

LOGISTICS SPECIALIST THIRD CLASS PETTY OFFICER (LS3) ADVANCEMENT PRACTICE EXAM (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 form is associated with Julian Date Calendar?**
 - A. NAVSUP Form 1176
 - B. NAVSUP Form 1176-1
 - C. NAVSUP Form 1176-2
 - D. NAVSUP Form 1177
- 2. What is the definition of DLR Expenditure?**
 - A. It represents a physical loss of items.
 - B. It equates to the Document Number.
 - C. It is a summary of all issued items.
 - D. It reflects annual inventory liability.
- 3. Where can Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) typically be found?**
 - A. HM Coordinator
 - B. Engineering Department
 - C. Supply Office
 - D. Deck Department
- 4. Where is the flammable liquid storeroom typically located aboard a ship?**
 - A. Near the kitchen
 - B. At either end of the ship, below the full waterline
 - C. Main deck, above waterline
 - D. Centrally located on the main deck
- 5. What is the media and status code S used for?**
 - A. 100% Supply Status
 - B. 100% Status to requisitioner
 - C. No Status to requisitioner
 - D. Pending Requisition
- 6. For identifying material in logistics reports, which code is commonly used?**
 - A. SMIC
 - B. COGS
 - C. MMC
 - D. Unit of Issue

7. Advice Code 5D is used for what kind of item request?

- A. Initial requirement
- B. Replacement certification
- C. Inprocess for shipment
- D. Free issue

8. Which of the following represents cash sales expenditure?

- A. Requisition of items from storage
- B. Sales of surplus inventory
- C. Transfer of property between units
- D. Financial audit of assets

9. What does the demand code "N" signify?

- A. Nonrecurring
- B. Recurring
- C. Emergency
- D. Backorder

10. What is the correct unit of issue for items measured in "Cake"?

- A. CK
- B. CD
- C. BL
- D. HK

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which form is associated with Julian Date Calendar?

- A. NAVSUP Form 1176
- B. NAVSUP Form 1176-1**
- C. NAVSUP Form 1176-2
- D. NAVSUP Form 1177

The correct association with the Julian Date Calendar is NAVSUP Form 1176-1. This form is specifically designed for use with transitions between standard calendar dates and Julian dates, which is important for precise inventory and logistics management. The Julian date format is often utilized in military contexts because it simplifies the tracking of time over long periods, allowing for more efficient management of supplies and equipment. NAVSUP Form 1176-1 facilitates the documentation and tracking of materials in a way that aligns with the Julian Date Calendar, thereby ensuring that personnel can accurately calculate lead times and avoid potential discrepancies in logistics operations. Accurate date tracking is crucial for logistics specialists to maintain an efficient supply chain and meet operational demands. Understanding the function and applications of this specific form helps logistics personnel manage their responsibilities effectively, providing them with the necessary tools for accurate data recording and reporting in accordance with the Julian Date system.

2. What is the definition of DLR Expenditure?

- A. It represents a physical loss of items.
- B. It equates to the Document Number.**
- C. It is a summary of all issued items.
- D. It reflects annual inventory liability.

The correct definition of DLR Expenditure pertains to its role in logistics and inventory management within a military context. DLR stands for Depot Level Repairable, which refers to items that are generally returned to the depot for repairs rather than being scrapped or replaced. The DLR Expenditure specifically relates to the Document Number, which is crucial for tracking and managing these expendable assets. This number is used to identify each transaction that affects the inventory, enabling precise accountability of each DLR item issued or serviced. Having a dedicated Document Number enhances the ability to maintain accurate records of items in the repairable inventory, as well as assist in determining resource allocation and maintenance cycles. Understanding the importance of the Document Number is vital in logistics management, as it supports processes such as replenishment, repairs, and overall inventory control.

3. Where can Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) typically be found?

- A. HM Coordinator**
- B. Engineering Department
- C. Supply Office
- D. Deck Department

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), which are now commonly referred to as Safety Data Sheets (SDS), are critical documents that provide detailed information about the handling, storage, and potential hazards of chemicals and substances used in various environments. The primary responsibility for maintaining and managing these sheets falls under the Hazardous Material (HM) Coordinator's domain. The HM Coordinator is specifically trained and designated to oversee hazardous materials and ensure compliance with safety regulations and guidelines. Their role includes not only keeping MSDS updated and accessible but also providing training to personnel on the proper procedures for handling hazardous materials. This ensures that all staff members are informed about the risks associated with the materials they may encounter and know how to respond in case of exposure or accidents. The other departments may have access to MSDS for specific purposes related to their operations, but the main repository and responsibility for these documents are typically centralized under the HM Coordinator, as this emphasizes compliance with safety regulations and the importance of safeguarding personnel health and safety.

4. Where is the flammable liquid storeroom typically located aboard a ship?

- A. Near the kitchen
- B. At either end of the ship, below the full waterline**
- C. Main deck, above waterline
- D. Centrally located on the main deck

The typical location of the flammable liquid storeroom aboard a ship is at either end of the ship, below the full waterline. This placement is primarily for safety reasons. Storing flammable liquids below the waterline ensures that in the event of a fire or explosion, the risk of the fire spreading to other areas of the ship is minimized. The lower location also helps to contain any potential spills or leaks, reducing the likelihood of ignition due to environmental factors. In addition, placing these storerooms at the ends of the ship allows for better access and ventilation, while keeping them away from high-traffic areas of the ship, further enhancing safety protocols. The structure of the ship and the dynamics of waves also support this location as it helps ensure stability and minimizes the risk of exposure to fire hazards from the ship's operational areas, such as the galley or machinery spaces. Other options, such as placing the storeroom near the kitchen or centrally on the main deck, would pose higher risks of ignition and exposure to potential fire hazards, as these are areas with significant heat, combustion sources, and large foot traffic. Therefore, the correct placement contributes to both safety and operational efficiency aboard a ship.

5. What is the media and status code S used for?

- A. 100% Supply Status
- B. 100% Status to requisitioner**
- C. No Status to requisitioner
- D. Pending Requisition

The media and status code S is used to indicate that the requisitioner is receiving a 100% status update on their request. This means that the requisitioner has been notified that the requested item is fully accounted for within the supply system. This status helps keep the requisitioner informed about their requisition and assures them that the system recognizes their request in full. This code is significant in logistics as it provides clarity and confidence to requisitioners, ensuring they have timely information regarding the status of their supplies, which is crucial for planning and operations. In contrast, other codes would represent different statuses that do not convey the same level of assurance or information about the fulfillment of requisitioned items.

6. For identifying material in logistics reports, which code is commonly used?

- A. SMIC**
- B. COGS
- C. MMC
- D. Unit of Issue

The correct choice is the SMIC, which stands for Stock Material Inventory Control. This code is utilized in logistics reports to classify and identify material, making it easier for logistics personnel to track inventory, manage supplies, and ensure effective distribution of materials within the supply chain. The SMIC provides a standardized method for documenting and monitoring stock levels, which is vital for maintaining operational readiness in military logistics. The other options, while relevant in their contexts, do not serve the same primary function in logistics reporting. COGS refers to Cost of Goods Sold, a financial metric not specifically focused on identifying material in logistics. MMC typically stands for Maintenance Material Control, which deals more with the management of maintenance-related materials rather than general inventory identification. Lastly, the Unit of Issue pertains to how items are packaged or sold, but it does not specifically facilitate the identification of material in reports like the SMIC does. Understanding these distinctions highlights why SMIC is the optimal choice for material identification in logistics reports.

7. Advice Code 5D is used for what kind of item request?

- A. Initial requirement**
- B. Replacement certification
- C. Inprocess for shipment
- D. Free issue

Advice Code 5D is associated with initial requirements, indicating that the item being requested is necessary to establish or enhance the initial stock levels for a unit or organization. This code signals to the supply system that the requesting activity is seeking items that are essential for setup or operational readiness, rather than items that would replace existing stock or are related to other logistical processes. In the context of logistics management, understanding advice codes helps ensure that requests are processed accurately and efficiently. The correct selection of advice codes, like 5D for initial requirements, aids in effective inventory management and ensures that newly established units or operational configurations are adequately supported with the necessary supplies. This ensures that the operational capacity of a unit can be achieved and maintained.

8. Which of the following represents cash sales expenditure?

- A. Requisition of items from storage
- B. Sales of surplus inventory**
- C. Transfer of property between units
- D. Financial audit of assets

The choice indicating the sales of surplus inventory accurately represents cash sales expenditure because it directly involves generating cash flow through the sale of items that the organization no longer needs. When surplus inventory is sold, the organization receives cash in exchange for these goods, thus contributing to its revenue stream. This transaction is categorized as an expenditure related to cash sales since it reflects an exchange that results in an immediate financial transaction where cash is collected from the buyer. In contrast, requisitioning items from storage pertains to the internal movement of supplies and does not involve the generation of cash. The transfer of property between units indicates logistical movement but does not involve cash transactions. Meanwhile, a financial audit of assets is an accounting process focused on reviewing and evaluating financial records, without any immediate impact on cash flow. Each of these activities serves different purposes within the logistics and financial framework but does not equate to cash sales expenditure like the sales of surplus inventory does.

9. What does the demand code "N" signify?

- A. Nonrecurring**
- B. Recurring
- C. Emergency
- D. Backorder

The demand code "N" signifies "Nonrecurring." This code is used to indicate that the demand for a particular item is not expected to happen again in the future, which is vital for logistics specialists when they analyze inventory requirements and make procurement decisions. Understanding this classification supports inventory management by differentiating between items that will likely have a one-time requirement versus those that are needed on a regular basis. This distinction helps in prioritizing resources and ensuring that inventory levels are appropriate for ongoing operations. In contrast, the other codes represent different scenarios: "Recurring" indicates consistent, ongoing demand; "Emergency" reflects urgent requirements that may arise unexpectedly; and "Backorder" pertains to items that have been ordered but are not currently in stock. Each of these demand codes serves specific purposes within the supply chain, ensuring that logistics professionals can adequately plan and respond to varying needs.

10. What is the correct unit of issue for items measured in "Cake"?

- A. CK**
- B. CD
- C. BL
- D. HK

The correct unit of issue for items measured in "Cake" is designated as CK. In logistics and inventory management, specific units of issue are used to standardize the way items are counted and ordered. The designation "CK" is the officially recognized code that represents cakes in the logistics system, providing clarity and consistency when referring to this type of item across various documentation and inventory management practices. Understanding shorthand codes like this is essential for effective communication within supply chain operations. Adopting standardized units of issue helps ensure that personnel can easily identify the items being requested or reported on, reducing errors in orders or inventory counts. The choice of "CK" specifically aligns with the established codes used in logistics to improve accuracy and efficiency when handling these products.

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://ls3advancement.examzify.com>

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

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