CHST Worksite Audit 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

1. In outdoor WBGT, which coefficient multiplies Globe Temperature (GT)?

A. 0.2GT

B. 0.7WB

C. 0.1DB

D. 0.3GT

2. Which test is used to assess accumulation of carbon monoxide exposure?

A. Expired breath analysis for CO

B. Blood carboxyhemoglobin level

C. Urine CO metabolites

D. Saliva CO

3. Which designation on safety footwear labeling indicates metatarsal protection?

A. MT

B. FI

C. EH

D. Pr

4. What is the main purpose of local exhaust ventilation in occupational settings?

A. To remove contaminants at the source

B. To dilute contaminants in a room

C. To circulate air for comfort

D. To cool equipment and processes

5. SIC stands for what?

A. Standard Industrial Classification

B. System for Industrial Classification

C. Standard International Classification

D. Sector Industry Code

6. In the quick calculation method, VP stands for?

A. Vapor Pressure

B. Vapor Potential

C. Volatile Percentage

D. Variable Pressure

7. What does a split-core ammeter provide?

A. A safe way to check amperage on live circuits.

B. Measures voltage.

C. Measures resistance.

D. Tests insulation.

8. The angle of repose is defined as the angle at which soil will no longer slide. Which statement best describes this concept?

A. The angle at which soil slides continuously

B. The angle at which soil will no longer slide

C. The angle at which soil becomes non-cohesive

D. The angle of soil contact with the ditch

9. What is EMR based on?

A. The last 3 years loss history, not including the previous year

B. The current year loss history only

C. Payroll averages over 5 years

D. Industry average losses over the past decade

10. For a slope of 1/2:1, which description best describes the slope?

A. Little horizontal, longer vertical

B. Little vertical, longer horizontal

C. Equal horizontal and vertical

D. Very flat slope

Answers

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

Explanations

1. In outdoor WBGT, which coefficient multiplies Globe Temperature (GT)?

A. 0.2GT

B. 0.7WB

C. 0.1DB

D. 0.3GT

In outdoor WBGT, the three environmental factors are combined with specific weights to reflect how much each contributes to heat stress. The standard formula is WBGT = 0.7 × Twb + 0.2 × Tg + 0.1 × Ta, where Twb is the natural wet-bulb temperature, Tg is the globe temperature, and Ta is the dry-bulb (air) temperature. The Globe Temperature is multiplied by 0.2 because radiant heat from the sun and surroundings affects heat stress, but its contribution is smaller than the evaporative cooling impact captured by the wet-bulb measure. The wet-bulb component has the largest weight (0.7) since humidity and evaporative cooling dominate physiological strain in many outdoor conditions, and air temperature contributes modestly with 0.1. Hence the Globe Temperature term uses a 0.2 coefficient.

2. Which test is used to assess accumulation of carbon monoxide exposure?

A. Expired breath analysis for CO

B. Blood carboxyhemoglobin level

C. Urine CO metabolites

D. Saliva CO

CO is eliminated from the body mainly through the lungs, so measuring what is being exhaled gives a practical sense of the total CO burden from exposure. An expired-breath test for CO is a quick, noninvasive way to gauge how much CO has accumulated in the body during the recent exposure period, making it a sensitive indicator for ongoing or past accumulation in a workplace setting. Blood levels of carboxyhemoglobin show how much CO is bound to hemoglobin at the moment, but these levels can be influenced by the timing of exposure and clearance and require blood draws, which makes them less convenient for rapid assessment of accumulated exposure. Urine metabolites or saliva tests aren't standard tools for assessing CO accumulation. So, the expired breath CO test is the best choice for evaluating accumulated carbon monoxide exposure.

3. Which designation on safety footwear labeling indicates metatarsal protection?

A. MT

B. FI

C. EH

D. Pr

Metatarsal protection is indicated by the MT designation on safety footwear labeling. This mark shows the shoe includes a guard or reinforcement to protect the metatarsal bones on the top of the foot, which is important in environments where heavy objects could strike the forefoot. It complements, rather than replaces, toe protection, and it is verified through testing under the footwear standard. Other designations point to different protections—electrical hazard (EH) for electrical safety, puncture resistance (Pr) for protection against sharp objects piercing the sole, and FI signaling a feature not related to metatarsal protection. So MT is the specific marker for metatarsal protection.

4. What is the main purpose of local exhaust ventilation in occupational settings?

A. To remove contaminants at the source

B. To dilute contaminants in a room

C. To circulate air for comfort

D. To cool equipment and processes

Local exhaust ventilation captures contaminants at the source, drawing contaminated air away before it can disperse into the worker's breathing zone. This targeted approach makes it the most effective way to protect workers from exposure, especially for localized or high-emission processes like grinding, welding, or solvent use. By pulling fumes or dust directly from where they're generated, LEV reduces the concentration that reaches a worker and often allows for easier filtration or capture before the air circulates through the room. In contrast, diluting contaminants in a room relies on moving large volumes of air to lower overall concentrations, which can leave higher exposure near the source and requires substantial airflow to be effective. Circulating air for comfort and cooling equipment or processes address other needs and don't specifically remove contaminants from the breathing zone.

5. SIC stands for what?

A. Standard Industrial Classification

B. System for Industrial Classification

C. Standard International Classification

D. Sector Industry Code

SIC is about organizing businesses by the kind of economic activity they perform using a standardized coding system. It stands for Standard Industrial Classification, the official name of that framework. It assigns four-digit codes to establishments to identify their primary industry, which helps with consistent data collection, comparison, and analysis across sectors. The first two digits indicate a broad industry group, while the last two digits narrow to specific subsectors. This system has been widely used in the U.S. and elsewhere, though many areas have shifted to NAICS in more recent years. The other options don't reflect the established name of this classification scheme.

6. In the quick calculation method, VP stands for?

A. Vapor Pressure

B. Vapor Potential

C. Volatile Percentage

D. Variable Pressure

VP stands for Vapor Pressure. This term refers to the pressure exerted by a substance's vapor in equilibrium with its liquid at a given temperature. Vapor pressure indicates how readily a liquid evaporates: higher vapor pressure means the substance is more volatile and can produce more vapor in the air, which is important for exposure and flammability considerations in safety calculations. The other phrases aren't standard properties used in this context, so they aren't correct interpretations.

7. What does a split-core ammeter provide?

A. A safe way to check amperage on live circuits.

B. Measures voltage.

C. Measures resistance.

D. Tests insulation.

A split-core ammeter lets you read the current flowing in a live circuit without opening the circuit or making contact with the wires. It works by clamping a split magnetic core around a single conductor; the conductor acts as the primary in a transformer, and the meter senses the magnetic field produced by the current and converts that into an amperage display. This is why it's considered a safe way to check amperage on energized circuits—you don't have to disconnect or directly touch live parts. It isn't used to measure voltage, resistance, or insulation—those require a voltmeter, an ohmmeter, or an insulation tester, respectively. For accurate readings, clamp around only one conductor at a time, since clamping around a bundle can give an inaccurate (often reduced) result.

8. The angle of repose is defined as the angle at which soil will no longer slide. Which statement best describes this concept?

A. The angle at which soil slides continuously

B. The angle at which soil will no longer slide

C. The angle at which soil becomes non-cohesive

D. The angle of soil contact with the ditch

The angle of repose is the steepest slope at which a pile of soil can stay intact without sliding, determined by the balance between gravity pulling grains downward and friction and cohesion between them resisting motion. In other words, it's the stability limit: at this angle the material is on the edge of movement, and if the slope becomes any steeper, sliding or flowing occurs. That's why the statement describing the angle as the point at which soil will no longer slide best captures the idea—beyond it, sliding starts; at it, the slope is just stable. The other statements describe conditions that aren't about this stability boundary: continuous sliding, non-cohesiveness, or soil contacting the ditch, which don't define the maximum stable angle. Factors like particle shape, size, moisture, and density influence the exact angle of repose in a given soil.

9. What is EMR based on?

A. The last 3 years loss history, not including the previous year

B. The current year loss history only

C. Payroll averages over 5 years

D. Industry average losses over the past decade

Experience Modification Rating reflects how a company's past workers' compensation losses compare with what would be expected for its payroll. It uses a look-back period to smooth out year-to-year fluctuations and to account for how losses develop over time. The standard basis is the losses from the last three completed policy years, not including the most recent year. This approach avoids including incomplete or unusually shaped data from the current year and the immediate past year, giving a more stable measure of safety performance over time. Because EMR hinges on actual loss experience within that three-year window, it's not determined by current-year losses alone, payroll averages, or industry averages elsewhere.

10. For a slope of 1/2:1, which description best describes the slope?

A. Little horizontal, longer vertical

B. Little vertical, longer horizontal

C. Equal horizontal and vertical

D. Very flat slope

The key idea is how to read a slope ratio as rise over run. A slope described as 1/2:1 means there is 1 unit of vertical rise for every 2 units of horizontal movement (rise:run = 1:2). In other words, the horizontal distance is larger than the vertical, so the slope is relatively gentle. The best description is that there is a little vertical, longer horizontal. This is why a slope with rise less than run is considered shallow or flat compared with a 1:1 slope.

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://chstworksiteaudit.examzify.com

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