PMT 116N Environmental Health and Safety (EHS) 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

1. What area of child development centers needs fencing?

A. Administrative Offices

B. Storage Areas

C. Playground Areas

D. Playrooms

2. What is the purpose of a permit for hot work, and what are typical controls?

A. To control ignition risks; controls include fire watch, fire clearance, removing flammable materials, and monitoring for sparks.

B. To document daily attendance; controls include coffee breaks and scheduling.

C. To authorize only administrative work; controls include annual reviews.

D. To classify waste; controls include labeling and storage containers.

3. When can seawater be used for laundry on a ship?

A. When the ship is outside 50 Fathom Curves

B. When inside harbor

C. After desalination

D. Never

4. How far from campsites and picnic areas must potable water be located?

A. 150 ft

B. 50 ft

C. 100 ft

D. 200 ft

5. What is an agent that destroys or removes pathogenic organisms?

A. Sanitizer

B. Antiseptic

C. Disinfectant

D. Sterilant

6. What type of baby powder may be used?

A. Only baby powder containing cornstarch

B. Any powder is allowed

C. No powder allowed

D. Baby powder containing talc only

7. What is the difference between PELs and TLVs?

A. PEL: legally enforceable exposure limits set by OSHA; TLVs are recommended exposure limits published by ACGIH

B. PEL: recommended exposure limits published by ACGIH; TLVs are legally enforceable exposure limits set by OSHA

C. PEL and TLV: both legally enforceable exposure limits

D. TLVs are published by EPA; PELs are published by OSHA

8. What is the purpose of a Bloodborne Pathogens program in EHS contexts?

A. Public health surveillance unrelated to work

B. General hygiene training for all employees

C. Inventory management of biological samples

D. Protects workers from exposure to bloodborne pathogens through standard precautions, vaccination, and training

9. Which information is typically found on a Safety Data Sheet?

A. Marketing slogans

B. Employee payroll data

C. Hazard information, safe handling, storage, and emergency measures

D. Shipping schedules only

10. What is a self-propelled, self-contained dwelling intended for temporary occupancy?

A. Houseboat

B. Tent Trailer

C. Recreational Vehicle

D. Mobile Home

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What area of child development centers needs fencing?

A. Administrative Offices

B. Storage Areas

C. Playground Areas

D. Playrooms

Outdoor playground areas need fencing to create a secure boundary around where children are most active. A fence helps keep kids from wandering into unsafe areas, such as streets or parking lots, and helps caregivers maintain supervision by clearly defining the play space. It also allows gates to be controlled so that entry and exit can be monitored. Indoor playrooms, administrative offices, and most storage areas are already enclosed by walls or doors, so fencing isn't the primary safety measure there.

2. What is the purpose of a permit for hot work, and what are typical controls?

A. To control ignition risks; controls include fire watch, fire clearance, removing flammable materials, and monitoring for sparks.

B. To document daily attendance; controls include coffee breaks and scheduling.

C. To authorize only administrative work; controls include annual reviews.

D. To classify waste; controls include labeling and storage containers.

A hot work permit is a formal authorization used before performing operations that can generate heat, sparks, or flames. Its main purpose is to prevent ignition by making sure the area and conditions are prepared and that appropriate controls are in place and understood by everyone involved. The controls described—having a fire watch, ensuring fire clearance, removing flammable materials from the area, and monitoring for sparks—are classic, effective ways to reduce the ignition risk. A fire watch provides immediate response if a fire starts; fire clearance ensures nothing nearby can catch fire and that the area is properly prepared; removing combustibles minimizes fuel available for a fire; and watching for sparks keeps a continuous check on potential ignition sources during the work. These measures reflect the core goal of the permit: to control ignition risks and enable a rapid response if something goes wrong. The other options focus on administrative tasks or waste management, which do not address ignition risk and thus don't fit the purpose of a hot work permit.

3. When can seawater be used for laundry on a ship?

A. When the ship is outside 50 Fathom Curves

B. When inside harbor

C. After desalination

D. Never

Sea water may be used for laundry when the ship is beyond the 50-fathom curve, meaning in offshore waters where there is enough dilution to minimize environmental impact from washwater and detergents. Inside harbor or nearshore areas within that depth boundary, stricter regulations and greater potential to affect coastal ecosystems typically require using freshwater or limit wastewater discharge. Desalination isn't about using seawater for laundry—desalinated water is freshwater—so that option doesn't apply to when you'd use seawater. Therefore, the offshore location beyond the 50-fathom curve is the appropriate condition.

4. How far from campsites and picnic areas must potable water be located?

A. 150 ft

B. 50 ft

C. 100 ft

D. 200 ft

This question focuses on keeping drinking water protected by maintaining a safe distance from places people use. Potable water needs a buffer from campsites and picnic areas so waste, food spills, or runoff from human activity doesn't reach the water supply. The minimum distance specified is 150 feet, which provides a practical safety cushion while still keeping the water reasonably accessible. Distances like 50 or 100 feet don't offer enough protection, while a greater distance (for example, 200 feet) would also meet the safety goal but isn't the stated minimum.

5. What is an agent that destroys or removes pathogenic organisms?

A. Sanitizer

B. Antiseptic

C. Disinfectant

D. Sterilant

An agent that destroys or removes pathogenic organisms on inanimate surfaces is a disinfectant. Disinfectants are designed to kill or inactivate most pathogens found on objects, helping to prevent the spread of infection in environments like hospitals and kitchens. Sanitizers also reduce microbial counts but aim for safe levels rather than complete elimination, so they may not remove all pathogens. Antiseptics are used on living tissue to prevent infection or slow growth, not on surfaces. Sterilants achieve sterilization, removing all forms of microbial life, including spores, and are used when complete sterility is required.

6. What type of baby powder may be used?

A. Only baby powder containing cornstarch

B. Any powder is allowed

C. No powder allowed

D. Baby powder containing talc only

The key idea is safety and minimizing inhalation risk. Talc-containing powders have long been associated with respiratory irritation and, in the past, asbestos contamination concerns. To reduce these risks, a talc-free option is preferred. Cornstarch-based baby powder fits this requirement because it does not contain talc, making it the safer choice for use around babies and in environments where powder exposure is a concern. The other options either reintroduce talc (talc-only), are too permissive (any powder), or are unnecessarily restrictive (no powder). So, a cornstarch-based powder is the best practice. If powder is used, apply lightly and away from the infant's face to minimize inhalation.

7. What is the difference between PELs and TLVs?

A. PEL: legally enforceable exposure limits set by OSHA; TLVs are recommended exposure limits published by ACGIH

B. PEL: recommended exposure limits published by ACGIH; TLVs are legally enforceable exposure limits set by OSHA

C. PEL and TLV: both legally enforceable exposure limits

D. TLVs are published by EPA; PELs are published by OSHA

PEL stands for Permissible Exposure Limit and is a legally enforceable limit set by OSHA. This means employers must keep workers' exposures at or below that level, and failing to do so can lead to penalties or required corrective actions. TLV stands for Threshold Limit Value and are recommended exposure limits published by ACGIH. They're guidance used by industrial hygienists to assess and control exposures, but they're not lawfully binding unless a regulator adopts them as a standard. So the key difference is enforceability and origin: PELs are mandatory OSHA limits, TLVs are non-binding recommendations from ACGIH.

8. What is the purpose of a Bloodborne Pathogens program in EHS contexts?

A. Public health surveillance unrelated to work

B. General hygiene training for all employees

C. Inventory management of biological samples

D. Protects workers from exposure to bloodborne pathogens through standard precautions, vaccination, and training

A Bloodborne Pathogens program is about preventing workers from being exposed to bloodborne infections in the workplace. It uses standard precautions—treating all blood and certain body fluids as potentially infectious, and using appropriate PPE and safe handling practices—to reduce contact. It also includes offering hepatitis B vaccination to employees at risk, plus thorough training on how exposures occur, how to prevent them, and what to do if exposure happens (including post-exposure evaluation). This focused approach keeps people safer on the job and supports proper response if an exposure occurs.

9. Which information is typically found on a Safety Data Sheet?

A. Marketing slogans

B. Employee payroll data

C. Hazard information, safe handling, storage, and emergency measures

D. Shipping schedules only

Safety Data Sheets communicate chemical hazards and how to use, store, and respond safely. The information you typically find centers on hazard information, safe handling, storage, and emergency measures, because the purpose of an SDS is to tell you what the chemical can do to people and the steps you must take to prevent harm and respond to incidents. It may also cover related topics like first aid, fire-fighting measures, and transport considerations, but it is not meant to relay marketing claims or administrative data like payroll. Shipping schedules aren't provided as part of safety guidance; the SDS focuses on hazards and safe practices so workers can handle chemicals safely in daily use and emergencies.

10. What is a self-propelled, self-contained dwelling intended for temporary occupancy?

A. Houseboat

B. Tent Trailer

C. Recreational Vehicle

D. Mobile Home

This describes a recreational vehicle. An RV is built to provide living quarters while being mobile, offering its own utilities (water, waste, power) and designed for temporary occupancy during travel or camping. The other options don't fit as neatly: a houseboat is a boat-based residence and isn't the standard land-based mobility category; a tent trailer is towed rather than self-propelled; a mobile home is movable but not typically driven under its own power and is usually treated as a more permanent dwelling.

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://pmt116nehs.examzify.com

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