

ARMY MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY (MOS) – 92 ALPHA TEST 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. Which of the following is included in the current 92 Alpha AIS?

- A. G2 Standard Army Retail Supply System, N8 SASMO (Skill level 1-3 only), R1 Rough Terrain Container Handling & Operation, IE Knowledge Management Professional, 3C Operational Contract Support (OCS)
- B. G2 Standard Army Retail System, N8 SASMO (Skill level 2-4 only), R1 Rough Terrain Container Handling & Operation, IE Knowledge Management Professional, 3C Operational Contract Support (OCS)
- C. G2 Standard Army Retail System, N8 SASMO (Skill level 2-4 only), R2 Rough Terrain Container Handling & Operation, IE Knowledge Management Professional, 3C OCS
- D. G2 Standard Army Retail Supply System, N8 SASMO (Skill level 2-4 only), R1 Rough Terrain Container Handling & Operation, IE Knowledge Management Professional, 3C Operational Contract Support (OCS)

2. Which statement best describes the role of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in hazardous material management?

- A. It lists only the supplier's contact information.
- B. It is optional for hazardous materials.
- C. It is primarily used for labeling color coding in the warehouse.
- D. It provides hazard information, safe handling, and emergency procedures for the material.

3. In supply categories, what does the acronym POL stand for?

- A. Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants.
- B. Provisions Of Lubricants.
- C. Parts, Office, and Logistics.
- D. Power, Output, and Load.

4. What is the role of reconciliation in inventory management?

- A. Slowing down the counting process to reduce errors.
- B. Increasing stock levels regardless of records.
- C. Aligning physical counts with recorded data, identifying discrepancies, and implementing corrections.
- D. Replacing all damaged items with new stock.

- 5. DODAAC TAC 2 identification corresponds to which address?**
- A. Shipping address
 - B. Billing address
 - C. Ship to address
 - D. Mailing address
- 6. Which supply class covers material to support non-military program?**
- A. Class IX (Repair parts)
 - B. Class X (Material to support non-military program)
 - C. Class II (Rations and fuel)
 - D. Class VII (Medical supplies)
- 7. What is the role of a property book officer?**
- A. To manage property records, ensure compliance with policies, and coordinate inventories and corrections
 - B. To finance property purchases
 - C. To repair all equipment
 - D. To manage vendor contracts
- 8. Which statement about the last two digits (digits 5 and 6) of a UIC is accurate?**
- A. They identify the unit's geographic region
 - B. The last two digits indicate the parent, subordinate, and derivative units, including TDA augmentations to MTOE
 - C. They indicate the serial number for the day
 - D. They identify the ship to address code
- 9. What action should you take if a received item is damaged?**
- A. Disregard the damage and use the item.
 - B. Note the damage on the receipt, report to the supervisor, and initiate a claims/return process per policy.
 - C. Archive the item and delete the receipt.
 - D. Sell the item as is.

10. Barcoding improves inventory processes by enabling what?

- A. Replacing the need for any physical counts
- B. Scanning barcodes to automatically capture data
- C. Increasing manual data entry
- D. Slowing down inventories

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Answers

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1. B
2. D
3. A
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is included in the current 92 Alpha AIS?

- A. G2 Standard Army Retail Supply System, N8 SASMO (Skill level 1-3 only), R1 Rough Terrain Container Handling & Operation, IE Knowledge Management Professional, 3C Operational Contract Support (OCS)
- B. G2 Standard Army Retail System, N8 SASMO (Skill level 2-4 only), R1 Rough Terrain Container Handling & Operation, IE Knowledge Management Professional, 3C Operational Contract Support (OCS)**
- C. G2 Standard Army Retail System, N8 SASMO (Skill level 2-4 only), R2 Rough Terrain Container Handling & Operation, IE Knowledge Management Professional, 3C OCS
- D. G2 Standard Army Retail Supply System, N8 SASMO (Skill level 2-4 only), R1 Rough Terrain Container Handling & Operation, IE Knowledge Management Professional, 3C Operational Contract Support (OCS)

The current 92 Alpha AIS includes a specific set of system names, skill levels, and program modules. It uses the G2 Standard Army Retail System (not the "Retail Supply System" variant), requires N8 SASMO at skill level 2-4, uses the R1 version of Rough Terrain Container Handling & Operation, includes Knowledge Management Professional (IE), and covers 3C Operational Contract Support (OCS). The option that matches all of these elements exactly is the one that lists those exact items: G2 Standard Army Retail System, N8 SASMO (Skill level 2-4 only), R1 Rough Terrain Container Handling & Operation, IE Knowledge Management Professional, 3C Operational Contract Support (OCS). The other choices diverge in at least one detail (such as the system name with "Supply," a different SASMO skill range, or a different R version), so they don't reflect the current AIS.

2. Which statement best describes the role of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) in hazardous material management?

- A. It lists only the supplier's contact information.
- B. It is optional for hazardous materials.
- C. It is primarily used for labeling color coding in the warehouse.
- D. It provides hazard information, safe handling, and emergency procedures for the material.**

The main idea here is that the Safety Data Sheet is the comprehensive source of information you use to understand a chemical's hazards and how to handle it safely. A well-prepared SDS tells you what hazards the material poses, how exposure can occur, what personal protective equipment (PPE) to use, and what to do in an emergency, such as spills, leaks, or exposure. It also outlines safe handling and storage, and provides first-aid and emergency procedures. In practice, this makes the SDS essential for risk assessment, proper labeling and storage planning, and guiding responders during an incident. That's why the statement describing the SDS as providing hazard information, safe handling, and emergency procedures is the best fit. It captures the full purpose of the document: informing workers about risks, directing safe practices, and guiding actions during emergencies. This isn't just about contact details or basic labeling. The other ideas reduce the SDS to something far narrower—supplier contact information, an optional document, or just a tool for color coding—while it actually serves as the authoritative guide for hazard communication, safe operation, and emergency response across the life cycle of the material.

3. In supply categories, what does the acronym POL stand for?

A. Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants.

B. Provisions Of Lubricants.

C. Parts, Office, and Logistics.

D. Power, Output, and Load.

POL stands for Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants. This supply category groups the fuels and lubricants used by Army equipment—things like gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, and various oils and hydraulic fluids—under a single managed category for procurement, storage, and distribution. It's a standard term in logistics because it covers the essentials needed to keep vehicles, aircraft, generators, and other gear operational, and it requires specialized handling and safety measures due to flammability and compatibility concerns. The other options don't reflect established supply terminology: they don't form a recognized category name for fuels and lubricants.

4. What is the role of reconciliation in inventory management?

A. Slowing down the counting process to reduce errors.

B. Increasing stock levels regardless of records.

C. Aligning physical counts with recorded data, identifying discrepancies, and implementing corrections.

D. Replacing all damaged items with new stock.

Reconciliation in inventory management means ensuring the counts of physical stock match the records in the system. This is the mechanism that keeps inventory data accurate, flagging any variances between what exists and what the records show, and guiding corrections to bring the two into agreement. With reconciliation, you can trust stock levels for operations and financial reporting, identify where losses or errors (shrinkage, miscounts, or process gaps) are occurring, and take corrective steps—update the records, adjust quantities, and implement fixes in receiving, counting, or storage procedures to prevent recurrence. It's not about slowing the counting process, inflating stock levels, or automatically replacing damaged items; those would be unrelated actions. The goal is data integrity and reliable inventory control.

5. DODAAC TAC 2 identification corresponds to which address?

A. Shipping address

B. Billing address

C. Ship to address

D. Mailing address

DODAACs and TACs identify where DoD materiel is to go in the logistics flow. The TAC, or address type code, tells you what kind of address the code represents for shipments. TAC 2 is the ship-to address—the destination where the material is delivered and received by the DoD activity. This is the address used on shipment documents, packing lists, and to route the package through the DoD system. In contrast, a billing address is used for invoicing, and a mailing address is for correspondence; while a shipping address can be used in some contexts, the TAC 2 designation specifically correlates to the ship-to delivery location. So the correct address type is the ship-to address.

6. Which supply class covers material to support non-military program?

- A. Class IX (Repair parts)
- B. Class X (Material to support non-military program)**
- C. Class II (Rations and fuel)
- D. Class VII (Medical supplies)

In Army supply, items are grouped by purpose to organize procurement and distribution. When the need is for material that supports nonmilitary programs, you're looking at a class designated for civilian or development efforts rather than combat or mission-specific needs. That class is the one defined for material to support nonmilitary programs. It covers supplies used to back civil government activities, humanitarian projects, and other noncombat initiatives funded through Army logistics. The other options map to military-focused needs: repair parts keep equipment ready for operations, rations and fuel supply the soldiers, and medical supplies support health services for personnel. Because they're tied to direct military use rather than nonmilitary programs, they don't fit the requirement.

7. What is the role of a property book officer?

- A. To manage property records, ensure compliance with policies, and coordinate inventories and corrections**
- B. To finance property purchases
- C. To repair all equipment
- D. To manage vendor contracts

The role being tested centers on keeping Army property properly tracked and recorded. A property book officer is responsible for the unit's property book, making sure records accurately reflect what equipment is on hand, who has it, and its status. They ensure adherence to applicable policies and regulations, and they run and supervise inventories to verify that the physical property matches the book. When discrepancies show up, they coordinate the necessary corrections to the records, following established procedures for adjustments, losses, or gains. This focus on accountability, compliance, and timely updates to the property book is what keeps property management reliable and auditable. Financing purchases, repairing equipment, and managing vendor contracts are handled by other roles in the supply and maintenance or contracts branches, not by the property book officer.

8. Which statement about the last two digits (digits 5 and 6) of a UIC is accurate?

- A. They identify the unit's geographic region
- B. The last two digits indicate the parent, subordinate, and derivative units, including TDA augmentations to MTOE**
- C. They indicate the serial number for the day
- D. They identify the ship to address code

The last two digits of a Unit Identification Code show the unit's place in its organizational family. They indicate relationships within the unit's hierarchy—parent units above, any subordinate or derivative units, and any TDA augmentations to the MTOE. This suffix lets you quickly see how the unit is organized beyond its basic structure and what nonstandard attachments or temporary configurations it has. In Army design, the UIC is built so the trailing digits reflect this lineage and augmentation, while the main portion identifies the core unit. That's why geographic region isn't determined by those digits, and the day's serial number or ship-to address code aren't encoded as the last two digits.

9. What action should you take if a received item is damaged?

- A. Disregard the damage and use the item.
- B. Note the damage on the receipt, report to the supervisor, and initiate a claims/return process per policy.**
- C. Archive the item and delete the receipt.
- D. Sell the item as is.

When you receive an item, document any damage right away and follow the established process to address it. Noting the damage on the receipt, reporting it to your supervisor, and starting the official claims or return procedure per policy keeps the asset's condition and history clear. This creates a proper audit trail, ensures the item is dispositioned correctly (repaired, replaced, or returned), and protects the organization from loss or liability. Ignoring damage, erasing evidence by archiving or deleting records, or attempting to sell damaged goods bypasses controls and violates policy. The correct action maintains accountability and keeps the supply system accurate and trustworthy.

10. Barcoding improves inventory processes by enabling what?

- A. Replacing the need for any physical counts
- B. Scanning barcodes to automatically capture data**
- C. Increasing manual data entry
- D. Slowing down inventories

Barcoding works because each item has a unique code that a scanner reads instantly. When you scan, the system automatically records exactly what the item is, where it is, and what action is taking place, without someone typing in the information. This automatic data capture reduces transcription errors and speeds up updating inventory records, keeping real-time stock levels in sync with what you actually have. In Army inventory use, you scan during receiving, storing, moving, counting, and issuing items, and the scanner feeds the asset database so quantities and locations update right away. That real-time data capture is what makes barcoding so effective. Other choices aren't as accurate: barcode use doesn't eliminate all physical counts, it reduces the need for manual data entry rather than increasing it, and it doesn't slow inventories—it generally speeds up data collection and accuracy.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://armymos92alpha1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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