

# Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

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## Questions

- 1. What can excessive static electricity in a workspace lead to?**
  - A. Increased employee morale**
  - B. Higher production costs**
  - C. Damage to sensitive electronic components**
  - D. Improved product quality**
- 2. What should you do before handling ESD-sensitive components?**
  - A. Ensure you are grounded and wearing ESD protective gear**
  - B. Check your phone for notifications**
  - C. Wear regular clothes and no gloves**
  - D. Access the internet for information**
- 3. How is ESD-related training typically delivered?**
  - A. Through lectures only.**
  - B. Through workshops, online courses, and hands-on demonstrations.**
  - C. Through written manuals and guides only.**
  - D. Through textbooks and articles.**
- 4. What is an acceptable resistance level for ESD protection materials?**
  - A. Typically between  $1 \times 10^6$  to  $1 \times 10^9$  ohms**
  - B. Between  $1 \times 10^2$  to  $1 \times 10^5$  ohms**
  - C. Over  $1 \times 10^{12}$  ohms**
  - D. Between  $1 \times 10^3$  to  $1 \times 10^6$  ohms**
- 5. What is an ESD safe area?**
  - A. A designated space where ESD control measures are in place to protect sensitive devices**
  - B. A location where electronics are freely handled without precautions**
  - C. A place that does not require any protective measures for electronics**
  - D. A storage area for static-sensitive materials without specific controls**



- 6. What must be done to clothing before performing work on ESD items?**
- A. Sleeves must be rolled up**
  - B. Wear a special uniform**
  - C. Remove any jewelry**
  - D. Wear gloves**
- 7. What is the recommended testing interval for shielding bags?**
- A. After every use**
  - B. Before each use**
  - C. Weekly, on a scheduled basis**
  - D. Monthly, as required**
- 8. What is the common misconception regarding items mounted on a board in relation to ESD?**
- A. They do not require any further protection**
  - B. They cannot be damaged by ESD**
  - C. They become more vulnerable to ESD**
  - D. They require less attention once mounted**
- 9. What is the reference number associated with ESD-related information in Technical Orders?**
- A. 00-25-234**
  - B. 00-30-456**
  - C. 00-20-321**
  - D. 00-15-678**
- 10. How can clothing contribute to ESD?**
- A. Certain fabrics can generate static electricity through friction**
  - B. All fabrics are equally conductive**
  - C. Clothing has no effect on ESD**
  - D. Non-conductive materials prevent all static electricity**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What can excessive static electricity in a workspace lead to?**

- A. Increased employee morale**
- B. Higher production costs**
- C. Damage to sensitive electronic components**
- D. Improved product quality**

Excessive static electricity in a workspace can lead to damage to sensitive electronic components due to the phenomenon known as electrostatic discharge (ESD). When static electricity builds up on a surface or a person, it can discharge suddenly when it comes into contact with electronic components, which are often sensitive to even minute voltage changes. This discharge can disrupt the functionality of the components, potentially leading to immediate failure or long-term reliability issues. Electronics, particularly those containing integrated circuits, can be vulnerable to ESD because the delicate structure of these components may not withstand the sudden release of electrical energy. Therefore, controlling static electricity in environments where electronic components are handled is critical to maintaining their integrity and ensuring the safety of electronic manufacturing and assembly processes.

**2. What should you do before handling ESD-sensitive components?**

- A. Ensure you are grounded and wearing ESD protective gear**
- B. Check your phone for notifications**
- C. Wear regular clothes and no gloves**
- D. Access the internet for information**

Before handling ESD-sensitive components, it's essential to ensure you are grounded and wearing ESD protective gear. Grounding helps dissipate any static charge that may have built up on your body, reducing the risk of an electrostatic discharge that could damage sensitive electronic components. ESD protective gear, such as wrist straps and ESD-safe clothing, provides an additional layer of protection by preventing static buildup and ensuring that any static charge is safely redirected away from both you and the components. The other options, such as checking your phone for notifications, wearing regular clothes and no gloves, or accessing the internet for information, do not contribute to the safe handling of ESD-sensitive components and can increase the risk of damage. Staying focused and properly equipped is crucial in environments dealing with sensitive electronics.

### 3. How is ESD-related training typically delivered?

- A. Through lectures only.
- B. Through workshops, online courses, and hands-on demonstrations.**
- C. Through written manuals and guides only.
- D. Through textbooks and articles.

ESD-related training is most effectively delivered through a combination of methods, including workshops, online courses, and hands-on demonstrations. This multi-faceted approach allows participants to not only receive theoretical knowledge but also engage in practical applications. Workshops facilitate interactive learning, where trainees can actively participate and ask questions, making the material more memorable and understandable. Online courses provide flexibility for learners to access information at their own pace, while hands-on demonstrations allow individuals to practice ESD preventive measures in real-world scenarios, reinforcing their understanding of proper techniques and safety protocols. This comprehensive approach maximizes retention of information and skill acquisition, which is crucial in environments where ESD can have significant consequences for product integrity and safety. It contrasts with methods that rely solely on lectures, written manuals, or textbooks, which might not offer the same level of engagement or practical experience essential for mastering ESD concepts.

### 4. What is an acceptable resistance level for ESD protection materials?

- A. Typically between  $1 \times 10^6$  to  $1 \times 10^9$  ohms**
- B. Between  $1 \times 10^2$  to  $1 \times 10^5$  ohms
- C. Over  $1 \times 10^{12}$  ohms
- D. Between  $1 \times 10^3$  to  $1 \times 10^6$  ohms

The acceptable resistance level for ESD protection materials is typically between  $1 \times 10^6$  to  $1 \times 10^9$  ohms. This range is crucial because materials with this resistance can effectively dissipate static electricity without allowing a high voltage to build up, which can cause damage to sensitive electronic components. When resistance is too low, it may not properly control the discharge of static electricity, leading to potential harm to electronic devices. Conversely, if the resistance is too high, it could indicate that the material is ineffective in grounding or dissipating static charges, which can also result in failures. Therefore, the specified range is deemed ideal for ensuring both safety and effective ESD management. Other ranges, such as those specified in the other choices, are either too low or too high to provide adequate ESD protection for sensitive electronic environments.

## 5. What is an ESD safe area?

- A. A designated space where ESD control measures are in place to protect sensitive devices**
- B. A location where electronics are freely handled without precautions**
- C. A place that does not require any protective measures for electronics**
- D. A storage area for static-sensitive materials without specific controls**

An ESD safe area is defined as a designated space where ESD control measures are implemented to protect sensitive electronic devices from damage caused by electrostatic discharge. This means that within an ESD safe area, there are specific practices, materials, and equipment used to mitigate the risks associated with static electricity, such as antistatic mats, wrist straps, and grounded work surfaces. These control measures are essential for preventing static electricity from discharging into sensitive components, which can lead to malfunction or destruction of electronic devices. In contrast, other options do not provide the necessary protections or controls. A location where electronics are freely handled without precautions fails to recognize the dangers of ESD. Similarly, a place that does not require any protective measures or merely serves as a storage area without specific controls is not equipped to prevent ESD events and therefore cannot be considered safe for sensitive electronics. Thus, the identification of an ESD safe area centers on the establishment of effective control measures to protect equipment and personnel working with sensitive electronics.

## 6. What must be done to clothing before performing work on ESD items?

- A. Sleeves must be rolled up**
- B. Wear a special uniform**
- C. Remove any jewelry**
- D. Wear gloves**

Before performing work on ESD items, it is essential to ensure that clothing is appropriate for minimizing the risk of electrostatic discharge. Rolling up sleeves can help to prevent the accumulation of static electricity, which can be caused by friction between clothing and surfaces or by movement, like adjusting sleeves while working. By keeping sleeves rolled up, you minimize the potential for static charges that can easily transfer from clothing to sensitive electronic components. Each of the other choices addresses important safety practices, but they may not specifically relate to preparing clothing to prevent static buildup. For instance, wearing a special uniform might be beneficial, but it's not strictly necessary for all scenarios involving ESD. Removing jewelry is crucial to avoid accidental contacts that may cause discharges, though it does not directly relate to the clothing itself. Wearing gloves can protect both the items and the worker, but they do not specifically address the impact of clothing on static charge accumulation. Overall, rolling up sleeves is a practical step directly linked to minimizing ESD risks during sensitive work.

**7. What is the recommended testing interval for shielding bags?**

- A. After every use**
- B. Before each use**
- C. Weekly, on a scheduled basis**
- D. Monthly, as required**

The recommended testing interval for shielding bags is before each use because it ensures that the bags maintain their protective qualities against electrostatic discharge. Shielding bags are designed to protect sensitive electronic components from electrostatic discharge by providing a barrier that prevents the buildup and discharge of static electricity. Regular testing before use guarantees that the bags are still effective in this role, especially if they have been stored or handled in ways that might compromise their integrity, such as exposure to environmental factors or physical damage. This proactive approach minimizes the risk of ESD events occurring during the handling or transportation of sensitive items, ensuring their safety and functionality. While testing after every use, as suggested in one option, might seem thorough, it is often impractical and unnecessary if the bags are still functional after having been previously tested. Scheduled testing, such as weekly or monthly, could overlook the crucial need for immediate verification, especially in high-stress environments where components are frequently handled. Therefore, testing the bags before each use is the most effective practice for maintaining ESD protection.

**8. What is the common misconception regarding items mounted on a board in relation to ESD?**

- A. They do not require any further protection**
- B. They cannot be damaged by ESD**
- C. They become more vulnerable to ESD**
- D. They require less attention once mounted**

Items mounted on a board indeed do not require any further protection is a common misconception in the context of ESD. When components are soldered or otherwise attached to a circuit board, there can be a false sense of security that they are now protected from electrostatic discharge. However, while mounting might provide some level of mechanical stability, it does not eliminate the risk of ESD damage. Components can still be affected by ESD, especially during handling, transportation, or assembly processes, where they may be exposed to static electricity. Recognizing that mounted components still need appropriate ESD control measures, such as grounding, proper packaging, and handling protocols, is essential to safeguard sensitive electronic devices. Understanding that these protections remain necessary regardless of the mounting status is crucial for maintaining the integrity and functionality of electronic components.



**9. What is the reference number associated with ESD-related information in Technical Orders?**

- A. 00-25-234**
- B. 00-30-456**
- C. 00-20-321**
- D. 00-15-678**

The reference number associated with ESD-related information in Technical Orders is 00-25-234. This designation is important as it enables personnel to quickly locate and reference standardized procedures and guidelines for managing electrostatic discharge risks. This specific format is common within technical documentation, allowing for organized categorization under various subject areas, including ESD, which is crucial for ensuring the integrity of sensitive electronic components during handling and assembly processes. The correct reference number acts as a vital tool for compliance and training, highlighting the importance of having easily accessible ESD guidelines in any operational environment.

**10. How can clothing contribute to ESD?**

- A. Certain fabrics can generate static electricity through friction**
- B. All fabrics are equally conductive**
- C. Clothing has no effect on ESD**
- D. Non-conductive materials prevent all static electricity**

Clothing can contribute to electrostatic discharge because certain fabrics can generate static electricity through friction. When two different materials come into contact and are then separated, electrons can transfer from one material to another, resulting in an accumulation of static charge. This is especially common with synthetic fabrics such as polyester or nylon, which are known to be less conductive and can easily build static electricity when they rub against each other or against the skin. The ability of a fabric to generate static electricity is influenced by its material properties and environment, like humidity, which can also affect the level of static charge that accumulates. Understanding how different types of clothing interact with one another and with body movement is crucial for managing ESD risks, particularly in environments sensitive to electronic components. Proper ESD control measures often include wearing garments specifically designed to dissipate such charges to prevent them from reaching sensitive electronic devices.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://electrostaticdischarge.examzify.com>**

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