

NEHA Housing Sanitation & Safety Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

- 1. Which of the following contributes positively to community sanitation efforts?**
 - A. Reducing green spaces in urban areas**
 - B. Promoting public health education and awareness**
 - C. Increasing landfill sites near residential areas**
 - D. Limiting access to clean water**
- 2. Identify a common best practice for waste management in housing.**
 - A. Burning waste materials**
 - B. Implementing source separation and recycling programs**
 - C. Dumping waste in nearby fields**
 - D. Composting only garden waste**
- 3. Which device is the flushometer valve typically protected by?**
 - A. A non-pressure-type vacuum breaker**
 - B. A pressure-reducing valve**
 - C. A containment valve**
 - D. A shut-off valve**
- 4. What does a numerical rating in sanitation inspections usually reflect?**
 - A. Only the quantity of inspections performed**
 - B. The total amount of waste processed**
 - C. Changes in the inspection quality over time**
 - D. The initial condition of the sanitation infrastructure**
- 5. The random inspection approach _____.**
 - A. Averages out in the end**
 - B. Fails to focus on recurring problem establishments**
 - C. Is the most comprehensive**
 - D. Alleviates staff shortages**

- 6. In areas where radon is a problem, what location is considered to have the highest risk?**
- A. First floor washrooms**
 - B. Second floor areas with showers**
 - C. Basements**
 - D. All of the above**
- 7. A mold control program should include all of the following factors EXCEPT?**
- A. Spraying with a 5000 mg/l sodium hypochlorite solution**
 - B. Spraying with a 1000 mg/l quaternary ammonium compound**
 - C. Re-spraying the entire section with 400 to 500 mg/l of quaternary solution every week or two**
 - D. Cleaning the affected area with an alkaline detergent**
- 8. True or False: A substantive provision of Housing Code might include no chipping, peeling paint.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Yes**
 - D. No**
- 9. If a satisfactory water supply cannot be obtained at a reasonable cost, what should be done with the site?**
- A. Connected to a city water supply**
 - B. Temporarily abandoned**
 - C. Abandoned**
 - D. Temporarily abandoned while connecting to a city water supply**
- 10. How can community involvement strengthen sanitation initiatives?**
- A. By keeping the community uninformed**
 - B. By promoting silence regarding sanitation issues**
 - C. By fostering collaboration and collective action among residents**
 - D. By delegating responsibilities solely to local authorities**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following contributes positively to community sanitation efforts?

- A. Reducing green spaces in urban areas**
- B. Promoting public health education and awareness**
- C. Increasing landfill sites near residential areas**
- D. Limiting access to clean water**

Promoting public health education and awareness is a fundamental component of enhancing community sanitation efforts. This approach empowers individuals and communities with knowledge about hygiene practices, disease prevention, and the importance of maintaining a clean environment. When people are informed about how to properly dispose of waste, the significance of sanitation facilities, and the relationship between sanitation and health, they are more likely to adopt better practices that contribute to the overall sanitation of their community. Effective public health education can lead to behavior changes that positively impact the community. For instance, residents educated on proper waste disposal techniques are less likely to engage in littering or improper waste management. Furthermore, awareness campaigns can drive collective action, such as community clean-up events or advocacy for improved sanitation infrastructure. When individuals understand the importance of sanitation, they are more inclined to take personal and communal responsibility, thereby fostering a healthier living environment. In contrast, the other options represent practices that would likely undermine community sanitation. Reducing green spaces can lead to increased pollution and decreased areas for leisure, which does not support community health. Increasing landfill sites near residential areas raises health risks due to potential contamination and unpleasant living conditions. Limiting access to clean water directly endangers health and wellness, as it fosters unsanitary living conditions and can lead

2. Identify a common best practice for waste management in housing.

- A. Burning waste materials**
- B. Implementing source separation and recycling programs**
- C. Dumping waste in nearby fields**
- D. Composting only garden waste**

Implementing source separation and recycling programs is recognized as a common best practice for waste management in housing because it promotes a systematic approach to managing waste effectively. This practice encourages residents to separate their waste at the point of disposal into different categories, such as recyclable materials, organic waste, and general refuse. By doing so, it enhances the recovery of valuable materials, reduces the volume of waste sent to landfills, and promotes recycling efforts within the community. This approach not only helps in decreasing the environmental impact associated with waste disposal but also fosters a culture of sustainability within housing communities. Adopting source separation and recycling contributes to conserving natural resources and minimizes pollution, making it a fundamental aspect of effective waste management strategies in housing. The other options do not align with best practices for waste management. Burning waste materials can release harmful pollutants into the air, while dumping waste in nearby fields poses significant environmental hazards and health risks. Composting only garden waste, while beneficial for certain organic materials, does not address the broader needs of waste management that recycling programs encompass. Therefore, implementing source separation and recycling is the most comprehensive and responsible approach for handling waste in housing.

3. Which device is the flushometer valve typically protected by?

- A. A non-pressure-type vacuum breaker**
- B. A pressure-reducing valve**
- C. A containment valve**
- D. A shut-off valve**

The flushometer valve is typically protected by a non-pressure-type vacuum breaker. This device is crucial in preventing backflow, which is essential for maintaining the safety and integrity of the water supply. The non-pressure-type vacuum breaker operates by allowing air to enter the system when the water flow stops, thus breaking the siphon effect that could lead to contamination of the potable water supply. It serves as a vital safeguard against backflow situations that could occur when there are pressure drops in the system. This is particularly important in settings where flushometer valves are used, such as in commercial toilets, since these places often have higher demands on water flow and pressure. Ensuring that the flushometer valve is adequately protected from potential contamination sources through a non-pressure-type vacuum breaker is a fundamental aspect of plumbing safety standards. The other devices mentioned, like pressure-reducing valves, containment valves, and shut-off valves, serve different purposes in plumbing systems. They help manage water pressure, contain leaks, or allow for maintenance but do not fulfill the specific backflow prevention role that the non-pressure-type vacuum breaker does in relation to flushometer valves.

4. What does a numerical rating in sanitation inspections usually reflect?

- A. Only the quantity of inspections performed**
- B. The total amount of waste processed**
- C. Changes in the inspection quality over time**
- D. The initial condition of the sanitation infrastructure**

A numerical rating in sanitation inspections is designed to provide a measurable and objective assessment of various parameters related to hygiene and sanitation practices. This rating often reflects the effectiveness and thoroughness of inspections, capturing how the quality of sanitation practices has evolved over time. When inspectors evaluate sanitation systems, they consider multiple factors such as compliance with health standards, the presence of pests, cleanliness, and overall operational efficiency. By tracking these factors, the numerical rating serves as an indicator of improvement or decline in sanitation practices, guiding public health decisions and resource allocation. This approach allows municipalities and organizations to assess trends in sanitation quality and make informed decisions regarding maintenance, investment, or changes in operational procedures to enhance public health outcomes. Such continuous evaluation is key to ensuring that sanitation systems not only meet current standards but also adapt to changing public health needs and environmental challenges.

5. The random inspection approach _____.

- A. Averages out in the end**
- B. Fails to focus on recurring problem establishments**
- C. Is the most comprehensive**
- D. Alleviates staff shortages**

The random inspection approach is characterized by its unpredictability and lack of targeted focus. This means that while it may provide a broad overview of compliance among various establishments, it does not specifically address the needs of those establishments that consistently exhibit problems. By not concentrating on recurring problem locations, this method can miss opportunities to implement corrective actions in facilities that require more attention. In practice, this approach may overlook establishments with persistent issues, leading to a lack of improvement in public health and safety standards at those locations. The other options reflect characteristics that do not accurately describe the random inspection approach. It does not inherently guarantee an averaging out of results over time, nor does it provide a comprehensive assessment since it can overlook establishments with known issues. Additionally, it does not alleviate staff shortages, as a random inspection approach does not necessarily relate to the number of staff available for conducting inspections. Instead, it focuses more on random selection rather than strategic prioritization based on risk factors.

6. In areas where radon is a problem, what location is considered to have the highest risk?

- A. First floor washrooms**
- B. Second floor areas with showers**
- C. Basements**
- D. All of the above**

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas that can accumulate in buildings, particularly in enclosed spaces. The primary source of radon is from the ground beneath a structure; therefore, the places that are closest to the ground level, particularly finished basements, tend to have the highest levels of radon. Basements are especially at risk because they are typically located in direct contact with or very near to the ground, which allows radon gas to easily enter through cracks, gaps, or other openings in the foundation. This accumulation can be exacerbated in poorly ventilated areas where there is little air exchange, resulting in higher concentrations of radon. In contrast, higher floors, such as second-floor areas with showers or first-floor washrooms, are generally less susceptible to radon exposure since the gas is less likely to migrate upwards. Consequently, while all areas in a residence should be monitored for radon, basements are recognized as the highest risk location due to their proximity to the ground and the potential for concentration of this gas. This knowledge is essential for implementing effective radon mitigation measures in homes.

7. A mold control program should include all of the following factors EXCEPT?

- A. Spraying with a 5000 mg/l sodium hypochlorite solution**
- B. Spraying with a 1000 mg/l quaternary ammonium compound**
- C. Re-spraying the entire section with 400 to 500 mg/l of quaternary solution every week or two**
- D. Cleaning the affected area with an alkaline detergent**

The correct reason that a mold control program should not include spraying with a 1000 mg/l quaternary ammonium compound is that while quaternary ammonium compounds (quats) can be effective as disinfectants on non-porous surfaces, they may not provide the same level of effectiveness against mold compared to other approaches. In mold remediation, specific methods are favored for their proven efficacy against mold spores and their growth, especially in more serious infestations. On the other hand, the use of a sodium hypochlorite solution at 5000 mg/l is traditionally recognized for its strong antimicrobial properties and effectiveness at killing mold, making it a suitable choice for areas heavily affected by mold. Cleaning the affected area with an alkaline detergent is also a well-established practice, as it helps to remove organic materials that mold feeds on, which can assist in preventing regrowth. Furthermore, reapplication of quaternary solutions at lower concentrations can help maintain an environment that is less conducive to re-growth, although the initial stronger treatments are crucial for proper remediation. Therefore, while quaternary ammonium compounds have their place in sanitization, they are less effective compared to the other specified methods in a comprehensive mold control strategy.

8. True or False: A substantive provision of Housing Code might include no chipping, peeling paint.

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Yes**
- D. No**

The statement is true. A substantive provision of a Housing Code is designed to address specific health and safety standards within residential properties. In this context, a rule prohibiting chipping or peeling paint is important because lead-based paints, which were commonly used in homes built before 1978, can pose significant health risks, particularly to young children. Chipping and peeling paint can lead to lead exposure as it allows the toxic paint to enter the environment, where it can be ingested or inhaled. By including such a provision in the Housing Code, authorities are ensuring that housing standards are upheld to protect the health of residents. The enforcement of these standards helps in maintaining safe living conditions and preventing serious health issues related to lead poisoning, thus highlighting the public health considerations inherent in housing regulations.

9. If a satisfactory water supply cannot be obtained at a reasonable cost, what should be done with the site?

- A. Connected to a city water supply**
- B. Temporarily abandoned**
- C. Abandoned**
- D. Temporarily abandoned while connecting to a city water supply**

A site should be considered abandoned if a satisfactory water supply cannot be obtained at a reasonable cost because access to clean and safe drinking water is a fundamental requirement for any residential or commercial establishment. Without a reliable water source, the site would be unfit for habitation or use, posing a risk to health and safety. Abandoning the site removes the potential for future liabilities associated with inadequate water access and ensures that resources are allocated elsewhere where water supply issues can be adequately addressed. While there are options regarding connecting to municipal supplies or temporarily abandoning while pursuing alternatives, these either imply ongoing attempts to make the site workable or deferral of immediate abandonment. However, if those efforts have proven infeasible due to cost, it reinforces the notion that the best course of action is to abandon the site entirely rather than keep it as a potential future liability. The focus must remain on ensuring safe living conditions, which cannot be guaranteed without a satisfactory water supply.

10. How can community involvement strengthen sanitation initiatives?

- A. By keeping the community uninformed**
- B. By promoting silence regarding sanitation issues**
- C. By fostering collaboration and collective action among residents**
- D. By delegating responsibilities solely to local authorities**

Community involvement significantly strengthens sanitation initiatives by fostering collaboration and collective action among residents. When community members are actively engaged in sanitation efforts, they share responsibilities, knowledge, and resources, which enhances the overall effectiveness of these initiatives. This collaboration creates a sense of ownership among residents, making them more likely to participate in and commit to maintaining sanitation standards. Furthermore, collective action can lead to innovative solutions tailored to the unique challenges of the community, encouraging individuals to voice their concerns and contribute ideas. Through collaboration, residents can address sanitation issues more effectively, ensuring that initiatives are responsive to their specific needs and circumstances. This grassroots engagement not only improves public health outcomes but also empowers community members, leading to sustainable practices that can persist over time. In contrast, keeping the community uninformed or promoting silence about sanitation issues can lead to a lack of awareness and accountability, ultimately weakening the initiatives. Similarly, delegating responsibilities solely to local authorities can limit the involvement of the community, which diminishes the potential for shared knowledge and support crucial for effective sanitation management. Such an approach can disconnect residents from the decision-making process, leading to initiatives that may not address their concerns or needs adequately.

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://nehahousingsanitationsafety.examzify.com>

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