Dispensing Propane Safely
Quizzes
1. Which is not a responsibility of a propane dispenser operator?

a. Understanding the regulations and operations of the dispensing equipment
b. Repairing defective and damaged cylinders
c.Inspecting customer cylinders and containers to ensure they are safe for filling
d. Filling containers to their proper levels and preventing them from being overfilled

2. Important safety tips to tell customers before transporting propane cylinders include:

a. Always transport and store a cylinder in a secure and upright position so it will not fall, shift, or roll.
b. Never keep a filled cylinder inside a hot vehicle.
c. Always proceed directly to your destination and immediately remove the cylinder from your vehicle.
d. All of the above.

3. _________ helps to reduce the chance of producing a static spark.

a. Wearing polyester or synthetic clothing
b. Wearing cotton or cotton-blend clothing
c. Wearing a hat or other head protection
d. Wearing multiple layers of clothing
4. What is an MSDS?
   a. A detailed procedure for inspecting propane containers.
   b. A detailed procedure for filling propane cylinders.
   c. An information bulletin that alerts you to properties and health hazards of propane.
   d. A consumer safety information packet.

5. ___________ is added to propane to increase the likelihood that a leak will be detected.
   a. Moisture
   b. An identifying color
   c. Additional vapor
   d. Odorant

6. Liquid propane will ___________ when heat is added to it.
   a. Expand
   b. Contract
   c. Vaporize
   d. Dissipate

7. In order to allow for liquid expansion, propane containers are typically filled to ___________ of their capacity.
   a. 25%
   b. 40%
   c. 65%
   d. 80%

8. Propane liquid released into the air will expand to ___________ times its original volume.
   a. 2.15
   b. 9.6
   c. 270
   d. 350
9. Gloves and other PPE are required when filling containers because of the ____________ of liquid propane.
   a. Refrigerating effect
   b. Vaporization rate
   c. Expansion properties
   d. Toxicity

10. The proper mixture of propane vapor, air, and ____________ is needed for propane to burn.
    a. Nitrogen
    b. Humidity
    c. Odorant
    d. An ignition source

11. OSHA requires employees to be trained on fire extinguisher use immediately upon hiring and ____________ thereafter.
    a. Daily
    b. Weekly
    c. Monthly
    d. Annually

12. All fire extinguishers require a(n) ____________ visual inspection.
    a. Daily
    b. Weekly
    c. Monthly
    d. Annual

13. Most propane dispensers include a(n) ____________ that supplies propane to the dispensing equipment.
    a. Metering system
    b. Platform scale
    c. Scale
    d. ASME storage tank
14. When filling a cylinder by volume using the fixed maximum liquid level gauge, the filling process relies on the ____________ to determine when the maximum permitted filling limit for a cylinder is reached.

a. Sensor  

b. Trip lever  

c. Operator  

d. Control valve

15. Which of the following is used to provide an additional level of emergency shutdown capability?

a. Ball valves  

b. Remote shutdown stations  

c. Globe valves  

d. Hose end valves

16. Platform balance beam scales must bear ____________.

a. Certification decals  

b. Single beams  

c. Proper registration  

d. Double beams

17. When the operator is not in attendance, the dispenser should be ____________.

a. Maintained and lubricated  

b. Shut down and secured  

c. Calibrated and cleaned  

d. Open to the public

18. When filling propane containers, customers should be asked to ____________.

a. Help secure the cylinder when filling  

b. Sit in their vehicle  

c. Stay away from the immediate filling area  

d. Hold the fire extinguisher
1. The ____________ is a wide metal band welded or brazed to the bottom of the cylinder and used to protect the cylinder body from corrosion or damage.
   a. Valve opening  
   b. OPD  
   c. Pressure relief valve  
   d. Foot ring

2. An OPD serves as a ______________.
   a. Primary means of preventing overfilling of cylinders  
   b. Secondary means of preventing overfilling of cylinders  
   c. Means of protection for the cylinder valves  
   d. Handle for lifting the cylinder

3. To protect the valves, portable cylinders use a ______________.
   a. Collar  
   b. NTP fitting  
   c. Foot ring  
   d. OPD

4. Which of the following indicates the weight of the cylinder when empty?
   a. Water capacity  
   b. Requalification date  
   c. Design code  
   d. Tare weight
5. Container water capacity is multiplied by ___________ when determining propane capacity.
   a. 24%
   b. 36%
   c. 42%
   d. 58%

6. Cylinder specification markings consist of the design code and the ___________ of the cylinder.
   a. Tare weight
   b. Manufacturer name
   c. Service pressure
   d. Water capacity

7. The marking “4B240” tells you that the cylinder is made of ___________.
   a. Steel
   b. Aluminum
   c. Carbon
   d. Composite

8. Which of the following is typically not the responsibility of a propane dispenser operator?
   a. Pre-fill visual check
   b. Scale calibration
   c. Cylinder requalification
   d. Customer education

9. Cylinders may not be filled if they are past their ___________ date.
   a. Annual inspection
   b. Requalification
   c. Maintenance test
   d. DOT fitness
1. Before a cylinder can be filled or refilled, DOT regulations require ________ to verify it is fit for continued service.
   a. A visual check
   b. Requalification
   c. A cylinder stress test
   d. Purging

2. ________ cylinders subjected to fire must be permanently removed from service.
   a. Steel
   b. Aluminum
   c. Cast iron
   d. Any

3. Prior to inspecting a cylinder, you should ________ to help spot any problems.
   a. Wash the cylinder with soap and water
   b. Open the service valve
   c. Remove any plastic or paper sleeves
   d. All of the above

4. A blue-green stain on the brass portion of the cylinder valve is evidence that it has been in contact with ________.
   a. Methanol
   b. Anhydrous ammonia
   c. Ethyl mercaptan
   d. Polyethylene
5. The letter “E” following the date on the cylinder indicates that requalification is required again within ________ years of the marked date.
   a. 5  
   b. 7  
   c. 12  
   d. 18

6. Which of the following problems can be caused by cylinders not properly purged of air or moisture?
   a. Fading of the odorant in the cylinder  
   b. Unusually low service pressures  
   c. Regulator overheating  
   d. Inaccurate weight when filling

7. The proper total weight of the filled cylinder is equal to tare weight plus ________.
   a. 52% of water capacity plus valve weight  
   b. 52% of water capacity minus valve weight  
   c. 42% of water capacity plus hose and nozzle weight  
   d. 42% of water capacity minus hose and nozzle weight

8. Problems that prevent filling a cylinder include ________.
   a. Cracks or leaks  
   b. Bulging, denting, or gouging  
   c. Out-of-date requalification  
   d. All of the above

9. DOT requires that cylinders be labeled clearly with ________.
   a. Consumer and warning information  
   b. Valve size and propane capacity  
   c. NFPA 704 information and storage tips  
   d. Shipping name and hazard class
10. Consumer information/warning labels must be on all portable refillable cylinders not filled on site and with _________ pounds propane capacity or less.
   a. 20
   b. 33
   c. 45
   d. 100

11. Many jurisdictions limit closed-bodied vehicles such as passenger cars and vans to a maximum of _________ pounds propane capacity, with no single container having a capacity of more than _________ pounds.
   a. 80/30
   b. 90/45
   c. 100/50
   d. 150/75

12. If a cylinder warning label is not legible or if the paper or plastic sleeve is removed during inspection, _________ before releasing the cylinder to the customer.
   a. Place a new cylinder warning label on it
   b. Have the customer sign a waiver
   c. Orally deliver safety information
   d. Contact the supervisor

13. Cylinders should be positioned in customer vehicles so that the _________ is in communication with the vapor space.
   a. Fixed maximum liquid level gauge
   b. Pressure relief valve
   c. Float gauge
   d. Dust cap
14. New cylinders that have not been vacuum purged by the manufacturer and cylinders that have been opened to the atmosphere must be ____________ prior to filling.

a. Reconditioned
b. Repainted
c. Purged of air or moisture
d. Requalified
1. Forklift cylinders typically hold ___________ pounds of propane.
   a. 20
   b. 33
   c. 45
   d. 100

2. A ___________ functions as the cylinder’s supporting stand or base.
   a. Handhold
   b. Foot ring
   c. Collar
   d. Neck ring

3. The purpose of the O-ring inside the forklift connector is to provide ___________.
   a. Weather protection
   b. A gas-tight seal
   c. Protection from debris
   d. Refueling safety

4. Pressure relief valves should be directed upward at a ___________ angle on forklift cylinders.
   a. 30°
   b. 45°
   c. 60°
   d. 90°
5. Relief valves on forklift cylinders must be replaced within _______ years of the cylinder's manufacture date and every 10 years thereafter.
   a. 5
   b. 7
   c. 12
   d. 18

6. The fixed maximum liquid level gauge is ____________ when filling a forklift cylinder by volume.
   a. Opened
   b. Closed
   c. Tightened
   d. Loosened

7. For a DOT-4BA240 specification cylinder, the number “240” indicates the cylinder's ____________.
   a. Water capacity
   b. Service pressure
   c. Tare weight
   d. Series

8. If there is no letter following the date stamped on the cylinder, it indicates requalification is required within ____________ years.
   a. 5
   b. 7
   c. 12
   d. 18

9. Leaks, cracks, or bulging are often discovered during a cylinder's ____________ inspection.
   a. Pre-fill
   b. Tare weight
   c. Operational
   d. Post-fill
10. When a steady white stream is emitted from the fixed maximum liquid level gauge, the next step is to immediately ____________.
   a. Shut off the pump
   b. Close the cylinder service valve
   c. Check the valve for leaks
   d. Close the hose end valve

11. A ____________ is used to properly position the cylinder on the forklift.
   a. Cylinder collar
   b. Gasket
   c. Locating pin
   d. Filling adapter

12. When filling forklift cylinders by weight, it is important to ____________.
   a. Close the fixed maximum liquid level gauge
   b. Weigh the cylinder halfway through the filling process
   c. Verify that the cylinder is not overfilled at the conclusion of the filling process
   d. Position the cylinder with the relief valve in the liquid space of the cylinder

13. Tare weight is required when calculating cylinder filling by ____________.
   a. Volume
   b. Weight
   c. Outage gauge
   d. OPD
14. When changing out a forklift cylinder, the cylinder service valve should be ____________ prior to making the hose connection to the cylinder.
   a. Lubricated
   b. Closed
   c. Opened
   d. Replaced

15. The locating pin on the forklift is used to _____________.
   a. Determine whether the cylinder is full
   b. Determine the age of the cylinder
   c. Properly position the cylinder on the forklift
   d. Maintain the pressure in the cylinder

16. When filling cylinders by weight, the ____________ is used to determine that the cylinder has reached its maximum permitted filling level.
   a. Float gauge
   b. Scale
   c. Locating pin
   d. OPD
MODULE 7 QUIZ:
REFUELING ASME MOTOR FUEL AND RV TANKS

1. Permanently mounted mobile motor fuel and RV tanks are built to __________ specifications.
   a. DOT
   b. ASME
   c. NFPA
   d. NPGA

2. Propane autogas refueling stations and dispensers typically are used to refuel __________.
   a. Automobiles, trucks, and fleet vehicles
   b. Forklifts
   c. RV tanks
   d. All of the above

3. All ignition sources must be at least __________ feet from the motor fuel dispenser.
   a. 10
   b. 25
   c. 40
   d. 55

4. RV tanks are used to supply propane appliances; therefore, appliance pilots and electronic ignition systems must be __________ before beginning the filling operation.
   a. Inspected
   b. Turned off
   c. Turned on
   d. Leak checked
5. When relighting pilot lights, carefully follow ____________.
   a. RV manufacturer instructions
   b. UL listings
   c. Appliance manufacturer instructions
   d. Tank manufacturer instructions

6. For motor fuel tanks, a propane decal is typically located near the ____________ of the vehicle near the bumper.
   a. Upper left front
   b. Upper right rear
   c. Lower left front
   d. Lower right rear

7. When filling RVs, the service valve on the tank and ____________ should be shut off to eliminate all ignition sources.
   a. Filler valves and float gauges
   b. Float gauges
   c. Fixed maximum liquid level gauges
   d. Appliance pilots and ignition systems

8. When a white mist appears from the fixed maximum liquid level gauge while filling mobile motor fuel or RV tanks, immediately shut off the ____________.
   a. Fixed maximum liquid level gauge
   b. Service valve
   c. Hose end valve
   d. Pump
9. The ____________ is used to determine when the tank has been adequately filled.
   a. Float gauge
   b. Fixed maximum liquid level gauge
   c. Rotary gauge
   d. Relief valve

10. Which of the following should be completed immediately after the filling process?
   a. Check for leaks with a non-corrosive leak detector solution
   b. Relight the customer’s pilot lights
   c. Verify that appliance pilots have been extinguished
   d. Inspect the tank data plate
MODULE 8 QUIZ:
EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES

1. Composite cylinders are made from a combination of ____________.
   a. Fiberglass or carbon fibers and a plastic resin
   b. Steel and aluminum
   c. Aluminum and plastic
   d. Titanium and aluminum

2. ____________ on composite cylinders are identical to those used on steel or aluminum cylinders.
   a. Foot rings
   b. Collars
   c. Service and fill connections
   d. Cylinder markings

3. ____________ are required to be present at the dispensing facility before a composite cylinder can be filled.
   a. Special filling equipment and nozzles
   b. DOT special permits
   c. Special hoses
   d. Special fire extinguishers

4. One-pound steel refillable cylinders can be used to fuel ____________.
   a. Outdoor lanterns and camping equipment
   b. Outdoor grills and cooking equipment
   c. Commercial landscaping and plumbing equipment
   d. All of the above
5. Which filling practice is unique to one-pound refillable cylinders?
   a. One-pound cylinders are refilled using a gravity fill method.
   b. A special adapter attachment is needed for the dispensing equipment.
   c. A snap-acting “dead man” valve must be held open manually by the operator.
   d. All of the above.

6. The tare weight and water capacity of a one-pound cylinder are marked on the ____________.
   a. Body of the cylinder
   b. Collar
   c. Bottom of the cylinder
   d. Hand wheel
MODULE 9 QUIZ:
RETAIL CYLINDER EXCHANGE OPERATIONS

1. Full or empty cylinders can _______ be stored or permitted indoors.
   a. Always
   b. Sometimes
   c. Only under special conditions
   d. Never

2. Areas where more than ______ pounds of propane are stored in one location must be provided with an approved portable fire extinguisher.
   a. 500
   b. 670
   c. 720
   d. 840

3. Fire extinguishers are used primarily on ____________ fires.
   a. Electrical
   b. Oil
   c. Propane
   d. Combustible

4. Cylinders awaiting resale must be stored in a(n) ____________ position.
   a. Vertical and upright
   b. Horizontal
   c. Secured
   d. Upside-down
5. Cylinders must be stored with the relief valve in the ____________ space of the container.
   a. Liquid
   b. Odorized
   c. Vapor
   d. Vertical

6. Stored cylinders must be at least ____________ feet away from gas station fuel dispensers.
   a. 5
   b. 10
   c. 15
   d. 20

7. Cabinets must be placed at least ____________ feet from doorways of public buildings.
   a. 5
   b. 10
   c. 15
   d. 20

8. Empty exchange cylinders should be handled in the same manner as ____________ cylinders.
   a. Defective
   b. Operating
   c. Open
   d. Full
Dispensing Propane Safely
Quiz Answer Keys
MODULES 1–3 QUIZ ANSWER KEY:

Introduction to Dispensing Propane Safely, Properties and Characteristics of Propane, and Dispensing Station Equipment

1. Which is not a responsibility of a propane dispenser operator?
   a. Understanding the regulations and operations of the dispensing equipment
   b. Repairing defective and damaged cylinders
   c. Inspecting customer cylinders and containers to ensure they are safe for filling
   d. Filling containers to their proper levels and preventing them from being overfilled

2. Important safety tips to tell customers before transporting propane cylinders include:
   a. Always transport and store a cylinder in a secure and upright position so it will not fall, shift, or roll.
   b. Never keep a filled cylinder inside a hot vehicle.
   c. Always proceed directly to your destination and immediately remove the cylinder from your vehicle.
   d. All of the above.

3. _______ helps to reduce the chance of producing a static spark.
   a. Wearing polyester or synthetic clothing
   b. Wearing cotton or cotton-blend clothing
   c. Wearing a hat or other head protection
   d. Wearing multiple layers of clothing
4. What is an MSDS?

a. A detailed procedure for inspecting propane containers.
b. A detailed procedure for filling propane cylinders.
c. **An information bulletin that alerts you to properties and health hazards of propane.**
d. A consumer safety information packet.

5. **__________** is added to propane to increase the likelihood that a leak will be detected.

a. Moisture
b. An identifying color
c. Additional vapor
d. **Odorant**

6. Liquid propane will **__________** when heat is added to it.

   a. Expand
   b. Contract
c. Vaporize
d. Dissipate

7. In order to allow for liquid expansion, propane containers are typically filled to **__________** of their capacity.

   a. 25%
b. 40%
c. 65%
d. 80%

d. **80%**

8. Propane liquid released into the air will expand to **__________** times its original volume.

   a. 2.15
   b. 9.6
c. 270
d. 350
9. Gloves and other PPE are required when filling containers because of the __________ of liquid propane.

   a. Refrigerating effect
   b. Vaporization rate
   c. Expansion properties
   d. Toxicity

10. The proper mixture of propane vapor, air, and __________ is needed for propane to burn.

    a. Nitrogen
    b. Humidity
    c. Odorant
    d. An ignition source

11. OSHA requires employees to be trained on fire extinguisher use immediately upon hiring and __________ thereafter.

    a. Daily
    b. Weekly
    c. Monthly
    d. Annually

12. All fire extinguishers require a(n) __________ visual inspection.

    a. Daily
    b. Weekly
    c. Monthly
    d. Annual

13. Most propane dispensers include a(n) __________ that supplies propane to the dispensing equipment.

    a. Metering system
    b. Platform scale
    c. Scale
    d. ASME storage tank
14. When filling a cylinder by volume using the fixed maximum liquid level gauge, the filling process relies on the ____________ to determine when the maximum permitted filling limit for a cylinder is reached.

a. Sensor  
b. Trip lever  
c. Operator  
d. Control valve

15. Which of the following is used to provide an additional level of emergency shutdown capability?

a. Ball valves  
b. Remote shutdown stations  
c. Globe valves  
d. Hose end valves

16. Platform balance beam scales must bear ____________.

a. Certification decals  
b. Single beams  
c. Proper registration  
d. Double beams

17. When the operator is not in attendance, the dispenser should be ____________.

a. Maintained and lubricated  
b. Shut down and secured  
c. Calibrated and cleaned  
d. Open to the public

18. When filling propane containers, customers should be asked to ____________.

a. Help secure the cylinder when filling  
b. Sit in their vehicle  
c. Stay away from the immediate filling area  
d. Hold the fire extinguisher
1. The ____________ is a wide metal band welded or brazed to the bottom of the cylinder and used to protect the cylinder body from corrosion or damage.
   a. Valve opening
   b. OPD
   c. Pressure relief valve
   d. Foot ring

2. An OPD serves as a ____________.
   a. Primary means of preventing overfilling of cylinders
   b. Secondary means of preventing overfilling of cylinders
   c. Means of protection for the cylinder valves
   d. Handle for lifting the cylinder

3. To protect the valves, portable cylinders use a ____________.
   a. Collar
   b. NTP fitting
   c. Foot ring
   d. OPD

4. Which of the following indicates the weight of the cylinder when empty?
   a. Water capacity
   b. Requalification date
   c. Design code
   d. Tare weight
5. Container water capacity is multiplied by ____________ when determining propane capacity.
   a. 24%
   b. 36%
   c. 42%
   d. 58%

6. Cylinder specification markings consist of the design code and the ____________ of the cylinder.
   a. Tare weight
   b. Manufacturer name
   c. Service pressure
   d. Water capacity

7. The marking “4B240” tells you that the cylinder is made of ____________.
   a. Steel
   b. Aluminum
   c. Carbon
   d. Composite

8. Which of the following is typically not the responsibility of a propane dispenser operator?
   a. Pre-fill visual check
   b. Scale calibration
   c. Cylinder requalification
   d. Customer education

9. Cylinders may not be filled if they are past their ____________ date.
   a. Annual inspection
   b. Requalification
   c. Maintenance test
   d. DOT fitness
1. Before a cylinder can be filled or refilled, DOT regulations require ____________ to verify it is fit for continued service.
   
   a. A visual check
   b. Requalification
   c. A cylinder stress test
   d. Purging

2. ____________ cylinders subjected to fire must be permanently removed from service.
   
   a. Steel
   b. Aluminum
   c. Cast iron
   d. Any

3. Prior to inspecting a cylinder, you should ____________ to help spot any problems.
   
   a. Wash the cylinder with soap and water
   b. Open the service valve
   c. Remove any plastic or paper sleeves
   d. All of the above

4. A blue-green stain on the brass portion of the cylinder valve is evidence that it has been in contact with ____________.
   
   a. Methanol
   b. Anhydrous ammonia
   c. Ethyl mercaptan
   d. Polyethylene
5. The letter “E” following the date on the cylinder indicates that requalification is required again within ___________ years of the marked date.

a. 5
b. 7
c. 12
d. 18

6. Which of the following problems can be caused by cylinders not properly purged of air or moisture?

a. Fading of the odorant in the cylinder
b. Unusually low service pressures
c. Regulator overheating
d. Inaccurate weight when filling

7. The proper total weight of the filled cylinder is equal to tare weight plus ___________.

a. 52% of water capacity plus valve weight
b. 52% of water capacity minus valve weight
c. 42% of water capacity plus hose and nozzle weight
d. 42% of water capacity minus hose and nozzle weight

8. Problems that prevent filling a cylinder include ___________.

a. Cracks or leaks
b. Bulging, denting, or gouging
c. Out-of-date requalification
d. All of the above

9. DOT requires that cylinders be labeled clearly with ___________.

a. Consumer and warning information
b. Valve size and propane capacity
c. NFPA 704 information and storage tips
d. Shipping name and hazard class
10. Consumer information/warning labels must be on all portable refillable cylinders not filled on site and with _________ pounds propane capacity or less.

a. 20  
b. 33  
c. 45  
d. 100

11. Many jurisdictions limit closed-bodied vehicles such as passenger cars and vans to a maximum of _________ pounds propane capacity, with no single container having a capacity of more than _________ pounds.

a. 80/30  
b. 90/45  
c. 100/50  
d. 150/75

12. If a cylinder warning label is not legible or if the paper or plastic sleeve is removed during inspection, _________ before releasing the cylinder to the customer.

a. Place a new cylinder warning label on it  
b. Have the customer sign a waiver  
c. Orally deliver safety information  
d. Contact the supervisor

13. Cylinders should be positioned in customer vehicles so that the _________ is in communication with the vapor space.

a. Fixed maximum liquid level gauge  
b. Pressure relief valve  
c. Float gauge  
d. Dust cap
14. New cylinders that have not been vacuum purged by the manufacturer and cylinders that have been opened to the atmosphere must be ____________ prior to filling.

a. Reconditioned

b. Repainted

c. Purged of air or moisture

d. Requalified
1. Forklift cylinders typically hold __________ pounds of propane.
   a. 20
   b. 33
   c. 45
   d. 100

2. A ___________ functions as the cylinder’s supporting stand or base.
   a. Handhold
   b. Foot ring
   c. Collar
   d. Neck ring

3. The purpose of the O-ring inside the forklift connector is to provide ____________.
   a. Weather protection
   b. A gas-tight seal
   c. Protection from debris
   d. Refueling safety

4. Pressure relief valves should be directed upward at a __________ angle on forklift cylinders.
   a. 30°
   b. 45°
   c. 60°
   d. 90°
5. Relief valves on forklift cylinders must be replaced within __________ years of the cylinder’s manufacture date and every 10 years thereafter.
   a. 5
   b. 7
   c. 12
   d. 18

6. The fixed maximum liquid level gauge is __________ when filling a forklift cylinder by volume.
   a. Opened
   b. Closed
   c. Tightened
   d. Loosened

7. For a DOT-4BA240 specification cylinder, the number “240” indicates the cylinder’s __________.
   a. Water capacity
   b. Service pressure
   c. Tare weight
   d. Series

8. If there is no letter following the date stamped on the cylinder, it indicates requalification is required within __________ years.
   a. 5
   b. 7
   c. 12
   d. 18

9. Leaks, cracks, or bulging are often discovered during a cylinder’s __________ inspection.
   a. Pre-fill
   b. Tare weight
   c. Operational
   d. Post-fill
10. When a steady white stream is emitted from the fixed maximum liquid level gauge, the next step is to immediately ____________.
   a. Shut off the pump
   b. Close the cylinder service valve
   c. Check the valve for leaks
   d. Close the hose end valve

11. A ____________ is used to properly position the cylinder on the forklift.
   a. Cylinder collar
   b. Gasket
   c. Locating pin
   d. Filling adapter

12. When filling forklift cylinders by weight, it is important to ____________.
   a. Close the fixed maximum liquid level gauge
   b. Weigh the cylinder halfway through the filling process
   c. Verify that the cylinder is not overfilled at the conclusion of the filling process
   d. Position the cylinder with the relief valve in the liquid space of the cylinder

13. Tare weight is required when calculating cylinder filling by ____________.
   a. Volume
   b. Weight
   c. Outage gauge
   d. OPD
14. When changing out a forklift cylinder, the cylinder service valve should be ______ prior to making the hose connection to the cylinder.

a. Lubricated  
  b. Closed  
  c. Opened  
  d. Replaced

15. The locating pin on the forklift is used to ________.

a. Determine whether the cylinder is full  
  b. Determine the age of the cylinder  
  c. Properly position the cylinder on the forklift  
  d. Maintain the pressure in the cylinder

16. When filling cylinders by weight, the ________ is used to determine that the cylinder has reached its maximum permitted filling level.

a. Float gauge  
  b. Scale  
  c. Locating pin  
  d. OPD
1. Permanently mounted mobile motor fuel and RV tanks are built to _______________ specifications.
   a. DOT
   b. ASME
   c. NFPA
   d. NPGA

2. Propane autogas refueling stations and dispensers typically are used to refuel _______________.
   a. Automobiles, trucks, and fleet vehicles
   b. Forklifts
   c. RV tanks
   d. All of the above

3. All ignition sources must be at least ____________ feet from the motor fuel dispenser.
   a. 10
   b. 25
   c. 40
   d. 55

4. RV tanks are used to supply propane appliances; therefore, appliance pilots and electronic ignition systems must be _______________ before beginning the filling operation.
   a. Inspected
   b. Turned off
   c. Turned on
   d. Leak checked
5. When relighting pilot lights, carefully follow ____________.
   a. RV manufacturer instructions
   b. UL listings
   c. Appliance manufacturer instructions
   d. Tank manufacturer instructions

6. For motor fuel tanks, a propane decal is typically located near the ____________ of the vehicle near the bumper.
   a. Upper left front
   b. Upper right rear
   c. Lower left front
   d. Lower right rear

7. When filling RVs, the service valve on the tank and ____________ should be shut off to eliminate all ignition sources.
   a. Filler valves and float gauges
   b. Float gauges
   c. Fixed maximum liquid level gauges
   d. Appliance pilots and ignition systems

8. When a white mist appears from the fixed maximum liquid level gauge while filling mobile motor fuel or RV tanks, immediately shut off the ____________.
   a. Fixed maximum liquid level gauge
   b. Service valve
   c. Hose end valve
   d. Pump
9. The ____________ is used to determine when the tank has been adequately filled.
   a. Float gauge
   b. Fixed maximum liquid level gauge
   c. Rotary gauge
   d. Relief valve

10. Which of the following should be completed immediately after the filling process?
   a. Check for leaks with a non-corrosive leak detector solution
   b. Relight the customer’s pilot lights
   c. Verify that appliance pilots have been extinguished
   d. Inspect the tank data plate
1. Composite cylinders are made from a combination of _____________.
   a. Fiberglass or carbon fibers and a plastic resin
   b. Steel and aluminum
   c. Aluminum and plastic
   d. Titanium and aluminum

2. ____________ on composite cylinders are identical to those used on steel or aluminum cylinders.
   a. Foot rings
   b. Collars
   c. Service and fill connections
   d. Cylinder markings

3. ____________ are required to be present at the dispensing facility before a composite cylinder can be filled.
   a. Special filling equipment and nozzles
   b. DOT special permits
   c. Special hoses
   d. Special fire extinguishers

4. One-pound steel refillable cylinders can be used to fuel ____________.
   a. Outdoor lanterns and camping equipment
   b. Outdoor grills and cooking equipment
   c. Commercial landscaping and plumbing equipment
   d. All of the above
5. Which filling practice is unique to one-pound refillable cylinders?

a. One-pound cylinders are refilled using a gravity fill method.

b. A special adapter attachment is needed for the dispensing equipment.

c. A snap-acting “dead man” valve must be held open manually by the operator.

d. All of the above.

6. The tare weight and water capacity of a one-pound cylinder are marked on the ____________.

a. Body of the cylinder

b. Collar

c. Bottom of the cylinder

d. Hand wheel
1. Full or empty cylinders can _______ be stored or permitted indoors.
   a. Always
   b. Sometimes
   c. Only under special conditions
   d. Never

2. Areas where more than ______ pounds of propane are stored in one location must be provided with an approved portable fire extinguisher.
   a. 500
   b. 670
   c. 720
   d. 840

3. Fire extinguishers are used primarily on ____________ fires.
   a. Electrical
   b. Oil
   c. Propane
   d. Combustible

4. Cylinders awaiting resale must be stored in a(n) ____________ position.
   a. Vertical and upright
   b. Horizontal
   c. Secured
   d. Upside-down
5. Cylinders must be stored with the relief valve in the ___________ space of the container.
   a. Liquid
   b. Odorized
   c. Vapor
   d. Vertical

6. Stored cylinders must be at least ___________ feet away from gas station fuel dispensers.
   a. 5
   b. 10
   c. 15
   d. 20

7. Cabinets must be placed at least ___________ feet from doorways of public buildings.
   a. 5
   b. 10
   c. 15
   d. 20

8. Empty exchange cylinders should be handled in the same manner as ___________ cylinders.
   a. Defective
   b. Operating
   c. Open
   d. Full