

CSST BUILDING INSPECTION 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.

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. Which statement lists the seven major components of the AHERA law?

- A. Inspection and reinspection requirements, sampling and inspection procedures, lab approval process.
- B. Training programs and notification requirements only.
- C. Inspection and reinspection requirements, sampling and inspection procedures, lab approval process, accredited and non accredited training programs, clearance air testing, management plan requirements, notification requirements.
- D. Clearance air testing and management plan requirements only.

2. Besides drawings, which option represents a textual alternative to denote the exact location of ACM materials?

- A. Emergency exit route map
- B. Security access list
- C. Written description of exact location
- D. Project timeline

3. Plumbing Drawing?

- A. Plumbing Diagrams
- B. Plumbing Systems
- C. Piping Codes Only
- D. Drainage Calculations

4. Which of the following is included in an asbestos medical surveillance exam?

- A. Occupational History Exam, Chest X ray, Pulmonary Function Test, stool sample
- B. Blood test, Chest X ray, Pulmonary Function Test, stool sample
- C. Occupational History Interview, CT scan, PFT, stool sample
- D. Occupational History Exam, Chest X-ray, MRI, stool sample

5. How many samples are required for 1 pipe elbow?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. Sufficient to determine
- D. 5

6. Is there a safe level of asbestos exposure?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Depends
- D. Unknown

7. Why might CFR 1529 include consultant and technician licensing as a requirement?

- A. To reduce project duration
- B. To ensure qualified personnel handle carcinogen use and reporting.
- C. To simplify paperwork
- D. To prevent inspections

8. Claims made vs occurrence insurance?

- A. Occurrence = claims made during the policy period
- B. Claims made = claims made during policy period; Occurrence = occurs during policy period regardless of when the claim is made.
- C. Claims made = only for property claims
- D. There is no difference

9. Which test is commonly used in asbestos medical surveillance to assess lung function?

- A. Pulmonary Function Test
- B. Electrocardiogram
- C. Endoscopy
- D. Audiometry

10. Under AHERA, how often is a reinspection conducted?

- A. Every year
- B. Every five years
- C. Every ten years
- D. Every three years

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement lists the seven major components of the AHERA law?

- A. Inspection and reinspection requirements, sampling and inspection procedures, lab approval process.
- B. Training programs and notification requirements only.
- C. Inspection and reinspection requirements, sampling and inspection procedures, lab approval process, accredited and non accredited training programs, clearance air testing, management plan requirements, notification requirements.**
- D. Clearance air testing and management plan requirements only.

Key concept: AHERA requires a comprehensive framework for managing asbestos in schools, covering assessment, procedures, labs, training, verification, planning, and communication. The correct statement lists all seven components: inspection and reinspection requirements, sampling and inspection procedures, lab approval process, accredited and non-accredited training programs, clearance air testing, management plan requirements, and notification requirements. Each element plays a distinct role—from identifying and rechecking asbestos-containing materials, to how samples are collected and analyzed by approved labs, to ensuring workers receive proper training, verifying cleanup with air clearance tests, establishing a formal management plan, and keeping staff, students, and parents informed. The other options leave out one or more of these essential parts, making them incomplete.

2. Besides drawings, which option represents a textual alternative to denote the exact location of ACM materials?

- A. Emergency exit route map
- B. Security access list
- C. Written description of exact location**
- D. Project timeline

A written description of the exact location provides precise, unambiguous details in text, serving as a clear alternative to drawings. It should name the exact place—such as the room or area, the specific wall or ceiling, nearby landmarks, and any measurements or reference panels—so someone can locate the material without guessing. This is why it's the best fit: it communicates exact whereabouts in words, which is essential when drawings aren't available or when you need a quick, shareable reference. The other options don't describe location in text: an emergency exit route map shows evacuation paths, a security access list lists who can enter areas, and a project timeline outlines tasks and dates.

3. Plumbing Drawing?

- A. Plumbing Diagrams
- B. Plumbing Systems**
- C. Piping Codes Only
- D. Drainage Calculations

In building practice, a plumbing drawing represents the plumbing system as a whole—the layout of all water supply and drainage piping throughout the building, including where fixtures, vents, valves, and main components are placed and how they connect. This drawing shows the complete system design, coordinating pipe routes, sizes, materials, and interactions with other trades, so builders know exactly where every pipe and fixture goes. This is why it's the best choice: it captures the entire plumbing arrangement, not just a single part. A plumbing diagram is typically a more schematic view of a specific component or process, not the full building layout. Piping codes focus on standards and requirements rather than the actual drawing itself. Drainage calculations deal with sizing and capacity analyses, which are numeric rather than a layout depiction.

4. Which of the following is included in an asbestos medical surveillance exam?

- A. Occupational History Exam, Chest X ray, Pulmonary Function Test, stool sample**
- B. Blood test, Chest X ray, Pulmonary Function Test, stool sample
- C. Occupational History Interview, CT scan, PFT, stool sample
- D. Occupational History Exam, Chest X-ray, MRI, stool sample

Asbestos medical surveillance focuses on monitoring for lung effects in workers with exposure. The essential elements are a thorough occupational history to assess exposure, a chest X-ray to detect lung and pleural changes, and pulmonary function testing to measure lung capacity and airflow. The choice that includes these three components best matches what is typically included in the surveillance exam. The other options replace one of these core elements with a different test (like blood tests or imaging such as CT/MRI) or add a stool sample, which is not part of standard asbestos surveillance. So the combination of occupational history, chest X-ray, and pulmonary function testing best represents the routine surveillance exam. Stool sampling is not part of the standard exam.

5. How many samples are required for 1 pipe elbow?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. Sufficient to determine**
- D. 5

The main idea here is that the number of samples you test for a single CSST pipe elbow is not fixed; you take enough samples to obtain a reliable conclusion about whether the part meets the requirements. In practice, inspection and testing rely on a plan or standard that says you collect as many samples as needed to determine if the item is acceptable. So for one elbow, you don't adhere to a specific count like 1, 2, or 5. You test enough to determine if it passes or fails. That's why the correct choice is the option indicating the number should be sufficient to determine. If a fixed number were required, you could either miss defects or waste effort, depending on the situation. The idea of "sufficient to determine" aligns with how quality assessments are supposed to work: gather enough evidence to make a decision about conformity.

6. Is there a safe level of asbestos exposure?

- A. Yes
- B. No**
- C. Depends
- D. Unknown

There is no known safe level of asbestos exposure. Asbestos fibers, once inhaled, can lodge in the lungs and surrounding tissues for many years, and the risk of disease builds with both the amount inhaled and the duration of exposure. Diseases such as asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma can develop even after relatively small or short-term exposures, and the risk increases with cumulative exposure over a lifetime. Because there isn't a clearly identifiable exposure level at which risk drops to zero, the correct stance is that no exposure is truly safe. The other options don't fit because they imply a safe dose, dependence on circumstances, or that the information is unknown. While risk does vary with factors like fiber type and individual susceptibility, the consensus is that any exposure carries some risk, with no guaranteed safe threshold.

7. Why might CFR 1529 include consultant and technician licensing as a requirement?

- A. To reduce project duration
- B. To ensure qualified personnel handle carcinogen use and reporting.**
- C. To simplify paperwork
- D. To prevent inspections

This question tests the idea that licensing consultants and technicians is about ensuring qualified personnel handle carcinogen use and reporting. Licensing creates a credential that confirms they have had proper training on hazards, safe handling practices, exposure monitoring, emergency procedures, and the required reporting of carcinogen use. This helps protect workers and the public, ensures records are accurate, and gives regulators a clear way to verify that competent individuals are performing the work. It's not about speeding up projects, simplifying paperwork, or preventing inspections—the licensing strengthens safety, compliance, and data integrity.

8. Claims made vs occurrence insurance?

- A. Occurrence = claims made during the policy period
- B. Claims made = claims made during policy period; Occurrence = occurs during policy period regardless of when the claim is made.**
- C. Claims made = only for property claims
- D. There is no difference

The trigger for coverage is different between the two types of policy. In a claims-made policy, coverage turns on the claim being filed during the policy period, not on when the event happened. This means you must maintain the policy (or have tail coverage) to cover claims made during that window, even if the act occurred earlier. In an occurrence policy, the essential trigger is the occurrence of the event during the policy period. If the incident happens within that period, the claim can be filed later and still be covered under that policy, regardless of when the claim is actually made. This aligns with the statement that claims-made coverage requires the claim to be made during the policy period, while occurrence coverage requires the event to occur during the policy period. The other ideas—such as claims-made being limited to property claims or there being no difference between the types—don't fit how these policies are designed to respond to claims.

9. Which test is commonly used in asbestos medical surveillance to assess lung function?

A. Pulmonary Function Test

B. Electrocardiogram

C. Endoscopy

D. Audiometry

Pulmonary Function Testing is used to assess lung function in asbestos medical surveillance. Exposure to asbestos can cause fibrotic changes and restrictive impairment, and sometimes airway obstruction, so measuring how the lungs work helps detect early changes and track progression. A PFT typically includes spirometry to get numbers like FEV1, FVC, and the FEV1/FVC ratio, plus lung volumes and DLCO to assess gas exchange. Baseline tests establish a reference, and periodic PFTs monitor for decline over time to guide management and work decisions. The other options don't assess lung function: an electrocardiogram checks heart activity, endoscopy visually examines airways or the digestive tract, and audiometry tests hearing.

10. Under AHERA, how often is a reinspection conducted?

A. Every year

B. Every five years

C. Every ten years

D. Every three years

Reinspections under AHERA are conducted every three years. This three-year cycle is the minimum interval for a formal reinspection to reassess the condition of asbestos-containing materials and ensure the management plan remains appropriate. Between reinspections, annual surveillance is required to monitor for changes. So, yearly, five-year, or ten-year intervals do not meet AHERA's minimum requirement, though the interval can be shortened if deterioration is observed.

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://csstbuildinginspection.examzify.com>

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

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