

PLUMBING SAFETY MODULE 2 PRACTICE TEST (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. According to OSHA, a competent person is ____.**
 - A. A worker who can identify hazards and is authorized to take prompt corrective measures.
 - B. A supervisor who assigns tasks to crew.
 - C. An OSHA inspector.
 - D. A person who has completed a safety training course.
- 2. What frost protection steps are recommended for outdoor plumbing in cold weather?**
 - A. Use heat tape or enclosure only.
 - B. Insulate exposed pipes, drain and winterize lines, and use heat tape or enclosure where appropriate.
 - C. Ignore frost risk and leave pipes unprotected.
 - D. Get a professional to do it after snow.
- 3. Which measure is recommended to prevent trench wall collapse during excavation?**
 - A. Inspect soil
 - B. Provide escape routes
 - C. Keep loads away
 - D. Use shoring or trench boxes
- 4. What corrosion indicators in gas piping require evaluation or action?**
 - A. Rust, pitting, leakage, or audible hissing; shut down or replace affected sections and consult a qualified pro.
 - B. Rusty color is cosmetic.
 - C. Pitting is harmless.
 - D. Leaks can be ignored.
- 5. The sign or tag used for general instructions and suggestions not related to safety measures is a...**
 - A. Safety sign
 - B. Danger sign
 - C. Caution sign
 - D. Informational sign

- 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. What temperature setting on water heaters can reduce scald risk and why?**
- A. 120°F (49°C) or lower; reduces the risk of severe burns in case of contact.
 - B. 140°F (60°C)
 - C. 100°F (38°C)
 - D. 180°F (82°C)
- 8. Why is regular tool inspection important in plumbing safety?**
- A. It slows down work with no benefit.
 - B. To prevent injuries from damaged tools, ensure reliable operation, and avoid tool failure.
 - C. It is only for new tools.
 - D. It wastes time.
- 9. What is a key safety concern when using a wet vent compared to a separate vent system?**
- A. A wet vent uses drainage lines as vents and may affect drainage and sewer gas risk.
 - B. A wet vent provides better ventilation and eliminates sewer gas risk.
 - C. A wet vent is only for hot water supply and doesn't affect drainage.
 - D. A wet vent prevents any pressure changes in the system.
- 10. How should hazardous chemical cleaners be stored and labeled?**
- A. Left in open, unlabeled containers.
 - B. Stored with no labeling.
 - C. Stored without SDS accessible.
 - D. In closed, labeled containers with SDS accessible; segregated from incompatible materials.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. According to OSHA, a competent person is ____.

- A. A worker who can identify hazards and is authorized to take prompt corrective measures.
- B. A supervisor who assigns tasks to crew.
- C. An OSHA inspector.
- D. A person who has completed a safety training course.

OSHA defines a competent person as someone who can identify hazards and has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them. This combination—recognizing hazards and being empowered to fix them right away—is what makes a person competent on the job site. It's not enough to simply be a supervisor, an inspector, or someone who has completed safety training; those alone don't guarantee the authority to stop work or correct conditions immediately. For example, if a worker spots a damaged scaffold board, a competent person can order it to be secured or replaced before continuing work.

2. What frost protection steps are recommended for outdoor plumbing in cold weather?

- A. Use heat tape or enclosure only.
- B. Insulate exposed pipes, drain and winterize lines, and use heat tape or enclosure where appropriate.
- C. Ignore frost risk and leave pipes unprotected.
- D. Get a professional to do it after snow.

Frost protection works best when you both keep water from freezing and reduce heat loss from pipes. Insulating exposed pipes slows heat loss, helping keep the water inside above freezing longer, especially in unheated or exposed areas. Draining and winterizing lines removes water from outdoor faucets, hoses, and irrigation lines so there's nothing to freeze and expand. Heat tape or a protective enclosure is useful on sections that are especially vulnerable or hard to insulate, providing targeted warmth or extra shielding from cold air. Together, these steps cover the main ways outdoor plumbing can freeze and get damaged, making them the most effective combination. Ignoring frost risk or waiting to hire a professional after snow increases the chance of costly damage, so acting on these measures is the prudent approach.

3. Which measure is recommended to prevent trench wall collapse during excavation?

- A. Inspect soil
- B. Provide escape routes
- C. Keep loads away
- D. Use shoring or trench boxes

Protecting trench walls with a structural support system is what directly prevents cave-ins. Using shoring or trench boxes provides physical support to the sides of the excavation, resisting the earth's lateral pressure and keeping the trench stable while workers are inside. This is the effective measure to stop a trench wall from collapsing. Inspecting soil helps you determine when protection is needed, and escape routes or keeping loads away reduce other risks, but they don't prevent trench wall collapse the way a protective system does.

4. What corrosion indicators in gas piping require evaluation or action?

- A. Rust, pitting, leakage, or audible hissing; shut down or replace affected sections and consult a qualified pro.**
- B. Rusty color is cosmetic.
- C. Pitting is harmless.
- D. Leaks can be ignored.

In gas piping, signs of corrosion or damage are safety red flags that demand action. Rust, pits forming on the metal, actual leakage, or hearing a hissing sound all point to compromised pipe integrity and potential gas escape. Because any of these conditions can lead to a dangerous gas leak, fire, or explosion, the correct response is to shut down the gas supply to the affected area, replace the damaged sections, and call a qualified professional to assess and repair the system. Rusty color isn't something to dismiss as cosmetic, since it can indicate ongoing corrosion. Pitting isn't harmless; those small depressions can deepen and weaken the metal. Leaks aren't something you can ignore; even a small release poses immediate danger.

5. The sign or tag used for general instructions and suggestions not related to safety measures is a...

- A. Safety sign**
- B. Danger sign
- C. Caution sign
- D. Informational sign

The main idea here is that safety signs encompass not only warnings about hazards but also general instructions and guidance that help people work safely. A sign that provides general instructions or suggestions—like steps to follow, procedures to use, or reminders to consult the manual—supports safe practice and hazard avoidance, so it's categorized as a safety sign in this context. This category covers the practical actions you should take to stay safe, even if no specific danger is described. In contrast, a danger sign is used for immediate, acute hazards, a caution sign warns about potential hazards with a lower level of risk, and an informational sign provides general information that isn't specifically about safety procedures. So, the correct choice aligns with signs that promote safe behavior and proper procedures.

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. What temperature setting on water heaters can reduce scald risk and why?

- A. 120°F (49°C) or lower; reduces the risk of severe burns in case of contact.**
- B. 140°F (60°C)
- C. 100°F (38°C)
- D. 180°F (82°C)

Reducing scald risk comes down to how fast hot water can burn skin. The hotter the water, the quicker tissue damage occurs, so a brief touch can cause a severe burn if the water is very hot. Setting the water heater to about 120°F or lower keeps water hot enough for everyday use but cool enough that accidental contact is much less likely to cause serious burns. This makes 120°F a safer default, especially in homes with children, older adults, or anyone who might be more susceptible to burns. Higher temperatures heat skin rapidly, so even a momentary touch can cause deep burns at 140°F or 180°F. A lower temperature like 100°F is safer than very hot water but is often impractical for typical hot-water tasks and won't provide as strong protection against scalding as 120°F. Using anti-scald devices at taps can add extra protection while keeping the water temperature at a practical level.

8. Why is regular tool inspection important in plumbing safety?

- A. It slows down work with no benefit.
- B. To prevent injuries from damaged tools, ensure reliable operation, and avoid tool failure.**
- C. It is only for new tools.
- D. It wastes time.

Regular tool inspection is essential for safety because it catches damage or wear before a tool is used, preventing injuries and equipment failure. In plumbing, tools are exposed to moisture, grit, and high forces, so cracks, bent prongs, dull blades, loose fittings, or frayed cords can hide in plain sight and lead to slips, cuts, or electrical shocks. By routinely checking for cracks, rust, burrs, loose parts, guard presence, and proper operation, you ensure the tool will perform reliably when you need it and reduce the risk of leaks or water damage caused by a faulty tool. This practice benefits all tools, not just new ones, and the time spent inspecting is far smaller than the safety and downtime costs of using a damaged or faulty tool.

9. What is a key safety concern when using a wet vent compared to a separate vent system?

- A. A wet vent uses drainage lines as vents and may affect drainage and sewer gas risk.**
- B. A wet vent provides better ventilation and eliminates sewer gas risk.
- C. A wet vent is only for hot water supply and doesn't affect drainage.
- D. A wet vent prevents any pressure changes in the system.

The safety concern with a wet vent is that it uses drainage pipes as vents, so venting depends on the same path that carries wastewater. If the vent portion is undersized, partially blocked, or becomes clogged, it can fail to relieve pressure and allow sewer gases to escape or traps to lose their seal. This compromises both drainage performance and indoor air quality. A separate vent system provides dedicated venting for each fixture, which maintains proper venting and reduces the chance of sewer gas backing up. The other statements misstate the function or benefits of a wet vent, suggesting it always improves ventilation or eliminates sewer gas, or claim it only handles hot water or prevents all pressure changes, which isn't accurate.

10. How should hazardous chemical cleaners be stored and labeled?

- A. Left in open, unlabeled containers.
- B. Stored with no labeling.
- C. Stored without SDS accessible.
- D. In closed, labeled containers with SDS accessible; segregated from incompatible materials.**

Storing hazardous chemical cleaners safely requires closed, labeled containers with the safety data sheet (SDS) readily accessible, and they must be kept apart from incompatible materials. Keeping containers closed limits spills and vapor exposure, while clear labels provide immediate information on what the chemical is and what hazards it presents. The SDS offers detailed handling, storage, first aid, and emergency steps, so having it accessible ensures workers can quickly find the exact precautions needed. Separating cleaners from incompatible substances prevents dangerous reactions that could release toxic gases, cause fires, or worsen exposure. In contrast, open, unlabeled containers, or containers without access to the SDS, hide contents and hazards and undermine safety and regulatory requirements, increasing the risk of accidents.

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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!

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