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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

NiSource

EWN1H

Energy Worldnet 1 Hour

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for NiSource **EWN1H**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **EWN1H**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

According to general gas distribution safety practice, which condition requires immediate reporting as an abnormal operating condition?

- ☒ **A** A slight odor of gas near a meter set
- ☐ **B** Routine odorant level reading within tolerance
- ☐ **C** Scheduled maintenance on a regulator
- ☐ **D** Normal pressure fluctuations during peak load

ANSWER A

WHY Any detectable gas odor must be treated as a potential leak and reported immediately. Routine readings and scheduled work are normal, and typical load-driven fluctuations are expected.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following conditions must be reported immediately as an abnormal operating condition (AOC) on a natural gas distribution system?

- ☐ **A** A minor pressure fluctuation of 0.5 psig below the normal operating pressure
- ☒ **B** Unplanned loss of pressure on a distribution main serving customers
- ☐ **C** Routine odorant level verification within tolerance
- ☐ **D** Scheduled maintenance on a regulator station during planned downtime

ANSWER B

WHY An unplanned loss of pressure on an active distribution main is an immediate AOC because it can indicate a leak, broken main, or regulator failure that could endanger life and property. Minor fluctuations, routine odorant checks, and scheduled maintenance are normal operating events and are not AOCs requiring immediate reporting.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which property of natural gas makes it especially dangerous when it accumulates inside a structure?

- ☐ A It is heavier than air and settles in low places such as basements
- ☒ B It is odorless in its natural state and therefore undetectable without instruments
- ☐ C It is lighter than air and migrates upward into attic and upper-floor spaces
- ☐ D It is nonflammable at concentrations below 10 percent gas-in-air

ANSWER B

WHY Natural gas (methane) in its natural state is odorless and colorless. Because it cannot be detected by human senses, distribution operators add mercaptan (an odorant) so leaks can be detected by smell. This is why gas-detection equipment and odorant monitoring are critical safety practices. The other options describe properties that do not apply to natural gas.

QUESTION 4

TRUE FALSE

Under 49 CFR 192 Subpart L, an operator of a natural gas distribution system must maintain a written continuing public awareness program that emphasizes the hazards of natural gas and the importance of calling 811 before excavation.

- ☒ A True
- ☐ B False

ANSWER A

WHY True. Subpart L requires operators to develop and implement a written public awareness program that provides the affected public and excavators with information about the hazards of natural gas, leak recognition, and the need to call 811 (the national "Call Before You Dig" number) prior to excavation. The program must be reviewed and updated at intervals specified by the rule.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

When responding to a reported gas leak at a residence, what is the FIRST action a qualified distribution employee should take upon arrival?

- ☐ A Enter the residence and check the inside gas meter for pressure
- ☒ B Establish a safety perimeter, eliminate ignition sources, and check for gas using a combustible gas indicator
- ☐ C Shut off the curb-side valve immediately before doing any further assessment
- ☐ D Call the gas control center to obtain a work order before approaching the structure

ANSWER B

WHY The first priority at a gas leak is life safety. The responder must establish a safe perimeter, eliminate ignition sources (no smoking, no engines running, no open flames), and use a calibrated combustible gas indicator (CGI) to detect the presence of gas before entering or taking any further action. Unnecessary shutoffs or entries are deferred until the scene is made safe.

QUESTION 6

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are required elements of an Operator Qualification (OQ) program under 49 CFR 192 Subpart N? (Choose two.)

- ☒ A Written qualification procedures for each covered task performed on the pipeline
- ☒ B Documentation of the qualification of individuals performing covered tasks, with duration and date
- ☐ C A signed contract with each customer identifying the customer's emergency shutoff responsibilities
- ☐ D Quarterly publication of a public awareness newsletter in the local newspaper

ANSWER A - B

WHY Subpart N requires operators to have written procedures covering each covered task (A) and to document that individuals performing those tasks are qualified, including the date and duration of qualification (B). Customer contracts and public awareness newsletters are not required elements of the OQ program itself, although they may be addressed in other parts of the operator's operations.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

According to 49 CFR 192.625, gas distributed to customers must be odorized so that the gas is detectable at what concentration in air?

- ☒ **A** One-fifth of the lower explosive limit (LEL)
- ☐ **B** One-tenth of the lower explosive limit (LEL)
- ☐ **C** One percent gas-in-air by volume
- ☐ **D** The stoichiometric mixture ratio of methane to oxygen

ANSWER A

WHY 49 CFR 192.625 requires that distribution gas be odorized so that a gas-air mixture containing one-fifth of the lower explosive limit (about 1 percent gas-in-air for methane) is readily detectable by smell. This safety margin ensures leaks are noticed well before they reach flammable concentrations.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the primary purpose of an excess flow valve (EFV) installed on a natural gas service line?

- ☐ **A** To regulate downstream pressure to a customer at a fixed value
- ☒ **B** To automatically shut off gas flow when the service line is significantly damaged, such as by excavation
- ☐ **C** To prevent the backflow of gas from the customer into the distribution main
- ☐ **D** To reduce the odorant level during periods of high system demand

ANSWER B

WHY An EFV is a safety device designed to automatically restrict or shut off the flow of natural gas when the flow through the service line exceeds a predetermined rate, such as when the service line is severed or damaged. EFVs do not regulate pressure, prevent backflow, or affect odorant levels. Under 49 CFR 192.383, EFVs are required on new and replaced residential service lines.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A contractor has just struck and damaged a buried natural gas main and gas is escaping. As the first utility employee on scene, what should you do FIRST?

- ☐ A Attempt to clamp the damaged pipe to stop the leak
- ☒ B Evacuate the area, eliminate ignition sources, and notify gas control / 911
- ☐ C Drive to the nearest valve and shut off the main without further assessment
- ☐ D Begin investigating the cause of the damage before taking protective action

ANSWER B

WHY The immediate priority is life safety. The operator's response procedure (per 49 CFR 192.614) is to clear the area of people and ignition sources, then notify gas control and emergency response so the system can be made safe. Clamping a damaged live main or investigating the cause without first securing the area can result in ignition, injury or fatality. Valve shutdown and repair follow once the area is safe.