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

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)

PMH

Petroleum Mechanic - Contractor Helper

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) **PMH**, 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, **PMH**
- 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 colour is used to identify a propane (LPG) cylinder or tank in typical TSSA fuel identification practice?

- ☐ A Blue
- ☒ B Yellow
- ☐ C White
- ☐ D Green

ANSWER B

WHY Propane (LPG) cylinders and tanks are commonly finished in white, but the standard fuel identification colour for propane is yellow. Red is used for gasoline/diesel, blue for kerosene, and green for oil, so yellow is the correct TSSA-recognised propane identifier.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

When working near a petroleum storage tank that must be entered, what is the FIRST step a contractor helper should expect the lead worker to perform before entry?

- ☐ A Drain residual fuel into a waste drum
- ☒ B Test the atmosphere inside the tank for flammable and toxic vapours
- ☐ C Open all vents to maximise natural ventilation
- ☐ D Spray the interior with water to suppress vapours

ANSWER B

WHY Confined-space entry into a petroleum tank always begins with atmospheric testing for flammable and toxic vapours using a calibrated gas detector. Without confirming the atmosphere is safe, ventilation, draining or water spraying cannot make the space safe to enter.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

On a typical above-ground petroleum storage tank, what is the function of the vent pipe?

- ☒ **A** To provide a path for air and vapour to enter and leave the tank during filling and withdrawal
- ☐ **B** To act as the primary emergency pressure-relief valve
- ☐ **C** To serve as the dipstick opening used to measure fuel level
- ☐ **D** To supply combustion air to an attached burner

ANSWER A

WHY The vent pipe allows the tank to 'breathe' — letting air in as fuel is withdrawn and vapour out as fuel is delivered. It is not a pressure-relief device, a gauging opening, or a combustion-air supply.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which class of fire extinguisher is appropriate for a small fuel spill that has just ignited at a petroleum worksite?

- ☐ **A** Class A
- ☒ **B** Class B
- ☐ **C** Class C
- ☐ **D** Class D

ANSWER B

WHY Class B extinguishers are rated for flammable liquids such as gasoline, diesel and solvents. Class A is for ordinary combustibles, Class C is for live electrical equipment, and Class D is for combustible metals — none of which apply to a liquid fuel fire.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which hazard is the primary concern when handling gasoline at a petroleum worksite?

- ☐ A Low temperature that may cause frostbite
- ☒ B Flammability of the vapour
- ☐ C Strong oxidising reaction with skin
- ☐ D Radioactive decay of the fuel

ANSWER B

WHY Gasoline gives off flammable vapour at well below room temperature and is the most common ignition hazard at petroleum worksites. Frostbite, oxidation/radiation hazards are not relevant to gasoline handling.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Why is lockout/tagout applied to a petroleum dispensing unit before a mechanic works on it?

- ☒ A To keep the dispenser from being used while it is being serviced, preventing energisation or fuel release
- ☐ B To recalibrate the meter for accurate sales
- ☐ C To pressurise the lines for leak testing
- ☐ D To colour-code the dispenser for the season

ANSWER A

WHY Lockout/tagout isolates energy sources and locks moving/pressurised parts in a safe position so the dispenser cannot be energised, operated or dispense fuel while a worker is exposed to its components.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which piece of PPE is most important for a contractor helper to wear when handling petroleum products?

- ☐ A Hearing protection only
- ☒ B Chemical-resistant gloves and safety glasses
- ☐ C Reflective winter parka
- ☐ D Steel-toe boots only

ANSWER B

WHY Chemical-resistant gloves protect skin from fuel contact and dermatitis, and safety glasses protect the eyes from splashes. While hearing protection and steel-toe boots are commonly required, they do not directly address the chemical exposure hazard of petroleum products.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A contractor helper at a petroleum worksite notices a strong smell of gasoline near a storage area. What is the correct first action?

- ☐ A Light a match to confirm the vapour is flammable
- ☐ B Move closer to identify the exact source
- ☒ C Warn nearby workers and notify the lead mechanic or supervisor immediately
- ☐ D Pour water on the ground to dilute the fuel

ANSWER C

WHY Any suspected fuel leak or strong vapour calls for immediate notification of the supervisor so the area can be cleared, ignition sources eliminated, and the leak investigated by a qualified worker. Igniting the vapour, approaching it, or diluting fuel with water are all unsafe.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are typical hand tools or basic equipment a Petroleum Mechanic - Contractor Helper might be expected to use? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Pipe wrench
- ☐ **B** Calibrated gas detector
- ☒ **C** Adjustable (crescent) wrench
- ☐ **D** Welding helmet only

ANSWER **A** - **C**

WHY Pipe wrenches and adjustable (crescent) wrenches are standard hand tools for tightening and loosening fittings on petroleum piping and equipment. A calibrated gas detector is a specialised instrument typically operated by a qualified person, and a welding helmet alone is not a hand tool used in routine helper tasks.