. Lack of proper ventilation**

To understand the effective operation of pressure regulators, it's crucial to consider how environmental conditions impact their functionality. Avoiding situations such as freezing rain, sleet, snow, ice, mud, or debris is essential because these elements can impede the mechanical parts of the regulator and contaminate its workings. Ice or snow accumulation may create blockages, while mud or debris can cause malfunctions or impair the accuracy of pressure readings, leading to uneven fuel delivery or pressure readings. While excessive heat and humidity, operational pressure fluctuations, and lack of ventilation are also important factors that could affect performance, the presence of icy or muddy conditions presents a more direct physical threat to the integrity and operation of pressure regulators. Therefore, ensuring a clean and clear environment free from such physical obstructions is vital for maintaining the safe and effective operation of pressure regulators.

2. What does a manufacturer need to indicate on a shutoff valve body?

- A. Service ratings**
- B. Design life**
- C. Manufacturer's warranty**
- D. Material specifications**

Indicating service ratings on a shutoff valve body is crucial because it provides information regarding the valve's operational capabilities, including the maximum pressure and temperature it can safely handle. This information is essential for ensuring that the valve is suitable for its intended application, allowing operators to make informed decisions when selecting components for specific systems. By clearly marking service ratings, manufacturers help ensure the safe operation of the equipment in which the valve is installed. It aids in the prevention of accidents or failures that could result from using a valve beyond its designed limits. This practice is particularly important in industries dealing with compressed natural gas, where the reliability and safety of equipment are paramount. While design life, manufacturer's warranty, and material specifications are also important factors in the overall evaluation and performance of the valve, it is the service ratings that directly relate to how the valve will perform in real-world conditions. This emphasis on service ratings reflects best practices in safety and equipment management within the industry.

3. What is the purpose of break-away protection at a residential fueling facility?

- A. To ensure constant fuel flow**
- B. To prevent fuel leaks during accidents**
- C. To automatically shut off ignition sources**
- D. To allow for remote fueling**

The purpose of break-away protection at a residential fueling facility is to prevent fuel leaks during accidents. This type of protection is designed to ensure that if a vehicle accidentally pulls away while still connected to the fueling hose, the connection will break away safely without rupturing the hose or releasing fuel. This safety feature is essential for minimizing the risk of fuel spills, which can pose serious safety hazards, including fire hazards and environmental pollution. By effectively preventing leaks in the event of an accidental disconnect, break-away protection plays a vital role in maintaining safety and compliance with regulations governing gas fueling operations.

4. Which of the following is NOT a part of a CNG system?

- A. Cylinders**
- B. Heating elements**
- C. Compressors**
- D. Relief devices**

In a compressed natural gas (CNG) system, the components primarily focus on storing, compressing, and safely releasing the stored gas. The cylinders are used to contain the high-pressure natural gas; compressors are crucial for increasing the pressure of the natural gas so that it can be stored in the cylinders; and relief devices are safety mechanisms that prevent over-pressurization by allowing gas to escape if necessary. Heating elements, on the other hand, are not standard components of a CNG system. The purpose of a CNG system is to store and utilize gas at ambient temperatures, and there typically is no need for heating elements in this context. Their absence from this list highlights that they do not play a role in the core functionality of a CNG system.

5. What is a defining quality of fencing located near CNG equipment?

A. It must be constructed from wood.

B. It is designated as perimeter fencing if over 25 feet away from CNG systems.

C. It should only be installed inside buildings.

D. It must be at least 5 feet high.

A defining quality of fencing located near CNG equipment is that it is designated as perimeter fencing if it is over 25 feet away from CNG systems. This specification is crucial for safety and regulatory compliance. Fencing serves to secure the area around CNG facilities, helping to keep unauthorized personnel out and protecting the equipment from accidents. When fencing is positioned further than 25 feet from CNG systems, it is classified differently and involves different safety regulations. Understanding the spatial requirements for fencing ensures that safety protocols are maintained, and it helps provide a clear delineation between operational and non-operational areas. Other options might suggest requirements that either do not align with safety regulations or misinterpret the necessary conditions for installing fencing in relation to proximity to CNG equipment. Evaluating the specific distance for perimeter designation emphasizes the importance of maintaining a safe operational environment.

6. Valves in a CNG system must be suitable for which range of conditions?

A. Only high-pressure conditions

B. Only low-pressure conditions

C. The full range of pressures and temperatures during normal operations

D. Only extreme temperature conditions

The correct answer, which addresses the requirements for valves in a CNG system, is that they must be suitable for the full range of pressures and temperatures during normal operations. CNG systems operate under various conditions, including both high and low-pressure scenarios, as well as fluctuations in temperature during different operational states. Valves are crucial components as they control the flow of gas through the system, and their performance must be reliable across all these varying conditions to ensure safety and efficiency. This means the materials and designs of the valves must accommodate the stress and potential expansion or contraction that occurs with changes in pressure and temperature. In contrast, focusing solely on high or low-pressure conditions or extreme temperature conditions does not encompass the full operational spectrum necessary for a CNG system. Valves that only meet one specific condition may fail under the other conditions, creating dangerous scenarios such as leaks or blockages. Therefore, it's essential that valves are designed to handle the entire range of operating pressures and temperatures to maintain the integrity and performance of the CNG system.

7. Why is a nonrefundable fee associated with the CNG Form 1500?

- A. To ensure serious applications**
- B. To fund safety inspections**
- C. To cover administrative costs**
- D. For state licensing purposes**

The nonrefundable fee associated with the CNG Form 1500 is primarily to cover administrative costs. This fee helps to manage and facilitate the process of handling applications, which include reviewing documentation, processing information, and maintaining records. By establishing a nonrefundable fee, the authorities can ensure that they have the necessary resources to effectively manage the application workload, regardless of whether the application is ultimately approved or not. While there can be various reasons behind the imposition of fees, in this context, the focus is on the administrative aspect, which directly pertains to the operational costs incurred during the application processing. Other potential purposes related to funding inspections or licensing do not specifically address the need for administrative resources in processing applications.

8. At what pressure must piping, tubing, hoses, and hose assemblies be leak-tested?

- A. At 75% of the maximum pressure**
- B. At normal operating pressure**
- C. At 150% of the maximum pressure**
- D. At zero pressure**

The requirement for leak-testing piping, tubing, hoses, and hose assemblies at normal operating pressure is essential for ensuring the safety and integrity of the system. Conducting a leak test at this pressure allows operators to simulate actual operating conditions, identifying any potential leaks that could occur during regular usage. This approach not only helps in confirming the reliability of the components but also ensures that they can withstand the forces and stresses they will encounter during operation. Testing at normal operating pressure is a vital part of preventive maintenance, as it directly correlates with the pressure levels that will be seen in typical use. This practice helps to establish confidence in the system's performance and reinforces safety standards crucial in handling compressed natural gas (CNG), which can be hazardous if leaks occur. While testing at various pressures might seem practical for ensuring integrity, normal operating pressure specifically addresses the conditions under which the system will actually function.

9. What materials must cylinders and pressure vessels be made of?

- A. Wood, aluminum, or composite materials**
- B. Steel, aluminum, or composite materials**
- C. Plastic, steel, or iron materials**
- D. Copper, aluminum, or ceramic materials**

Cylinders and pressure vessels used for storing compressed natural gas (CNG) are required to be constructed from materials that can withstand high pressure and offer durability and safety. Steel and aluminum are commonly used due to their strength and ability to resist the pressures involved in storing gas. Composite materials, which often consist of a mix of fibers and resin, provide a lightweight alternative while maintaining the required strength-to-weight ratio. The use of these specific materials is important because they are engineered to handle the mechanical stress and potential corrosiveness associated with compressed gases, ensuring safer transport and usage. Other materials, such as plastic or wood, do not possess the necessary structural integrity to handle the demanding conditions found in CNG applications. Thus, option B correctly identifies the appropriate materials for these safety-critical components.

10. What is the fee for the initial submission of CNG Form 1500?

- A. \$30**
- B. \$50**
- C. \$75**
- D. \$100**

The fee for the initial submission of CNG Form 1500 is indeed \$50. This fee is associated with the processing of the form and is part of the regulations that govern the use of compressed natural gas in Texas. It is essential for ensuring that all documentation is properly accounted for and that the necessary administrative processes can be funded. Understanding the fee structure is important for drivers and organizations that utilize CNG, as it helps them budget for the necessary compliance costs associated with operating CNG vehicles. Correctly identifying the fee not only aids in compliance but also reflects an awareness of the regulatory framework surrounding alternative fuel usage in Texas.