OHST Practice Exam (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

1. Generators of hazardous waste must develop which of the following?

A. A written inspections plan

B. A written contingency plan

C. A written waste analysis plan

D. Fire and emergency services onsite

2. What is a safety representative?

A. An employee designated to represent safety concerns among the staff

B. A manager responsible for facility maintenance

C. An external safety consultant

D. A union member assigned to oversee labor relations

3. What is indicated by a chemical's presence of oxygen when using a gas indicator?

A. Potential for fire

B. Presence of flammable gases

C. Oxygen starvation risk

D. Safe atmosphere for entry

4. Which of the following is not considered an active environmental, health, or safety law?

A. Clean Air Act

B. National Environmental Policy Act

C. Safe Drinking Water Act

D. Hazardous Transportation Act

5. Which of the following is not considered a workplace hazard?

A. Chemical exposure

B. Inadequate training

C. Commission payments

D. Electrical malfunctions

6. How can you assess if the cargo on a truck could be dangerous based on pH?

A. Identify the source of the cargo

B. Testing for flammability

C. Understanding acidity or alkalinity

D. Measuring temperature fluctuations

7. During electric arc welding, which hazardous gas is produced in addition to metal fumes?

A. Hydrogen Peroxide

B. Diacetyl

C. Ozone

D. Diethylamine

8. What precaution is necessary when working with equipment that might contain PCBs?

A. Ensure electrical devices are non-conductive

B. Confirm proper disposal procedures are followed

C. Avoid contact with water at all times

D. Use only labeled containers for storage

9. Which firefighting agent is effective on a Class A fire?

A. Purple K

B. Halon 1301

C. Dry Chemical (Potassium Chloride)

D. Dry Chemical (Ammonium Phosphate)

10. Name a method for hazard communication.

A. Safety Training Sessions

B. Workplace Inspections

C. Safety Data Sheets

D. Monthly Safety Meetings

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Generators of hazardous waste must develop which of the following?

A. A written inspections plan

B. A written contingency plan

C. A written waste analysis plan

D. Fire and emergency services onsite

The requirement for generators of hazardous waste is to have a written contingency plan. This plan is essential for ensuring that proper procedures are established to effectively respond to emergencies that may arise from the management of hazardous waste. A well-structured contingency plan lays out the steps to be taken in case of an incident, including the identification of emergency coordinators, chain of command, and communication procedures. It also includes information on how to handle spills, exposures, or other emergencies, ensuring the safety of employees and the environment. In contrast, while having a written inspections plan, a waste analysis plan, and onsite fire and emergency services can be beneficial, they are not specifically mandated as part of hazardous waste generator regulations in the same way that a contingency plan is. The contingency plan is primarily focused on preparedness and response, making it a critical component of waste management protocols for hazardous materials.

2. What is a safety representative?

A. An employee designated to represent safety concerns among the staff

B. A manager responsible for facility maintenance

C. An external safety consultant

D. A union member assigned to oversee labor relations

A safety representative is defined as an employee designated to represent safety concerns among the staff. This role is crucial in promoting a safe working environment, as the safety representative serves as a communication link between employees and management regarding safety-related issues. They are tasked with identifying potential hazards, offering insights on safety practices, and voicing safety concerns to ensure that they are addressed effectively. The presence of a safety representative fosters a culture of safety and encourages employees to actively participate in safety discussions, contributing to an overall enhancement of workplace safety standards. This empowerment helps in identifying risks early and implementing preventative measures, ultimately making the workplace safer for everyone involved. In contrast, the other roles mentioned focus on different aspects of the workplace, such as facility maintenance, external consultancy, or labor relations, and do not specifically represent safety concerns within the employee community.

3. What is indicated by a chemical's presence of oxygen when using a gas indicator?

A. Potential for fire

B. Presence of flammable gases

C. Oxygen starvation risk

D. Safe atmosphere for entry

The presence of oxygen is a critical factor when evaluating the atmosphere in enclosed or controlled environments. When a gas indicator reveals oxygen, it suggests that the environment has sufficient levels of this essential element which is crucial for human survival. In particular, when considering whether an atmosphere poses a risk for oxygen starvation, it is vital to maintain a balance of oxygen that supports life. An atmosphere with low oxygen levels can lead to hypoxia, which may threaten the health and safety of individuals entering that space. Thus, identifying the presence of oxygen through a gas indicator can help assess whether there is a risk of oxygen starvation for anyone exposed to that environment. Meanwhile, the other choices—like the potential for fire or presence of flammable gases—while relevant in discussions about oxygen, do not specifically follow from detecting oxygen's presence alone as they involve other environmental factors such as concentrations of flammable materials and the ignition source, which aren't necessarily indicated by just the presence of oxygen.

4. Which of the following is not considered an active environmental, health, or safety law?

A. Clean Air Act

B. National Environmental Policy Act

C. Safe Drinking Water Act

D. Hazardous Transportation Act

The answer identifies the Hazardous Transportation Act as not being considered an active environmental, health, or safety law in the context provided. This option is correct because, while the other laws listed focus on regulating environmental impacts, pollution control, and public health associated with air quality, water safety, and environmental assessments, the Hazardous Transportation Act has historically not been regarded as a primary piece of legislation for ongoing environmental and health safety regulations. The Clean Air Act, for example, is an active law that governs air emissions from stationary and mobile sources, ensuring air quality standards to protect public health and the environment. The National Environmental Policy Act establishes a framework for environmental planning and decision-making, emphasizing the necessity of assessing environmental impacts before major federal actions. The Safe Drinking Water Act sets standards to protect drinking water quality and mandates regular monitoring to ensure safety and compliance for public health. In contrast, the Hazardous Transportation Act focuses on the safe transport of hazardous materials but does not have the same active legislative status or broad application as the other acts regarding continuous environmental health and safety regulation. Therefore, its designation as not being an active law aligns with the context of the question.

5. Which of the following is not considered a workplace hazard?

A. Chemical exposure

B. Inadequate training

C. Commission payments

D. Electrical malfunctions

The concept of workplace hazards encompasses conditions or situations that may pose a threat to the safety and health of employees. Hazards can be physical, chemical, ergonomic, or psychological in nature. Chemical exposure, for example, is a recognized hazard because employees may come into contact with harmful substances that can lead to health issues. Similarly, inadequate training represents a hazard as it can increase the likelihood of accidents, injuries, or errors in the workplace. Electrical malfunctions pose tangible risks, such as electrocution or fire, due to faulty wiring or equipment. On the other hand, commission payments relate to a form of employee compensation tied to their performance or sales. While it can influence job satisfaction or employee morale, commission payments do not inherently create unsafe conditions or environments. Thus, it does not fall under the category of workplace hazards, making it the correct answer.

6. How can you assess if the cargo on a truck could be dangerous based on pH?

A. Identify the source of the cargo

B. Testing for flammability

C. Understanding acidity or alkalinity

D. Measuring temperature fluctuations

The assessment of whether cargo could be dangerous based on pH is fundamentally rooted in understanding acidity or alkalinity. pH is a numerical scale used to specify the acidity or basicity of an aqueous solution; it ranges from 0 (very acidic) to 14 (very basic), with 7 being neutral. A substance with a low pH can be corrosive and pose significant hazards to human health and the environment, while a high pH indicates a caustic substance that can also cause similar issues. Recognizing the pH level of the cargo allows for the identification of potential hazards associated with its handling, storage, and transport. For instance, strong acids can cause burns, while strong bases can damage materials and skin. Therefore, understanding whether the cargo is acidic or alkaline is crucial for implementing appropriate safety measures and responding effectively in case of spills or accidents. In contrast to this, identifying the source of the cargo may give some insights into its properties but does not directly indicate whether it is dangerous based on pH. Testing for flammability addresses a different aspect of danger unrelated to acidity or alkalinity. Measuring temperature fluctuations has no direct correlation with a substance's pH level or its corrosive nature. Hence, understanding acidity or

7. During electric arc welding, which hazardous gas is produced in addition to metal fumes?

A. Hydrogen Peroxide

B. Diacetyl

C. Ozone

D. Diethylamine

During electric arc welding, ozone is a significant hazardous gas that is produced, primarily due to the high-voltage environment created during the welding process. When the electric arc forms, it generates sufficient energy to break apart oxygen molecules in the air, allowing them to recombine into ozone (O3). Ozone is a respiratory irritant and can cause various health issues such as throat irritation, coughing, and shortness of breath, especially in high concentrations or prolonged exposure. The development of ozone during welding not only poses a risk to the welder's health but also necessitates proper ventilation and protective measures in the workplace to mitigate exposure. The other options presented, while associated with various industrial processes or chemical reactions, are not typically linked to electric arc welding. For instance, hydrogen peroxide is not a product of welding gases, diacetyl is primarily related to flavoring products, and diethylamine is more relevant in chemical synthesis contexts than in welding operations. Therefore, the recognition of ozone as a byproduct highlights its significance in addressing workplace safety and health standards in welding environments.

8. What precaution is necessary when working with equipment that might contain PCBs?

A. Ensure electrical devices are non-conductive

B. Confirm proper disposal procedures are followed

C. Avoid contact with water at all times

D. Use only labeled containers for storage

The necessity of confirming proper disposal procedures when working with equipment that might contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) is crucial due to the hazardous nature of these substances. PCBs are toxic chemicals that pose serious environmental and health risks if not managed correctly. Proper disposal procedures ensure that any equipment containing PCBs is disposed of in compliance with federal and state regulations, minimizing the risk of contamination and exposure. Additionally, managing PCB waste correctly involves specific steps, such as using licensed hazardous waste disposal services and following regulations by agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This precaution prevents environmental pollution and protects public health, given that improper disposal can lead to soil and water contamination, affecting ecosystems and human communities. Other options focus on different aspects of safety, but they do not directly address the specific hazards and regulations associated with PCBs. For instance, ensuring that electrical devices are non-conductive relates more to electrical safety rather than PCB management. Avoiding contact with water may be relevant in some contexts, but it does not directly mitigate the risks associated with handling PCBs. Using only labeled containers for storage is a good practice for hazardous materials generally; however, it lacks the direct impact of ensuring that the disposal of PCBs follows the established legal and

9. Which firefighting agent is effective on a Class A fire?

A. Purple K

B. Halon 1301

C. Dry Chemical (Potassium Chloride)

D. Dry Chemical (Ammonium Phosphate)

Class A fires involve ordinary combustible materials such as wood, paper, and textiles. The correct firefighting agent effective for extinguishing Class A fires is the dry chemical agent, specifically ammonium phosphate. This agent works primarily by cooling the burning material and forming a barrier between the material and the oxygen in the air, which is essential for combustion. Ammonium phosphate not only smothers the fire but also absorbs heat, making it highly effective for this type of fire. Other agents mentioned are less effective or suitable for Class A fires. For instance, Purple K is primarily designed for Class B and C fires—those involving flammable liquids and gases—and may not be efficient on Class A fires. Halon 1301 is a clean agent used typically for protecting electronics and class B and C fires, but it does not effectively deal with solid combustibles. Potassium chloride, another dry chemical, is more specialized for Class B fires, often used in extinguishers for flammable liquids and gases. Therefore, ammonium phosphate stands out as the best option for addressing Class A fires.

10. Name a method for hazard communication.

A. Safety Training Sessions

B. Workplace Inspections

C. Safety Data Sheets

D. Monthly Safety Meetings

Safety Data Sheets (SDS) serve as a critical method for hazard communication in the workplace. These documents provide essential information about hazardous materials that employees might come into contact with. Each SDS contains details regarding the chemical's properties, health and physical hazards, protective measures, and safety precautions for handling, storing, and disposing of the material. This ensures that workers are informed about the risks associated with the substances they use and know how to protect themselves and respond in case of an emergency. Furthermore, the availability and accessibility of SDS in a work environment are mandated by regulations such as the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard. Having this information readily available allows employees to make informed decisions regarding their safety and health in relation to the materials they handle. This effective communication of hazards is fundamental for both compliance with safety regulations and the overall safety culture in an organization.

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://ohst.examzify.com

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