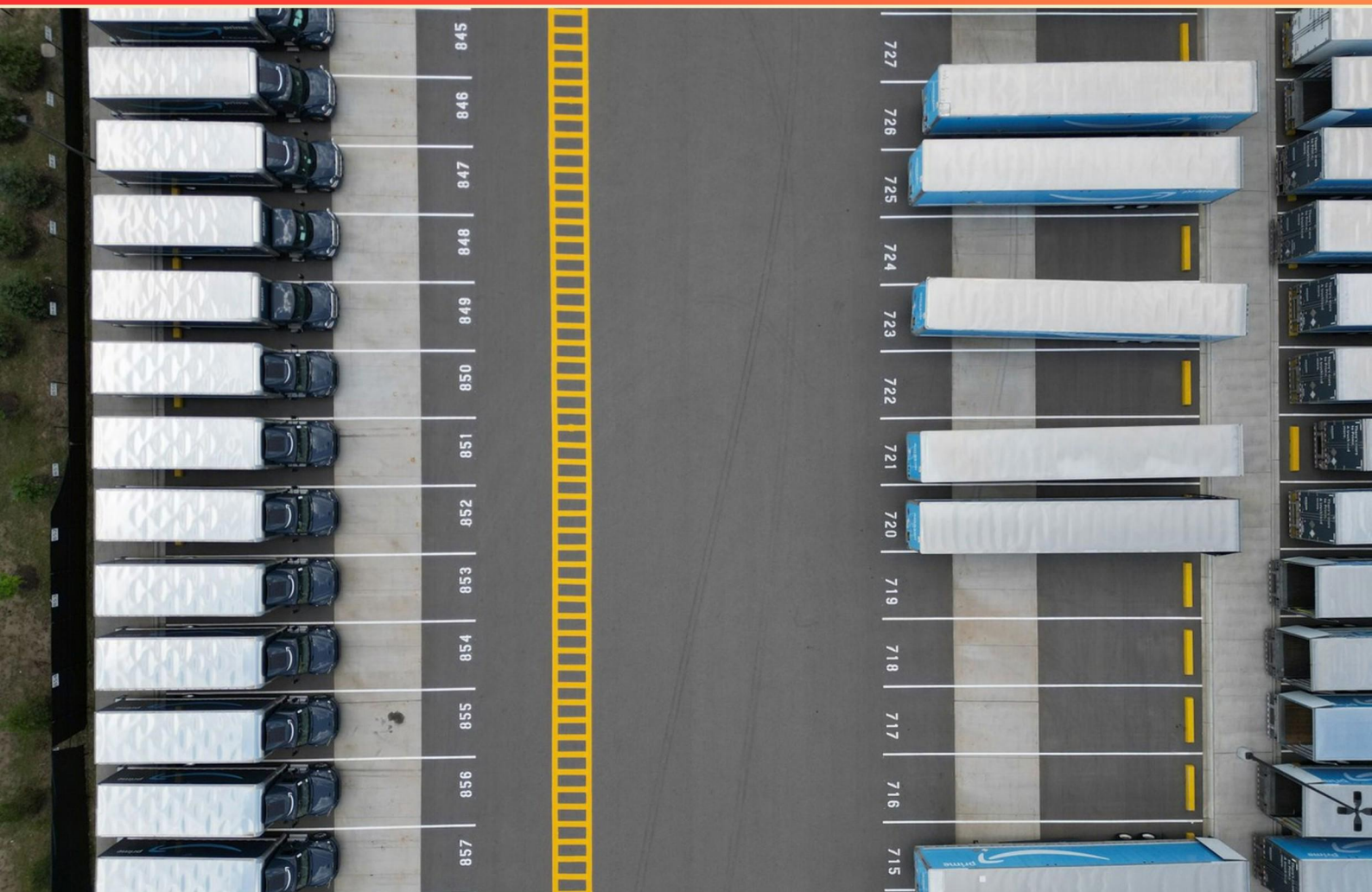


LOGISTICS SPECIALIST SECOND CLASS PETTY OFFICER (LS2) ADVANCEMENT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is a defining factor that indicates equipment is beyond authorized repair?**
 - A. Condition assessment
 - B. Cost-effectiveness
 - C. Technical evaluation
 - D. Manufacturer's guidelines
- 2. What is the focus area of FSC 67?**
 - A. Medical and Dental Supplies
 - B. Electrical Equipment
 - C. Fire Fighting Equipment
 - D. Lumber Products
- 3. FSC 79 is primarily related to which of the following?**
 - A. Cleaning equipment
 - B. Household furnishings
 - C. Training aids
 - D. Live animals
- 4. What acronym represents the combination of COSAL and AVCAL?**
 - A. COSAL/AVCAL
 - B. DBI/AVCAL
 - C. TYCOM/AVCAL
 - D. MAF/COSAL
- 5. What does "Progressive DLR" imply in relation to inventory?**
 - A. Local stock report
 - B. Ongoing Discrepancy Logistics Report
 - C. Daily Logistics Review
 - D. Proactive Delivery List Report
- 6. What is the NCB CODE for the United Kingdom?**
 - A. NCB CODE 30
 - B. NCB CODE 99
 - C. NCB CODE 21
 - D. NCB CODE 12

- 7. Which form is associated with AIRS certification?**
- A. OPNAV FORM 4790/104
 - B. OPNAV FORM 4790/109
 - C. OPNAV FORM 4790/110
 - D. OPNAV FORM 4790/111
- 8. If an item is classified with DLR advice code 5S, what action should be taken?**
- A. Return to depot for inspection
 - B. Remain in place
 - C. Provide additional documentation
 - D. Exchange for new item
- 9. What document is used to confirm supply cancellation in logistics?**
- A. OPNAV 4790/60
 - B. SF 94
 - C. SF 95
 - D. ATC1
- 10. Which form is utilized for requisition and OPTAR log?**
- A. NAVCOMPT 2155
 - B. NAVSUP 306
 - C. SF 364
 - D. NAVCOMPT 2157

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is a defining factor that indicates equipment is beyond authorized repair?

- A. Condition assessment
- B. Cost-effectiveness
- C. Technical evaluation**
- D. Manufacturer's guidelines

The defining factor indicating that equipment is beyond authorized repair is typically a technical evaluation. This evaluation examines various aspects of the equipment, including its current operational status, functionality, and the extent of the damage or wear it has incurred. Through a technical evaluation, experts can determine if the equipment can be reasonably restored to operational standards or if the cost and effort required for repairs far exceed the value and functionality that would be provided post-repair. Technical evaluations involve assessing whether parts are available, the feasibility of repairs, compliance with safety standards, and whether the equipment can meet its intended purpose. If a technical evaluation concludes that the equipment cannot be repaired effectively or safely, it is marked as beyond authorized repair. This process ensures that resources are allocated efficiently and that investments in repair are justifiable based on the equipment's continued utility. The other factors, while relevant, do not solely define the repair status. Condition assessments might evaluate the physical state of the equipment but may not provide a comprehensive view of its technical capabilities. Cost-effectiveness looks at the financial aspect of repairs versus replacement but does not evaluate the actual technical condition. Manufacturer's guidelines can provide insights into repair limits but are not definitive on their own, as they may not account for the specific circumstances of every piece of

2. What is the focus area of FSC 67?

- A. Medical and Dental Supplies**
- B. Electrical Equipment
- C. Fire Fighting Equipment
- D. Lumber Products

The focus area of FSC 67 is primarily on Medical and Dental Supplies. This federal supply classification covers a wide array of items crucial to healthcare, such as surgical instruments, medical devices, personal protective equipment, and dental supplies. Maintaining a reliable supply of these items is essential for effective medical care and ensuring the well-being of personnel. Understanding the significance of this classification helps in comprehending the logistics and supply chain management of medical supplies, especially in military and healthcare contexts. Proper management in this area ensures that healthcare providers have the necessary tools and resources to perform their duties effectively and meet the needs of patients. In contrast, the other classifications pertain to different sectors. Electrical Equipment involves items related to electrical components and systems, while Fire Fighting Equipment focuses on tools and supplies used in firefighting efforts. Lumber Products, on the other hand, pertains to materials used in construction and woodworking. Each of these classifications serves its specific purpose, but FSC 67 is distinctly aligned with health-related supplies.

3. FSC 79 is primarily related to which of the following?

- A. Cleaning equipment**
- B. Household furnishings
- C. Training aids
- D. Live animals

FSC 79, or Federal Supply Classification 79, is primarily associated with cleaning equipment and supplies. This classification includes various products used for cleaning purposes, such as detergents, brooms, mops, and other cleaning tools. Understanding the significance of FSC 79 is crucial for logistics specialists, as it reflects the specific category of items that are essential for maintaining cleanliness and hygiene in operational environments. In the realm of logistics, accurately identifying and categorizing supplies is vital for effective inventory management and procurement processes. FSC 79 plays a significant role in ensuring that organizations can obtain the right cleaning materials needed to sustain healthy and safe working conditions. The other categories mentioned, such as household furnishings, training aids, and live animals, fall under different Federal Supply Classifications and do not pertain to cleaning equipment. Each FSC is designed to streamline the logistics process by grouping similar items, making it easier for supply and logistics personnel to manage their resources efficiently.

4. What acronym represents the combination of COSAL and AVCAL?

- A. COSAL/AVCAL**
- B. DBI/AVCAL
- C. TYCOM/AVCAL
- D. MAF/COSAL

The acronym representing the combination of COSAL (Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List) and AVCAL (Aviation Consolidated Allowance List) is COSAL/AVCAL. COSAL is a critical document that provides the inventory and allowance of items necessary to support the operational and maintenance needs of a ship. It incorporates logistical data essential for maintaining shipboard readiness. On the other hand, AVCAL is specifically tailored to aviation units and includes a similar allowance list for aviation support equipment, which is vital for mission accomplishment in the naval aviation domain. When you refer to COSAL/AVCAL, you are acknowledging a combined inventory documentation system that plays a significant role in enabling logistics specialists to ensure that both shipboard operations and aviation operations are adequately supported with the necessary parts and supplies. This combination helps in streamlining logistics processes and ensuring comprehensive support across platforms. The other options do not accurately align with the integrated approach of COSAL and AVCAL, as they reference different logistics concepts or documents that do not represent the combination of the two allowances.

5. What does "Progressive DLR" imply in relation to inventory?

- A. Local stock report
- B. Ongoing Discrepancy Logistics Report**
- C. Daily Logistics Review
- D. Proactive Delivery List Report

"Progressive DLR," referring to Ongoing Discrepancy Logistics Report, plays a significant role in inventory management by providing a systematic approach to identifying, tracking, and resolving discrepancies within inventory levels. This report is essential for maintaining accuracy in logistics operations, enabling teams to monitor irregularities that could arise during the inventory process, such as mismatches between recorded stock levels and actual physical counts. The Ongoing Discrepancy Logistics Report is leveraged to ensure that any inventory discrepancies are continuously addressed, thereby minimizing potential disruptions in supply chain activities. It aids logistics specialists in analyzing trends over time, allowing for more informed decision-making when it comes to inventory control and budget forecasting. The proactive nature of this report aligns with best practices in logistics, enhancing both accountability and responsiveness to inventory needs. Understanding the implications of a Progressive DLR helps logistics personnel maintain the integrity of their inventories and ensures that resources are effectively allocated, which is critical for overall operational success.

6. What is the NCB CODE for the United Kingdom?

- A. NCB CODE 30
- B. NCB CODE 99**
- C. NCB CODE 21
- D. NCB CODE 12

The NCB (National Codification Bureau) Code for a country is a unique identifier used in logistics and military supply chains to ensure consistent and accurate identification of items and services associated with that country. For the United Kingdom, the correct NCB Code is indeed 99. This code serves as a standard reference, allowing for seamless communication and transactions across various administrative and logistical functions involving the UK within international frameworks. In the context of logistics, understanding these codes is crucial for inventory management, procurement processes, and establishing relationships with international supply chains. Utilizing the correct NCB Code helps to avoid confusion, misidentification, and potential delays in logistics operations. Hence, the use of NCB Code 99 is essential for accurate tracking and management of logistics operations involving the United Kingdom.

7. Which form is associated with AIRS certification?

- A. OPNAV FORM 4790/104**
- B. OPNAV FORM 4790/109
- C. OPNAV FORM 4790/110
- D. OPNAV FORM 4790/111

The correct choice for the form associated with AIRS (Afloat Integrated Logistics System) certification is OPNAV FORM 4790/104. This form is critical in the data reporting and maintenance management system used by the Navy and is specifically designed to support the certification process within the logistics field. The OPNAV FORM 4790/104 is utilized to document and track maintenance actions and repairs of equipment, reflecting the comprehensive information needed for the AIRS certification while ensuring that all regulation standards and requirements are met. This aligns with best practices for maintaining operational readiness and reliability of equipment on board. Understanding this form and its purpose is essential for Logistics Specialists as it relates directly to managing logistics and inventory, ensuring compliance with Navy procedures, and contributing to overall mission success.

8. If an item is classified with DLR advice code 5S, what action should be taken?

- A. Return to depot for inspection
- B. Remain in place**
- C. Provide additional documentation
- D. Exchange for new item

When an item is classified with DLR (Depot Level Repairable) advice code 5S, it indicates that the item should remain in place and not be returned to the depot. This advice code signifies that the item does not need to be replaced or repaired at the depot level at this time. Instead, it is often used to alert personnel that the item is being actively used and can be monitored for performance issues without the immediate need for replacement. Understanding this classification helps logistics specialists maintain the proper flow of materials and manage inventory levels efficiently. It prevents unnecessary disruptions in operations that would occur if items were unnecessarily returned or replaced, ensuring that resources are allocated optimally based on actual operational needs. In this specific scenario, returning the item to the depot, seeking additional documentation, or exchanging it for a new one would not be appropriate actions, as they do not align with the guidance provided by DLR advice code 5S.

9. What document is used to confirm supply cancellation in logistics?

- A. OPNAV 4790/60**
- B. SF 94
- C. SF 95
- D. ATC1

In logistics, the document used to confirm supply cancellation is the OPNAV 4790/60. This form plays a critical role in the Navy's logistics process, specifically in managing and documenting the cancellation of requisitions. By completing the OPNAV 4790/60, logistics specialists ensure that the cancellation is officially recorded, allowing for accurate inventory management and the prevention of unnecessary costs associated with unfulfilled orders. It serves as an authoritative point of reference that can be reviewed and tracked for compliance and accountability within the supply chain. The other options, such as SF 94 and SF 95, relate to different forms used in the context of claims and reports, but they do not specifically address supply cancellations or the processes involved in managing requisitions. ATC1 is typically a form used for different administrative purposes, further removed from the specific logistics function of confirming supply cancellations.

10. Which form is utilized for requisition and OPTAR log?

- A. NAVCOMPT 2155**
- B. NAVSUP 306
- C. SF 364
- D. NAVCOMPT 2157

The NAVCOMPT 2155 is the correct form utilized for requisitions and OPTAR (Operational Target) log management. This form facilitates proper documentation and tracking of funds and materials required for operational readiness. By using this form, requisitioning entities can accurately account for the resources they request and manage their allocated funds effectively. In the context of logistics, the significance of maintaining a clear and precise record of requisitions cannot be overstated. It ensures that the appropriate materials are obtained in a timely manner and that financial resources are allocated according to needs. This contributes to overall mission effectiveness and operational efficiency. While other forms may serve different functions within the logistics and administrative framework—such as the NAVSUP 306, which is typically related to supply actions, or the SF 364, which is used for reporting discrepancies in supplies—the NAVCOMPT 2155 specifically targets the requisition and management of OPTAR items, making it the essential choice for this purpose.

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://ls2advancement.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE