

TEXAS COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS (CNG) DELIVERY TRUCK DRIVER 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 type of incident must be reported to state or federal agencies?**
 - A. Minor incidents
 - B. Routine operations
 - C. Incidents that require immediate evacuation
 - D. Incidents without public impact
- 2. How should the nameplate be attached to minimize corrosion?**
 - A. Using non-magnetic materials
 - B. In a manner that will minimize corrosion
 - C. With environment-friendly adhesives
 - D. By riveting
- 3. What type of transport unit is designed for delivering CNG?**
 - A. Standard delivery truck
 - B. Container delivery unit
 - C. Electric delivery vehicle
 - D. Flatbed truck
- 4. What happens if an individual fails the CNG examination?**
 - A. They are barred from all CNG activities
 - B. They may retake it immediately
 - C. They can retake it after a week
 - D. They are allowed to retake it once more in the same business day
- 5. Where may CNG examinations take place?**
 - A. At AFS Training Center or online
 - B. Only at local universities
 - C. Only at national headquarters
 - D. Only online
- 6. Where should vehicle fuel supply containers be mounted to minimize damage?**
 - A. In the engine compartment
 - B. In a location that is protected from collision
 - C. Near the rear axle
 - D. Under the dashboard

- 7. Which code pertains specifically to vehicular natural gas fuel systems according to the 2013 edition?**
- A. NFPA 51
 - B. NFPA 52
 - C. NFPA 53
 - D. NFPA 54
- 8. What type of licensee can determine if a transport is unsafe for CNG service?**
- A. Category 1 or 4 licensee
 - B. Any licensed technician
 - C. Only AFS-examiners
 - D. Independent safety assessors
- 9. For containers manufactured before November 1, 1994, what information must still be readable on corroded nameplates?**
- A. Color and weight of the container
 - B. Manufacturer's name and working pressure
 - C. Dimensions and material type
 - D. Manufacturer's location
- 10. What is the status of a unit that was previously registered in Texas but has not been renewed?**
- A. Active registration
 - B. Expired registration
 - C. Pending registration
 - D. Cancelled registration

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What type of incident must be reported to state or federal agencies?

- A. Minor incidents
- B. Routine operations
- C. Incidents that require immediate evacuation**
- D. Incidents without public impact

Incidents that require immediate evacuation must be reported to state or federal agencies because these situations pose a significant risk to public safety and health. When an evacuation is necessary, it indicates that there is a real and present danger, whether it involves hazardous materials, natural disasters, or other emergencies. State and federal agencies need to be involved in order to manage the situation effectively, ensuring that resources are allocated appropriately and that the public is informed and protected. Timely reporting of such incidents helps in coordinating response efforts, preventing further harm, and maintaining community safety. It also allows agencies to analyze the incident for future reference, enhancing protocols and regulations designed to protect the public and the environment. The involvement of higher authorities can facilitate the deployment of additional resources and support systems that local agencies may require during a crisis. Thus, immediate communication about evacuations is crucial for mitigating risk and ensuring a well-organized response.

2. How should the nameplate be attached to minimize corrosion?

- A. Using non-magnetic materials
- B. In a manner that will minimize corrosion**
- C. With environment-friendly adhesives
- D. By riveting

The correct choice emphasizes the importance of how the nameplate is secured in order to minimize corrosion. Proper fastening techniques and materials can significantly impact the long-term durability of the nameplate, especially in environments where moisture and other corrosive elements may be present. Minimizing corrosion involves not just the choice of materials but also the method of attachment. For instance, if a nameplate is poorly attached, it may trap moisture in between the nameplate and the surface of the equipment, leading to accelerated corrosion. Optimal attachment methods take into account the characteristics of both the nameplate and the substrate to which it is affixed, ensuring that there are no gaps or crevices where moisture can accumulate. Other options, while they might relate to specific aspects of corrosion prevention, do not address the comprehensive approach needed for effective attachment. For example, using non-magnetic materials can be relevant in certain contexts, but it does not specifically ensure that corrosion is minimized in every scenario. Similarly, while environmentally friendly adhesives are beneficial, their performance and effectiveness would also depend on how they are applied and the conditions they are exposed to. Riveting, although a strong method of attachment, does not inherently guarantee a reduction in corrosion unless accompanied by appropriate measures to safeguard against moisture infiltration.

3. What type of transport unit is designed for delivering CNG?

- A. Standard delivery truck
- B. Container delivery unit**
- C. Electric delivery vehicle
- D. Flatbed truck

The correct choice is the container delivery unit, which is specifically designed for transporting Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). These units have specialized tanks and pressure systems to safely store and deliver CNG at high pressures. Safety is a crucial factor when handling CNG; thus, these delivery units are engineered to meet stringent safety and regulatory standards that are necessary for hazardous materials transport. Other types of vehicles like standard delivery trucks, electric delivery vehicles, and flatbed trucks lack the necessary infrastructure and safety features required to safely transport CNG. Standard delivery trucks are typically used for conventional cargo without the specialized containment needed for compressed gases. Electric vehicles, while environmentally friendly, are not designed for CNG transport. Flatbed trucks, on the other hand, do not provide the enclosed and controlled environment necessary to safely handle and retain the properties of CNG during transit. All these factors underscore why a container delivery unit is the most appropriate choice for delivering CNG.

4. What happens if an individual fails the CNG examination?

- A. They are barred from all CNG activities
- B. They may retake it immediately
- C. They can retake it after a week
- D. They are allowed to retake it once more in the same business day**

If an individual fails the CNG examination, they are allowed to retake it once more in the same business day. This policy offers candidates an opportunity to quickly address any deficiencies in their knowledge or understanding of the material, allowing them to demonstrate their competence without a long waiting period. The ability to retake the exam on the same day can reduce anxiety and reinforce learning, as candidates can apply what they have learned from their previous attempt immediately. Other options suggest limitations on retaking the exam or conditions that do not align with typical training practices in CNG delivery. For instance, being barred from all CNG activities or having to wait a week to retake the exam would not support the goal of ensuring that drivers are adequately prepared to operate safely and effectively. By allowing one immediate retake, the process encourages learners to engage actively with the material and improve their knowledge base.

5. Where may CNG examinations take place?

- A. At AFS Training Center or online**
- B. Only at local universities
- C. Only at national headquarters
- D. Only online

The correct answer indicates that CNG examinations can take place at both the AFS Training Center and online. This reflects the flexible approach to training and certification, allowing candidates to choose between in-person and remote examination formats. Offering the option of in-person examinations at a designated training center recognizes the traditional learning environment, where individuals may benefit from direct interaction with instructors and hands-on experience. At the same time, the online examination option accommodates those who may prefer or require the convenience of remote learning, increasing accessibility for a broader range of applicants. In contrast, limiting the examination solely to local universities, national headquarters, or exclusively online would reduce the accessibility and comprehensiveness of the training and certification process, potentially making it difficult for some prospective drivers to take the necessary examinations. The inclusivity of both venues ensures that more candidates can prepare for and participate in obtaining their CNG certification.

6. Where should vehicle fuel supply containers be mounted to minimize damage?

- A. In the engine compartment
- B. In a location that is protected from collision**
- C. Near the rear axle
- D. Under the dashboard

Mounting vehicle fuel supply containers in a location that is protected from collision is essential for safety and durability. Such a location helps ensure that the containers are less likely to be impacted in the event of an accident or collision, significantly reducing the risk of spills, leaks, or catastrophic failures that could endanger the driver, passengers, or other road users. Positioning fuel containers in a safe area also aids in maintaining the integrity of the containers over time, which is crucial for preventing fuel loss and ensuring efficient operation. In contrast, other locations like the engine compartment, near the rear axle, or under the dashboard could expose the fuel containers to greater risks, such as high temperatures, mechanical stress, or lack of proper ventilation, leading to potentially dangerous situations. Hence, prioritizing placement that minimizes collision risk is the most prudent approach.

7. Which code pertains specifically to vehicular natural gas fuel systems according to the 2013 edition?

- A. NFPA 51
- B. NFPA 52**
- C. NFPA 53
- D. NFPA 54

The correct choice focuses on NFPA 52, which is the code specifically addressing vehicular natural gas fuel systems. This standard establishes the safety requirements for the storage, handling, and use of compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG) in vehicles. Among its provisions, NFPA 52 includes guidelines for the installation of fuel systems in vehicles, safety requirements for refueling stations, and regulations pertaining to the design and operation of gas containers. Understanding NFPA 52 is crucial for anyone involved in the operation or regulation of CNG vehicles, particularly drivers and maintenance personnel, as it outlines essential safety measures designed to minimize risks associated with natural gas as a fuel source in transportation. The other codes listed, though pertinent to gas and fuel systems, do not focus specifically on the vehicular applications of natural gas, which distinguishes NFPA 52 as the relevant standard for this context.

8. What type of licensee can determine if a transport is unsafe for CNG service?

- A. Category 1 or 4 licensee**
- B. Any licensed technician
- C. Only AFS-examiners
- D. Independent safety assessors

The correct choice indicates that a Category 1 or 4 licensee has the specific training and expertise necessary to assess the safety of transport for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) service. These licensees typically possess comprehensive knowledge of CNG systems, regulatory requirements, and the technical standards necessary to evaluate whether a vehicle and its components are suitable for safely transporting CNG. Category 1 licensees are usually involved in the installation or maintenance of CNG systems, while Category 4 licensees are often focused on the operational aspects, ensuring that conditions meet safety standards. Their understanding of the potential hazards and proper protocols associated with CNG transportation makes them qualified to determine the safety of a transport vehicle for CNG usage. Technicians that fall under different categories may not have the same level of specialized training regarding CNG safety assessments, while AFS-examiners are specifically trained to conduct certain types of evaluations, they may not always be classified under the same category that has comprehensive authority over both operational safety and transport assessment. Independent safety assessors might provide necessary evaluations, but the direct authority for safety determination specifically tied to CNG transport rests primarily with those designated as Category 1 or 4 licensees.

9. For containers manufactured before November 1, 1994, what information must still be readable on corroded nameplates?

- A. Color and weight of the container
- B. Manufacturer's name and working pressure**
- C. Dimensions and material type
- D. Manufacturer's location

The correct choice highlights the critical information that must remain legible on corroded nameplates for containers manufactured before November 1, 1994. The manufacturer's name is essential for identifying the source of the container, which is vital for safety, maintenance, and regulatory compliance, especially in the context of compressed natural gas delivery. Additionally, the working pressure indicates the maximum pressure the container is designed to withstand, which is crucial for assessing its ability to safely transport CNG. If there is any corrosion or degradation of the nameplate, maintaining the readability of this information ensures that operators and handlers can verify the specifications of the container, which is important for both safety and legal reasons. The ability to confirm the manufacturer and working pressure helps prevent potentially hazardous situations that could arise from using a container that is not suitable for high-pressure contents or has not been properly maintained.

10. What is the status of a unit that was previously registered in Texas but has not been renewed?

- A. Active registration
- B. Expired registration**
- C. Pending registration
- D. Cancelled registration

When a unit's registration in Texas has not been renewed, it is considered to have an expired registration status. This reflects the fact that the unit was previously registered and allowed to operate legally but has since failed to maintain its active status due to the lack of renewal. An expired registration means that the owner must take action to renew it to restore the unit to active status in compliance with Texas regulations. This distinction is crucial since operating a vehicle with an expired registration can lead to legal penalties. Options like active registration would indicate that the renewal is current, while pending registration suggests that the renewal process is still ongoing. Cancelled registration denotes a more permanent cessation of the prior registration status, which is not applicable in a case of simply not renewing. Therefore, the most accurate and contextually relevant status for a unit that has not been renewed is indeed expired registration.

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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:

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

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