

HEALTH & SAFETY CODE CLASS 314 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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

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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. A dangerous drug that is manufactured, sold, or possessed in violation of this chapter is _____ and may be seized by an employee of the board or by a peace officer.**
 - A. Contraband
 - B. Property
 - C. Evidence
 - D. Medication
- 2. LSD and NBOMe are examples of which penalty group?**
 - A. PG1A
 - B. PG1B
 - C. PG3
 - D. PG4
- 3. Which statement best describes the purpose of training documentation in Class 314?**
 - A. Training records are optional.
 - B. Training documentation demonstrates compliance; lacking training can lead to violations and penalties.
 - C. Training is only for executives.
 - D. Training is irrelevant to safety outcomes.
- 4. Documentation for chemical inventory management under Class 314?**
 - A. Current inventory and hazard information only.
 - B. Location and quantity only.
 - C. MSDS/SDS alone.
 - D. Current inventory, MSDS/SDS for each chemical, location, quantity, and hazard information.
- 5. Paraphernalia associated with needles and syringes relates to which term?**
 - A. Injection
 - B. Inhalation
 - C. Ingestion
 - D. Smoking

- 6. Which of the following is an example of substances in Penalty Group 1 (PG1)?**
- A. Methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, codeine, morphine, opium
 - B. MDMA
 - C. Synthetic marijuana
 - D. Amphetamines
- 7. If a substance weighed 1,000 grams and is in PG3, what is the penalty?**
- A. 5-99 years and up to \$50,000
 - B. Class B Misdemeanor
 - C. State Jail Felony
 - D. Life imprisonment
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a type of control measure under Class 314?**
- A. Engineering controls
 - B. Administrative controls
 - C. Personal protective equipment
 - D. Emergency response drills
- 9. Fentanyl is an example of substances in Penalty Group 1B (PG1B). Which group does Fentanyl belong to?**
- A. PG1A
 - B. PG1B
 - C. PG3
 - D. PG4
- 10. A sale of cocaine to another person for \$500 constitutes which offense?**
- A. Deliver
 - B. Possession
 - C. Trafficking
 - D. Manufacture

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A dangerous drug that is manufactured, sold, or possessed in violation of this chapter is _____ and may be seized by an employee of the board or by a peace officer.

A. Contraband

B. Property

C. Evidence

D. Medication

This tests recognizing how illegal goods are classified for enforcement. A dangerous drug that's manufactured, sold, or possessed in violation of the chapter is considered contraband. That designation signals its unlawful status and gives authorized officials, such as a board employee or a peace officer, the authority to seize it to stop further distribution and to preserve potential evidence for legal action. Contraband is more specific than simply property, which is a broad category that could include lawful items. It's also more precise than medication, which implies a legally obtained therapeutic substance; if the drug is in violation, it's not just a normal medication. And while such seized items may become evidence in a case, the defining label in the statute is contraband, not merely evidence.

2. LSD and NBOMe are examples of which penalty group?

A. PG1A

B. PG1B

C. PG3

D. PG4

Penalty Groups categorize controlled substances by potency and similar drugs to standardize penalties. LSD is a prototypical powerful hallucinogen placed in Penalty Group 1, subcategory A, which covers LSD and certain closely related synthetic hallucinogens. NBOMe compounds are synthetic hallucinogens that are grouped in the same subcategory to reflect their potency and likeness to LSD. So both LSD and NBOMe fit in Penalty Group 1A. The other groups—PG3 and PG4—cover different drugs with different risk profiles, and PG1B is a distinct subset that does not apply to this pair.

3. Which statement best describes the purpose of training documentation in Class 314?

A. Training records are optional.

B. Training documentation demonstrates compliance; lacking training can lead to violations and penalties.

C. Training is only for executives.

D. Training is irrelevant to safety outcomes.

The main purpose of training documentation is to show that required instruction has actually occurred and that the organization has met its regulatory obligations. By keeping records of who was trained, what was covered, when it happened, and who delivered the training, you create verifiable evidence that compliance was achieved. This documentation is essential during inspections or audits because it demonstrates that the necessary safety knowledge was provided to workers. When training is not documented, regulators can question whether the training occurred at all, which can lead to violations and penalties. Proper records also support safer operations by ensuring workers have the information they need to perform tasks safely and by providing a traceable history if incidents occur. Training is relevant to all required staff, not just executives, and it directly impacts safety outcomes.

4. Documentation for chemical inventory management under Class 314?

- A. Current inventory and hazard information only.
- B. Location and quantity only.
- C. MSDS/SDS alone.
- D. Current inventory, MSDS/SDS for each chemical, location, quantity, and hazard information.**

Comprehensive chemical inventory documentation must include all the details needed to manage safety, storage, and response. An up-to-date current inventory tells you exactly what chemicals are present and in what amounts. Having MSDS/SDS for each chemical provides the specific hazard classifications and safety guidance—handling, storage, PPE, spill response, and first aid. Recording the exact location of every chemical ensures quick access, proper segregation, and effective containment in case of a spill. Tracking the quantity helps with stock control, ordering, and staying within storage capacity and compatibility limits. Including hazard information in the record ensures you can assess and respond to dangers even if labels are missing or damaged. So the best option combines all these elements: current inventory, MSDS/SDS for each chemical, location, quantity, and hazard information. The other choices omit one or more of these essential components, making the documentation incomplete for safe management and emergency planning.

5. Paraphernalia associated with needles and syringes relates to which term?

- A. Injection**
- B. Inhalation
- C. Ingestion
- D. Smoking

Needles and syringes are used to introduce a substance directly into the body, which is the act of injection. That route best matches paraphernalia tied to needles and syringes. Inhalation, ingestion, and smoking describe other ways drugs can enter the body and do not involve needles or syringes, so they aren't the term that fits here. Injection describes exactly how these tools are used to deliver a substance into the body.

6. Which of the following is an example of substances in Penalty Group 1 (PG1)?

- A. Methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, codeine, morphine, opium**
- B. MDMA
- C. Synthetic marijuana
- D. Amphetamines

Penalty Group 1 includes the most dangerous and addictive drugs, those that carry the harshest penalties. The combination named here—methamphetamine, cocaine, heroin, morphine, codeine, and opium—are classic examples of substances classified in PG1. MDMA is typically placed in a different group (often PG2), while synthetic marijuana and the broad class of amphetamines are not listed as PG1. So this set fits PG1 because it contains the well-known PG1 drugs, the ones lawmakers target with the toughest penalties.

7. If a substance weighed 1,000 grams and is in PG3, what is the penalty?

A. 5-99 years and up to \$50,000

B. Class B Misdemeanor

C. State Jail Felony

D. Life imprisonment

In Texas, penalties for possession of a controlled substance depend on both the penalty group and the amount. For a substance in Penalty Group 3, reaching a large quantity raises the offense to a first degree felony. That carries a potential sentence of 5 to 99 years in prison and a fine up to \$50,000. The idea is that heftier amounts in PG3 push the crime into the most serious felony category short of life imprisonment, which is why the 5-99 year range with the \$50,000 cap is the correct match for 1,000 grams. The lighter options don't fit because a Class B misdemeanor or a State Jail felony would correspond to smaller quantities or less severe group levels, and life imprisonment is reserved for certain more extreme or different circumstances, not this specific PG3 quantity.

8. Which of the following is NOT a type of control measure under Class 314?

A. Engineering controls

B. Administrative controls

C. Personal protective equipment

D. Emergency response drills

The concept being tested is what counts as a control measure for reducing risk under Class 314. In this framework, control measures are the ways the workplace directly reduces exposure to hazards: engineering controls modify the work environment to remove or lessen the hazard, administrative controls change how work is done to minimize exposure, and personal protective equipment provides a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Emergency response drills, while essential for preparedness and response capability, do not directly reduce the hazard during normal operations. They're about how to react after an incident and how to mitigate consequences, not about preventing exposure or controlling the hazard at source or through work practices. That's why drills don't fit the category of a control measure. So, the option that does not belong as a control measure under Class 314 is emergency response drills.

9. Fentanyl is an example of substances in Penalty Group 1B (PG1B). Which group does Fentanyl belong to?

A. PG1A

B. PG1B

C. PG3

D. PG4

Knowing how substances are grouped helps you understand the penalties that apply. Fentanyl is classified in Penalty Group 1B, which covers fentanyl and certain analogs. This grouping reflects its high potency and risk, which is why it sits in that specific subgroup rather than in other groups. The other groups are designated for different families of controlled substances, so they don't apply to fentanyl. Therefore, the correct classification is Penalty Group 1B.

10. A sale of cocaine to another person for \$500 constitutes which offense?

- A. Deliver**
- B. Possession**
- C. Trafficking**
- D. Manufacture**

Delivering a controlled substance means transferring possession of the drug from one person to another, usually for money. Selling cocaine to someone else is exactly that— you are passing control of the drug to another person in exchange for payment. Possession would involve you having the drug in your own control without transferring it. Manufacturing is about producing the substance, which isn't described here. Trafficking usually requires a larger quantity or a broader distribution operation; a single \$500 sale is typically treated as delivery rather than trafficking. Therefore, the offense is delivery.

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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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