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This publication is intended for use in its entirety as a guide for persons preparing to take a Railroad Commission LP-gas qualifying examination. Any other use or distribution of this publication or use or distribution of any portion of this publication for any purpose whatsoever is considered by the Railroad Commission of Texas to be misuse of this publication.

This publication is not intended to be an exhaustive treatment of the subjects covered and should not be interpreted as precluding the use of other safety programs or procedures that comply with (1) applicable federal, state, and/or local code provisions, statutes, ordinances, and/or other regulations, including, but not limited to, the Railroad Commission of Texas’ LP-Gas Safety Rules and codes adopted by the Railroad Commission of Texas, and/or (2) other industry standards and/or practices.

Every effort was made to ensure that this publication was accurate and up-to-date as of the date of publication. The reader is cautioned, however, about reliance on this publication or any portion thereof at any time thereafter, particularly because changes in technology are likely to occur that might make portions of this publication inaccurate and out-of-date. The Railroad Commission of Texas assumes no liability, under any circumstances, for any actions taken or omissions made in reliance of the contents of this publication, from whatever source, or any other consequences of any such reliance.

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Exam administration

Taking an examination in Austin

You may take any Railroad Commission qualifying examination in Austin without pre-registering (“walk-in”) on any business day, excluding holidays, from 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon at the Commission’s Alternative Fuels Training Center. The training center is located at 6506 Bolm Road, on the northwest corner of the intersection of Bolm Road and U.S. Highway 183.

(See map to Training Center on page 42)

Taking an examination outside of Austin

You may also take any Railroad Commission qualifying examination at several locations statewide. Exam dates, times and locations are listed three months in advance on the Commission’s web site. To view a complete schedule, go to www.rrc.texas.gov From the drop-down menu under “Alternative Fuels” choose “Safety, Licensing, Training & Certification” and click on “Training and Exam Events.” The online schedule has links to maps showing each class and exam location.

You must register at least seven days in advance to take an examination outside of Austin. To register online, go to www.rrc.texas.gov From the drop-down menu under “Alternative Fuels” choose “Safety, Licensing, Training & Certification”, under Liquefied Petroleum Gas click on “Training, Requirements, Classes and Exams” then find and click on “Register Now.” The web site allows you to register up to four people for an examination.

When you register online, you will receive a return e-mail within two business days confirming the registration and the dates and locations of the exams. Registering online also ensures that you will receive advance notification of any changes in the examination date, time or location.

Payment for exams; LPG Form 16; ID required

The fee is $40.00 for each employee-level exam and $70.00 for each management-level exam. Fees are non-refundable by state law, and cash cannot be accepted.

You may pay the required examination fee in Austin only by check or money order payable to the Railroad Commission of Texas. LPG Form 16, “Application for Examination,” may also be completed at the examination site. Examinees must also present an official state-issued driver’s license or photo ID at the exam site.

You must pay your examination fee by credit card in advance online for exams outside of Austin. To pay by credit card, go to www.rrc.texas.gov To pay online, be sure to print out the confirmation page. Make a copy of the confirmation page for your records and bring a copy with you to the examination site.

Open-book examinations

All Railroad Commission employee-level qualifying examinations are open book.

Examination time limit

The employee-level service and installation examination must be completed within three hours after the examination is given to you, including any breaks you elect to take. The examination proctor is the official timekeeper. You must submit both the examination itself and your answer sheet to the proctor within the three-hour limit.

Grades, reports and retakes

The minimum passing grade is 75 percent on all Railroad Commission qualifying examinations.

Examinations administered at the Training Center in Austin are graded on-site, and examinees are immediately informed of the results. If you fail an examination that you took in Austin, you may retake that same examination only one additional time during a business day. Any subsequent examination must be taken on another business day, unless approved by the Commission.

Exams taken outside of Austin are graded as soon as possible, and the results of the examination are reported within 10 working days.

If you pass an examination, the Railroad Commission will issue you a blue certification card within 10 working days. You will be notified by phone, e-mail and/or letter if you fail an examination.

Required first-year training class

Certified service and installation technicians are subject to Railroad Commission training and continuing-education requirements. To maintain your certification, you must complete one of the following Railroad Commission eight-hour courses by the next May 31 after you pass your initial examination (NOTE: If you pass the examination between March 1 and May 31, you have until May 31 the next year to complete the required class.)

2.1 Dispenser Operations

Contacts

Alternative Fuels Safety

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Who should use this guide?

You should use this guide to prepare for the Railroad Commission’s employee-level qualifying examination to fill U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) LP-gas cylinders. Passing this examination will qualify you to inspect, requalify, fill, disconnect and connect DOT cylinders, including forklift cylinders, and replace cylinder valves. To requalify cylinders, your employer must have a Re-qualifier Identification Number (RIN) issued by the U.S. Department of Transportation’s Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration.

This examination will not qualify you to fill ASME motor fuel tanks or mobile fuel containers.

What books do I need?

This examination tests your knowledge of the laws and standards that apply to LP-gas general installation and service activities in Texas. These laws and standards are found in three books:

- LP-Gas Safety Rules (Texas Railroad Commission)

Where do I get these books?

You may download the current edition of the Railroad Commission’s LP-Gas Safety Rules in PDF format free online at www.rrc.texas.gov. A printed copy of this book will be provided as part of the Category E course. If you need additional copies, they may be purchased for $10.00, tax included, by calling the Railroad Commission’s publications office at (512) 463-7309.

Printed copies of NFPA 58 are available for purchase from the Texas Propane Gas Association by calling (800) 392-0023. You may also order NFPA manuals online at www.nfpa.org; click on “Codes and Standards.”
**Sections and Topics**

Before you take this examination, you should know the definitions found in this study guide and the contents of the sections of the codes and standards listed below. The actual examination questions may not cover all of the listed sections and topics.

NOTE: Section (§) 9.402(c) of the *LP-Gas Safety Rules* states, “The Commission does not adopt language in any NFPA rule, chart, figure, or table pertaining to any LP-gas container having a water capacity of one gallon (4.2 pounds LP-gas capacity) or less.”

**Railroad Commission LP-Gas Safety Rules**

- §9.8 Application for new Certification, Containers, Cylinders or Piping
- §9.9 Requirements for Certification Renewal
- §9.10 Rules Examination
- §9.11 Previously Certified Individuals
- §9.12 Previously Certified Trainee
- §9.52 Training and Continuing Education Courses
- §9.135 Unsafe or Unapproved Containers, Cylinders, or piping
- §9.136 Filling of DOT Containers
- §9.140(g) Uniform Protection Standards
- §9.403 NFPA 58, §5.2.8.4
- NFPA 58, §5.7.3.1
- NFPA 58, Table §5.7.4.1

**NFPA 58 (2008)**

- §3.3 General Definitions
- §5.2 Containers
- §5.2.8 Container Marking
- §5.7.2 Pressure Relief Devices
- §5.7.3 Overfilling Prevention Devices
- §5.7.4 Container Valves and Other Appurtenances
- §5.9 Piping (Including Hose), Fittings, and Valves
- §6.4.5 Other Container Location Requirements
- §6.7 Installation of Container Appurtenances
- §6.23 LP-Gas Systems on Vehicles (Other Than Engine Fuel Systems)
- §6.24 Vehicle Fuel Dispenser and Dispensing Stations
- §6.25 Fire Protection
- §7.2 Operational Safety
- §7.4 Quantity of LP-Gas in Containers
- §8.2 General Provisions
- §9.3 Transportation in Portable Containers
- §11.3 Containers
- §11.12 Industrial (and Forklift) Trucks Powered by LP-Gas
Terms and Definitions

NOTE: The list below is not exhaustive. You are responsible for knowing all the terms and definitions that apply to the LP-gas activities you will perform, as well as the rules and standards highlighted in this guide.

NOTE: Informal terms that are sometimes used in the propane industry instead of formal technical terms are given in brackets.

Railroad Commission LP-Gas Safety Rules

Alternative Fuel Safety (AFS). The RRC department responsible for LP-Gas training and inspection.

Rules examination. The Commission’s written examination that measures an examinee’s working knowledge of Chapter 113 of the Texas Natural Resources Code and/or the current LP-Gas Safety Rules. LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.2(46)

NFPA 58 (2008)

ASME. American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
NFPA 58, §3.3.6

Container. Any vessel, including cylinders, tanks, portable tanks, and cargo tanks, used to transport or store LP-gases.
NFPA 58, §3.3.13

Container Assembly. An assembly consisting of the container and fittings for all container openings such as shutoff valves, excess-flow valves, liquid level gauging devices, pressure relief devices, and protective housings.
NFPA 58, §3.3.15

Container appurtenances. Devices installed in container openings for safety, control, or operating purposes. [Examples include pressure-relief devices; shutoff valves, backflow check valves, excess-flow valves and internal valves; liquid level gauges; pressure gauges; and plugs].
NFPA 58, §3.3.14

Cylinder. A container designed, constructed, tested and marked according to U.S. Department of Transportation specifications (Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations).
NFPA 58, §3.3.16

Dispensing Station. Fixed equipment in which LP-gas is stored and dispensed into portable containers.
NFPA 58, §3.3.20

DOT. U.S. Department of Transportation.
NFPA 58, §3.3.21
Terms and Definitions

**Fixed Maximum Liquid Level Gauge** [“outage gauge,” “spitter valve,” “spew gauge”]. A fixed liquid level gauge that indicates the liquid level at which the container is filled to its maximum permitted filling limit.

*NFPA 58, §3.3.29.2*

**Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LP-Gas).** Any material having a vapor pressure not exceeding that allowed for commercial propane that is composed predominantly of the following hydrocarbons, either by themselves or as mixtures: propane, propylene, butane (normal butane or isobutane), and butylenes.

*NFPA 58, §3.3.36*

**NFPA.** National Fire Protection Association.

*NFPA 58, §3.3.47*

**Overfilling Prevention Device** [“OPD,” “stop valve”]. A safety device that is designed to automatically prevent a container from being filled beyond its maximum permitted filling limit.

*NFPA 58, §3.3.49*

**Point of Transfer.** The location where connections and disconnections are made or where LP-gas is vented to the atmosphere during transfer operations.

*NFPA 58, §3.3.54*

**Portable Container.** A container designed to be moved readily, as opposed to a container designed for stationary installations.

*NFPA 58, §3.3.55*

**Sources of Ignition.** Devices or equipment that are capable of igniting flammable LP-gas vapor-air mixtures and that will permit propagation of flame away from them.

*NFPA 58, §3.3.67*

**Universal Cylinder.** A cylinder that can be connected for service in either the vertical or the horizontal position, so that the fixed maximum liquid level gauge, pressure relief device, and withdrawal appurtenances function properly in either position.

*NFPA 58, §3.3.73*

**Pressure Relief Valve** [“popoff valve”]. A type of pressure relief device designed to both open and close to maintain internal pressure.

*NFPA 58, §3.3.74.5*

**Water Capacity.** The amount of water at 60°F required to fill a container.

*NFPA 58, §3.3.79*
Key Topics

NOTE: The list below is not exhaustive. You are responsible for knowing all the facts, rules, standards and procedures that apply to the LP-gas activities you will perform, as well as the rules and standards highlighted in this guide.

As you study the applicable codes and standards, pay special attention to the facts, rules and procedures related to the following key topics. When you take the examination, read each question very carefully.

Cylinders and Cylinder Markings

Cylinders must be designed, fabricated, tested, and marked (or stamped) in accordance with the regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

NFPA 58, §5.2.1.1

Containers fabricated to earlier editions of regulations, rules, or codes and the Interstate Commerce Commission, prior to April 1, 1967, may continue to be used.

NFPA 58, §5.2.1.1(B)

The service pressure of cylinders must be in accordance with the applicable regulations of 49 Code of Federal Regulations, “Transportation.”

NFPA 58, §5.2.4.1

Cylinders of 1,000 lb. water capacity, 420 lb. propane capacity or less must incorporate protection against physical damage to cylinder appurtenances and immediate connections to such appurtenances when not in use by means of a ventilated cap or a ventilated collar.

NFPA 58, §5.2.6.1

Sample Question

A cylinder that can be used in either the vertical or horizontal position and whose fixed maximum liquid level gauge, pressure relief valve and withdrawal appurtenances will work properly in either position, is called a __________ cylinder.

A. Combination
B. Dual purpose
C. Universal
D. VP or HP

Answer: C
When being transported, cylinders must be marked and labeled in accordance with 49 Code of Federal Regulations, “Transportation.”

*NFPA 58, §5.2.8.1(B)*

Cylinders must be marked with the following information:

1. The water capacity of the cylinder in pounds, and
2. The tare weight of the cylinder in pounds, fitted for service.

*NFPA 58, §5.2.8.2*

Warning labels must be applied to all cylinders of 4.2 lb. to 100 lb. LP-gas capacity that are not filled on site. The label must include information on the potential hazards of LP-gas.

*LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.403; NFPA 58, §5.2.8.4 (1)*

Cylinders installed on recreational vehicles or on other vehicles must be constructed for at least a 240 psig service pressure.

*NFPA 58, §6.23.3.1(B)*

Forklift cylinders must be designed and constructed for at least a 240 psig service pressure.

*NFPA 58, §11.3.1.6*

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**Sample Question**

A warning label must be affixed to all cylinders of _______ lb. to _______ lb. LP-gas capacity that are not filled on site.

A. 4.2 lb. / 40 lb.
B. 1 lb. / 100 lb.
C. 4.2 lb. / 100 lb.
D. 40 lb. / 100 lb.

*Answer: C*
Cylinder Appurtenances

All cylinders used in industrial truck service (including forklift truck cylinders) must have the cylinder’s pressure relief valve replaced by a new or unused valve within 12 years of the date of manufacture of the cylinders and every 10 years thereafter.

NFPA 58, §5.7.2.13

Cylinders with 4.2 lb. through 40 lb. propane capacity for vapor service must be equipped or fitted with a listed overfilling prevention device (OPD) that complies with UL 2227, Overfilling Prevention Devices, and a fixed maximum liquid level gauge. These devices must be permitted to be a part of the container valve assembly.

LP-Gas Safety Rules §9.403; NFPA 58, §5.7.3.1

The following types of cylinders are exempt from the requirement of installing a listed overfilling prevention device:

1. Cylinders used in industrial truck service and cylinders identified and used for industrial welding and cutting gases, and
2. Cylinders manufactured prior to October 1, 1998, and designed for use in the horizontal position and where an overfilling prevention device is not available.

NFPA 58, §5.7.3.5

Horizontal cylinders exempted from the overfilling prevention device requirement must be marked with a label to indicate that they are not equipped with the device.

NFPA 58, §5.7.3.6

An overfilling prevention device is not required for engine fuel cylinders used on industrial (and forklift) trucks powered by LP-gas or for engine fuel cylinders used on vehicles (including floor maintenance machines) having LP-gas powered engines mounted on them.

NFPA 58, §5.7.4.1(E)

Cylinders greater than 40 lb. through 100 lb. propane capacity filled by volume must have a fixed maximum liquid level gauge.

NFPA 58, §5.7.4.1(H)

Pressure relief devices on cylinders must be installed to minimize the possibility of relief device discharge impingement on the cylinder.

NFPA 58, §6.7.2.2

An overfilling prevention device must not be the primary means to determine when a cylinder is filled to the maximum allowable filling limit.

NFPA 58, §7.4.4.1

The cylinder pressure relief valve discharge on a industrial truck cylinder must be directed upward within 45 degrees of vertical and otherwise must not impinge on the cylinder, the exhaust system, or any other part of the industrial truck.

NFPA 58, §11.12.2.6
Cylinder Inspection

A licensee or the licensee’s employees must not introduce LP-gas into any container or cylinder if the licensee or employee has knowledge or reason to believe that such container, cylinder, piping, or the system or the appliance to which it is attached is unsafe or is not installed in accordance with the statutes or the LP-Gas Safety Rules.  

LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.135

A DOT cylinder, other than a DOT 4E specification (aluminum) cylinder or a composite cylinder, that has been involved in a fire and shows no distortion must be requalified for continued service, and all of the cylinder’s appurtenances must be replaced before the cylinder is used or reinstalled.  

NFPA 58, §5.2.1.2

DOT 4E specification (aluminum) cylinders and composite cylinders involved in a fire must be permanently removed from service.  

NFPA 58, §5.2.1.2(D)

Containers that show excessive denting, bulging, gouging, or corrosion must be removed from service.  

NFPA 58, §5.2.1.4

A cylinder with an expired requalification date must not be refilled until it is requalified by the methods prescribed in DOT regulations.  

NFPA 58, §5.2.2.2 and §11.3.1.5

Cylinders Filled on Site. DOT cylinders in stationary service that are filled on site and therefore are not under the jurisdiction of DOT either shall be requalified in accordance with DOT requirements or shall be visually inspected within 12 years of the date of manufacture and within every 5 years thereafter, in accordance with 5.2.3.1 through 5.2.3.3.  

NFPA 58, §5.2.3

Sample Question

Where an overfill prevention device (OPD) is not available, a cylinder designed to be installed in the horizontal position and manufactured prior to __________ is exempt from the OPD requirement.

A. January 1, 1984  
B. September 30, 1998  
C. July 1, 2000  
D. October 1, 1998

Answer: D
Any cylinder that fails one or more of the criteria of the visual inspection requirements in §5.2.3.3 must not be refilled or continued in service until the condition is corrected.

NFPA 58, §5.2.3.1

Visual inspection must be performed in accordance with the following:

1. The cylinder is checked for exposure to fire, dents, cuts, digs, gouges, and corrosion.
2. The cylinder protective collar (where utilized) and the foot ring are intact and are firmly attached.
3. The cylinder is painted or coated to minimize corrosion.
4. The cylinder pressure relief valve indicates no visible damage, corrosion of operating components, or obstructions.
5. There is no leakage from the cylinder or its appurtenances that is detectable without the use of instruments.

NFPA 58, §5.2.3.3

Cylinders requalified after September 30, 1998, must be equipped with a listed overfilling prevention device and a fixed maximum liquid level gauge.

NFPA 58, §5.7.3.2

**Filling Cylinders, Product Transfer and Cylinder Transportation**

DOT containers of less than 101 pounds LP-gas capacity, other than containers designed to be used on forklift or industrial trucks, must be filled by weight only. The weight of such containers must be determined by scales that meet the specifications of the National Institute of Standards and Technology’s *Handbook 44*.

LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.136

Scales at licensees’ facilities must be currently registered with the Texas Department of Agriculture. The scales must have a rated weighing capacity which exceeds the total weight of the cylinders being filled. The scales must be accurate during the filling of the cylinder.

LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.136

The formula for filling LP-gas containers by weight is as follows:

1. Determine the propane capacity in pounds by multiplying the total water capacity in pounds by 0.42.
2. Add the tare weight of the cylinder to the liquid weight of the product plus the weight of the hose and nozzle. The total weight of these three is the proper scale setting.

LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.136(a)

An identified and accessible switch or circuit breaker must be installed at a location not less than 20 feet or more than 100 feet from the dispensing device(s) to shut off the power in the event of a fire, accident, or other emergency.

NFPA 58, §6.24.3.14
An LP-gas fire must not be extinguished until the source of the burning gas is shut off.  
*NFPA 58, §6.25.4.3*

At least one qualified person must remain in attendance at a transfer operation from the time connections are made until the transfer is completed, shutoff valves are closed, and lines are disconnected.  
*NFPA 58, §7.2.1.2*

Transfer of LP-gas to and from a container must be accomplished only by qualified individuals trained in proper handling and operating procedures.  
*NFPA 58, §7.2.2.1*

Sources of ignition must be turned off during transfer operations, while connections or disconnections are made, or while LP-gas is being vented to the atmosphere.  
*NFPA 58, §7.2.3.2*

Smoking, open flame, portable electrical tools, and extension lights capable of igniting LP-gas must not be permitted within 25 ft. of a point of transfer while filling operations are in progress.  
*NFPA 58, §7.2.3.2(B)*

Closed-bodied vehicles such as passenger cars, vans, and station wagons must not be used for transporting more than 215 lb. water capacity [90 lb. propane capacity] but not more than 108 lb. water capacity [45 lb. propane capacity] per cylinder, unless the driver and engine compartments are separated from the cargo space by a vapor-tight partition that contains no means of access to the cargo space.  
*NFPA 58, §9.3.2.5(B)*

Cylinders and their appurtenances must be determined to be leak-free before being loaded into vehicles.  
*NFPA 58, §9.3.2.6*

Cylinders must be fastened in position to minimize the possibility of movement, tipping, and physical damage.  
*NFPA 58, §9.3.2.8*

When a cylinder with a propane capacity over 45 lb. is being transported in an open vehicle, the relief valve must communicate with the vapor space of the cylinder.  
*NFPA 58, §9.3.2.9*

The fixed maximum liquid level gauge on an industrial truck cylinder must indicate the maximum permitted filling level in either the vertical or horizontal position.  
*NFPA 58, §11.12.2.3*
Storage Containers; Cylinder Storage

Loose or piled combustible material and weeds and long dry grass must be separated from containers by a minimum of 10 feet.
NFPA 58, §6.4.5.2

Transfer locations must have at least one approved fire extinguisher having a minimum capacity of 18 lb. dry chemical with a B:C rating.
NFPA 58, §6.25.4.2

Cylinders in storage must be located to minimize exposure to excessive temperature rises, physical damage, or tampering.
NFPA 58, §8.2.1.1

If empty cylinders that have been in LP-gas service are stored indoors, they must be considered as full cylinders for the purposes of determining the maximum quantities of LP-gas permitted.
NFPA 58, §8.2.1.4

Hose, Hose Connections and Flexible Connectors

Hose, hose connections, and flexible connectors must be fabricated of materials that are resistant to the action of LP-gas both as liquid and vapor.
NFPA 58, §5.9.6.1

Hose must be designed for a working pressure of 350 psig with a safety factor of 5 to 1 and must be continuously marked with LP-GAS, PROPANE, 350 PSI WORKING PRESSURE, and with the manufacturer’s name or trademark.
NFPA 58, §5.9.6.4(A)

Hose assemblies must be observed for leakage or for damage that could impair their integrity before each use.
NFPA 58, §7.2.4.1

Sample Question

An LP-gas fire must be put out __________.

A. Immediately
B. Only after the Railroad Commission has been notified
C. Only after the source of the burning gas has been shut off
D. Only after local fire officials have arrived

Answer: C
Hose assemblies must be inspected at least annually.
*NFPA 58, §7.2.4.2*

Inspection of pressurized hose assemblies must include the following:

(2) Damage to outer cover that exposes reinforcement,
(3) Kinked or flattened hose,
(4) Soft spots or bulges in hose,
(5) Couplings that have slipped on the hose, are damaged, have missing parts, or have loose bolts and
(6) Leakage other than permeability leakage.
*NFPA 58, §7.2.4.3*

Hose assemblies must be replaced, repaired, or continued in service based on the results of this inspection.
*NFPA 58, §7.2.4.4*

### Sample Question

Hose, hose connections, and flexible connectors must be fabricated of materials that are resistant to the action of LP-gas as [ ]

A. Liquid  
B. Vapor  
C. Both liquid and vapor  
D. None of the above

*Answer: C*
**LP-GAS SAFETY RULES - GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

**Application for a New Certificate**

(a) An applicant for a new certificate shall:

(1) file a properly completed LPG Form 16 and the applicable nonrefundable rules examination fee;
(2) pass the applicable rules examination with a score of at least 75%

(b) An individual who holds an employee-level certificate who wishes to obtain a management-level certificate must comply with the requirements of the LP-Gas Safety Rules.

*LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.8(a)*

**Certificate Renewal**

Certificate holders must remit the nonrefundable $35 annual certificate renewal fee to AFRED on or before May 31 of each year. Individuals who hold more than one certificate must pay only one annual renewal fee.

Failure to pay the nonrefundable annual renewal fee by the deadline will result in a lapsed certification.

To renew a lapsed certification, the individual must pay the nonrefundable $35 annual renewal fee plus a nonrefundable $20 late-filing fee.

If a person’s certification expires, that person must immediately cease performance of any LP-gas activities authorized by the certification.

If an individual’s certificate has been expired for more than two years from May 31 of the year in which certification lapsed, that individual must comply with the requirements for a new certificate.

*LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.9(c) (1)*

A certificate holder shall complete at least eight hours of continuing education every four years.

*LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.52(b)*

**Rules Examination**

Failure of any LP-gas qualifying examination immediately disqualifies the examinee from performing any LP-gas related activities covered by the failed examination, except activities that are covered by a separate examination the individual has passed.

*LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.10(d)*
Trainees

A licensee may employ an individual as a trainee for a period not to exceed 45 calendar days without that individual having successfully completed the rules examination.

A trainee must be directly and individually supervised at all times by an individual who has successfully completed the Commission’s rules examination for the areas of work being performed by the trainee.

*LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.12(a)*

Report of LP-Gas Incident/Accident

At the earliest practical moment or within two hours following discovery, a licensee owning, operating, or servicing the equipment of an installation must notify the Railroad Commission by telephone of any accident involving an LP-gas installation.

*LP-Gas Safety Rules, §9.36(a)*

### Sample Question

If a person’s LP-gas license is not renewed by the annual renewal deadline, the license __________ and the person must __________ performance of any LP-gas activities authorized by the license.

- E. Is revoked / immediately cease
- F. Expires / immediately cease
- G. Is suspended / substantially cease
- H. Expires / substantially cease

*Answer: B*
DIRECTIONS TO ALTERNATIVE FUELS TRAINING CENTER

Entering Austin on I-35 going south:
Take exit 239/240 for Hwy 183 South/ Austin-Bergstrom International Airport. Stay on 183 past Cameron Road, U.S. 290, Manor Road, Loyola Lane, and Techni-Center Drive. Proceed down the hill on 183 and take the Bolm Road exit. At the light, turn right onto Bolm Road. The Training Center is on the northwest corner of 183 and Bolm Road. Enter through the double glass doors on the south side of the building.

Entering Austin on I-35 going north:
Take exit 230 for Texas Hwy. 71/Ben White Blvd. Turn right toward Bastrop. Stay on 71 for approximately 4.3 miles. Exit onto U.S. 183 North. Stay on 183 past the Colorado River bridge. Stay in the right lane and take the Bolm Road exit. Turn left at the light onto Bolm Road and go under the overpass. The Training Center is on the northwest corner of 183 and Bolm Road. Enter through the double glass doors on the south side of the building.

From the Travis Building:
Go one block north to Martin Luther King, Jr. Blvd. Turn right on MLK and go about 2 miles to Airport Blvd. Turn right (south) on Airport and go about 1 1/2 miles. T light, just over the railroad bridge, is Bolm Road. Turn left (east) onto Bolm Road and go about 1 mile. 6506 is the last building on the left before U.S. 183.