

Health & Safety Code Class 314 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. Which term describes the route by which a substance is introduced into the human body (injection, inhalation, ingestion, or application)?**
 - A. Human Consumption**
 - B. Inhalation Paraphernalia**
 - C. Narcotic Drug**
 - D. Dangerous Drug**

- 2. What are the ventilation and air quality requirements under Class 314?**
 - A. No ventilation requirements**
 - B. Ventilation only during business hours**
 - C. Air quality monitored but no corrective actions required**
 - D. Adequate ventilation, monitoring of contaminants, and corrective action when standards are exceeded**

- 3. How should waste disposal be documented if disposal is obstructed or delayed?**
 - A. Ignore the delay and proceed with disposal.**
 - B. Document the delay and keep the original disposal timeline.**
 - C. Report delay, implement interim containment, and document corrective actions and revised disposal timelines.**
 - D. Notify only the supervisor and do nothing else.**

- 4. Why is records retention important under Class 314?**
 - A. It ensures accountability, supports audits, and documents compliance history.**
 - B. It primarily focuses on insurance and liability coverage.**
 - C. It has no regulatory impact.**
 - D. It is optional for all facilities.**

- 5. Under Penalty Group 1 for LSD, which court classification corresponds to possession of less than 20 units?**
 - A. SJF**
 - B. 2/F**
 - C. 1/F**
 - D. 3/F**

- 6. Narcotic Drug includes Opium and Opiates and which other substance?**
- A. Cannabis**
 - B. Cocaine**
 - C. Methamphetamine**
 - D. Hallucinogens**
- 7. Which term covers Cannabis Sativa L., whether growing or not, including the seeds and every compound, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant or its seeds?**
- A. Marijuana**
 - B. Drug**
 - C. Plant**
 - D. Paraphernalia**
- 8. Which of the following statements is true?**
- A. LSD is in Penalty Group 1B**
 - B. Fentanyl is in Penalty Group 1B**
 - C. Phenobarbital is in Penalty Group 4**
 - D. Anabolic Steroids are in Penalty Group 1A**
- 9. What is a near-miss incident under Class 314?**
- A. An event that caused minor property damage.**
 - B. An event with potential for serious harm that did not cause injury or damage but could have.**
 - C. A routine maintenance activity.**
 - D. A near-miss cannot occur in regulated facilities.**
- 10. NBOMe is an example of substances in Penalty Group 1A. Which option lists NBOMe correctly?**
- A. LSD**
 - B. NBOMe**
 - C. Fentanyl**
 - D. Anabolic Steroids**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes the route by which a substance is introduced into the human body (injection, inhalation, ingestion, or application)?

- A. Human Consumption**
- B. Inhalation Paraphernalia**
- C. Narcotic Drug**
- D. Dangerous Drug**

The term for how a substance enters the body is the route of administration. Injection, inhalation, ingestion, and application are all examples of routes of administration, describing the path the substance takes to enter the bloodstream or tissues. The other options describe different ideas: Human Consumption refers to the act of using or consuming a substance, not how it enters the body; Inhalation Paraphernalia means equipment used to inhale, not the entry route itself; Narcotic Drug and Dangerous Drug are classifications of substances, not descriptions of how they are administered. So the concept being tested is the route of administration. If you're looking for the precise term, it would be "route of administration."

2. What are the ventilation and air quality requirements under Class 314?

- A. No ventilation requirements**
- B. Ventilation only during business hours**
- C. Air quality monitored but no corrective actions required**
- D. Adequate ventilation, monitoring of contaminants, and corrective action when standards are exceeded**

The requirement focuses on maintaining a safe breathing environment through three connected actions: provide adequate ventilation, monitor air contaminants, and take corrective action when standards are exceeded. Adequate ventilation means the space is designed to bring in enough fresh air and remove contaminated air so contaminants don't accumulate. Monitoring involves using appropriate instruments or sampling to measure contaminant levels in real time or periodically. When measurements show levels above allowed limits, corrective actions must be taken—this can include increasing ventilation, adding local exhaust, changing processes, substituting safer materials, or implementing other controls—and then rechecking to ensure air quality meets the standards. The other options fall short because they either ignore ventilation, limit monitoring to certain hours, or claim monitoring occurs without requiring any corrective steps when limits are exceeded.

- 3. How should waste disposal be documented if disposal is obstructed or delayed?**
- A. Ignore the delay and proceed with disposal.**
 - B. Document the delay and keep the original disposal timeline.**
 - C. Report delay, implement interim containment, and document corrective actions and revised disposal timelines.**
 - D. Notify only the supervisor and do nothing else.**

When disposal can't proceed as planned, you must actively manage the situation by reporting the delay, putting in place interim containment to prevent releases or exposures, and documenting what corrective actions are taken along with any revised disposal timelines. This approach shows you're maintaining safety and regulatory compliance, keeps a clear record of why disposal was delayed, and provides a new schedule for when disposal will occur. Simply ignoring the delay or sticking to the original timeline without updates risks spills, exposures, and noncompliance. Merely notifying a supervisor without implementing containment or updating records leaves gaps in safety and accountability.

- 4. Why is records retention important under Class 314?**
- A. It ensures accountability, supports audits, and documents compliance history.**
 - B. It primarily focuses on insurance and liability coverage.**
 - C. It has no regulatory impact.**
 - D. It is optional for all facilities.**

Maintaining records for retention in Class 314 is about creating a verifiable trail of how the facility met requirements over time. This supports accountability by documenting who did what, when, and with what outcome, and it provides evidence that policies, procedures, training, maintenance, and incident responses were carried out as required. It also makes audits and regulatory reviews possible, since inspectors can examine the documented history to confirm compliance and track improvements or corrective actions. Records retention helps with continuity of operations and investigation needs, ensuring information is available when needed to assess performance and safety over time. Insurance or liability concerns aren't the primary purpose, and retention isn't optional or without regulatory impact—regulators rely on these records to verify ongoing compliance.

5. Under Penalty Group 1 for LSD, which court classification corresponds to possession of less than 20 units?

- A. SJF**
- B. 2/F**
- C. 1/F**
- D. 3/F**

In this area, penalties for LSD depend on how much is involved. For Penalty Group 1 LSD, possessing fewer than 20 units is classified as a State Jail Felony. That carries a sentence of about 180 days to 2 years in state jail and a fine up to \$10,000. Higher quantities shift the offense to more severe felony levels (First Degree, Second Degree, Third Degree), which carry longer penalties—First Degree typically 5 to 99 years (life in some cases), Second Degree 2 to 20 years, and Third Degree 2 to 10 years. So, less than 20 units is best described as a State Jail Felony.

6. Narcotic Drug includes Opium and Opiates and which other substance?

- A. Cannabis**
- B. Cocaine**
- C. Methamphetamine**
- D. Hallucinogens**

Narcotic drugs, as defined in Health and Safety Code Class 314, include opium and opiates and a closely related substance: cocaine. This classification reflects how the statute groups opiate-derived drugs and cocaine together for enforcement and penalties. The other substances listed—cannabis, methamphetamine, and hallucinogens—fall under different categories in controlled-substance classifications and aren't included in the narcotic drug definition. So cocaine is the substance that the code lists alongside opium and opiates as a narcotic drug.

7. Which term covers Cannabis Sativa L., whether growing or not, including the seeds and every compound, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant or its seeds?

- A. Marijuana**
- B. Drug**
- C. Plant**
- D. Paraphernalia**

Marijuana is the term used in the Health & Safety Code to define Cannabis Sativa L. in its entirety—whether it's growing or not—encompassing the seeds and every compound, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant or its seeds. This broad legal definition ensures that all forms and parts of cannabis are treated under the same set of rules and offenses, from possession to distribution. Why this term fits best: it explicitly includes the plant, its seeds, and all derivatives, not just the living plant or a general category like a drug. The other options don't capture that full scope—drug is too broad, plant covers only the living organism, and paraphernalia refers to equipment or products used with drugs rather than the substance itself.

8. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. LSD is in Penalty Group 1B
- B. Fentanyl is in Penalty Group 1B**
- C. Phenobarbital is in Penalty Group 4
- D. Anabolic Steroids are in Penalty Group 1A

Penalty Groups classify how the law treats different controlled substances and set the penalties accordingly. Fentanyl is assigned to Penalty Group 1B, reflecting its high risk and the severe penalties that apply to possession or distribution. The other statements propose different group assignments for LSD, phenobarbital, and anabolic steroids, which do not match their official classifications, so they're not correct. Understanding where fentanyl sits shows why the correct choice is the best one.

9. What is a near-miss incident under Class 314?

- A. An event that caused minor property damage.
- B. An event with potential for serious harm that did not cause injury or damage but could have.**
- C. A routine maintenance activity.
- D. A near-miss cannot occur in regulated facilities.

A near-miss is an incident where harm was narrowly avoided. In Class 314, recognizing near-misses means identifying events that had the potential to cause serious harm or damage but didn't actually result in injury or damage, often due to luck, timely intervention, or containment. This focus helps safety programs learn from close calls and address hazards before a real incident happens. The described scenario fits this idea: an event with potential for serious harm occurred, but no injury or damage resulted. Routine maintenance is ordinary work and not a near-miss. An event that caused minor property damage already involved actual damage, not just potential harm, so it isn't a near-miss. And near-misses can occur in regulated facilities, so the statement that they cannot is incorrect.

10. NBOMe is an example of substances in Penalty Group 1A. Which option lists NBOMe correctly?

- A. LSD
- B. NBOMe**
- C. Fentanyl
- D. Anabolic Steroids

Recognize that this item tests your ability to identify a substance that is categorized as Penalty Group 1A. NBOMe is a member of Penalty Group 1A, a synthetic hallucinogen. Among the options, the one that names NBOMe is the correct choice because it directly matches the substance described as being in Penalty Group 1A. The other options refer to different drugs (for example, a classic hallucinogen, an opioid, and steroids), which are not NBOMe and are not the substance in question.

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://healthandsafetycodeclass314.examzify.com>

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

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