ALBAT: OSHA ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION (ET&D) PRACTICE EXAM (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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. A briefing is required before work and when conditions change.

A. Briefings are only required at the start of the project

B. A briefing is required before work and when conditions change

C. A briefing is optional and only for new hires

D. Briefings are only needed for high-risk tasks

2. For handling and use of flammable liquids in quantities of 5 gallons or less, what is the required storage?

A. Approved safety cans or Department of Transportation approved containers

B. Original container may be used

C. No special storage required

D. Store in a chemical storage cabinet only

3. What should be included in a job briefing for electrical work?

A. Insurance and payroll details.

B. Scope of work, hazards, energy control plan, PPE, LOTO status, site conditions, communications, weather, rescue and emergency procedures.

C. Only the job title and location.

D. Marketing briefing.

4. Which organization's Threshold Limit Values (TLV) are used to establish exposure limits for airborne contaminants?

A. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

B. OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL)

C. NIOSH's REL

D. EPA's RfC

5. For live-line work, what is required about tool ratings and inspection?

A. Tools must be rated for the voltage, regularly inspected, and used with appropriate PPE in accordance with electrical safety standards.

B. Tools can be used without inspection if clean.

C. Inspection is optional.

D. Only the operator's judgment matters.

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6. What is a key reason to verify de-energization after applying lockout/tagout?

A. To ensure energy cannot re-energize accidentally and to confirm proper isolation before work begins.

B. To re-energize the system quickly.

C. To invalidate existing safety measures.

D. To satisfy an administrator's form.

7. What oxygen concentration threshold prohibits entry into excavations?

A. Oxygen greater than 21%

B. Oxygen only in clean air

C. Oxygen less than 19.5%

D. Oxygen at any level

8. Job site visitors require a briefing.

A. Sometimes

B. Not specified

C. False

D. True

9. How many inches are added for each additional 10 kV beyond 50 kV?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

10. What are the criteria for performing work on or near exposed energized parts?

A. De-energization is feasible; rely on PPE alone.

B. De-energization is not feasible; only a supervisor is required.

C. De-energization is not feasible; appropriate PPE and controls are in place; a qualified person is responsible for safety and compliance.

D. Always de-energize regardless of feasibility.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A briefing is required before work and when conditions change.

A. Briefings are only required at the start of the project

B. A briefing is required before work and when conditions change

C. A briefing is optional and only for new hires

D. Briefings are only needed for high-risk tasks

Briefings are essential to keep everyone aligned on hazards, the planned work, and the safety controls before starting, and whenever conditions change. By reviewing the scope, the sequence of tasks, isolation or energy-control steps, PPE, and emergency actions, the crew confirms who is doing what and how risks will be managed. When conditions shift—like weather changes, new equipment, altered terrain, or a modified work scope—the briefing updates the plan so everyone understands the new hazards and the revised controls, preventing surprises that could lead to incidents. That's why this approach isn't limited to the start of a job or to certain people or tasks. It applies to all work and to any change in conditions, ensuring ongoing communication, coordination, and safety.

2. For handling and use of flammable liquids in quantities of 5 gallons or less, what is the required storage?

A. Approved safety cans or Department of Transportation approved containers

B. Original container may be used

C. No special storage required

D. Store in a chemical storage cabinet only

Safe containment of flammable liquids in small quantities focuses on using containers that are specifically designed to prevent spills and limit vapor release. For five gallons or less, the required storage is in approved safety cans or DOT-approved containers. These containers are built to seal securely, vent safely to prevent pressure buildup, and resist corrosion, which helps minimize fire hazards during handling and storage. Using the original container isn't considered adequate for storage because many original containers aren't designed for repeated handling or long-term storage and may lack proper labeling, venting, or durable seals. No special storage required isn't correct because flammable liquids always demand proper containment to reduce ignition and vapor hazards. Storing only in a chemical storage cabinet can be appropriate for larger quantities or for organized segregation, but the standard requirement for small amounts is the use of an approved safety can or a DOT-approved container.

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3. What should be included in a job briefing for electrical work?

A. Insurance and payroll details.

B. Scope of work, hazards, energy control plan, PPE, LOTO status, site conditions, communications, weather, rescue and emergency procedures.

C. Only the job title and location.

D. Marketing briefing.

In electrical work, a job briefing should clearly lay out what will be done and how it will be done safely. Start by detailing the scope of work—the specific tasks, locations, sequence, and any access or isolation steps—so everyone knows exactly what to expect. Then address the hazards you're dealing with, especially electrical hazards like shock, arc flash, and unintended energization, so the team recognizes what could go wrong and how to avoid it. A key part is the energy control plan and the current lockout/tagout (LOTO) status. This makes sure all energy sources are isolated and cannot be re-energized while work is in progress, and it identifies who is authorized to perform or verify the LOTO. Clear energy control information prevents dangerous re-energization. PPE requirements should be specified to ensure each person knows what protective equipment is needed for the tasks, including any arc-rated clothing, gloves, face shields, eye protection, and insulated tools. Site conditions matter too—terrain, access, lighting, weather, moisture, heat, and any work at heights or in confined spaces—all of which can affect risk levels and the precautions you take. Effective communication is essential: who is responsible for what, how the team will stay in touch, and what signals or radios will be used to coordinate. Weather considerations should be included because conditions like rain, wind, or extreme heat can change risks and required controls. Finally, outline rescue and emergency procedures: where to find first aid, emergency shutoffs, rescue equipment, muster points, and how to summon help quickly if something goes wrong. This combination ensures everyone understands the work, the hazards, how those hazards will be controlled, and how to respond if an incident occurs. Other topics like insurance details, payroll, or marketing briefings aren't part of a safety-focused job briefing and don't contribute to the immediate safety decisions needed for electrical tasks.

4. Which organization's Threshold Limit Values (TLV) are used to establish exposure limits for airborne contaminants?

A. Threshold Limit Values (TLV) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

B. OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL)

C. NIOSH's REL

D. EPA's RfC

Threshold Limit Values are guidelines published by the American Conference of Governmental Hygienists (ACGIH). They define concentration levels of airborne contaminants that workers can be exposed to without expected adverse health effects, typically shown as time-weighted averages and short-term exposure limits. These TLVs are widely used by industrial hygienists as reference values to assess exposures and guide control measures, even though they are not legally enforceable by themselves. In contrast, enforceable limits are set by OSHA as Permissible Exposure Limits, while NIOSH provides recommended exposure limits (RELs) and EPA uses risk-based Reference Concentrations (RfC) for ecological or public health risk assessments. So the TLV source in question is ACGIH.

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5. For live-line work, what is required about tool ratings and inspection?

A. Tools must be rated for the voltage, regularly inspected, and used with appropriate PPE in accordance with electrical safety standards.

B. Tools can be used without inspection if clean.

C. Inspection is optional.

D. Only the operator's judgment matters.

In live-line work, safety hinges on using tools that are properly rated for the voltage, regularly inspected for damage, and used with the right PPE. Tools must have a voltage rating that matches or exceeds the system they're used on, and they should be tested or verified to ensure the insulation still provides the needed protection. Regular inspections catch hidden degradation like cracks, moisture, or wear that could fail under live conditions, so they're performed before each use and maintained as part of a maintenance routine. Appropriate PPE—such as dielectric gloves and sleeves, face protection, and other arc-flash protective gear—must be worn in accordance with electrical safety standards to add a crucial protective layer. Cleanliness alone does not guarantee safety, inspection is not optional, and relying solely on personal judgment ignores formal safety requirements and the protections they provide.

6. What is a key reason to verify de-energization after applying lockout/tagout?

A. To ensure energy cannot re-energize accidentally and to confirm proper isolation before work begins.

B. To re-energize the system quickly.

C. To invalidate existing safety measures.

D. To satisfy an administrator's form.

Verifying de-energization is essential to ensure there is no energy present and that all energy sources are properly isolated before any work begins. After lockout or tagout devices are applied, workers must confirm zero energy by testing the equipment and attempting to operate it to ensure it cannot start or move. This verification accounts for stored or residual energy, such as in capacitors, springs, or compressed fluids, and confirms that isolation points are effective across electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, and other energy sources. By establishing and maintaining a confirmed de-energized state, the risk of unexpected startup, energization, or energy release is minimized, keeping workers safe. The goal isn't to re-energize the system quickly but to prevent dangerous re-energization and ensure a safe work condition.

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7. What oxygen concentration threshold prohibits entry into excavations?

A. Oxygen greater than 21%

B. Oxygen only in clean air

C. Oxygen less than 19.5%

D. Oxygen at any level

Oxygen levels in an excavation determine whether the space is safe to enter. Normal breathing air is around 20.9% oxygen, and entry decisions hinge on avoiding two hazards: too little oxygen (deficiency) and too much oxygen (enrichment). The moment oxygen falls below 19.5%, the atmosphere becomes oxygen-deficient, which can cause dizziness, confusion, fainting, or asphyxiation without warning signs. In excavations, where airflow is limited and soils can trap gases, this deficiency creates a serious risk that cannot be managed simply by standing closer to the air or holding breath. Therefore entry is prohibited when oxygen is below 19.5% and the space must be ventilated and re-tested until the level reaches a safe range before entry. The other considerations don't define the prohibition. Oxygen greater than typical ambient levels isn't the threshold for prohibition; clean-air oxygen content is around 21%, which is not by itself unsafe. Saying oxygen at any level ignores the danger of both deficiency and enrichment.

8. Job site visitors require a briefing.

A. Sometimes

B. Not specified

C. False

D. True

Before anyone who isn't an employee enters a job site, they need to be briefed on safety. This briefing informs visitors about the specific hazards they could encounter, the PPE that's required, where they're allowed to go, and what to do in an emergency. In an electrical transmission and distribution environment, this is crucial because energized equipment, arc-flash risks, and other hazards may not be familiar to guests. The briefing also sets out the site rules and who to contact if something doesn't look safe. Because providing this information is a standard part of the safety program and required before entry for non-employees, the statement is true rather than optional or unspecified.

9. How many inches are added for each additional 10 kV beyond 50 kV?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

In this area of transmission and distribution safety, clearance grows with voltage, and beyond 50 kV the rule adds a fixed amount for each extra 10 kV to keep arcing risks low. The standard is 4 inches for every additional 10 kV beyond 50 kV. So, at 60 kV you'd add 4 inches; at 100 kV you'd add 20 inches (since 50 kV beyond 50 kV equals five increments of 10 kV, 5 × 4 = 20). This 4-inch-per-10-kV increment is the established spacing increase, while the other numbers would misrepresent the required increase.

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10. What are the criteria for performing work on or near exposed energized parts?

A. De-energization is feasible; rely on PPE alone.

B. De-energization is not feasible; only a supervisor is required.

C. De-energization is not feasible; appropriate PPE and controls are in place; a qualified person is responsible for safety and compliance.

D. Always de-energize regardless of feasibility.

The main idea is safety planning when work involves exposed energized parts: de-energize if possible to remove the hazard. If de-energizing cannot be done, you must implement a protective plan that includes appropriate PPE and other controls, and have a qualified person responsible for safety and compliance oversee it. Relying on PPE alone isn't enough because energized work carries multiple hazards (shock, arc flash, etc.), and PPE cannot neutralize all risks by itself. A qualified person brings the necessary knowledge to choose the right PPE and protection level, verify that the proper controls are in place (engineering and administrative controls, barriers, insulating equipment, safe work procedures), and ensure the plan is followed. A supervisor alone doesn't satisfy these requirements, and always de-energizing when feasible remains the preferred approach.

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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://albatoshaetandd.examzify.com

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

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