

UNDERWATER TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://underwatertoolsequipment.examzify.com>



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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. What are the two techniques for welding?

- A. Quick and neat
- B. Self consuming and manipulative
- C. Wet and dry
- D. Slow and careful

2. What is the capacity of the hydraulic fluid reservoir for MOD-II?

- A. 20 gal
- B. 30 gal
- C. 40 gal
- D. 50 gal

3. What are the typical pressures for oxyacetylene cutting?

- A. O2 10-15 PSI; Acetylene 20-25 PSI
- B. O2 20-25 PSI; Acetylene 5-7 PSI, not to exceed 15 PSI
- C. O2 30-40 PSI; Acetylene 5-10 PSI
- D. O2 5-10 PSI; Acetylene 20-25 PSI

4. Which tool uses a 3/4 inch square drive?

- A. IW-20
- B. IW-12
- C. Both
- D. Neither

5. To improve the seal, plugs and wedges may be wrapped with which materials?

- A. Epoxy or GRP
- B. Canvas and Herculite
- C. Fabric, rubber sheet, oakum or sheet lead
- D. Wax and tar

6. Which tool is used for cutting steel and masonry with a 10 inch wheel and a cut depth of about 3 3/4 inches?
- A. GR-29
 - B. BR-87
 - C. CO-23
 - D. CS-11
7. Which option best describes the purpose of a cofferdam?
- A. Provide a permanent airtight seal.
 - B. Create a dry work space by enclosing a portion of water with a temporary watertight barrier.
 - C. Increase water depth.
 - D. Extract water from a hull permanently.
8. Which option lists the three underwater NDT methods?
- A. Underwater visual testing (UWVT), Underwater Magnetic Particle Testing (UWMT) and Underwater Ultrasonic Thickness Gauging (UWUTG)
 - B. Underwater Visual Testing, Ultrasonic Testing and Radiography
 - C. Underwater Dye Penetrant Testing, Ultrasonic Testing, and Magnetic Testing
 - D. Underwater Visual Testing only
9. The hydraulic cut-off switch is designed to stop flow in emergencies and is located 6-8 feet from the tool. Which statement is true?
- A. It stops flow in emergencies
 - B. It is 6-8 feet from the tool
 - C. Both statements are true
 - D. Neither statement is true
10. Plywood patches should be sized relative to the hole by
- A. They should be sized to exactly match the hole
 - B. They should be half the hole dimension
 - C. They should be twice the maximum hole dimensions
 - D. They should be larger than the hole by more than 50%

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the two techniques for welding?

- A. Quick and neat
- B. Self consuming and manipulative**
- C. Wet and dry
- D. Slow and careful

Underwater welding is categorized by whether the weld is performed directly in the water or in a dry environment. The first approach, wet welding, is done directly in the water using special electrodes and equipment without a dry chamber. It's quick and practical for on-the-spot repairs, but it carries higher risks for electric shock and corrosion-related issues, and the weld quality can be affected by rapid cooling in the surrounding water. The second approach, dry welding, uses a temporary dry habitat or chamber to keep the weld area free of water, which creates a controlled, shielded environment similar to on-land welding. This method improves weld quality and safety but is more complex, time-consuming, and costly to set up. Therefore, the two techniques are wet and dry.

2. What is the capacity of the hydraulic fluid reservoir for MOD-II?

- A. 20 gal
- B. 30 gal**
- C. 40 gal
- D. 50 gal

The main idea behind reservoir capacity is balancing enough fluid for the pump to draw during high-demand cycles, plus room for thermal expansion, cooling, and settling of contaminants, without adding unnecessary weight or space. For the MOD-II, 30 gallons provides that balance: it is large enough to prevent the system from starving the pump or pulling air as the fluid warms and expands, and to allow for proper cooling and fluid turnover during operation. A smaller capacity, like 20 gallons, could underprove on headroom and risk cavitation or air intake during peak demand or temperature rises. A larger capacity, such as 40 or 50 gallons, would add extra weight and bulk and offer diminishing returns for typical use, making the system less practical to handle. Therefore, 30 gallons is the most appropriate and effective choice.

3. What are the typical pressures for oxyacetylene cutting?

- A. O2 10-15 PSI; Acetylene 20-25 PSI
- B. O2 20-25 PSI; Acetylene 5-7 PSI, not to exceed 15 PSI**
- C. O2 30-40 PSI; Acetylene 5-10 PSI
- D. O2 5-10 PSI; Acetylene 20-25 PSI

In oxyacetylene cutting, you want a strong oxygen stream to oxidize and push away molten metal, while the fuel gas is kept at a lower, controllable pressure to shape and stabilize the flame. The typical setup uses oxygen around 20–25 psi so the jet is powerful enough to sustain cutting. Acetylene is kept much lower, about 5–7 psi, and should not be allowed to exceed roughly 15 psi, to maintain a stable, hot flame and reduce the risk of backfire or flashback. This combination produces a clean, efficient cut; pressures that push too much acetylene or drop the oxygen pressure too low lead to poor cuts or dangerous conditions.

4. Which tool uses a 3/4 inch square drive?

- A. IW-20
- B. IW-12**
- C. Both
- D. Neither

A 3/4 inch square drive is the size of the square stem that fits into sockets. This larger drive is used for higher-torque, heavy-duty work and accepts bigger sockets. The IW-12 is the tool configured to use 3/4 inch drive sockets, so it matches that size. The IW-20, by contrast, uses a different drive size, so it doesn't fit 3/4 inch sockets. Therefore, the tool with the 3/4 inch drive is the IW-12.

5. To improve the seal, plugs and wedges may be wrapped with which materials?

- A. Epoxy or GRP
- B. Canvas and Herculite
- C. Fabric, rubber sheet, oakum or sheet lead**
- D. Wax and tar

When you're sealing a hole with a plug and wedge underwater, you want packing materials that can conform to the surface and stay compressed under pressure. Wrapping the plug and wedge with fabric, rubber sheet, oakum, or sheet lead provides a flexible, compressible layer that fills tiny gaps and irregularities, creating a reliable seal. Fabric serves as a base, rubber sheet acts as a pliable gasket, oakum (tarred fiber) can swell slightly to block leaks, and sheet lead is soft enough to mold into crevices and distribute the load from the wedge. These materials remain workable underwater and adapt to the surface, whereas rigid substances like epoxy or GRP would not seal irregularities once set, and wax or tar alone isn't as dependable or durable in wet conditions. Canvas with Herculite isn't a standard combination for this purpose, as it doesn't provide the same effective, moldable sealing properties.

6. Which tool is used for cutting steel and masonry with a 10 inch wheel and a cut depth of about 3 3/4 inches?

- A. GR-29
- B. BR-87
- C. CO-23**
- D. CS-11

Focus on matching the tool's wheel size and maximum cut depth to the job. A 10-inch wheel signals a heavy-duty cut-off capability, and a depth of about 3 3/4 inches is a substantial cutting reach for that size. The CO-23 model is specified to use a 10-inch wheel and achieve roughly 3.75 inches of cut, which makes it capable of cutting both steel and masonry in a single pass. Tools with smaller wheels or shallower depths won't meet both requirements, so they're not suitable for this combined steel-and-masonry task.

7. Which option best describes the purpose of a cofferdam?

- A. Provide a permanent airtight seal.
- B. Create a dry work space by enclosing a portion of water with a temporary watertight barrier.**
- C. Increase water depth.
- D. Extract water from a hull permanently.

A cofferdam is built to create a dry work space by surrounding a portion of water with a temporary watertight barrier and then pumping the water out from inside. This isolation lets workers perform maintenance, construction, or inspection as if they were on dry ground. The key idea is temporary isolation to keep the area dry, not a permanent seal or alteration of the surrounding water. It isn't about increasing water depth, and it isn't a permanent extraction of water from a hull. The barrier is removed once the work is finished.

8. Which option lists the three underwater NDT methods?

- A. Underwater visual testing (UWVT), Underwater Magnetic Particle Testing (UWMT) and Underwater Ultrasonic Thickness Gauging (UWUTG)**
- B. Underwater Visual Testing, Ultrasonic Testing and Radiography
- C. Underwater Dye Penetrant Testing, Ultrasonic Testing, and Magnetic Testing
- D. Underwater Visual Testing only

Submerged inspection relies on methods designed to work in water, combining a visual check with techniques that can reveal flaws and measure remaining material. Underwater visual testing uses light and cameras to identify surface conditions like corrosion, deformation, or cracks. Underwater magnetic particle testing magnetizes the metal and applies particles to show surface-breaking or near-surface defects in ferrous materials. Underwater ultrasonic thickness gauging sends ultrasonic waves through the material to measure its thickness and detect thinning or flaws. These three are the underwater-enabled nondestructive methods commonly used together: visual for surface observations, magnetic particle for detecting surface-close defects in ferrous materials, and ultrasonic thickness gauging for precise thickness measurement underwater. The other options mix methods not typically used underwater or omit one of the underwater methods, so they don't form the complete, practical trio.

9. The hydraulic cut-off switch is designed to stop flow in emergencies and is located 6-8 feet from the tool. Which statement is true?

- A. It stops flow in emergencies
- B. It is 6-8 feet from the tool
- C. Both statements are true**
- D. Neither statement is true

The key idea is that a hydraulic cut-off switch is a safety device that rapidly stops hydraulic flow to prevent uncontrolled tool movement and potential injuries. It must be reachable so the operator can act quickly in an emergency, and the placement—about 6–8 feet from the tool—strikes a balance: it's close enough for fast access but far enough to stay clear of the tool's immediate risk zone, hose whips, or debris that could occur if the tool were to fail or move suddenly. Because it both halts flow when needed and is positioned at an accessible distance, both statements are true.

10. Plywood patches should be sized relative to the hole by

- A. They should be sized to exactly match the hole
- B. They should be half the hole dimension
- C. They should be twice the maximum hole dimensions**
- D. They should be larger than the hole by more than 50%

The key idea is that a patch must overlap beyond the damaged area to create a reliable seal and distribute stresses around the hole. Making the patch at least twice the hole's largest dimension ensures there's ample overlap on all sides, giving a solid bonding surface and reducing the chance of edge failure or leaks. If you matched the hole exactly, there would be no overlap to hold the patch in place and seal against water pressure. If the patch were only half the hole, it wouldn't cover the damage at all. Being larger than the hole by more than 50% is vague; doubling the maximum hole dimension gives a clear, dependable standard that ensures proper coverage and strength.

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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://underwatertoolsequipment.examzify.com>

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

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