

# Navy 3-M 302 - Repair Parts Petty Officer (RPPO) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

**Copyright © 2025 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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.**

**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

SAMPLE

- 1. What does NAVSUP P-409 refer to?**
  - A. Standard operating procedure guide**
  - B. Inventory management system**
  - C. MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP desktop guide**
  - D. Budget planning document**
- 2. How does the RPPPO ensure authorized users have access to parts?**
  - A. By limiting access to only senior staff**
  - B. By maintaining records of authorized users and their responsibilities for parts access**
  - C. By random audits of user access**
  - D. By requiring all users to gain approval from the CO**
- 3. What is the maximum time frame Departments/Work Centers have to complete the MOV form?**
  - A. 5 working days**
  - B. 10 working days**
  - C. 15 working days**
  - D. 20 working days**
- 4. What does the acronym MILSTRIP stand for?**
  - A. Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures**
  - B. Military Inventory Logistics System for Timely Requisitioning**
  - C. Military Integrated Logistics Supply Tracking and Reporting Information Process**
  - D. Military Standardized Inventory Management and Supply Tracking**
- 5. What is the main responsibility of the Repair Parts Petty Officer (RPPPO)?**
  - A. Managing repair parts and coordinating with the 3-M Coordinator**
  - B. Overseeing crew training and welfare**
  - C. Conducting ship repairs personally**
  - D. Managing financial budgets for the unit**

- 6. Which of the following describes consumable funds?**
- A. Used for maintenance purposes**
  - B. Funding for one-time-use materials**
  - C. Funds allocated for long-term projects**
  - D. Capital investments in equipment**
- 7. What is the highest priority level for sending a CASREP?**
- A. Medium Priority**
  - B. High Priority**
  - C. Lowest Priority**
  - D. Highest Priority**
- 8. How are “high use” parts determined within the Navy 3-M system?**
- A. Based on current stock levels**
  - B. Through historical usage data analysis**
  - C. By cost evaluation of parts**
  - D. According to expert opinions**
- 9. What information is typically included in a repair parts inventory report?**
- A. Only the price of items**
  - B. Item description, quantity on hand, quantity on order, and part status**
  - C. Supplier contact details and warranty information**
  - D. Maintenance dates and repair notes**
- 10. What is required for open purchases greater than \$5,000?**
- A. One quote from any vendor**
  - B. Three quotes from three different vendors**
  - C. A direct purchase order**
  - D. Approval from a supervisor**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE



## 1. What does NAVSUP P-409 refer to?

- A. Standard operating procedure guide
- B. Inventory management system
- C. MILSTRIP/MILSTRAP desktop guide**
- D. Budget planning document

NAVSUP P-409 serves as the MILSTRIP (Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedure) and MILSTRAP (Military Standard Transportation and Receipt Procedures) desktop guide. This publication provides essential guidance for the requisition process, including the proper procedures for submitting requests for repair parts and ensuring the efficient flow of supplies within the Navy's logistics framework. Understanding NAVSUP P-409 is crucial for personnel involved in supply chain management, as it outlines the necessary steps and regulations for managing military logistics effectively. This guide is designed to standardize procedures to minimize errors and ensure that items are requisitioned and delivered in a timely manner, thereby supporting the operational readiness of Navy units. While other options may pertain to different aspects of Navy operations, they do not directly relate to the specific focus of NAVSUP P-409, which is centered around the MILSTRIP and MILSTRAP processes.

## 2. How does the RPPPO ensure authorized users have access to parts?

- A. By limiting access to only senior staff
- B. By maintaining records of authorized users and their responsibilities for parts access**
- C. By random audits of user access
- D. By requiring all users to gain approval from the CO

The process of ensuring that authorized users have access to parts is fundamentally supported by maintaining accurate records of who is authorized to access them and what responsibilities accompany that access. This approach allows for transparency and accountability, as it provides a structured method for tracking personnel who are permitted to handle parts. By keeping detailed records, the RPPPO can effectively manage which individuals have been granted access, ensuring that only those with the necessary qualifications and authority are able to retrieve and utilize repair parts. This not only minimizes the risk of unauthorized access but also streamlines the process of managing inventories, as each user's responsibilities can be clearly defined and monitored. This organized system of documentation also aids in compliance with regulations and helps in audits, as having comprehensive records simplifies the verification of authorized personnel against the available inventory. This aspect makes it crucial for the RPPPO role within the Navy's 3-M system, as it directly supports operational efficiency and security regarding repair parts management.

**3. What is the maximum time frame Departments/Work Centers have to complete the MOV form?**

- A. 5 working days**
- B. 10 working days**
- C. 15 working days**
- D. 20 working days**

The maximum time frame for Departments/Work Centers to complete the Material Obligation Validation (MOV) form is 10 working days. This timeline is established to ensure that commands can efficiently validate their requisitions and maintain accurate inventory levels. Completing the MOV in a timely manner is essential for effective inventory management, as it helps to identify which items are still required and which can be canceled if no longer needed. This process assists in reducing excess inventory and aids in the planning and allocation of resources. While the other options suggest longer time frames, adhering to the 10 working days limit fosters prompt communication and action in inventory management, crucial for operational readiness and efficiency within the Navy's supply chain processes.

**4. What does the acronym MILSTRIP stand for?**

- A. Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures**
- B. Military Inventory Logistics System for Timely Requisitioning**
- C. Military Integrated Logistics Supply Tracking and Reporting Information Process**
- D. Military Standardized Inventory Management and Supply Tracking**

The acronym MILSTRIP stands for Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures. This term refers to a standardized system used by the military for requisitioning and issuing supplies and equipment. It ensures consistency and efficiency in the procurement process across various military branches, allowing for streamlined operations in logistics and inventory management. MILSTRIP encompasses guidelines that facilitate the submission of requisitions, the issuance of supplies, and the management of inventory levels, crucial for maintaining readiness and supporting operational needs. Understanding this acronym is important for anyone involved in logistics or supply chain management within a military context, as it plays a vital role in ensuring that the right materials are procured and delivered in a timely manner.

**5. What is the main responsibility of the Repair Parts Petty Officer (RPPO)?**

**A. Managing repair parts and coordinating with the 3-M Coordinator**

**B. Overseeing crew training and welfare**

**C. Conducting ship repairs personally**

**D. Managing financial budgets for the unit**

The main responsibility of the Repair Parts Petty Officer (RPPO) is to manage repair parts and coordinate with the 3-M Coordinator. This role is crucial in maintaining the availability of necessary repair parts to support maintenance and repair operations within the unit. The RPPO ensures that the right parts are ordered, tracked, and delivered in a timely manner to prevent downtime in equipment and machinery. Effective coordination with the 3-M Coordinator is essential, as it ensures that maintenance schedules and parts availability align, facilitating efficient operations and compliance with the Navy's Maintenance Material Management (3-M) system. The other roles mentioned, such as overseeing crew training and welfare, conducting ship repairs personally, and managing financial budgets for the unit, fall outside the specific focus of the RPPO. These areas might be handled by different personnel, ensuring that responsibilities within the unit are clearly defined, allowing the RPPO to concentrate on inventory management and support for maintenance activities.

**6. Which of the following describes consumable funds?**

**A. Used for maintenance purposes**

**B. Funding for one-time-use materials**

**C. Funds allocated for long-term projects**

**D. Capital investments in equipment**

Consumable funds refer specifically to the resources allocated for materials and supplies that are intended for one-time use or short-term consumption in various operations. These funds are utilized to procure items that do not have a lasting impact on inventory, meaning they are not expected to be used repeatedly or long-term. This is why the correct choice highlights funding for one-time-use materials, as it encapsulates the essence of consumable funds effectively. On the other hand, the other options describe different types of funding or financial allocations. Maintenance purposes involve ongoing expenses related to upkeep and repairs, which is not specifically aligned with the concept of consumables. Funds allocated for long-term projects typically concern investments that are sustained over a longer duration, possibly involving multiple fiscal years. Finally, capital investments in equipment imply a purchase of assets that will be used over a prolonged period, which stands in contrast to the ephemeral nature of consumable items.

**7. What is the highest priority level for sending a CASREP?**

- A. Medium Priority**
- B. High Priority**
- C. Lowest Priority**
- D. Highest Priority**

The highest priority level for sending a CASREP (Casualty Report) is defined as "Highest Priority." This designation is critical because it indicates an urgent and operationally significant casualty affecting the readiness and capability of a unit. When a situation arises that poses an immediate threat to mission accomplishment or operational safety, it is essential to promptly communicate this status through the CASREP process. A CASREP sent with the highest priority ensures that the necessary resources and support can be mobilized quickly to address the issue, minimize potential impacts on the mission, and reestablish operational capabilities. In the context of CASREP classifications, understanding the varying levels of priority helps maintain effective management and response strategies across the fleet. Submitting a CASREP at the highest priority facilitates immediate attention and prioritization from higher command levels, ensuring that critical assets receive the support they require without delay.

**8. How are "high use" parts determined within the Navy 3-M system?**

- A. Based on current stock levels**
- B. Through historical usage data analysis**
- C. By cost evaluation of parts**
- D. According to expert opinions**

High use parts in the Navy 3-M system are determined through historical usage data analysis, which is crucial for effective inventory and supply chain management. This approach involves examining past consumption patterns, frequency of use, and the duration that specific parts have been in service. By analyzing this data, the Navy can identify which parts are needed most often, ensuring that sufficient stock levels are maintained to support operational readiness. Using historical data helps prevent shortages of critical components and informs decisions on reordering and restocking. It enables the RPPO to prioritize procurement based on actual needs rather than assumptions or theories. This method is more objective and grounded in empirical evidence, leading to better resource allocation and efficiency within maintenance and repair operations.

**9. What information is typically included in a repair parts inventory report?**

**A. Only the price of items**

**B. Item description, quantity on hand, quantity on order, and part status**

**C. Supplier contact details and warranty information**

**D. Maintenance dates and repair notes**

The correct response emphasizes that a repair parts inventory report typically consolidates crucial details necessary for inventory management and operational efficiency. This includes a comprehensive item description to identify each part clearly, the quantity on hand to inform how many of each item are available for use, the quantity on order to track incoming supplies, and the status of the part, which may indicate whether it is in use, available, or on backorder. This information is essential for the Repair Parts Petty Officer to manage resources effectively and ensure that the necessary parts are available for maintenance and repair tasks, thereby supporting operational readiness. In contrast, while other options mention relevant information, they do not encompass the most critical data elements required in an inventory report specifically tailored for assessing repair parts. For instance, focusing solely on the price of items does not aid in inventory decision-making, and although supplier information and warranties may be important in procurement, they fall outside the core details needed in an inventory report. Maintenance dates and repair notes, while valuable for tracking part usage and maintenance history, do not provide a concise overview of inventory levels and status, which is the primary purpose of the report.

**10. What is required for open purchases greater than \$5,000?**

**A. One quote from any vendor**

**B. Three quotes from three different vendors**

**C. A direct purchase order**

**D. Approval from a supervisor**

For open purchases greater than \$5,000, it is essential to obtain three quotes from three different vendors. This practice is in place to ensure that the procurement process is competitive and transparent, which helps in securing the best value for the government. By obtaining multiple quotes, the Repair Parts Petty Officer (RPPPO) can compare pricing, availability, and terms, leading to informed decision-making during procurement. This requirement aligns with regulatory guidelines that promote fair competition and prevent favoritism in vendor selection. Gathering three quotes also provides a basis for negotiation, helping to potentially lower costs further or improve the terms of the procurement. Additionally, having a standardized process for larger purchases minimizes financial risk and enhances accountability in government spending.