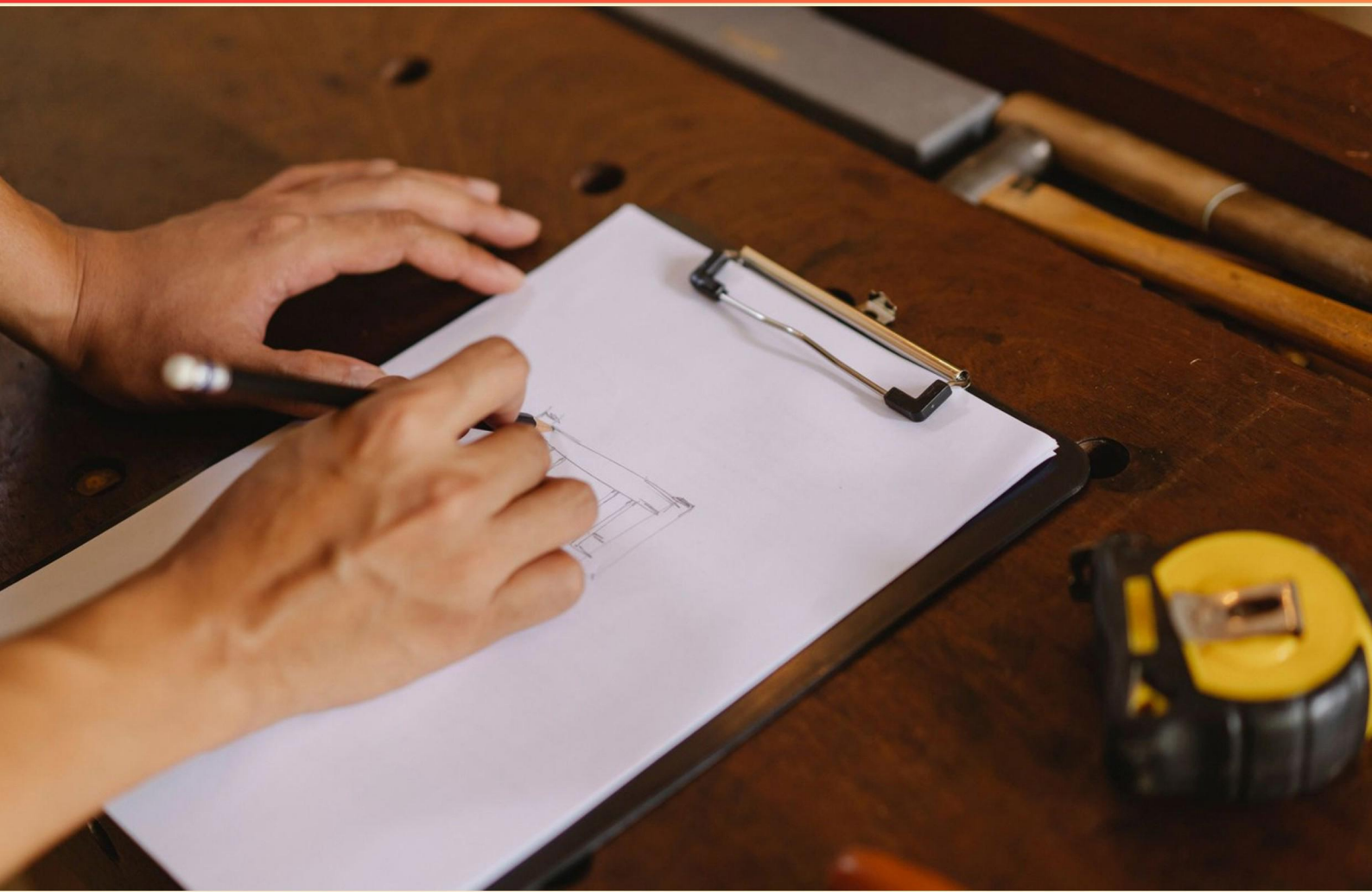


# HCPH SANITARIAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://hcphsanitarian.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.

# 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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the slope ratio required for landfill cells?**
  - A. 1:1
  - B. 2:1
  - C. 3:1
  - D. 4:1
  
- 2. What characterizes the construction of drilled wells?**
  - A. Using simple tools
  - B. Installing multiple piping sections
  - C. Employing specialized drilling equipment
  - D. Making shallow holes
  
- 3. What does the term 'potable' refer to in relation to water?**
  - A. Water that is suitable for cooking
  - B. Water that can be consumed safely
  - C. Water that is distilled
  - D. Water that has been treated with chemicals
  
- 4. What disease is associated with the Culex mosquito genus?**
  - A. Malaria
  - B. Dengue Fever
  - C. Sewage-related encephalitis
  - D. Psittacosis
  
- 5. What role do corrective actions play when a critical control point fails?**
  - A. They are optional based on the situation
  - B. They must be implemented to ensure safety
  - C. They only address future problems
  - D. They can be ignored if the issue was minor
  
- 6. What gas is NOT typically found in sewage?**
  - A. Oxygen
  - B. Hydrogen sulfide
  - C. Methane
  - D. Chlorine

7. Which of the following chlorine levels is considered safe for swimming pools?
- A. 2-10 mg/L
  - B. 1-3 mg/L
  - C. 0-1 mg/L
  - D. 5-7 mg/L
8. Why is Diazinon heavily regulated despite its continued use?
- A. It's ineffective against pests
  - B. It poses health risks
  - C. It is less effective than alternatives
  - D. It is only for agricultural use
9. What does sublimation refer to?
- A. The process of solid becoming liquid
  - B. The transition from liquid to gas
  - C. The transition from solid to gas
  - D. The process of gas becoming solid
10. What is the ideal concentration of bleach sanitizer for food contact surfaces?
- A. 100-200 ppm
  - B. 50-100 ppm
  - C. 200-300 ppm
  - D. 10-20 ppm



## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

## 1. What is the slope ratio required for landfill cells?

- A. 1:1
- B. 2:1**
- C. 3:1
- D. 4:1

The slope ratio of 2:1 is typically required for landfill cells to ensure stability and proper drainage. This means that for every 2 horizontal units, there can be a maximum of 1 vertical unit of rise. A 2:1 slope provides a balance between maximizing space within the landfill and maintaining the structural integrity of the landfill cells. With this ratio, the risks of erosion and potential landslides are minimized, which is essential for the long-term management of landfill sites. Additionally, it facilitates water runoff, helping to protect the surrounding environment and groundwater from contamination due to rainfall or leachate. Slopes that are too steep, such as those with ratios of 1:1 or 3:1, can pose hazardous conditions, increasing the likelihood of erosion and structural failure. A slope ratio of 4:1, while less steep, may not provide sufficient support for the operational requirements of the landfill, potentially leading to inefficiencies in waste management. Thus, the 2:1 ratio strikes an effective compromise for operational needs and environmental safety.

## 2. What characterizes the construction of drilled wells?

- A. Using simple tools
- B. Installing multiple piping sections
- C. Employing specialized drilling equipment**
- D. Making shallow holes

The construction of drilled wells is characterized primarily by the use of specialized drilling equipment. This type of equipment is designed to penetrate deeply into the ground to access aquifers, making drilled wells significantly different from systems that rely on simple tools or manual digging. Drilling equipment is capable of creating larger diameter holes and reaching depths that are necessary to ensure a reliable water supply, typically in areas where shallow wells would not provide sufficient water or quality. Specialized drilling machinery, such as rotary drills or percussion drills, can efficiently reach water-bearing strata and typically allow for better control over the drilling process. This results in wells that are not only deeper but also more precise in their construction, which is essential for maintaining the structural integrity and functionality of the well over time. In contrast, constructing wells using simple tools or making shallow holes would not meet the requirements for accessing deeper groundwater. Additionally, the installation of multiple piping sections is generally a feature related to the design and completion of the well, but it does not define the construction process as directly as the use of specialized drilling equipment does.

### 3. What does the term 'potable' refer to in relation to water?

- A. Water that is suitable for cooking
- B. Water that can be consumed safely**
- C. Water that is distilled
- D. Water that has been treated with chemicals

*The term 'potable' specifically refers to water that is safe to drink and can be consumed without posing any health risks. This classification means that the water meets certain standards for contaminants and impurities, ensuring it is free from harmful substances that could lead to illness. Potable water is essential for public health, as non-potable water can carry pathogens and toxins that are detrimental to human health. While other options may describe water in various food preparation or treatment contexts, they do not encompass the fundamental definition of potable water. For instance, cooking and distillation methods can improve water quality but do not automatically make all water treated through these processes potable. Similarly, while chemicals can treat water to make it safe for consumption, not all chemically treated water is necessarily deemed potable if the treatment does not meet regulatory safety standards. Therefore, the focus remains solely on the safety and suitability of water for human consumption, which is encapsulated by the term 'potable.'*

### 4. What disease is associated with the Culex mosquito genus?

- A. Malaria
- B. Dengue Fever
- C. Sewage-related encephalitis**
- D. Psittacosis

*The Culex mosquito genus is primarily associated with the transmission of several diseases, one of which is sewage-related encephalitis, often referred to as West Nile virus encephalitis. Culex mosquitoes are known vectors for viruses that can lead to neurological diseases. The Culex pipiens species, in particular, is well-documented for its role in spreading the West Nile virus, which can cause severe infection and inflammation of the brain, leading to encephalitis. In contrast, malaria is specifically transmitted by Anopheles mosquitoes, while dengue fever is primarily associated with Aedes mosquitoes. Psittacosis is a disease caused by bacteria found in birds and is not transmitted by mosquitoes at all, but rather through direct contact with infected birds or their droppings. Therefore, the association of sewage-related encephalitis with the Culex mosquito underscores their importance in public health as vectors of certain viral diseases.*

## 5. What role do corrective actions play when a critical control point fails?

- A. They are optional based on the situation
- B. They must be implemented to ensure safety**
- C. They only address future problems
- D. They can be ignored if the issue was minor

When a critical control point fails, implementing corrective actions is essential to ensure food safety and prevent potential hazards from affecting public health. Corrective actions are designed to address the failure immediately, assessing the scope of the issue, determining the root cause, and reestablishing control over the critical control point. This process is crucial for maintaining the integrity of food safety management systems, such as Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP). By addressing the failure decisively, corrective actions help mitigate risks associated with foodborne illness and other safety concerns. They also document how the failure was handled and provide a framework for preventing similar issues in the future. This proactive response is a critical part of preventing unsafe products from reaching consumers, thereby upholding public health standards and regulatory compliance. Options suggesting that corrective actions are optional, only address future problems, or can be ignored in minor cases undermine the importance of addressing failures at critical control points. Failure to take corrective action could lead to significant safety risks, highlighting the necessity of following established protocols and procedures in food safety management.

## 6. What gas is NOT typically found in sewage?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Hydrogen sulfide
- C. Methane
- D. Chlorine**

Chlorine is not typically found in sewage under normal circumstances. Chlorine is a chemical element often used as a disinfectant in water treatment processes to kill bacteria and other pathogens. It may be introduced intentionally during sewage treatment to sanitize the water or to prevent the spread of illness, but it is not a natural byproduct of sewage itself. In contrast, oxygen, hydrogen sulfide, and methane are commonly associated with sewage. Oxygen can be present in varying degrees, especially in less polluted water that supports aerobic bacteria. Hydrogen sulfide, a result of anaerobic digestion, is produced when organic matter breaks down without oxygen, often giving sewage its characteristic odor. Methane is another byproduct of the decomposition of organic material in the absence of oxygen, produced by anaerobic bacteria during digestion processes in sewage.

## 7. Which of the following chlorine levels is considered safe for swimming pools?

- A. 2-10 mg/L
- B. 1-3 mg/L**
- C. 0-1 mg/L
- D. 5-7 mg/L

The range of 1-3 mg/L for chlorine levels in swimming pools is considered safe and effective for maintaining water quality and ensuring swimmer safety. Chlorine at these levels is sufficient to disinfect the water by killing harmful microorganisms while also being low enough to minimize potential irritation to the skin and eyes of swimmers. This range balances the need for sanitation with comfort; levels below 1 mg/L might not provide adequate disinfection, leaving the pool vulnerable to bacterial growth and other contaminants. Conversely, while higher levels, such as 2-10 mg/L, and 5-7 mg/L are still commonly mentioned, they can lead to an overwhelming chlorine smell and discomfort for users, potentially causing skin or eye irritation. Ensuring that chlorine levels remain within the recommended 1-3 mg/L range is key for optimal swimming conditions.

## 8. Why is Diazinon heavily regulated despite its continued use?

- A. It's ineffective against pests
- B. It poses health risks**
- C. It is less effective than alternatives
- D. It is only for agricultural use

*Diazinon is heavily regulated mainly because it poses significant health risks to humans and the environment. Research has demonstrated that exposure to Diazinon can lead to serious health issues, including neurological effects and potential long-term health complications. These health risks are heightened, particularly for vulnerable populations such as children, the elderly, and individuals with pre-existing health conditions. Regulatory agencies evaluate substances not only for their effectiveness against pests but also for their safety. Because of the risks associated with Diazinon, including its ability to contaminate water supplies and impact non-target species, its use is restricted to minimize potential exposure and protect public health. This regulatory approach aligns with a broader commitment to ensuring the safety of chemicals used in both agricultural and non-agricultural settings, which prioritizes human and environmental health over agricultural efficacy.*

## 9. What does sublimation refer to?

- A. The process of solid becoming liquid
- B. The transition from liquid to gas
- C. The transition from solid to gas**
- D. The process of gas becoming solid

*Sublimation refers to the process in which a substance transitions directly from a solid state to a gas state without first becoming a liquid. This physical change occurs under certain conditions of temperature and pressure. In sublimation, the molecules in a solid gain enough energy to overcome the forces that hold them together in a solid state, allowing them to disperse into the gas phase. Common examples of sublimation include dry ice (solid carbon dioxide), which sublimates at room temperature into carbon dioxide gas, and the sublimation of ice in freezer conditions known as "freezer burn." Understanding sublimation is important in various fields, including food preservation, pharmaceuticals, and materials science, where controlling phase transitions can significantly impact product quality and performance.*

## 10. What is the ideal concentration of bleach sanitizer for food contact surfaces?

- A. 100-200 ppm
- B. 50-100 ppm**
- C. 200-300 ppm
- D. 10-20 ppm

*The ideal concentration of bleach sanitizer for food contact surfaces is generally recognized to be between 50-100 parts per million (ppm). This concentration is effective in killing a wide range of pathogens while being safe for use on surfaces that come into contact with food. At this level, the bleach solution strikes an ideal balance, providing sufficient antimicrobial activity without posing significant risks for food safety or leaving harmful residues on surfaces. When concentrations are too low, such as in options outside of this range, they may not adequately eliminate bacteria and viruses, increasing the risk of foodborne illness. Conversely, solutions that are too concentrated can not only be hazardous to health, possibly causing irritation or chemical burns, but may also damage or corrode food contact surfaces. Therefore, maintaining a concentration within the 50-100 ppm range is essential for ensuring both effectiveness and safety in food preparation and service environments.*

## 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://hcphsanitarian.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE