PLUMBING SAFETY MODULE 2 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://plumbingsafetymodule2.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. What percent of all accidental deaths in the construction industry are caused by slips, trips, and falls?

A. 15

B. 25

C. 10

D. 5

2. 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.

3. The second step in the lockout/tagout sequence is to _____.

A. Identify all authorized and affected personnel

B. Isolate the energy source

C. Lock out the device

D. Verify zero energy state

4. You see a co-worker fooling around on the work site. Your first course of action is to _____.

A. Warn your supervisor

B. Ignore it and continue working

C. Tell your co-worker to stop

D. Report it at the end of the shift

5. Which of the following practices ensures safe handling of acetylene cylinders on a job site?

A. Store upright and secured away from heat and flames; use proper regulators and flashback arrestors; keep valves closed when not in use.

B. Store cylinders on their side near a heat source.

C. Store in a damp area and leave valves open when not in use.

D. Use homemade regulators to save costs.

SAMPLE

6. What is a safe lifting technique for heavy pipe sections?

A. Bend the knees, keep the back straight, hold close to the body, and ask for assistance or use mechanical aids.

B. Bend at the waist and lift with the back muscles.

C. Lift quickly without bending knees.

D. Use only one person to lift when possible.

7. The two types of protection for openings in walls, floors, or the ground are...

A. Guards

B. Guards and covers

C. Covers only

D. Lids and rails

8. Which action is essential to prevent trench collapse during excavation near plumbing work?

A. Inspect soil

B. Use shoring or trench boxes

C. Provide escape routes

D. Keep loads away

9. Which is a safe practice for moving tools from scaffolding?

A. Carry them down by hand

B. Throw them down to the ground

C. Hand them down one by one to a ground worker

D. Lower them to the ground using a rope

10. The minimum amount of fresh air for each employee working underground required by OSHA is which?

A. 200 cubic feet per minute

B. 100 cubic feet per minute

C. 400 cubic feet per minute

D. 600 cubic feet per minute

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What percent of all accidental deaths in the construction industry are caused by slips, trips, and falls?

A. 15

B. 25

C. 10

D. 5

The main idea here is recognizing how often slips, trips, and falls contribute to fatalities in construction. Knowing this helps focus safety efforts on keeping work areas clean, dry, and well organized, securing cords, and providing proper footwear and fall protection where needed. About 15% of all accidental construction deaths come from these incidents, so they're a significant concern even if they aren't the single largest cause. The other percentage options don't align with typical industry data for this category, which is why this choice is the best one.

2. 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.

3. The second step in the lockout/tagout sequence is to _____.

A. Identify all authorized and affected personnel

B. Isolate the energy source

C. Lock out the device

D. Verify zero energy state

Identifying who will be involved and who will be affected is all about clear communication and roles before any energy is isolated. By listing all authorized personnel (those who will perform the lockout and work on the equipment) and affected personnel (those who operate or work nearby and need to know about the shutdown), you establish who needs to be informed and who is responsible for safeguarding the area. This ensures everyone understands the plan, who is allowed to re-energize the equipment, and who must be kept out of the danger zone. With this awareness in place, you can then move on to isolating the energy sources, applying locks or tags, and finally verifying that the energy state is zero before maintenance begins. Skipping this identification step can lead to miscommunication and accidental energizing or exposure.

SAMPLE

4. You see a co-worker fooling around on the work site. Your first course of action is to _____.

A. Warn your supervisor

B. Ignore it and continue working

C. Tell your co-worker to stop

D. Report it at the end of the shift

When you see a coworker fooling around, the quickest and most effective way to reduce risk is to address it directly and calmly tell them to stop the unsafe behavior. This interrupts the hazard at its source, protecting everyone nearby and reinforcing that safety comes first on the job. If they stop, you can keep working and stay vigilant. If they don't stop or the situation feels unsafe, escalate by notifying a supervisor or safety officer right away. Waiting to report at the end of the shift or ignoring it only lets the risk persist, and warning a supervisor without first addressing the behavior can delay immediate safety action.

5. Which of the following practices ensures safe handling of acetylene cylinders on a job site?

A. Store upright and secured away from heat and flames; use proper regulators and flashback arrestors; keep valves closed when not in use.

B. Store cylinders on their side near a heat source.

C. Store in a damp area and leave valves open when not in use.

D. Use homemade regulators to save costs.

Handling acetylene cylinders safely revolves around preventing heat exposure, leaks, and flame entry into the cylinder. The best practice is to store cylinders upright and secured so they can't tip over, keep them away from heat sources and flames, and use regulators and flashback arrestors that meet safety standards. Keep the valves closed when the cylinder is not in use to prevent accidental gas release. Acetylene is unstable at high pressure and can form explosive mixtures if heated or mishandled, so controlling pressure with proper regulators and protecting the system with flashback arrestors is essential. Storing cylinders on their side near a heat source, leaving valves open in damp areas, or using improvised regulators introduces leaks, ignition risks, and equipment failures, all of which jeopardize safety on the job site.

6. What is a safe lifting technique for heavy pipe sections?

A. Bend the knees, keep the back straight, hold close to the body, and ask for assistance or use mechanical aids.

B. Bend at the waist and lift with the back muscles.

C. Lift quickly without bending knees.

D. Use only one person to lift when possible.

Lifting heavy pipe sections safely comes from using leg power, not the back, and keeping the load close to your body. When you bend at the knees and hips while keeping your spine in a neutral position, your leg muscles do most of the work, which greatly reduces the strain on your spine. Holding the pipe close to your body shortens the lever arm, making the lift steadier and easier to control. If the pipe is heavy or awkward, ask for help or use mechanical aids like a dolly, hoist, or other equipment to share the load. Lifting with the back, bending at the waist, twisting, or lifting quickly without knee bend increases the risk of back injury. And trying to do the job with only one person when the load is heavy can exceed safe limits, so always seek assistance or mechanical help when needed.

SAMPLE

7. The two types of protection for openings in walls, floors, or the ground are...

A. Guards

B. Guards and covers

C. Covers only

D. Lids and rails

Openings in walls, floors, or the ground create fall and hazard risks, so protection comes in two essential forms: a guard and a cover. A guard is a physical barrier that surrounds or encloses the opening to block access and prevent someone from stepping into the opening. A cover sits over the opening to stop people or objects from falling through and is typically rated to carry the expected load and securely fastened so it won't shift or tilt. Together, guards and covers provide complete protection: the guard handles preventing access, while the cover handles preventing entry or fall through the opening itself. Terms like lids and rails aren't the standard way these protections are described, and relying on only one type (either guards or covers) would leave gaps in safety.

8. Which action is essential to prevent trench collapse during excavation near plumbing work?

A. Inspect soil

B. Use shoring or trench boxes

C. Provide escape routes

D. Keep loads away

Protecting trench walls against collapse requires installing a protective system that physically supports the soil. Using shoring or trench boxes directly stabilizes the sides, preventing cave-ins and keeping the trench safe for workers near plumbing lines. While inspecting soil, providing escape routes, and keeping loads away are important safety practices, they do not by themselves provide the structural support needed to stop a trench from collapsing.

9. Which is a safe practice for moving tools from scaffolding?

A. Carry them down by hand

B. Throw them down to the ground

C. Hand them down one by one to a ground worker

D. Lower them to the ground using a rope

Lowering them to the ground using a rope is the safest approach because it provides a controlled, steady descent for each tool, keeping the tools out of the fall path and reducing the risk of injury to anyone below. Carrying tools down by hand can lead to loss of grip and a fall. Throwing tools down poses an immediate danger to people and property below. Handing tools down one by one to a ground worker still puts someone under the edge and can result in dropped tools during transfer. Using a rope keeps the process controlled, predictable, and minimizes the chance of tools becoming a falling hazard.

SAMPLE

10. The minimum amount of fresh air for each employee working underground required by OSHA is which?

A. 200 cubic feet per minute

B. 100 cubic feet per minute

C. 400 cubic feet per minute

D. 600 cubic feet per minute

Ventilation is about giving every worker a reliable supply of fresh air to breathe and to dilute heat, dust, gases, and other contaminants that can accumulate underground. The minimum required by OSHA is 200 cubic feet per minute per worker. This means each person underground should have at least 200 CFM of fresh air delivered to their breathing zone; if more workers are present, the total ventilation scales accordingly (for two workers, at least 400 CFM, and so on). The goal is to keep oxygen levels safe and contaminants diluted. A value like 100 CFM per person is too low to maintain breathable air or dilute hazards, while 400 or 600 CFM per person exceeds the minimum requirement and isn't the standard for the basic rule—they might be used in higher-hazard or higher-occupancy situations, but the required minimum is 200 CFM per worker.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE