

Texas Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Delivery Truck Driver Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. 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!

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Questions

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- 1. What method is used for discharging gas from containers?**
 - A. Open-air venting**
 - B. Closed transfer system or approved atmospheric venting**
 - C. Directly into the atmosphere without precautions**
 - D. Burning off the excess gas**

- 2. What does the CNG vehicle labeling indicate regarding the fuel container life?**
 - A. Expiration date must be displayed on the label**
 - B. Only the purchase date is necessary**
 - C. Labels must include the cost of replacement**
 - D. Expiration is not required for labels**

- 3. What is used to lock the electric control for compressors to prevent unauthorized withdrawal of CNG?**
 - A. Safety locks**
 - B. Key locks**
 - C. Valve locks**
 - D. Electrical locks**

- 4. According to NFPA 52, what is a key consideration when setting up fueling operations?**
 - A. Proximity to maintenance facilities**
 - B. Visibility for drivers**
 - C. Distance from storage containers and buildings**
 - D. Availability of backup power**

- 5. What labeling standard must be followed for CNG transport units?**
 - A. Color-coding system**
 - B. Uniform font size**
 - C. Legibility standard**
 - D. Text-on-numbering system**

6. What component is crucial in maintaining safe pressure levels within a gas system?

- A. Compressor**
- B. Pressure Regulator**
- C. Emergency Shutoff Valve**
- D. Vaporizer**

7. How should shields be installed on fuel supply containers?

- A. To restrict airflow around the container**
- B. To allow for direct contact with the container**
- C. In a way that prevents damage from solid materials or liquids**
- D. So they can be easily removed for maintenance**

8. Which incident necessitates reporting to AFS regardless of location?

- A. Minor leaks of CNG**
- B. Substantial release of CNG**
- C. Equipment malfunction**
- D. Driver error**

9. How far must the fueling point be from storage containers during outdoor operations?

- A. 1 ft**
- B. 2 ft**
- C. 3 ft**
- D. 4 ft**

10. Who has the authority to assess penalties for CNG transport violations according to Texas law?

- A. The Department of Natural Resources**
- B. The Attorney General**
- C. The State Legislature**
- D. The Governor**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What method is used for discharging gas from containers?

- A. Open-air venting
- B. Closed transfer system or approved atmospheric venting**
- C. Directly into the atmosphere without precautions
- D. Burning off the excess gas

The method of discharging gas from containers using a closed transfer system or approved atmospheric venting is the safest and most efficient approach. This method ensures that the gas is transferred in a controlled manner, minimizing the risks associated with gas release. A closed transfer system helps contain the natural gas within a closed loop, preventing leaks and reducing the potential for accidents or environmental harm. Approved atmospheric venting is designed to safely allow gas to escape while still adhering to safety regulations and protecting both personnel and the environment. Utilizing open-air venting, discharging directly into the atmosphere without precautions, or burning off excess gas can create hazardous situations. These methods can lead to uncontrolled gas releases that may pose safety risks, including explosions or fires, and can result in regulatory non-compliance. Therefore, the choice of a closed transfer system or proper atmospheric venting reflects a commitment to safety and environmental stewardship in the handling and discharge of compressed natural gas.

2. What does the CNG vehicle labeling indicate regarding the fuel container life?

- A. Expiration date must be displayed on the label**
- B. Only the purchase date is necessary
- C. Labels must include the cost of replacement
- D. Expiration is not required for labels

The labeling on CNG vehicle fuel containers is essential for safety and compliance with regulations in the industry. When the label indicates an expiration date, this provides critical information about the lifespan of the container. Compressed natural gas containers are subject to wear and degradation over time due to various factors including pressure, temperature fluctuations, and environmental exposure. By displaying the expiration date, operators can ensure that the containers are within their safe operational limits, thereby minimizing the risk of failures that could lead to hazardous situations. Regular inspections and adherence to the labeling requirements help ensure the ongoing safety and reliability of CNG vehicles. While other choices lack the emphasis on safety standards implied by the presence of an expiration date, they do not account for the critical nature of monitoring the longevity and integrity of fuel containers. The absence of such labeling leaves operators without necessary information they need for maintenance and compliance.

3. What is used to lock the electric control for compressors to prevent unauthorized withdrawal of CNG?

- A. Safety locks**
- B. Key locks**
- C. Valve locks**
- D. Electrical locks**

The use of valve locks to secure the electric control for compressors is important for preventing unauthorized access and ensuring safety in the handling of compressed natural gas (CNG). Valve locks specifically prevent the operation or withdrawal of the CNG, locking it in place when not in use. This is crucial in environments where safety is a priority, as CNG is highly flammable and requires responsible management to avoid accidents. While other locking mechanisms, such as safety locks, key locks, and electrical locks, may offer varying degrees of security, valve locks are specifically designed to secure the valves on compressors. They provide a physical barrier that can only be removed by authorized personnel, ensuring that only trained and authorized individuals can access the CNG compressor controls. This added layer of protection is vital in maintaining safety protocols and compliance with regulations surrounding the transportation and storage of hazardous materials like CNG.

4. According to NFPA 52, what is a key consideration when setting up fueling operations?

- A. Proximity to maintenance facilities**
- B. Visibility for drivers**
- C. Distance from storage containers and buildings**
- D. Availability of backup power**

Setting up fueling operations involves numerous safety considerations, and a key aspect under NFPA 52 is the distance of fueling operations from storage containers and buildings. This is crucial because proper spacing helps to mitigate risks associated with potential incidents involving compressed natural gas (CNG). When fueling facilities are located close to storage containers or buildings, there is an increased risk of fire or explosion if an incident were to occur. Adequate distance ensures that any leaks or accidents do not pose immediate danger to structures or personnel, enhancing overall safety and protecting both property and individuals in the vicinity. In this context, factors such as proximity to maintenance facilities, visibility for drivers, and availability of backup power, while important for operational efficiency and service quality, do not hold the same level of critical safety implications as the distance parameter outlined in NFPA 52. Management of hazards associated with fueling operations is paramount, making the distance from storage containers and buildings a vital consideration in planning and setting up these operations.

5. What labeling standard must be followed for CNG transport units?

- A. Color-coding system**
- B. Uniform font size**
- C. Legibility standard**
- D. Text-on-numbering system**

The labeling standard that must be followed for CNG transport units focuses on the legibility of the information presented. This is crucial because clear and easily readable labels help ensure safety during transportation and handling. Proper labeling aids drivers, emergency responders, and anyone interacting with CNG transport units in understanding the nature of the cargo, potential hazards, and necessary precautions. Legibility standards typically cover aspects such as font size, contrast, and clarity of the text on labels, ensuring that they can be read from a reasonable distance and in various conditions. While aspects like color-coding, uniform font size, and a specific text-on-numbering system might be important for various labeling practices or industries, the fundamental requirement here centers on ensuring that information can be read and understood readily, thereby enhancing safety protocols in the transportation of compressed natural gas.

6. What component is crucial in maintaining safe pressure levels within a gas system?

- A. Compressor**
- B. Pressure Regulator**
- C. Emergency Shutoff Valve**
- D. Vaporizer**

The pressure regulator plays a vital role in maintaining safe pressure levels within a gas system. Its primary function is to automatically control and reduce the pressure of the gas being delivered to a desired, safe level that is suitable for the system's operation. By doing so, it prevents the risk of over-pressurization, which could lead to system failures, leaks, or even dangerous explosions. The pressure regulator ensures that fluctuations in flow do not affect the pressure delivered to the system, stabilizing the gas supply regardless of changes in demand or input pressures. This feature is particularly important in applications like fueling vehicles or operating equipment that requires a consistent and specific pressure level to function safely and efficiently. While other components, such as the compressor and emergency shutoff valve, serve important functions within the gas system, they do not specifically regulate pressure in the same way that a pressure regulator does. The vaporizer is responsible for converting liquid gas into vapor form but is not primarily concerned with maintaining pressure levels. Thus, the focus of the pressure regulator in preventing over-pressurization and ensuring safe operation makes it a crucial component in any gas system.

7. How should shields be installed on fuel supply containers?

- A. To restrict airflow around the container
- B. To allow for direct contact with the container
- C. In a way that prevents damage from solid materials or liquids**
- D. So they can be easily removed for maintenance

Shields on fuel supply containers play an essential role in protecting the integrity of the containers and ensuring safe operations. Installing shields in a way that prevents damage from solid materials or liquids is crucial because these shields are designed to offer physical protection from external hazards. They help to safeguard the containers from impacts, abrasions, and any liquid that may come into contact with them, which could compromise the structural integrity of the fuel supply system. The necessity of preventing damage is key to maintaining safety and operational efficiency. For example, if a container is damaged, it could lead to leaks or other hazardous situations, especially given that these containers hold compressed natural gas, which requires tight containment to prevent dangerous situations. Considering the context and operational standards for fuel supply systems, this protective measure is paramount in supporting safety regulations, maintaining equipment functionality, and ensuring that the fuel supply can continue to operate without incident.

8. Which incident necessitates reporting to AFS regardless of location?

- A. Minor leaks of CNG
- B. Substantial release of CNG**
- C. Equipment malfunction
- D. Driver error

Reporting a substantial release of CNG is critical due to the potential hazards it poses to safety and the environment. This type of incident can lead to serious consequences, including fires or explosions, and requires immediate attention from authorities to mitigate risks. Reporting such an event to the appropriate regulatory body, like the AFS (Air Force Safety), ensures that necessary precautions are taken and that proper procedures are followed for an effective response. The significance of a substantial release lies in its capacity to cause wide-reaching impacts, hence the need for strict reporting requirements regardless of the incident's location. This underscores the priority placed on safety measures in handling compressed natural gas operations.

9. How far must the fueling point be from storage containers during outdoor operations?

- A. 1 ft**
- B. 2 ft**
- C. 3 ft**
- D. 4 ft**

The requirement that the fueling point be at least 3 feet from storage containers during outdoor operations is based on safety regulations aimed at minimizing the risk of fire, explosion, or any adverse incident. This distance helps ensure that any potential ignition sources at the fueling point remain separate from the storage containers, which could hold flammable materials. Maintaining a separation of 3 feet provides a buffer that accounts for various factors, such as the movement of fuel, potential spills, or the presence of vapors. This distance is commonly recognized and adopted in safety standards, emphasizing the importance of clear zones around fueling operations to enhance safety for personnel and equipment. Choosing a shorter distance, such as 1, 2, or even 4 feet, may not meet established safety protocols, potentially leading to hazardous conditions in the event of an accident or leak during the fueling process. Thus, the specified distance of 3 feet is a critical regulation for ensuring the safe operation of CNG delivery and other fueling activities.

10. Who has the authority to assess penalties for CNG transport violations according to Texas law?

- A. The Department of Natural Resources**
- B. The Attorney General**
- C. The State Legislature**
- D. The Governor**

The authority to assess penalties for CNG transport violations in Texas specifically resides with the Attorney General. This role typically encompasses enforcing the state's environmental regulations, which includes matters related to the transportation of natural gas, including compressed natural gas (CNG). The Attorney General is responsible for overseeing the enforcement of compliance with state laws and regulations pertaining to environmental protection and public safety. In situations where CNG transport violations occur, the Attorney General can initiate legal actions and impose penalties as necessary to ensure that violators are held accountable under the law. In contrast, while the Department of Natural Resources may be involved in regulating and overseeing the management of natural resources, it does not directly impose penalties for violations. The State Legislature creates laws, but it does not engage in the enforcement process. The Governor's role includes overseeing the state's executive branch, which is not focused on the direct enforcement actions related to specific regulatory violations like those involving CNG transport. This structure ensures that there is a dedicated authority, the Attorney General, with the legal backing and resources to effectively enforce laws and regulations pertinent to CNG and other environmental compliance issues.

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://txcngdeliverytruckdriver.examzify.com>

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

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