

# CITI Initial Biosafety 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. What is the reported number of documented laboratory-acquired infections?**
  - A. Less than 1,000**
  - B. Approximately 2,500**
  - C. Greater than 5,000**
  - D. Over 10,000**
- 2. What is the preferred method for collecting contaminated broken glass?**
  - A. Using hands if gloves are worn**
  - B. Using tongs or forceps**
  - C. Using a vacuum cleaner**
  - D. Using bare hands**
- 3. What is the purpose of an exposure control plan?**
  - A. To increase productivity in the workplace**
  - B. To outline measures to minimize exposure to hazardous agents**
  - C. To provide training for new employees**
  - D. To assess laboratory efficiency**
- 4. Where is the best location to place a sharps container?**
  - A. In the hallway for easy access**
  - B. Near the nearest emergency exit**
  - C. In the immediate vicinity of use for prompt disposal**
  - D. In the laboratory storage area**
- 5. What is the most accurate statement regarding autoclaves in BSL3 laboratories?**
  - A. Standard autoclaves are used**
  - B. Pass-through autoclaves are recommended**
  - C. Autoclaves are not necessary at this level**
  - D. Only manual autoclaves are allowed**

**6. What type of protection does a clean bench provide?**

- A. Operator protection**
- B. Biohazard containment**
- C. Product protection**
- D. Environmental protection**

**7. Which scenario highlights the need for a biological spill kit?**

- A. A power failure in the lab**
- B. A broken fume hood**
- C. Accidental breakage of a glass container with biohazards**
- D. A fire alarm test**

**8. Which best describes the role of regulatory guidelines in biosafety?**

- A. They dictate daily research practices**
- B. They provide frameworks to follow for safe laboratory practices**
- C. They specify employee work hours**
- D. They are optional for laboratory compliance**

**9. What is the recommended minimum temperature setting for an autoclave to effectively inactivate biohazards, including spores?**

- A. 100 °C (212 °F)**
- B. 121 °C (250 °F)**
- C. 145 °C (293 °F)**
- D. 160 °C (320 °F)**

**10. Ebola virus is classified in which Risk Group?**

- A. Risk Group 2**
- B. Risk Group 3**
- C. Risk Group 4**
- D. Risk Group 1**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What is the reported number of documented laboratory-acquired infections?**

- A. Less than 1,000**
- B. Approximately 2,500**
- C. Greater than 5,000**
- D. Over 10,000**

The reported number of documented laboratory-acquired infections is significant for highlighting the risks associated with working in research environments, particularly those involving biohazards. The figure noted as greater than 5,000 emphasizes the serious nature of laboratory work and the importance of strict biosafety protocols. This number reflects data compiled globally, illustrating that despite advancements in safety regulations and practices, laboratory-acquired infections continue to occur. These infections can result from various factors, including improper handling of pathogens, accidents, and lapses in safety practices. Understanding the magnitude of these infections underlines the necessity of comprehensive training, adherence to safety protocols, and surveillance measures in laboratories dealing with potentially infectious materials. The other options represent lower estimates, which do not capture the full scope of documented laboratory-acquired infections, thereby understating the importance of biosafety in lab environments.

**2. What is the preferred method for collecting contaminated broken glass?**

- A. Using hands if gloves are worn**
- B. Using tongs or forceps**
- C. Using a vacuum cleaner**
- D. Using bare hands**

The preferred method for collecting contaminated broken glass is using tongs or forceps. This approach minimizes the risk of injury to the individual handling the broken glass. When using tools like tongs or forceps, one can safely grasp the shards without coming into direct contact, significantly reducing the potential for cuts or puncture wounds. Utilizing tongs or forceps also helps maintain a safe distance from sharp edges, allowing for more controlled collection. This method is particularly important in laboratory or clinical settings, where there may be biohazard risks associated with the glass, as it is essential to avoid direct exposure to any contaminants present. Other methods, such as using gloved hands or vacuum cleaners, can pose additional risks or may not effectively capture all shards. Bare hands should never be used due to the obvious danger of injury. Therefore, the use of tongs or forceps reflects best practices in ensuring both safety and effective cleanup in a contaminated environment.

### 3. What is the purpose of an exposure control plan?

- A. To increase productivity in the workplace
- B. To outline measures to minimize exposure to hazardous agents**
- C. To provide training for new employees
- D. To assess laboratory efficiency

The primary purpose of an exposure control plan is to outline measures that minimize exposure to hazardous agents. This plan is essential in laboratory and workplace settings where workers may come into contact with biological materials, chemicals, or other hazardous substances. By identifying the risks and implementing specific protocols, such as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE), engineering controls, and safe work practices, the plan aims to protect employees' health and safety. This proactive approach not only helps in complying with regulatory requirements but also fosters a culture of safety and risk management in the workplace. It is a critical component of a comprehensive biosafety program, ensuring that potential hazards are systematically addressed and exposure minimized, thus safeguarding both personnel and the environment. The other options, while relevant to workplace considerations, do not directly represent the core focus of an exposure control plan. For instance, increasing productivity, providing training, or assessing laboratory efficiency are important aspects of operational management but do not capture the essential goal of protecting individuals from hazardous exposures.

### 4. Where is the best location to place a sharps container?

- A. In the hallway for easy access
- B. Near the nearest emergency exit
- C. In the immediate vicinity of use for prompt disposal**
- D. In the laboratory storage area

The best location to place a sharps container is in the immediate vicinity of use for prompt disposal. This ensures that individuals handling sharp objects, such as needles or blades, can dispose of them immediately after use. By having the sharps container nearby, it minimizes the risk of accidental needlestick injuries and helps maintain a safe working environment. Immediate disposal reduces the likelihood of contamination and ensures that potentially hazardous materials are managed appropriately, preventing them from being left out in the open or in areas where they could pose a risk to others. Placing a sharps container in other locations, such as in the hallway, near emergency exits, or in a laboratory storage area, is not ideal as it could delay disposal and increase the risk of injury. Access should always be balanced with safety considerations, making proximity to the point of use the most effective strategy.

## 5. What is the most accurate statement regarding autoclaves in BSL3 laboratories?

- A. Standard autoclaves are used
- B. Pass-through autoclaves are recommended**
- C. Autoclaves are not necessary at this level
- D. Only manual autoclaves are allowed

Pass-through autoclaves are indeed recommended for use in BSL3 laboratories due to their ability to minimize the risk of contamination when handling potentially infectious materials. These specialized autoclaves are designed to allow items to be placed inside the autoclave chamber while maintaining a separation between the laboratory environment and the sterilization process. This creates a safe way to manage waste, equipment, or any items that need sterilization without exposing personnel to potential pathogens. The primary function of a pass-through autoclave is to control the ingress and egress of materials in a way that reduces the risk of exposure to harmful agents. They typically have interlocked doors that prevent both doors from being opened simultaneously, ensuring that materials are contained within, thus enhancing laboratory safety. Other types of autoclaves, such as standard or manual autoclaves, do not provide the same level of safety measures necessary for BSL3 laboratory operations, where stringent biosafety protocols are crucial to protect personnel and prevent environmental contamination. Therefore, the recommendation of pass-through autoclaves aligns with the biosecurity needs of BSL3 laboratories, making this statement the most accurate.

## 6. What type of protection does a clean bench provide?

- A. Operator protection
- B. Biohazard containment
- C. Product protection**
- D. Environmental protection

A clean bench is designed to provide product protection by creating a sterile environment for processes that require a high degree of cleanliness. It uses HEPA filters to filter out airborne particles, thus minimizing contamination of the materials or samples positioned within the bench. This protective feature is crucial in microbiological and other laboratory settings where maintaining the integrity of cultures, assays, or experiments is necessary. While other forms of protection, such as operator safety and containment of hazardous agents, are important in many lab contexts, the primary function of a clean bench focuses on shielding the product from contamination rather than protecting the user or containing hazardous materials. Other types of biosafety cabinets or containment facilities are better suited for those purposes. Therefore, the emphasis on product protection correctly identifies the clean bench's primary role in laboratory safety and procedure integrity.

**7. Which scenario highlights the need for a biological spill kit?**

- A. A power failure in the lab**
- B. A broken fume hood**
- C. Accidental breakage of a glass container with biohazards**
- D. A fire alarm test**

The scenario that highlights the need for a biological spill kit involves the accidental breakage of a glass container with biohazards. This situation poses an immediate risk to health and safety, as biological materials can be hazardous if they are released into the environment. A biological spill kit is specifically designed to contain, clean up, and safely dispose of spills involving biohazardous materials. It typically includes personal protective equipment (PPE), absorbent materials, disinfectants, and tools necessary for safe cleanup, ensuring that exposure and environmental contamination are minimized. Other scenarios, such as a power failure in the lab, a broken fume hood, or a fire alarm test, do not create an immediate biological hazard that requires the use of a biological spill kit. A power failure might affect the functioning of equipment, but it does not directly involve biological materials. Similarly, a broken fume hood compromises ventilation but does not denote a spill or exposure risk by itself. A fire alarm test is also a routine safety procedure and does not entail a biohazardous material concern. Thus, only the scenario involving the breakage of a glass container with biohazards directly concerns the critical use of a biological spill kit for managing potentially dangerous substances.

**8. Which best describes the role of regulatory guidelines in biosafety?**

- A. They dictate daily research practices**
- B. They provide frameworks to follow for safe laboratory practices**
- C. They specify employee work hours**
- D. They are optional for laboratory compliance**

Regulatory guidelines play a critical role in biosafety by providing structured frameworks that help ensure safe laboratory practices. These guidelines are essential for maintaining a safe working environment, protecting laboratory personnel, the public, and the environment from biological hazards. They encompass various protocols and standards that researchers and laboratory personnel must adhere to when handling biological materials, conducting experiments, and implementing safety measures. By following these frameworks, researchers can systematically assess risks, utilize appropriate biosafety levels, and implement necessary controls and procedures. This structured approach not only enhances safety but also promotes compliance with legal and ethical standards in scientific research. Unlike the other options, which either misrepresent the focus of regulatory guidelines or suggest a lack of necessity, the correct choice reflects the proactive and essential role of these guidelines in fostering a culture of safety in bioscience research.

**9. What is the recommended minimum temperature setting for an autoclave to effectively inactivate biohazards, including spores?**

- A. 100 °C (212 °F)**
- B. 121 °C (250 °F)**
- C. 145 °C (293 °F)**
- D. 160 °C (320 °F)**

The recommended minimum temperature setting for an autoclave to effectively inactivate biohazards, including spores, is 121 °C (250 °F). This temperature is established based on its efficacy in achieving sterilization, particularly for resistant organisms such as bacterial spores. The autoclave combines this high temperature with increased pressure, which significantly enhances the penetration of steam and the effectiveness of the sterilization process. At 121 °C for a specific duration (typically at least 15-30 minutes), the conditions are sufficient to achieve the required lethality of microbes including the most resilient spores, making this the standard for sterilization procedures in laboratory and medical settings. This temperature and pressure combination effectively disrupts cellular structures and denatures proteins, ensuring that viable organisms are eliminated. Higher temperatures, such as 145 °C (293 °F) and 160 °C (320 °F), while effective for sterilization, are not necessary for standard biohazard decontamination. They could potentially lead to material degradation or are not routinely used in standard autoclave sterilization protocols. Similarly, a temperature of 100 °C (212 °F) is insufficient for ensuring the sterility of biological materials, particularly those that are heat-resistant.

**10. Ebola virus is classified in which Risk Group?**

- A. Risk Group 2**
- B. Risk Group 3**
- C. Risk Group 4**
- D. Risk Group 1**

Ebola virus is classified as a Risk Group 4 pathogen. This classification is reserved for organisms that are easily transmissible and can cause severe or fatal disease in humans with no effective treatments or vaccines readily available for general use. Risk Group 4 pathogens possess several critical characteristics: they can be transmitted through various routes, including direct contact with bodily fluids, and typically lead to serious health outcomes without adequate treatment options. The high mortality associated with Ebola virus, alongside the potential for significant outbreaks, necessitates stringent biosafety measures in research and healthcare settings. In contrast, options associated with lower risk groups include pathogens that may cause mild diseases or have effective treatments and preventive measures available, which are not applicable to the Ebola virus.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://citiinitialbiosafety.examzify.com>**

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

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