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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

NiSource

EWN2H

Energy Worldnet 2 Hour

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for NiSource EWN2H , 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, EWN2H
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Which property of natural gas is responsible for its tendency to rise and disperse rapidly when released into open air?

- ☐ A It is heavier than air
- ☒ B It is lighter than air
- ☐ C It is the same density as air
- ☐ D It liquefies at ambient temperature

ANSWER B

WHY Natural gas (methane) is lighter than air, which causes it to rise and disperse in open, well-ventilated areas. This is a fundamental safety consideration for leak detection and response on energy distribution systems.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

What chemical is commonly added to natural gas to give it a distinctive odor so leaks can be detected by smell?

- ☐ A Chlorine
- ☐ B Ammonia
- ☒ C Mercaptan (thiol)
- ☐ D Carbon monoxide

ANSWER C

WHY Mercaptan (a thiol compound) is added to otherwise odorless natural gas so leaks can be detected by smell. This is standard practice for distribution-grade natural gas carried to customers.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A small flame is burning at a gas leak point on a service line. To extinguish it safely, which element of the fire tetrahedron must be removed?

- ☐ A Oxygen
- ☒ B Heat
- ☐ C Fuel
- ☐ D Chemical chain reaction

ANSWER B

WHY Because the fuel (natural gas) will continue to escape until the line is shut off, removing oxygen is generally unsafe (risk of explosion if gas accumulates) and the chain reaction cannot be practically broken at the leak. Removing heat by cooling/extinguishing the flame is the standard safe response for a small gas fire.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

A customer reports smelling gas inside a building. What is the FIRST action a qualified responder should advise the customer to take?

- ☐ A Open windows to ventilate the structure
- ☐ B Attempt to locate the leak themselves
- ☒ C Leave the building immediately and avoid operating electrical switches
- ☐ D Call a neighbor for assistance before leaving

ANSWER C

WHY Standard gas-leak response protocol requires immediate evacuation without operating light switches, phones, or other potential ignition sources inside the structure. Ventilation and other actions come only after the area is safely evacuated and qualified personnel arrive.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the approximate flammable range (LEL–UEL) of natural gas (methane) in air by volume?

- ☐ A 1% to 5%
- ☒ B 5% to 15%
- ☐ C 15% to 30%
- ☐ D 50% to 75%

ANSWER B

WHY Methane has a Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of approximately 5% and an Upper Explosive Limit (UEL) of approximately 15% by volume in air. Concentrations within this range can ignite if an ignition source is present, which is why leak detection and ventilation are critical.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Compared to natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG/propane) has which significant physical characteristic that affects leak behavior?

- ☐ A It is lighter than air and rises rapidly
- ☒ B It is heavier than air and can collect in low areas
- ☐ C It is non-flammable at room temperature
- ☐ D It is odorless without the need for odorants

ANSWER B

WHY LPG (propane) is heavier than air, so released vapor tends to settle into low-lying areas such as basements, pits, and ditches where it can accumulate to flammable concentrations. This makes LPG leaks particularly hazardous in confined or below-grade spaces.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Why can odorant alone not always be relied upon to detect a natural gas leak?

- ☐ A Odorant is illegal in some jurisdictions
- ☒ B Odorant fades over time and can be masked by other strong odors, and some individuals cannot smell it
- ☐ C Odorant reacts with the pipe wall and disappears within minutes
- ☐ D Odorant only works when mixed with propane

ANSWER B

WHY Although mercaptan odorant is added for leak detection, it is not a foolproof indicator. Some people have a reduced or absent sense of smell (anosmia), the odor can be masked by other smells, and odor fade can occur in pipes over time. This is why periodic instrument surveys and other detection methods are also used.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

When responding to a natural gas leak, which item of PPE is specifically used to protect the eyes from airborne particles, dust, and unexpected pressurized release?

- ☐ A Hard hat
- ☒ B Safety glasses or goggles
- ☐ C Steel-toed boots
- ☐ D Hearing protection

ANSWER B

WHY Safety glasses or goggles are the PPE item specifically intended to protect the eyes. While hard hats, steel-toed boots, and hearing protection are also commonly required on energy distribution job sites, eye protection is the item that addresses eye hazards such as airborne debris or an unexpected release.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two of the following are appropriate actions when arriving on scene at a reported natural gas leak? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Park vehicles upwind of the leak and away from structures
- ☒ **B** Eliminate ignition sources such as smoking and non-explosion-proof equipment
- ☐ **C** Enter the building immediately to shut off the gas at the meter
- ☐ **D** Allow the customer to remain inside while you investigate

ANSWER A • B

WHY Appropriate actions include parking upwind and away from structures to keep the vehicle and crew out of the gas cloud, and eliminating possible ignition sources such as smoking, sparks, or non-rated equipment. Entering a gas-filled building before it is ventilated and allowing occupants to remain inside are unsafe actions and are not appropriate.