

E-PACT MODULE 2 TEST 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 program is designed to manage materials and resources?**
 - A. 3-M System
 - B. Materials Management Program
 - C. Resource Management Program
 - D. 3-M Program

- 2. What is the correct order of the maintenance documentation chain from start to end?**
 - A. MRC -> MIPS -> LOEP -> ROC
 - B. MRC -> LOEP -> MIPS -> ROC
 - C. MIPS -> MRC -> LOEP -> ROC
 - D. MRC -> MIPS -> ROC -> LOEP

- 3. Face shields protect from which hazards?**
 - A. Flying objects
 - B. Dust
 - C. Flying objects, dust, splashes, drops, liquids, etc.
 - D. Heat

- 4. Who is in charge of the tag-out log while underway?**
 - A. AO
 - B. EOOW (Engineering Officer of the Watch)
 - C. OOD
 - D. Commanding Officer

- 5. How are heat cramps primarily treated?**
 - A. Increase sodium/salt intake
 - B. Rest in shade
 - C. Cold packs
 - D. Hydrate with water only

- 6. Where should hazmat and related safety data materials be stored?**
 - A. Main storage closet
 - B. Hazmat locker
 - C. Break room
 - D. Safety cabinet

7. Which role maintains the PQS signer roster?

- A. Commanding Officer
- B. Safety Officer
- C. Unit Coordinator
- D. Enlisted personnel

8. Who can extend stay times?

- A. Supervisor
- B. HR
- C. Co
- D. Safety officer

9. What type of thermometer reads the dew point of the air?

- A. Wet bulb
- B. Dry bulb
- C. Mercury thermometer
- D. Digital thermometer

10. What is the assessment of previously completed maintenance items?

- A. Full audit
- B. Spot check
- C. Final review
- D. Re-inspection

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which program is designed to manage materials and resources?

- A. 3-M System
- B. Materials Management Program
- C. Resource Management Program
- D. 3-M Program**

Coordinating resources in production by aligning manpower, materials, and machines is what this item is testing. The 3-M Program is built around the idea of managing these three areas together, so materials flow smoothly through procurement, storage, and use while also considering the needs of labor and equipment. This integrated approach helps prevent shortages or surpluses, reduces waste, and keeps production running on time by ensuring that the right materials are available in the right amounts and at the right moments, in harmony with the people and machines that use them. Other options focus on narrower scopes—one tackles only materials logistics, another targets resource management more generally, and another implies a broader or slightly different system. The 3-M Program stands out because it explicitly treats materials and other resources as parts of a unified set of inputs that must be planned and coordinated together.

2. What is the correct order of the maintenance documentation chain from start to end?

- A. MRC -> MIPS -> LOEP -> ROC**
- B. MRC -> LOEP -> MIPS -> ROC
- C. MIPS -> MRC -> LOEP -> ROC
- D. MRC -> MIPS -> ROC -> LOEP

Understanding how maintenance documentation flows from identifying a task to distributing updates helps make sense of the order. The maintenance task starts with the Maintenance Requirement Card, which states exactly what maintenance must be performed. That MRC is then captured and organized on the Maintenance Index Page, so all MRCs for a system can be found and referenced in one place. Next, you consult the List of Effective Pages to see the current, approved set of pages in use for the equipment, ensuring technicians work with the latest instructions. Finally, the Release/Record of Change documents and distributes the update, recording what changed and making sure the new pages and MRCs are issued to the field. This sequence keeps tasks defined, organized, current, and formally updated.

3. Face shields protect from which hazards?

- A. Flying objects
- B. Dust
- C. Flying objects, dust, splashes, drops, liquids, etc.**
- D. Heat

Face shields are designed to create a barrier that protects the face from anything that can strike or contact the skin and eyes—flying objects, dust, splashes, sprays, and liquids. Because they cover the entire face, they guard against a wide range of hazards, including small projectiles and liquid splashes, which is why the option listing flying objects, dust, splashes, drops, liquids, etc. is the best fit. They don't provide protection against heat in general, and they don't filter vapors or gases; for those risks you'd need complementary protective gear such as goggles with a respirator, or a heat-rated shield in specific settings. This broader protection is what makes that choice the most appropriate.

4. Who is in charge of the tag-out log while underway?

- A. AO
- B. EOW (Engineering Officer of the Watch)**
- C. OOD
- D. Commanding Officer

During underway, tag-out procedures are managed by the Engineering Officer of the Watch. The EOW is responsible for the engineering plant and, specifically, for maintaining the tag-out log, ensuring all tag-outs are current, properly authorized, and not bypassed while the ship is moving. The Officer of the Deck handles surface watch and deck operations, but the tag-out log falls under engineering supervision. The Commanding Officer has overall authority, but day-to-day tag-out control is the EOW's duty. The Auxiliary Officer isn't the designated custodian for the tag-out log.

5. How are heat cramps primarily treated?

- A. Increase sodium/salt intake**
- B. Rest in shade
- C. Cold packs
- D. Hydrate with water only

Heat cramps come from sweating out electrolytes, especially sodium. The key to treating them is quickly restoring those lost electrolytes, and sodium is the most important one to replace. Drinking fluids with salt or salty foods helps replenish sodium, which helps the muscles stop cramping and recover. Rest in shade or with cold packs can ease discomfort but don't fix the underlying electrolyte loss. Hydrating with water alone won't replace sodium and can delay correction of the imbalance. So, increasing sodium intake targets the cause and is the best first-step treatment.

6. Where should hazmat and related safety data materials be stored?

- A. Main storage closet
- B. Hazmat locker**
- C. Break room
- D. Safety cabinet

Centralizing hazardous materials and their safety information in a dedicated, secure space reduces exposure risk and makes compliance practical. A hazmat locker is designed to store all hazmat products together in one controlled area, with clear labeling and access restrictions. Keeping hazmat materials and their Safety Data Sheets (SDS) in this locker ensures anyone who needs them can find them quickly, supports proper inventory and spill response, and helps prevent mixing incompatible substances. Breaking this out by storage type highlights why the hazmat locker fits best: a main storage closet is often a generic space not specifically built for chemical containment, which can lead to spills, cross-contamination, or poor access control. A break room is unsafe because it's intended for meals and breaks, not for chemical storage. A safety cabinet is useful for certain classes of chemicals and recommended practices, but it typically addresses only specific types (like flammables or corrosives) and may not accommodate all hazmat materials and their SDS in one place. The hazmat locker provides the most comprehensive, centralized solution for hazmat and related safety data materials.

7. Which role maintains the PQS signer roster?

- A. Commanding Officer
- B. Safety Officer
- C. Unit Coordinator**
- D. Enlisted personnel

Maintaining the PQS signer roster is an administrative training-record task that falls under the Unit Coordinator's responsibilities. The Unit Coordinator oversees unit-level training progress, tracks who is authorized to sign off PQS items, and keeps the roster up to date as personnel change or as qualifications are earned. This role ensures sign-offs are legitimate and traceable, which is essential for accountability and readiness. The Commanding Officer sets policy and overall mission readiness but does not handle the day-to-day maintenance of qualification records. The Safety Officer focuses on safety-related requirements, not the broader PQS sign-off roster. Enlisted personnel complete the PQS tasks but do not manage the roster itself. Therefore, the Unit Coordinator is the best fit for maintaining the PQS signer roster.

8. Who can extend stay times?

- A. Supervisor
- B. HR
- C. Co**
- D. Safety officer

Extending stay times is a decision that rests with the organization that owns or administers the policy. The company has the authority to grant exceptions, update procedures, and ensure any changes are properly documented and aligned with safety and regulatory requirements. A supervisor handles day-to-day operations and enforces rules within the approved limits; they typically don't have the authority to unilaterally extend stay times beyond what the policy allows. HR deals with personnel data, scheduling, and policy interpretation, but extensions usually require formal approval from the organization to keep records accurate and compliant. The safety officer focuses on safety implications and compliance, not on approving duration changes. So the entity with the authority to extend stay times is the organization itself, making it the best answer.

9. What type of thermometer reads the dew point of the air?

- A. Wet bulb**
- B. Dry bulb
- C. Mercury thermometer
- D. Digital thermometer

Dew point is found by looking at how humidity affects temperature readings, usually through a two-thermometer setup. A psychrometer uses a dry-bulb thermometer to measure the ambient air temperature and a wet-bulb thermometer, where the bulb is moistened. As air passes over the wet wick, evaporation cools the bulb. The amount of cooling depends on how much moisture is in the air: the drier the air, the more cooling; the more humid, the less cooling. By comparing the dry-bulb and wet-bulb readings (or using a psychrometric chart), you can determine humidity and derive the dew point. So, the wet-bulb thermometer is the one that provides the information needed to read the dew point in this context. A mercury thermometer or a digital thermometer simply measures ambient temperature and does not directly give the dew point.

10. What is the assessment of previously completed maintenance items?

- A. Full audit
- B. Spot check**
- C. Final review
- D. Re-inspection

Spot checks verify that maintenance work already completed meets the required standards by sampling a few tasks or records. This approach gives quick, ongoing assurance without having to inspect every item. A full audit reviews everything in depth and is more time-consuming, so it's not typically used for routine checks of completed maintenance. A final review is usually about confirming everything is ready for handover at the end of a project, not about routine verification of past work. A re-inspection is performed when a problem is found and corrective actions are checked, not for regular verification of completed maintenance. So, the assessment of previously completed maintenance items is a spot check.

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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://epactmod2test1.examzify.com>

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

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