

RE-ENTRY CONTROL SUPERVISOR 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. Which of the following is essential documentation to maintain during a re-entry operation?**
 - A. Weather forecasts
 - B. Training records
 - C. Entry permits
 - D. Vehicle maintenance logs
- 2. Who is responsible to ensure detailed technical reviews of the system design are conducted?**
 - A. Diving System Acquisition Manager
 - B. Diving System Program Manager
 - C. On-site Surveyor
 - D. Quality Assurance Manager
- 3. Describe the cold, warm, and hot zones in re-entry operations.**
 - A. Cold zone is the external support area; Warm zone is the decon/transition area; Hot zone is the contaminated entry area where personnel operate.
 - B. Cold zone is the decon area; Warm zone is the entry zone; Hot zone is the external area.
 - C. Cold zone is inside the structure; Warm zone is outside; Hot zone is the exterior.
 - D. Cold zone is the external perimeter; Warm zone is the public area; Hot zone is the adjacent street.
- 4. REC provides written evidence of what?**
 - A. Authorization of reentry requests
 - B. Reason for work
 - C. System isolation, test boundaries and safety precautions
 - D. All of the above
- 5. Which test evaluates the seal at the valve seat?**
 - A. Hydrostatic/Pneumatic Test
 - B. Joint Tightness Test
 - C. System Drop Test
 - D. Valve Seat Tightness Test

6. What do time-in/time-out records provide in re-entry control?

- A. They ensure radiation exposure limits are met
- B. They determine weather conditions
- C. They provide personnel accountability and trace who has entered or exited
- D. They schedule decon times

7. When is the formal post-entry debrief typically conducted?

- A. At the start of the operation.
- B. During re-entry.
- C. After the operation is terminated and entrants are safe.
- D. Never.

8. How do you document a rework?

- A. To document a rework in the REC Log, place a dash (-) in the original REC number followed by a sequential number (e.g. 96-001-1, would be the first rework of REC 96-001).
- B. To document a rework, create a new separate entry in a different log.
- C. To document a rework in the REC Log, place a dash (-) after the original REC number but before the subsequent digits.
- D. To document a rework on the maintenance sheet only.

9. What monitoring equipment is typically used to assess atmospheric hazards during re-entry?

- A. A thermal imaging camera.
- B. A multi-gas meter (often 4-gas) for O₂, LEL, CO, and H₂S, plus PID or sorbent tubes as needed.
- C. A single gas monitor.
- D. A weather station.

10. Among the listed tests, which one is used to check joint tightness specifically?

- A. Joint Tightness Test
- B. Valve Seat Tightness Test
- C. Hydrostatic/Pneumatic Test
- D. System Drop Test

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is essential documentation to maintain during a re-entry operation?

- A. Weather forecasts
- B. Training records
- C. Entry permits**
- D. Vehicle maintenance logs

A permit-to-work that authorizes entry is the essential documentation. This entry permit explicitly authorizes personnel to enter a controlled space and ties together the plan, hazards, and safety controls. It names the entry team, defines the scope of work, lists required atmospheric monitoring, PPE, and rescue procedures, and sets the time window and conditions under which entry may occur. It also records who can cancel the permit and the conditions that would stop entry, providing a clear, auditable control from planning through completion. Weather forecasts inform planning but are not the live document that authorizes and governs the entry itself. Training records show qualifications but don't authorize or control the current operation. Maintenance logs ensure equipment readiness but don't serve as the entry authorization document.

2. Who is responsible to ensure detailed technical reviews of the system design are conducted?

- A. Diving System Acquisition Manager**
- B. Diving System Program Manager
- C. On-site Surveyor
- D. Quality Assurance Manager

The responsibility to ensure detailed technical reviews of the system design are conducted rests with the person who owns the acquisition and ensures the system's technical integrity throughout the development process. This role—the Diving System Acquisition Manager—is accountable for defining requirements, coordinating design activities, and guaranteeing that thorough technical reviews are planned and completed before moving forward. They oversee risk, compliance with standards, and alignment with mission needs, making them the person who ensures these crucial reviews happen. The Diving System Program Manager handles program-level planning and execution, such as scheduling and coordinating across teams, but the explicit duty to initiate and ensure detailed design reviews lies with the acquisition manager. The On-site Surveyor focuses on field data and site conditions, not the formal review of the system's design. The Quality Assurance Manager concentrates on process and product quality, not the primary ownership of initiating and validating design reviews.

3. Describe the cold, warm, and hot zones in re-entry operations.

- A. Cold zone is the external support area; Warm zone is the decon/transition area; Hot zone is the contaminated entry area where personnel operate.**
- B. Cold zone is the decon area; Warm zone is the entry zone; Hot zone is the external area.
- C. Cold zone is inside the structure; Warm zone is outside; Hot zone is the exterior.
- D. Cold zone is the external perimeter; Warm zone is the public area; Hot zone is the adjacent street.

In re-entry operations, zones are defined by contamination risk to protect personnel and control the spread of hazardous materials. The cold zone is the clean area outside the hazard where support functions occur, including staging, command, and PPE donning. The warm zone is the decontamination/transition area that sits between clean and contaminated spaces, where PPE doffing and decon procedures take place and equipment is prepared for entry. The hot zone is the contaminated entry area where the hazard is present and work is performed, with access tightly controlled and full protective gear required. The best description assigns the cold zone to the external support area, the warm zone to the decon/transition area, and the hot zone to the contaminated entry area where personnel operate, which aligns with how decontamination and exposure control are structured. Other options mix up where cleanliness and contamination reside or place zones inappropriately relative to the hazard, undermining protective protocols.

4. REC provides written evidence of what?

- A. Authorization of reentry requests
- B. Reason for work
- C. System isolation, test boundaries and safety precautions
- D. All of the above**

The REC is meant to be a formal record that covers three linked aspects: who is authorized to re-enter, why the entry is required, and what safety controls will be in place. It provides written evidence that someone has approved the reentry, states the specific work or purpose, and documents the protection measures—such as system isolation, defined test boundaries, and safety precautions. Having all of these together in one written document ensures accountability, clear communication, and a safe, controlled entry process. Because the REC encompasses authorization, purpose, and safety controls, it captures all three elements, making it the best choice.

5. Which test evaluates the seal at the valve seat?

- A. Hydrostatic/Pneumatic Test
- B. Joint Tightness Test
- C. System Drop Test
- D. Valve Seat Tightness Test**

The Valve Seat Tightness Test is used to verify that the seating surface between the valve disk and its seat seals completely when the valve is closed. This test isolates the valve and applies pressure so that any leakage must pass through the seating interface, revealing whether the seat seal is intact or compromised. It's the best choice because it targets the exact area that stops flow when the valve is shut. In contrast, a hydrostatic/pneumatic test checks overall system containment, including joints and walls; a Joint Tightness Test looks at leaks at connections between components; and a System Drop Test detects general system leaks by observing pressure loss, not specifically at the valve seat.

6. What do time-in/time-out records provide in re-entry control?

- A. They ensure radiation exposure limits are met
- B. They determine weather conditions
- C. They provide personnel accountability and trace who has entered or exited**
- D. They schedule decon times

Time-in and time-out records are about keeping track of who goes into and out of the re-entry control area. They create an auditable, real-time roster of every person present, including when they entered and when they exited. This enables quick, accurate accountability—so you know exactly who is inside the controlled zone at any moment and can locate or account for them in an emergency, during decontamination planning, and for exposure management. These records support safety by making it possible to perform a rapid headcount, coordinate emergency response, and trace who has entered or exited in case of incidents. They do not set or verify radiation exposure limits (that comes from dosimetry data), nor do they determine weather conditions. They also aren't used to schedule decon times, though the presence records can inform those plans.

7. When is the formal post-entry debrief typically conducted?

- A. At the start of the operation.
- B. During re-entry.
- C. After the operation is terminated and entrants are safe.**
- D. Never.

The timing of the debrief is the key idea here: it should happen after the operation is finished and all entrants are safe. When the mission is complete and risk has subsided, you can gather a complete, accurate account of what occurred, including observations, deviations, and safety concerns, without the pressure of ongoing tasks. This full picture supports a thorough review of procedures, communications, and equipment, and it makes it possible to identify lessons learned and implement improvements for future missions. Debriefing during the start of the operation or mid-reentry would be premature or disruptive—the team is focused on safety and handling evolving conditions, and recall may be biased or incomplete. And never conducting a formal debrief would miss an essential opportunity to capture insights, address safety issues, and enhance training and procedures for the next time.

8. How do you document a rework?

- A. To document a rework in the REC Log, place a dash (-) in the original REC number followed by a sequential number (e.g. 96-001-1, would be the first rework of REC 96-001).
- B. To document a rework, create a new separate entry in a different log.
- C. To document a rework in the REC Log, place a dash (-) after the original REC number but before the subsequent digits.**
- D. To document a rework on the maintenance sheet only.

When documenting a rework, keep the original REC number intact and add a dash with a sequential suffix to denote the rework. The proper format is to append -1 (or -2, etc.) after the original number, as in 96-001-1 for the first rework of 96-001. This creates a direct link between the rework and its source, preserving the original record for traceability and making subsequent reworks easy to identify (96-001-2, and so on). Other approaches either move the entry to a different log or rely on notes outside the REC Log, which breaks linkage and clarity.

9. What monitoring equipment is typically used to assess atmospheric hazards during re-entry?

- A. A thermal imaging camera.
- B. A multi-gas meter (often 4-gas) for O2, LEL, CO, and H2S, plus PID or sorbent tubes as needed.**
- C. A single gas monitor.
- D. A weather station.

During re-entry, atmospheric conditions can change quickly and multiple hazards may be present at once. The best approach is a multi-gas meter that continuously monitors several critical parameters: oxygen level to ensure breathable air, the lower explosive limit to assess flammability risk, and toxic gases such as carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide. Having real-time readings and alarms for these gases lets responders act immediately if conditions become unsafe. To expand the monitoring, it's common to add tools like a photoionization detector for broad VOC detection or sorbent tubes for targeted sampling. This gives both immediate awareness and the option for detailed analysis if a particular contaminant is suspected. Other instruments don't provide the same comprehensive view. A thermal imaging camera detects heat, not gas concentrations. A single gas monitor covers only one hazard, leaving others unchecked. A weather station measures environmental conditions, not hazardous atmospheric contaminants.

10. Among the listed tests, which one is used to check joint tightness specifically?

- A. Joint Tightness Test**
- B. Valve Seat Tightness Test
- C. Hydrostatic/Pneumatic Test
- D. System Drop Test

Joint tightness is about whether connections between components seal properly under pressure. The Joint Tightness Test targets only those connection points—the joints between pipes, fittings, and flanges—checking for leaks at the seams. It applies pressure locally to the joints and watches for any escaping fluid or gas, ensuring seals like gaskets and threads are sound. This specificity is why it's the best choice for checking joint tightness. The valve seat tightness test focuses on the internal seating surface of a valve and whether it seals when the valve is closed. The hydrostatic/pneumatic test evaluates the entire system's ability to hold pressure and resist leaks across all components, not just joints. The system drop test assesses the system's behavior under a pressure drop scenario, which again is not limited to joints.

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://reentrycontrolsupervisor.examzify.com>

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

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