

Safety for Electricians 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

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1. **A PFAS anchorage point for a 6' lanyard must be able to hold how many pounds?**
 - A. 1,000 pounds
 - B. 2,500 pounds
 - C. 5,000 pounds (2,268 kg)
 - D. 7,500 pounds

2. **What is the life-threatening condition called when heart muscle fibers contract irregularly?**
 - A. Fibrillation
 - B. Cardiac arrest
 - C. Myocardial infarction
 - D. Tachycardia

3. **CFR Part 1910 covers which OSHA standards?**
 - A. OSHA STANDARDS FOR GENERAL INDUSTRY
 - B. OSHA STANDARDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
 - C. Electrical safety standards
 - D. Chemical safety standards

4. **Fluorescent light fixtures may contain which chemical?**
 - A. PCBs
 - B. Mercury
 - C. Lead
 - D. Asbestos

5. **A potential contaminant found in certain fluorescent fixtures is:**
 - A. PCBs
 - B. Arsenic
 - C. Cadmium
 - D. Mercury

- 6. Which color tag corresponds to Class 0 protective equipment?**
- A. Beige tag**
 - B. Red tag**
 - C. White tag**
 - D. Yellow tag**
- 7. The maximum scaffold plank overhang beyond end support is measured in which unit?**
- A. Inches**
 - B. Feet**
 - C. Meters**
 - D. Centimeters**
- 8. The OSHA lockout/tagout rule ____.**
- A. Applies to any stored energy that could cause injury (electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, chemical, thermal, kinetic, or other)**
 - B. Applies to electrical energy only**
 - C. Applies to hydraulic energy only**
 - D. Applies to chemical energy only**
- 9. Scheduling off-shift maintenance work is an example of which type of control?**
- A. Hazard control**
 - B. Administrative control**
 - C. Engineering control**
 - D. PPE**
- 10. What term describes a study used to assess a worker's potential exposure to arc flash energy?**
- A. Arc flash risk assessment**
 - B. Safety training**
 - C. PPE inventory**
 - D. Incident report**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A PFAS anchorage point for a 6' lanyard must be able to hold how many pounds?

- A. 1,000 pounds
- B. 2,500 pounds
- C. 5,000 pounds (2,268 kg)**
- D. 7,500 pounds

PFAS anchor points must be rated to withstand at least 5,000 pounds per worker attached. This requirement ensures the anchor can safely absorb the arrest forces and dynamic loading that occur when a fall is stopped, regardless of the lanyard length. The 6-foot lanyard length doesn't affect the needed anchor strength—the rating is about the force the anchor must endure during a fall. So the minimum acceptable rating is 5,000 pounds (about 22 kN or 2,268 kg). If more than one person were attached to the same anchor, the anchor must handle the combined load, but for a single worker this 5,000-pound rating is the standard. The other options are below the required minimum.

2. What is the life-threatening condition called when heart muscle fibers contract irregularly?

- A. Fibrillation**
- B. Cardiac arrest
- C. Myocardial infarction
- D. Tachycardia

When heart muscle fibers contract irregularly, the electrical signals are chaotic and the heart quivers instead of pumping in a coordinated way. This irregular, uncoordinated activity is called fibrillation. It's especially dangerous in the ventricles (ventricular fibrillation) because blood flow stops, leading to sudden cardiac death if not treated immediately with defibrillation and CPR. Tachycardia is a rapid but usually regular rhythm, myocardial infarction is a heart attack from blocked blood flow, and cardiac arrest is the abrupt stop of effective beating—conditions that can relate to fibrillation but aren't the irregular contraction itself. The key idea is the disorganized, erratic firing that prevents the heart from pumping effectively.

3. CFR Part 1910 covers which OSHA standards?

- A. OSHA STANDARDS FOR GENERAL INDUSTRY**
- B. OSHA STANDARDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY
- C. Electrical safety standards
- D. Chemical safety standards

Part 1910 defines OSHA standards for general industry workplaces—non-construction environments such as manufacturing, warehousing, healthcare, and similar settings. It establishes the safety and health requirements that apply across a wide range of general industry activities, including machine guarding, fall protection, hazard communication, electrical safety (within this general industry scope), and personal protective equipment. Construction is governed by a separate set of rules, Part 1926, so it isn't covered by Part 1910 as a whole. While electrical safety rules do exist within Part 1910 (in Subpart S), the broader label that best fits Part 1910 is the general industry standards.

4. Fluorescent light fixtures may contain which chemical?

- A. PCBs**
- B. Mercury**
- C. Lead**
- D. Asbestos**

Fluorescent fixtures with older magnetic ballasts can contain PCB oil in the ballast capacitors. PCBs were used because they act as stable dielectric fluids, but they're highly toxic and persistent, so handling and disposal require proper procedures and regulatory compliance. Modern fixtures no longer use PCB-containing ballast components, which is why this is a safety-focused point to remember. The mercury you hear about is inside the lamp itself, not the ballast, so it's a separate concern if a bulb breaks. Lead or asbestos aren't the typical chemical associated with the ballast in fluorescent fixtures, though older components can have various hazardous materials in other parts.

5. A potential contaminant found in certain fluorescent fixtures is:

- A. PCBs**
- B. Arsenic**
- C. Cadmium**
- D. Mercury**

In this topic, understanding what hazardous substances can be present inside older fluorescent fixtures is important for safe handling and disposal. Some older ballast capacitors used a dielectric fluid containing PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls). PCBs are persistent environmental pollutants that can pose serious health risks if released or disturbed, so any fixture with a PCB-containing ballast is treated as a potential PCB contamination risk. The presence of PCBs in ballast equipment means that if a fixture is damaged, disassembled, or disposed of improperly, PCBs can contaminate surfaces, soil, or waste streams. Proper procedure is to isolate the area, use appropriate protective equipment, avoid breaking or overheating the ballast, and follow regulations for PCB-containing waste, since these substances require specialized handling and disposal. Mercury is indeed a hazard associated with fluorescent tubes themselves, since the lamp column contains mercury. However, the question focuses on contaminants found in certain fixtures as part of the ballast components, where PCBs are the classic historical contaminant. Arsenic and cadmium are not commonly used in ballast fluids for fluorescent fixtures, so they're not the typical contaminants associated with these older assemblies.

6. Which color tag corresponds to Class 0 protective equipment?

- A. Beige tag
- B. Red tag**
- C. White tag
- D. Yellow tag

Color tagging of protective equipment provides an at-a-glance way to identify the voltage/class level. Red tags are designated for Class 0 protective equipment, meaning it covers the lowest protective level in this scheme. This visual cue helps electricians quickly pick the correct gear for the task and prevents using under-rated equipment for higher-voltage work. Other colors in the system map to higher protective classes, so beige, white, or yellow tags would indicate different levels of protection in this program. So, red is the tag color you look for when you need Class 0 protection.

7. The maximum scaffold plank overhang beyond end support is measured in which unit?

- A. Inches**
- B. Feet
- C. Meters
- D. Centimeters

When assessing how far a scaffold plank can extend beyond its end support, you're dealing with a relatively small measurement. In US practice, such allowances are specified in inches because they require precision and fit naturally with how planks are sized (in feet and inches) on the job. Expressing the overhang in inches allows quick, exact checks with a tape measure and avoids the coarser granularity of feet or the need for conversions to metric units. Inches are the standard unit used for this type of scaffold allowance, which is why this item uses inches.

8. The OSHA lockout/tagout rule _____.

- A. Applies to any stored energy that could cause injury (electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, chemical, thermal, kinetic, or other)**
- B. Applies to electrical energy only
- C. Applies to hydraulic energy only
- D. Applies to chemical energy only

Hazardous energy control during servicing is what OSHA lockout/tagout is all about. The rule applies to any stored energy that could cause injury—electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, chemical, thermal, kinetic, or other—not just one type. This broad scope is what keeps workers safe by preventing unexpected energization or the release of stored energy while maintenance is performed. The process typically involves de-energizing equipment, isolating energy sources, applying locks or tags, and verifying zero energy before work begins. Limiting the rule to a single energy form would miss hazards from hydraulic pressure, hot surfaces, or moving parts, which is why the all-encompassing description is the best fit.

9. Scheduling off-shift maintenance work is an example of which type of control?

- A. Hazard control**
- B. Administrative control**
- C. Engineering control**
- D. PPE**

Scheduling off-shift maintenance work focuses on changing how and when the work is done to reduce exposure. In the safety controls hierarchy, this is an administrative control: it uses policies, procedures, and work practices to lower risk rather than altering the equipment or relying on personal protective equipment. By performing the maintenance when systems are offline or during periods of lower activity, and by limiting the number of workers on site, the chance of encountering energized equipment or arc flash is reduced. This kind of planning and scheduling is a procedural approach that complements engineering controls (like barriers or interlocks) and PPE, but it itself is not a change to the hardware or a piece of protective gear.

10. What term describes a study used to assess a worker's potential exposure to arc flash energy?

- A. Arc flash risk assessment**
- B. Safety training**
- C. PPE inventory**
- D. Incident report**

Arc flash risk assessment is the study used to estimate potential exposure to arc flash energy. It analyzes electrical system information, fault current, system voltage, protective device coordination, and working conditions to calculate incident energy levels and the arc flash boundary, which then guide the required PPE and safety controls. This is distinct from safety training, PPE inventory, or an incident report, which are education, equipment stock, or event documentation—not a proactive assessment of exposure risk.

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://safetyforelectriciansmodule2.examzify.com>

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

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