

HT A School Collection, Holding, and Transfer (CHT) 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. Why is it essential to properly label blood samples?**
 - A. To deter tampering**
 - B. To ensure accurate testing and patient identification**
 - C. To prevent loss of samples**
 - D. To satisfy regulatory requirements**

- 2. Which system is utilized when the primary aeration system fails?**
 - A. Auxiliary Air Supply**
 - B. Emergency Air System**
 - C. Ships Service Air System**
 - D. Backup Aeration Unit**

- 3. What is another term for the area known as the Coastal Zone?**
 - A. Territorial Waters**
 - B. Contiguous Zone**
 - C. Restricted Zone**
 - D. Exclusive Economic Zone**

- 4. What is the significance of a prohibited zone under the Oil Pollution Act of 1961?**
 - A. Area where fishing is allowed**
 - B. Minimum prohibition zone is between a coast and 0-50 nm**
 - C. Zone that requires constant monitoring for pollutants**
 - D. Area designated for marine conservation**

- 5. What is the most common reason for a failed venipuncture?**
 - A. Improper needle size**
 - B. Poor technique or hitting a valve**
 - C. Poor patient preparation**
 - D. Using the wrong collection tube**

- 6. How long should holding tanks be allowed to flush?**
- A. 15 minutes**
 - B. 30 minutes**
 - C. 45 minutes**
 - D. 60 minutes**
- 7. Why is it important to check the expiration date on collection tubes?**
- A. Expired tubes can lead to inaccurate results**
 - B. It affects the color of the tube**
 - C. It determines the size of the needle needed**
 - D. It influences the vein selection**
- 8. What is the function of a diverter valve in sewage transfer systems?**
- A. To increase pressure**
 - B. To change the direction of flow**
 - C. To filter solids**
 - D. To monitor fluid levels**
- 9. What is the recommended action if blood does not flow into the collection tube during venipuncture?**
- A. Change the angle of the needle**
 - B. Try a different blood collection tube**
 - C. Remove the needle and start over**
 - D. Wait a moment for blood to begin flowing**
- 10. Which pathogen is specifically linked to typhoid fever?**
- A. Shigella**
 - B. Salmonella**
 - C. Escherichia coli**
 - D. Vibrio cholerae**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Why is it essential to properly label blood samples?

- A. To deter tampering
- B. To ensure accurate testing and patient identification**
- C. To prevent loss of samples
- D. To satisfy regulatory requirements

Proper labeling of blood samples is crucial for ensuring accurate testing and reliable patient identification. When a blood sample is collected, it is extensively linked to a specific patient and their medical history, which is essential for diagnosis and treatment. Proper labeling guarantees that the sample can be accurately traced back to the correct individual, thereby minimizing the risk of misidentification. Accurate identification is essential for several reasons. First, it allows laboratory personnel to match the sample with the corresponding tests and results correctly. If labels are incorrect or incomplete, it can lead to wrong test results, which may misguide clinical decisions and ultimately affect patient health. Additionally, clear labeling prevents confusion in hospitals, where many samples are processed simultaneously, ensuring that the right procedures are applied based on the patient's unique medical requirements. While the other options mention important points—such as deterring tampering, preventing sample loss, and satisfying regulatory requirements—they do not encompass the primary focus of the necessity for proper labeling, which is fundamentally linked to accurate testing and patient safety.

2. Which system is utilized when the primary aeration system fails?

- A. Auxiliary Air Supply
- B. Emergency Air System
- C. Ships Service Air System**
- D. Backup Aeration Unit

In the context of aeration systems, when the primary system fails, the correct choice is the Ships Service Air System. This system is designed to provide a reliable alternative for pneumatic needs, including aeration, ensuring that operations can continue even in the event of a failure of the primary air supply. The Ships Service Air System typically serves as the main air supply for various ship systems and can support auxiliary functions when needed. In many operations, the functionality and response time of the Ships Service Air System are critical, especially in maritime settings where consistent air supply is vital for safety and operational efficiency. The design of such systems often accounts for redundancy and reliability, which further underscores the importance of this choice in maintaining aeration when the primary system is compromised. Other systems listed, such as an Auxiliary Air Supply or Emergency Air System, may serve specific situations but do not typically fulfill the overall primary role that the Ships Service Air System provides in sustaining effective aeration needs when the main system fails.

3. What is another term for the area known as the Coastal Zone?

- A. Territorial Waters
- B. Contiguous Zone**
- C. Restricted Zone
- D. Exclusive Economic Zone

The term "Coastal Zone" often overlaps with various maritime zones, but one of the more accurate terms related to its management and jurisdiction is "Contiguous Zone." This area extends beyond a country's territorial waters, allowing for the enforcement of laws concerning customs, immigration, and pollution within a specific distance offshore, usually up to 24 nautical miles from the baseline. The Coastal Zone typically encompasses both the land and the sea immediately adjacent to it and is crucial for various activities, including fishing, shipping, and environmental management. The Contiguous Zone concept reflects a broader authority and responsibility that coastal nations have for their adjacent maritime areas, particularly concerning the protection of resources and enforcement of regulations. This makes it a suitable alternative term for discussing areas pertinent to coastal management.

4. What is the significance of a prohibited zone under the Oil Pollution Act of 1961?

- A. Area where fishing is allowed
- B. Minimum prohibition zone is between a coast and 0-50 nm**
- C. Zone that requires constant monitoring for pollutants
- D. Area designated for marine conservation

The significance of a prohibited zone under the Oil Pollution Act of 1961 pertains to the important regulatory framework established to protect the marine environment from oil spills and contaminations. The specified zone, which is particularly highlighted in the context of the act, emphasizes the separation between potentially hazardous activities and areas deemed sensitive or vulnerable. In this case, the prohibited zone being defined as the minimum prohibition zone ranging from the coast to 0-50 nautical miles pertains to an area where specific restrictions and regulations are placed concerning oil exploration and drilling activities. This measure aims to minimize the risks of oil pollution near coastal regions, which are often critical habitats for wildlife and essential for local economies that may depend on fishing and tourism. The establishment of such a zone serves to limit the proximity of polluting activities to these sensitive areas, thereby reducing the likelihood of an oil spill affecting coastal ecosystems and human activities near the shore. This balance of environmental protection and economic activity is a central tenet of the Act, emphasizing the need for responsible management of marine resources.

5. What is the most common reason for a failed venipuncture?

- A. Improper needle size**
- B. Poor technique or hitting a valve**
- C. Poor patient preparation**
- D. Using the wrong collection tube**

The most common reason for a failed venipuncture is poor technique or hitting a valve. During venipuncture, it is critical to select the appropriate site and angle for needle insertion. If the needle is inserted incorrectly, it can lead to a variety of complications, including hitting a valve within the vein. Veins contain valves that help direct blood flow, and when a needle encounters one of these valves, blood may not flow properly into the collection device, resulting in a failed attempt. Additionally, poor technique can manifest in various ways, such as inserting the needle at the wrong angle, using inadequate pressure, or not stabilizing the vein properly, all of which can lead to unsuccessful venipuncture. Understanding the anatomy of veins and proper techniques is essential for minimizing the risk of failure in drawing blood. Other factors like improper needle size, poor patient preparation, or using the wrong collection tube can also contribute to issues during venipuncture, but they are generally not as common as technique-related failures. For example, while using an incorrect needle size can influence the ease of blood flow, it is less frequently the sole cause of a failed venipuncture than the impact of a poorly executed technique or encountering a valve.

6. How long should holding tanks be allowed to flush?

- A. 15 minutes**
- B. 30 minutes**
- C. 45 minutes**
- D. 60 minutes**

The recommended time for holding tanks to flush is 30 minutes. This duration is established to ensure that the contents of the holding tank are effectively and thoroughly flushed out. Flushing for 30 minutes allows enough time for the waste to be properly diluted and carried away, reducing the risk of residual buildup and potential odors. This practice is particularly important in maintaining the cleanliness and efficiency of the system, as well as preventing clogs or malfunctions in the plumbing or sewage treatment processes. By adhering to this time frame, one ensures compliance with best management practices in waste disposal.

7. Why is it important to check the expiration date on collection tubes?

- A. Expired tubes can lead to inaccurate results**
- B. It affects the color of the tube**
- C. It determines the size of the needle needed**
- D. It influences the vein selection**

Checking the expiration date on collection tubes is crucial because expired tubes can compromise the integrity of the test results. Collection tubes are manufactured with specific additives, such as anticoagulants or preservatives, which are essential for maintaining the sample's stability and ensuring accurate analysis. Over time, these additives may degrade or lose their effectiveness, leading to erroneous laboratory results, which can ultimately affect patient diagnosis and treatment. By ensuring that only tubes within their expiration dates are used, healthcare professionals can maintain the reliability and validity of the testing process.

8. What is the function of a diverter valve in sewage transfer systems?

- A. To increase pressure**
- B. To change the direction of flow**
- C. To filter solids**
- D. To monitor fluid levels**

The function of a diverter valve in sewage transfer systems is primarily to change the direction of flow. Diverter valves are designed to redirect the flow of sewage from one pipeline to another or to isolate different sections of the system. This capability is crucial for maintenance, servicing, and managing the flow in complex sewer networks. By changing the direction of flow, diverter valves ensure that the sewage can be directed to the appropriate treatment facilities, can be bypassed during maintenance, or can be routed effectively in response to system demands or blockages. This operational flexibility is vital for maintaining efficient sewage management and preventing overflows or backups in the system. Thus, the correct answer emphasizes the essential role of diverter valves in controlling and managing the flow in sewage systems rather than focusing on other functions such as pressure increases, filtering, or monitoring fluid levels.

9. What is the recommended action if blood does not flow into the collection tube during venipuncture?

- A. Change the angle of the needle**
- B. Try a different blood collection tube**
- C. Remove the needle and start over**
- D. Wait a moment for blood to begin flowing**

When blood does not flow into the collection tube during venipuncture, changing the angle of the needle can be a beneficial action. This adjustment may help in several ways. First, a needle that is not perfectly positioned can inadvertently obstruct blood flow; even a slight change in angle can help the needle to better access the vein. Secondly, if the needle has moved out of the vein slightly or if it has penetrated the vein wall, adjusting the angle may allow for re-entry into the vein without needing to withdraw the needle entirely. While the other options could be considered, they may not be the most effective immediate response. Trying a different blood collection tube might not address the underlying issue of the needle's position if that's the cause. Removing the needle and starting over could introduce unnecessary pain for the patient and could lead to decreased success at the same site. Waiting might be ineffective if the issue is due to the needle's position rather than any other reason, such as the patient's circulatory status. Therefore, changing the angle of the needle is often a quick and effective method to resolve the issue with blood flow during venipuncture.

10. Which pathogen is specifically linked to typhoid fever?

- A. Shigella**
- B. Salmonella**
- C. Escherichia coli**
- D. Vibrio cholerae**

Typhoid fever is specifically linked to the bacterium *Salmonella enterica*, particularly the serotype *Salmonella Typhi*. This pathogen is well-known for causing the disease, which is characterized by prolonged fever, abdominal pain, and potential complications if untreated. *Salmonella Typhi* is transmitted through contaminated food and water, making it important to understand its association with typhoid fever. The other pathogens mentioned, while significant in various gastrointestinal diseases, are not the causative agents for typhoid fever. *Shigella* is associated with bacillary dysentery, *Escherichia coli* can be involved in a number of intestinal infections but not typhoid fever specifically, and *Vibrio cholerae* is responsible for cholera, which presents with severe diarrhea but is unrelated to typhoid fever. Knowing the specific association of *Salmonella Typhi* with typhoid fever is critical for identifying and managing the disease effectively.

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://htaschoolcht.examzify.com>

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

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