Plumbing Safety Module 2 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

1. Why must backflow preventers be installed in plumbing systems?

A. To regulate water pressure

B. To prevent contaminated water from flowing back into the potable supply

C. To remove mineral buildup in pipes

D. To improve heat distribution in hot water systems

2. The distance that tools and equipment must be kept from the edge of a trench's is _____.

A. 2 feet

B. 3 feet

C. 4 feet

D. 5 feet

3. The second step in the lockout/tagout sequence is to _____.

A. Identify all authorized and affected personnel

B. Isolate the energy source

C. Lock out the device

D. Verify zero energy state

4. For safe working conditions, the oxygen level by volume must range between which?

A. 18.0 to 22.0 percent

B. 19.5 to 23.5 percent

C. 21.0 to 25.0 percent

D. 20.0 to 24.0 percent

5. Who is responsible for creating an emergency action plan at a workplace?

A. A company-appointed competent person, or coordinator

B. The supervisor

C. The safety committee

D. The building owner

6. On wet or icy job site surfaces, which footwear is recommended?

A. Wear sandals

B. Wear shoes with cleats

C. Wear insulated boots with no tread

D. Wear rubber boots with no traction

7. Who must issue and sign an entry permit before anyone enters a confined space?

A. Supervisor

B. Safety officer

C. Site engineer

D. Project manager

8. When evacuating, if your main escape route is blocked, which option should you follow?

A. Run back inside to your workstation

B. Wait for a rescue team to guide you from inside

C. Be prepared to use an alternative route

D. Return to your desk and monitor the alarm

9. Which statement best describes a competent person on a job site?

A. A person who sets schedules

B. A person who completes a safety training course

C. A worker who can identify hazards and is authorized to take corrective action

D. A person who manages payroll

10. What is the recommended practice for acetylene cylinder valves when the cylinder is not in use?

A. Leave valves slightly open to relieve pressure.

B. Never touch the valve once opened.

C. Keep valves closed when not in use.

D. Remove the valve cap but keep the valve open.

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Why must backflow preventers be installed in plumbing systems?

A. To regulate water pressure

B. To prevent contaminated water from flowing back into the potable supply

C. To remove mineral buildup in pipes

D. To improve heat distribution in hot water systems

Backflow can happen when pressure changes in the plumbing system cause water to reverse direction, creating a connection between the clean drinking water supply and sources that may be contaminated. A backflow preventer acts as a one-way barrier, stopping any reverse flow and preventing contaminants from entering the potable water system. This protection is essential for public health because it avoids cross-connections with non-potable sources like chemicals, reclaimed water, or wastewater. The other options describe separate functions not addressed by backflow devices: regulating water pressure is a different control issue, removing mineral buildup is handled by water treatment or descaling methods, and improving heat distribution is related to heating systems, not backflow prevention.

2. The distance that tools and equipment must be kept from the edge of a trench's is _____.

A. 2 feet

B. 3 feet

C. 4 feet

D. 5 feet

Keeping tools and equipment at a safe distance from the trench edge reduces the risk of injuries from falling objects, tool drops, and the possible impact of equipment on the trench wall. Three feet provides a practical buffer that accounts for the swing radius of machinery, the movement of workers near the edge, and the tendency for soil or materials to loosen and shift toward the trench. If objects or equipment are too close, they can be struck by moving gear, or disturb the trench face, increasing the chance of a collapse or a tool falling in. This distance helps create a clear, safe working zone around the trench. Some guidelines use different distances for stored materials, but for tools and equipment near the edge, three feet is a common, safer standard.

3. The second step in the lockout/tagout sequence is to _____.

A. Identify all authorized and affected personnel

B. Isolate the energy source

C. Lock out the device

D. Verify zero energy state

Identifying who will be involved and who will be affected is all about clear communication and roles before any energy is isolated. By listing all authorized personnel (those who will perform the lockout and work on the equipment) and affected personnel (those who operate or work nearby and need to know about the shutdown), you establish who needs to be informed and who is responsible for safeguarding the area. This ensures everyone understands the plan, who is allowed to re-energize the equipment, and who must be kept out of the danger zone. With this awareness in place, you can then move on to isolating the energy sources, applying locks or tags, and finally verifying that the energy state is zero before maintenance begins. Skipping this identification step can lead to miscommunication and accidental energizing or exposure.

4. For safe working conditions, the oxygen level by volume must range between which?

A. 18.0 to 22.0 percent

B. 19.5 to 23.5 percent

C. 21.0 to 25.0 percent

D. 20.0 to 24.0 percent

Oxygen in the work environment should be kept within 19.5% to 23.5% by volume. This range balances safe breathing with lower fire risk: below 19.5% can cause hypoxia and impairment, while above 23.5% makes the environment more flammable and can affect safety controls. Normal outdoor air is about 21%, so this window stays near normal but provides a safety buffer. The other ranges either dip into deficient levels or exceed the upper limit, which is why they aren't appropriate.

5. Who is responsible for creating an emergency action plan at a workplace?

A. A company-appointed competent person, or coordinator

B. The supervisor

C. The safety committee

D. The building owner

The responsibility for creating an emergency action plan rests with the employer, who must designate a competent person or coordinator to develop and oversee the plan. This designated individual has the knowledge to tailor the plan to the specific workplace hazards, identify proper evacuation routes, alarms, reporting procedures, and assembly points, and ensure the plan is communicated and practiced through training and drills. The supervisor and safety committee play important roles in implementing and reviewing the plan, and the building owner may be involved if they are the employer, but the actual creation and ongoing management of the plan is assigned to the company-appointed competent person or coordinator to ensure accountability and regulatory compliance.

6. On wet or icy job site surfaces, which footwear is recommended?

A. Wear sandals

B. Wear shoes with cleats

C. Wear insulated boots with no tread

D. Wear rubber boots with no traction

On wet or icy surfaces, you need footwear that provides solid traction to prevent slips. Shoes with cleats are best because the cleats bite into the slick surface, giving you grip and reducing the chance of falling. Sandals offer no grip and expose toes, which is unsafe. Insulated boots with no tread trap warmth but don't help with traction. Rubber boots with no traction protect against moisture but can still slide on slick floors. Cleated footwear provides the necessary traction for slippery conditions.

7. Who must issue and sign an entry permit before anyone enters a confined space?

A. Supervisor

B. Safety officer

C. Site engineer

D. Project manager

A confined space entry permit is a formal authorization that must be issued before anyone enters, ensuring all safety controls and prerequisites are in place. The person who signs off on this permit has the authority and responsibility for the entire work package and safety plan, coordinating with the safety team to verify that conditions such as space isolation, atmospheric testing, ventilation, lockout/tagout, standby rescue, and proper PPE are all confirmed. In this context, the project manager is the one entrusted with that authority, giving final approval and accountability for the entry. This sign-off ensures clear ownership and traceability for the work, so entry only proceeds when the project-wide safety requirements are met.

8. When evacuating, if your main escape route is blocked, which option should you follow?

A. Run back inside to your workstation

B. Wait for a rescue team to guide you from inside

C. Be prepared to use an alternative route

D. Return to your desk and monitor the alarm

When evacuating, you must be prepared to use an alternative escape route if the main path is blocked. Emergencies can disrupt the primary exit, so your plan should include multiple, clearly marked egress options. Being ready to switch to a backup route keeps you moving toward safety rather than getting stuck or wasting time trying to backtrack. Going back inside, waiting for someone to guide you from inside, or sticking to your desk to monitor the alarm doesn't help you reach safety and can put you at greater risk. Instead, follow the next best exit identified in the plan and proceed to the designated assembly point.

9. Which statement best describes a competent person on a job site?

A. A person who sets schedules

B. A person who completes a safety training course

C. A worker who can identify hazards and is authorized to take corrective action

D. A person who manages payroll

On a job site, being competent means you can spot hazards and you have the authority to take action to fix them. A competent person isn't just knowledgeable about safety—they're empowered to stop work or implement corrective measures to eliminate or control hazards as they're found. That combination—recognizing risks and having the authority to address them—is what keeps the site safe in real-time. Setting schedules is about project planning, not safety action. Completing a safety training course helps, but it isn't enough by itself without the authority to act. Managing payroll isn't related to safety. So the statement that best describes a competent person is someone who can identify hazards and is authorized to take corrective action.

10. What is the recommended practice for acetylene cylinder valves when the cylinder is not in use?

A. Leave valves slightly open to relieve pressure.

B. Never touch the valve once opened.

C. Keep valves closed when not in use.

D. Remove the valve cap but keep the valve open.

Keeping the valve closed when the acetylene cylinder isn't in use is the safest practice. It stops any gas from leaking into the work area and prevents backflow into the regulator or hose, which could create a flammable atmosphere or cause equipment damage. Acetylene is highly flammable and can be dangerous if released, so containing the gas when idle reduces the risk of ignition or explosion. Leaving the valve slightly open would let gas escape continuously, creating a hazardous environment. Opening and then leaving the valve open or removing a cap while the valve is open both expose you to leaks and potential ignition. Therefore, simply keeping the valve closed when not actively using the cylinder is the correct precaution.

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://plumbingsafetymodule2.examzify.com

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