

TEXAS COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS (CNG) CATEGORY 3 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. What is the consequence of failing to notify the Railroad Commission of Texas after a CNG incident?**
 - A. No requirement to report
 - B. Imposition of a fine
 - C. Risk of license suspension
 - D. A mandatory review of facility safety
- 2. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for CNG vehicle safety?**
 - A. Installation of pressure release valves
 - B. Check connections with non-ammonia soap solution
 - C. Ensuring vehicle aesthetics are prioritized
 - D. Having a visible durable label at fueling connections
- 3. Which odorant is commonly added to CNG for safety purposes?**
 - A. Ethanol
 - B. Mercaptan
 - C. Aromatic hydrocarbons
 - D. Ammonia
- 4. What must underground piping be protected from?**
 - A. Weather conditions
 - B. Corrosion
 - C. Animal interference
 - D. Flooding
- 5. What aspect of CNG vehicles is influenced by weight distribution?**
 - A. Performance and handling
 - B. Aesthetic design
 - C. Seating arrangement
 - D. Sound system

- 6. Why is having maximum gas inlet pressure and flow rate marked on the fueling facility important?**
- A. For promotional purposes
 - B. To avoid operational hazards
 - C. For historical records
 - D. To comply with insurance requirements
- 7. Which of the following best describes the benefits of proper ventilation in CNG facilities?**
- A. Prevents overheating of equipment
 - B. Ensures constant pressure in storage tanks
 - C. Reduces the risk of gas accumulation and explosions
 - D. Improves fuel efficiency during storage
- 8. Where should devices for emergency shutdown be located?**
- A. Within the dispensing area
 - B. In a secure location
 - C. A remote location from the dispensing area
 - D. At the entrance of the facility
- 9. Where can fuel supply cylinders on vehicles other than school buses be located?**
- A. Only below the driver compartment
 - B. Above the passenger compartment
 - C. Within, below, or above the driver or passenger compartment
 - D. Only in the trunk space
- 10. What is the minimum psi requirement for all piping in CNG systems?**
- A. 3,000 psi or greater
 - B. 4,500 psi or greater
 - C. 6,000 psi or greater
 - D. 7,500 psi or greater

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the consequence of failing to notify the Railroad Commission of Texas after a CNG incident?

- A. No requirement to report
- B. Imposition of a fine
- C. Risk of license suspension**
- D. A mandatory review of facility safety

Failing to notify the Railroad Commission of Texas after a CNG incident can result in significant consequences, as outlined in regulatory protocols. Notably, the risk of license suspension is a severe consequence tied to non-compliance with reporting requirements. The Railroad Commission oversees safety and compliance standards within the natural gas sector, and timely reporting of incidents is crucial for maintaining those standards and ensuring safety. When incidents occur, they can indicate potential hazards or systemic issues that need to be addressed. The failure to report may suggest a disregard for safety regulations, which undermines the regulatory framework designed to protect both the public and the environment. As such, the commission can take measures to suspend licenses to operate until compliance with reporting standards is achieved, thereby emphasizing the importance of accountability in the industry. In contrast, while fines and mandatory reviews may also be consequences of other types of regulatory non-compliance, the immediate risk associated with failing to report an incident directly links to the potential suspension of operating licenses. This consequence serves as a strong incentive for companies to adhere strictly to reporting guidelines, ensuring both industry accountability and public safety.

2. Which of the following is NOT a requirement for CNG vehicle safety?

- A. Installation of pressure release valves
- B. Check connections with non-ammonia soap solution
- C. Ensuring vehicle aesthetics are prioritized**
- D. Having a visible durable label at fueling connections

Ensuring vehicle aesthetics are prioritized is not a requirement for CNG vehicle safety because safety standards and regulations focus specifically on the functionality and reliability of systems that prevent leaks, manage pressure, and provide clear information to users. The installation of pressure release valves is essential for safely managing excess pressure that could lead to perilous situations. Checking connections with a non-ammonia soap solution is crucial for detecting any gas leaks, as ammonia can compromise the integrity of certain materials used in CNG systems. Additionally, having visible durable labels at fueling connections is mandated to ensure clear communication of safety information to operators, thus enhancing safety during fueling operations. Prioritizing aesthetics does not contribute to the operational safety or integrity of compressed natural gas vehicles, making it distinct from the essential safety measures required in this context.

3. Which odorant is commonly added to CNG for safety purposes?

- A. Ethanol
- B. Mercaptan**
- C. Aromatic hydrocarbons
- D. Ammonia

The correct answer is the addition of mercaptan to compressed natural gas (CNG) for safety purposes. Mercaptan is a sulfur-containing compound known for its distinctive and strong odor, often compared to the smell of rotten eggs. This characteristic odor is intentionally added to CNG, which is otherwise odorless, to help detect gas leaks. This is crucial for safety as natural gas can be hazardous if it escapes undetected. The use of mercaptan allows individuals to sense the presence of gas before it reaches dangerous concentrations. Early detection can prevent potential fires, explosions, or other accidents related to gas leaks. This safety measure is a standard practice in the natural gas industry and enhances overall safety for both industrial and residential applications. Other compounds listed, such as ethanol, aromatic hydrocarbons, and ammonia, do not serve the same purpose when it comes to odorizing natural gas. Ethanol is typically used as a fuel additive rather than an odorant, aromatic hydrocarbons can be present in fuels but do not have the distinct pungency necessary for detecting leaks, and ammonia has a completely different application unrelated to CNG safety. Thus, mercaptan is singularly important for ensuring safe handling and usage of CNG.

4. What must underground piping be protected from?

- A. Weather conditions
- B. Corrosion**
- C. Animal interference
- D. Flooding

Protecting underground piping from corrosion is essential because corrosion can significantly weaken the integrity of the pipes over time, leading to leaks or failures that can have serious safety and environmental consequences. Corrosion occurs when the metal of the piping interacts with moisture and other elements in the surrounding soil, leading to degradation. This is a common issue for underground infrastructures, particularly for materials that are more susceptible to rust and deterioration. While other factors like weather conditions, animal interference, and flooding can pose risks to underground piping, corrosion specifically pertains to the chemical and electrochemical processes affecting the material of the pipes that can compromise their functionality and safety over time. Therefore, implementing protective measures such as coating, appropriate material selection, and cathodic protection systems is crucial to mitigating corrosion and ensuring the longevity and reliability of underground piping systems.

5. What aspect of CNG vehicles is influenced by weight distribution?

A. Performance and handling

B. Aesthetic design

C. Seating arrangement

D. Sound system

Weight distribution is a critical factor that directly influences the performance and handling of CNG vehicles. Proper weight distribution affects how the vehicle behaves on the road, including its stability during turns and its braking efficiency. When weight is evenly distributed, it allows for balanced handling, which is crucial for maintaining control, especially in adverse conditions or at high speeds. If the weight distribution is skewed, it can lead to issues such as body roll during cornering or uneven tire wear, negatively impacting the vehicle's overall performance. On the other hand, aspects like aesthetic design, seating arrangement, and sound systems do not have a direct relationship with how weight is distributed or how that distribution affects the vehicle's operation. Therefore, focusing on the performance and handling of CNG vehicles highlights the importance of weight distribution in ensuring safety and efficiency while driving.

6. Why is having maximum gas inlet pressure and flow rate marked on the fueling facility important?

A. For promotional purposes

B. To avoid operational hazards

C. For historical records

D. To comply with insurance requirements

Having maximum gas inlet pressure and flow rate marked on the fueling facility is crucial because it helps to avoid operational hazards. This information is vital for the safe operation of the fueling system, as exceeding the specified pressure or flow rate can lead to dangerous situations, including equipment failures, leaks, or explosions. By clearly marking these limits, operators and personnel can ensure they are working within safe margins, thereby minimizing the risk of accidents. While promotional purposes and historical records may be beneficial in other contexts, they do not directly relate to the immediate safety and operational integrity of the fueling facility. Similarly, while compliance with insurance requirements is important, it is often the safety measures that take precedence in operational protocols. Thus, emphasizing the maximum gas inlet pressure and flow rate is fundamentally about bolstering safety and ensuring that all operations remain within established parameters to prevent hazardous situations.

7. Which of the following best describes the benefits of proper ventilation in CNG facilities?

- A. Prevents overheating of equipment
- B. Ensures constant pressure in storage tanks
- C. Reduces the risk of gas accumulation and explosions**
- D. Improves fuel efficiency during storage

Proper ventilation in CNG facilities plays a crucial role in maintaining safety standards and mitigating risks associated with gas accumulation. The primary benefit of effective ventilation is its ability to reduce the risk of gas build-up, which can lead to dangerous situations such as explosions. CNG is lighter than air, so in the event of a leak, the gas will rise. However, if the site is not adequately ventilated, there could be areas where combustible gas accumulates, creating a potentially explosive environment. Proper ventilation ensures that any escaping gas is dispersed safely into the atmosphere, thus minimizing the risk of ignition and harmful incidents. While preventing overheating of equipment, ensuring constant pressure in storage tanks, and improving fuel efficiency are important factors in facility operations, they do not directly address the critical safety concerns related to gas leaks and explosions. The safety aspect of proper ventilation is paramount in CNG operations, making it the most relevant benefit in this context.

8. Where should devices for emergency shutdown be located?

- A. Within the dispensing area
- B. In a secure location
- C. A remote location from the dispensing area**
- D. At the entrance of the facility

Emergency shutdown devices are critical for ensuring the safety of personnel and the environment in the event of a natural gas emergency. These devices should be placed in a remote location from the dispensing area to ensure that they are accessible and can be activated without putting the user in a hazardous situation. By locating these shutdown devices away from the dispensing area, responders can effectively mitigate potential dangers, such as fires, explosions, or leaks that may be occurring in that vicinity. This strategy maximizes safety by allowing individuals to activate the shutdown mechanism without risking their safety in a potentially dangerous environment. In contrast, placing emergency shutdown devices within the dispensing area, in a secure location, or at the entrance of the facility does not achieve the same level of safety. These locations could expose personnel to immediate danger, particularly if a hazardous condition is being experienced. Hence, the preferred method is to have these devices in a remote location, significantly enhancing the safety protocols associated with CNG operations.

9. Where can fuel supply cylinders on vehicles other than school buses be located?

- A. Only below the driver compartment
- B. Above the passenger compartment
- C. Within, below, or above the driver or passenger compartment**
- D. Only in the trunk space

The placement of fuel supply cylinders in vehicles other than school buses is designed for both safety and practicality. Locating these cylinders within, below, or above the driver or passenger compartment allows for better utilization of space and can ensure a lower center of gravity for the vehicle, which can enhance stability and handling. These locations also facilitate easier access for refueling and maintenance. The design guidelines and federal regulations may permit or require certain placements to optimize safety, control, and performance characteristics of the vehicle. Alternative options, such as limiting placement to just below the driver compartment or only in the trunk space, would restrict flexibility in vehicle design and could negatively impact vehicle balance and space utilization. Thus, the correct selection recognizes the broader range of acceptable locations for fuel supply cylinders on such vehicles, promoting safety and efficiency.

10. What is the minimum psi requirement for all piping in CNG systems?

- A. 3,000 psi or greater
- B. 4,500 psi or greater
- C. 6,000 psi or greater**
- D. 7,500 psi or greater

In the context of CNG systems, the minimum psi requirement for all piping is an essential safety consideration related to the high pressures under which compressed natural gas is stored and transported. Specifically, most CNG systems are designed to operate at pressures that are standardized to ensure safe handling and effective management of the gas. The value of 6,000 psi or greater serves as a baseline for most CNG applications. This requirement is critical because it ensures that the piping can withstand the pressures encountered during operation without compromising the structural integrity of the system. Materials and construction methods for piping in CNG systems must be capable of handling these high pressures to prevent leaks, ruptures, or other failures that could lead to hazardous situations. While other pressure ratings exist, they typically reflect specific applications and types of components rather than the general minimum requirement for all piping. Therefore, 6,000 psi is established as a standard threshold across CNG systems for safety, reliability, and compliance with regulatory standards in the industry.

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://txcngcat3.examzify.com>

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

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