

Texas Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Delivery Truck Driver 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

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- 1. What is the qualification level required to take the Railroad Commission's qualifying examination for CNG operations?**
 - A. Manager Level**
 - B. Employee Level**
 - C. Operator Level**
 - D. Supervisor Level**
- 2. What is explicitly prohibited for pressure relief valves used in CNG service?**
 - A. Pressure regulation**
 - B. Fitting with lifting devices**
 - C. Multiple activation points**
 - D. Connection to backup systems**
- 3. What type of fence must be used to ensure safety at CNG installations?**
 - A. Electric fence**
 - B. Wooden fence**
 - C. Chain link fence**
 - D. Concrete barrier**
- 4. Which device would NOT be considered a part of a pressure control system?**
 - A. Pressure Regulator**
 - B. Compressor**
 - C. Safety Valve**
 - D. Flow Meter**
- 5. What does Set Pressure refer to in a gas system?**
 - A. The maximum operational pressure of storage tanks**
 - B. The discharge pressure when system safety is activated**
 - C. The starting pressure for a compressor**
 - D. The pressure setting for a relief valve**

6. How much clear space is required for access to valves and fittings of multiple container groups?

- A. 2 ft**
- B. 3 ft**
- C. 4 ft**
- D. 5 ft**

7. What is the requirement for the fencing height if topped with barbed wire?

- A. Must be at least 4 feet**
- B. Must be at least 5 feet**
- C. Must be at least 6 feet**
- D. Must be at least 7 feet**

8. What is included in regulations regarding the working pressure of shutoff valves?

- A. They must have the lowest pressure rating in the system.**
- B. They should withstand a hydrostatic test of 1.5 times the rated service pressure.**
- C. Pressure ratings only apply to valves made after 2000.**
- D. Shutoff valves do not require pressure testing.**

9. What is the primary requirement for piping and other apparatus within CNG systems?

- A. They must be inspected regularly**
- B. They must be kept gastight to prevent leakage**
- C. They should be made of stainless steel**
- D. They must be painted to prevent rust**

10. What is an essential requirement for any CNG cargo tank?

- A. It must be rust-proof**
- B. It must have a recent test certificate**
- C. It must be painted a specific color**
- D. It must be a certain size**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the qualification level required to take the Railroad Commission's qualifying examination for CNG operations?

- A. Manager Level**
- B. Employee Level**
- C. Operator Level**
- D. Supervisor Level**

The qualification level required to take the Railroad Commission's qualifying examination for CNG operations is the Employee Level. This level is designed for individuals who directly operate and maintain compressed natural gas systems. It ensures that employees have the foundational knowledge and skills necessary to safely manage CNG equipment and adhere to regulatory standards. The Employee Level training typically covers essential topics such as safety procedures, equipment handling, emergency response, and basic operational protocols. This knowledge is critical for individuals who will be involved in the day-to-day operations of CNG delivery, allowing them to perform their roles effectively and safely. Other levels, such as Manager Level, Operator Level, and Supervisor Level, imply a higher degree of responsibility and understanding that may not be necessary for basic operational tasks. These positions often require additional training and oversight capabilities that go beyond the scope of what an employee role necessitates, focusing more on management and operational strategy rather than direct CNG handling. Therefore, for foundational qualifications necessary for CNG operations, the Employee Level is the appropriate starting point.

2. What is explicitly prohibited for pressure relief valves used in CNG service?

- A. Pressure regulation**
- B. Fitting with lifting devices**
- C. Multiple activation points**
- D. Connection to backup systems**

Fitting pressure relief valves with lifting devices is explicitly prohibited for CNG service because it can compromise the function of the valve. Pressure relief valves are designed to automatically open and relieve pressure when it exceeds a certain limit, ensuring safety by preventing overpressure in gas storage and delivery systems. Adding a lifting device could allow for manual intervention, thereby potentially overriding the automatic safety mechanism that is crucial for safe operation. This setup would increase the risk of pressure build-up and possible failure of the containment system, leading to hazardous situations. In contrast, pressure regulation, multiple activation points, and connection to backup systems have valid applications within CNG systems, as they can enhance the overall functionality and safety when implemented correctly and within regulatory standards. These practices ensure proper pressure management and system reliability while maintaining appropriate safety protocols.

3. What type of fence must be used to ensure safety at CNG installations?

- A. Electric fence**
- B. Wooden fence**
- C. Chain link fence**
- D. Concrete barrier**

A chain link fence is often used at CNG installations because it provides a secure barrier while still allowing visibility. This transparency is important not only for monitoring any potential hazards but also for ensuring that emergency responders can quickly assess the situation if necessary. Chain link fences are durable and resistant to corrosion, making them suitable for outdoor environments where natural elements may otherwise degrade other types of fencing. Unlike electric fences, which can pose safety risks due to their electrified nature, the chain link fence allows for safe and unrestricted access for personnel and emergency vehicles. While wooden fences might not offer the same level of security and can deteriorate over time, and concrete barriers, while strong, can block visibility and make it difficult for workers and responders to evaluate nearby activities, the chain link fence strikes a balance between security, safety, and functionality in a CNG facility.

4. Which device would NOT be considered a part of a pressure control system?

- A. Pressure Regulator**
- B. Compressor**
- C. Safety Valve**
- D. Flow Meter**

A flow meter is primarily used to measure the flow rate of a substance, such as gas or liquid, and does not actively control or manage pressure within a system. It provides necessary data for monitoring the flow, but it does not have the function of regulating or controlling pressure levels, which is essential in pressure control systems. In contrast, a pressure regulator adjusts the pressure coming from a source to a desired level. A compressor increases the pressure of a gas by reducing its volume, which is a critical function in managing system pressure. A safety valve serves to release pressure when it exceeds a certain threshold, preventing potential hazards associated with overpressure situations. Each of these devices plays a direct role in maintaining and controlling pressure, while the flow meter is external to that specific function.

5. What does Set Pressure refer to in a gas system?

- A. The maximum operational pressure of storage tanks
- B. The discharge pressure when system safety is activated
- C. The starting pressure for a compressor
- D. The pressure setting for a relief valve**

Set Pressure specifically refers to the predetermined pressure level at which a relief valve will open to release excess pressure in a gas system. This is a critical safety feature designed to protect the system from being exposed to pressures that may exceed the structural capabilities of its components, which could lead to failures or hazardous situations. Understanding the role of set pressure is vital for safe operations, particularly in systems utilizing fuels like compressed natural gas (CNG), where maintaining appropriate pressure levels is crucial for both performance and safety. By ensuring that relief valves open at the set pressure, the system is protected from potential over-pressurization, thereby minimizing the risk of accidents or equipment failure. The other potential meanings of pressure in various contexts do not align with the definition of set pressure in relation to safety valves, as they pertain to different aspects of gas system operations.

6. How much clear space is required for access to valves and fittings of multiple container groups?

- A. 2 ft
- B. 3 ft**
- C. 4 ft
- D. 5 ft

The requirement for having three feet of clear space for access to valves and fittings of multiple container groups is based on safety regulations and operational efficiency. This distance allows adequate room for personnel to maneuver safely when performing maintenance, inspections, or in emergencies. Having three feet of clearance helps ensure that workers can readily reach the valves and fittings without obstruction, minimizing the risk of injury or accidental damage to the containers. This space is important not just for operational tasks, but also to comply with safety standards that protect workers and equipment. An insufficient amount of space could hinder quick access during emergencies, potentially delaying the response to leaks or other hazardous situations. Therefore, the three-foot clearance established in regulations is a vital safety measure and ensures the effective operation of equipment in a compressed natural gas environment.

7. What is the requirement for the fencing height if topped with barbed wire?

- A. Must be at least 4 feet**
- B. Must be at least 5 feet**
- C. Must be at least 6 feet**
- D. Must be at least 7 feet**

The requirement for fencing height when topped with barbed wire is critical for security purposes. A height of at least 6 feet ensures that the fence is effectively designed to deter unauthorized access, as it presents a significant physical barrier. The addition of barbed wire enhances the deterrent effect by making it more difficult and hazardous to climb over. Various regulations stipulate this height based on safety and security standards; thus, the combination of height and barbed wire fortifies the perimeter of the property more effectively than lower heights would. Lower heights, such as 4 or 5 feet, do not provide the same level of security and can be more easily breached. A height of 7 feet, while potentially providing increased security, may exceed what is typically required for most applications, potentially causing unnecessary expense and material use. Therefore, the specified height of 6 feet for fences topped with barbed wire strikes a balance between effective security and practicality.

8. What is included in regulations regarding the working pressure of shutoff valves?

- A. They must have the lowest pressure rating in the system.**
- B. They should withstand a hydrostatic test of 1.5 times the rated service pressure.**
- C. Pressure ratings only apply to valves made after 2000.**
- D. Shutoff valves do not require pressure testing.**

The regulation regarding the working pressure of shutoff valves stipulates that they should be able to withstand a hydrostatic test of 1.5 times the rated service pressure. This requirement is crucial for ensuring that valves can handle unexpected pressure surges without failing, thereby enhancing safety in systems that utilize compressed natural gas. By being tested at this elevated pressure, the integrity and reliability of the valve are verified, ensuring that it can effectively control and contain the gas under operational conditions. The other options do not align with standard safety practices. For instance, having the lowest pressure rating in the system would not ensure safety or functionality. Limiting pressure ratings to valves made after the year 2000 overlooks many existing valves that may still be operational under stringent safety guidelines. Lastly, the assertion that shutoff valves do not require pressure testing is fundamentally flawed; testing is essential to ensure that all components in the gas delivery system function safely and efficiently under pressure.

9. What is the primary requirement for piping and other apparatus within CNG systems?

- A. They must be inspected regularly**
- B. They must be kept gastight to prevent leakage**
- C. They should be made of stainless steel**
- D. They must be painted to prevent rust**

The primary requirement for piping and other apparatus within Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) systems is that they must be kept gastight to prevent leakage. This is critical because CNG is highly flammable, and any leak poses significant safety risks, including the potential for explosions or fire. A gastight system ensures that all gas contained within the piping and apparatus remains secure and does not escape into the environment. While regular inspections are important for maintaining the integrity of the system and identifying wear or potential failure points, the essential requirement is to maintain a tight seal to prevent any gas from leaking out. Additionally, while stainless steel may be a suitable material for some components due to its corrosion resistance, it is not universally required for all piping in CNG systems. Painting for rust prevention is also, while relevant for certain types of materials, not the fundamental requirement compared to the necessity of preventing gas leakage. Thus, keeping the system gastight is of paramount importance for operational safety and compliance with regulatory standards.

10. What is an essential requirement for any CNG cargo tank?

- A. It must be rust-proof**
- B. It must have a recent test certificate**
- C. It must be painted a specific color**
- D. It must be a certain size**

An essential requirement for any CNG cargo tank is that it must have a recent test certificate. This certificate ensures that the tank has been properly inspected, tested for structural integrity, and meets safety standards for transporting compressed natural gas. Regular testing is critical to avoid leaks or failures that could lead to hazardous situations, including explosions or environmental contamination. The requirement for a recent test certificate is a vital safety measure that underscores the importance of compliance with regulatory standards and maintaining operational safety protocols for CNG transport. While considerations like rust resistance, color coding for identification purposes, and size limitations may play roles in the overall safety and regulatory compliance of CNG operations, the absence of a valid test certificate would mean that the tank is not certified for safe use, making this requirement particularly crucial.

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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