

REHS/EPH Program Week Five 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. Which measure is calculated as Q3 minus Q1?
 - A. Variance
 - B. Range
 - C. Interquartile Range
 - D. Standard Deviation

2. Which regulation applies to evaluating the site for septic systems in New Jersey?
 - A. NJAC 7:9A-4.1
 - B. NJAC 7:9A-3.1
 - C. Local ordinance
 - D. EPA standards

3. What is the formula for attack rate as described?
 - A. $\text{ill} / (\text{ill} + \text{well}) \times 100$
 - B. $\text{ill} / \text{population} \times 100$
 - C. $\text{deaths} / \text{cases} \times 100$
 - D. $\text{new cases} / \text{total population} \times 100$

4. The recommended calibration frequency is determined by which guidance?
 - A. Local health department
 - B. Federal guidelines
 - C. Manufacturer's specifications
 - D. Industry trade association

5. Which property describes the distribution's peak location?
 - A. Spread
 - B. Shape
 - C. Central location (peak)
 - D. Outliers

- 6. A narrow confidence interval indicates what about precision?**
- A. Low Precision**
 - B. Moderate Precision**
 - C. No Relation to Precision**
 - D. High Precision**
- 7. Which of the following describes US egg processing before market entry?**
- A. Eggs are washed before entering the market.**
 - B. Eggs are never washed.**
 - C. Eggs are irradiated before market.**
 - D. Eggs are frozen before market.**
- 8. Which of the following is a non-anticoagulant rodenticide?**
- A. Zinc phosphate**
 - B. Bromethalin**
 - C. Cholecalciferol**
 - D. Warfarin**
- 9. The daily volume for an individual dwelling is determined by the number of bedrooms, with the first bedroom 200 gpd and each additional bedroom 150 gpd; minimum 350 gpd. Which statement is correct?**
- A. The first bedroom is 200 gpd; each additional bedroom 150 gpd; minimum 350 gpd**
 - B. The first bedroom is 250 gpd; each additional bedroom 100 gpd; minimum 300 gpd**
 - C. The first bedroom is 180 gpd; each additional bedroom 200 gpd; minimum 300 gpd**
 - D. The first bedroom is 220 gpd; each additional bedroom 130 gpd; minimum 320 gpd**
- 10. Where do you take the septic sample when you receive a complaint about a malfunctioning sewage system?**
- A. NJDEP State-certified lab**
 - B. Local municipal lab**
 - C. Private commercial lab**
 - D. On-site field test**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which measure is calculated as Q3 minus Q1?

- A. Variance
- B. Range
- C. Interquartile Range**
- D. Standard Deviation

The measure being described is the interquartile range. It is calculated by subtracting the first quartile (Q1) from the third quartile (Q3), which captures the spread of the middle 50% of the data. This focus on the central portion makes it less sensitive to extreme values than measures that use the full data range. In contrast, the range uses only the extreme values (max minus min) and can be greatly affected by outliers. Variance and standard deviation involve all data points and the mean, measuring average squared deviations and their square root, which can also be influenced by outliers, though in different ways. To compute the interquartile range, order the data, find Q1 and Q3, and take their difference.

2. Which regulation applies to evaluating the site for septic systems in New Jersey?

- A. NJAC 7:9A-4.1**
- B. NJAC 7:9A-3.1
- C. Local ordinance
- D. EPA standards

Evaluating a site for a septic system in New Jersey is governed by the state's onsite wastewater rules, and the specific section that lays out how to perform a site evaluation is NJ Administrative Code 7:9A-4.1. This part spells out the criteria and methods for assessing soil conditions, percolation, groundwater depth, slopes, setbacks, and the required documentation to determine if a site is suitable for an OWTS. That specificity makes it the best answer because it's the official regulation that prescribes the exact evaluation process used by local health departments and designers. Local ordinances may add requirements, but they don't replace the state rule. EPA standards provide federal guidelines, not the binding NJ-specific site evaluation criteria.

3. What is the formula for attack rate as described?

- A. $\text{ill} / (\text{ill} + \text{well}) \times 100$**
- B. $\text{ill} / \text{population} \times 100$
- C. $\text{deaths} / \text{cases} \times 100$
- D. $\text{new cases} / \text{total population} \times 100$

Attack rate shows the proportion of people who become ill during an outbreak among those who were at risk. The proper way to express this is the number who become ill divided by the number who were at risk (ill plus well) at the start, multiplied by 100. This focuses on the group that could have fallen ill, not including those who aren't at risk. In many outbreak settings, ill plus well equals the total population, but framing it as ill over ill plus well clarifies that we're accounting for everyone who could potentially become ill. This is different from a case fatality rate (deaths divided by cases) or from simply ill divided by the total population, which can misrepresent risk if some individuals were not at risk initially.

4. The recommended calibration frequency is determined by which guidance?

- A. Local health department
- B. Federal guidelines
- C. Manufacturer's specifications**
- D. Industry trade association

Calibration frequency is driven by how the instrument behaves over time, and the manufacturer tests that behavior to specify how often recalibration should be performed to maintain accuracy. Following those specifications keeps the instrument within its validated performance range and ensures data quality. Local health departments or federal guidelines may set overall requirements, and industry groups may offer best-practice advice, but the exact recommended interval comes from the device's manufacturer.

5. Which property describes the distribution's peak location?

- A. Spread
- B. Shape
- C. Central location (peak)**
- D. Outliers

The central location describes where the data are most concentrated, which is the distribution's peak. That peak is the mode—the most frequent value. In a symmetric bell-shaped distribution, the peak aligns with the mean and median, so the central location matches the center of the peak. In skewed or multimodal distributions, the peak still marks the highest point of density (the mode), even though the mean or median may sit elsewhere. Spread tells you how far values fall from that center, shape describes the overall form (symmetry, skew, multiple peaks), and outliers are the extreme values away from the rest. So the property that describes where the peak is located is the central location (the peak).

6. A narrow confidence interval indicates what about precision?

- A. Low Precision
- B. Moderate Precision
- C. No Relation to Precision
- D. High Precision**

Precision is about how tightly we can pin down the unknown value with the data. A confidence interval shows the range where the true value is expected to lie, and its width reflects how much sampling variability there is. A narrow interval means the estimate is determined with little uncertainty, indicating high precision. This happens when you have more information—larger sample size or less variability in the data—so the estimate varies less from sample to sample. Conversely, a wide interval signals low precision because the true value could fall in a broad range. Keep in mind that precision doesn't guarantee accuracy; you can have a very precise interval that is biased if the method itself is biased, but with the data available, a narrow confidence interval is a sign of high precision.

7. Which of the following describes US egg processing before market entry?

- A. Eggs are washed before entering the market.**
- B. Eggs are never washed.**
- C. Eggs are irradiated before market.**
- D. Eggs are frozen before market.**

In the United States, shell eggs sold to consumers are cleaned in processing plants before they enter the market. Washing and sanitizing the eggs remove dirt and reduce surface contamination, helping to ensure safety and extend shelf life. Because this washing step removes the natural protective bloom on the shell, the eggs must be refrigerated to slow any remaining bacterial growth and maintain quality. The other options don't reflect standard US practice: eggs aren't typically sold unwashed, irradiation isn't a routine requirement for shell eggs, and freezing would damage the eggs and isn't how shell eggs are marketed.

8. Which of the following is a non-anticoagulant rodenticide?

- A. Zinc phosphate**
- B. Bromethalin**
- C. Cholecalciferol**
- D. Warfarin**

Non-anticoagulant rodenticides kill by mechanisms other than inhibiting vitamin K-dependent clotting factors. The chosen agent fits this category because it reacts in the stomach to release phosphine gas, which disrupts cellular respiration and rapidly causes death. This is different from anticoagulants, like warfarin, that prevent clotting factor activation and produce internal bleeding. The other listed options kill by different non-anticoagulant pathways—bromethalin is a neurotoxin that disrupts brain energy production, and cholecalciferol (vitamin D3) causes dangerous hypercalcemia and organ damage—so their actions are not related to anticoagulation either.

9. The daily volume for an individual dwelling is determined by the number of bedrooms, with the first bedroom 200 gpd and each additional bedroom 150 gpd; minimum 350 gpd. Which statement is correct?

A. The first bedroom is 200 gpd; each additional bedroom 150 gpd; minimum 350 gpd

B. The first bedroom is 250 gpd; each additional bedroom 100 gpd; minimum 300 gpd

C. The first bedroom is 180 gpd; each additional bedroom 200 gpd; minimum 300 gpd

D. The first bedroom is 220 gpd; each additional bedroom 130 gpd; minimum 320 gpd

In residential wastewater design, the daily volume is based on bedrooms: 200 gpd for the first bedroom, plus 150 gpd for each additional bedroom, with a minimum of 350 gpd. You apply the formula $200 + 150 \times (\text{number of additional bedrooms})$ and then compare to the minimum of 350; take the higher value. For example, one bedroom would be 200 gpd by the formula, but the minimum raises it to 350 gpd. Two bedrooms give $200 + 150 = 350$ gpd (meets the minimum). Three bedrooms give $200 + 300 = 500$ gpd (above the minimum). The statement that matches these values is the one listing the first bedroom at 200 gpd, each additional at 150 gpd, with a minimum of 350 gpd. The other options assign different numbers to the first bedroom, the per-bedroom addition, or the minimum, which do not align with these rules.

10. Where do you take the septic sample when you receive a complaint about a malfunctioning sewage system?

A. NJDEP State-certified lab

B. Local municipal lab

C. Private commercial lab

D. On-site field test

When investigating a complaint about a malfunctioning septic system, you need results that are credible for regulatory purposes. Submitting the sample to the NJDEP State-certified laboratory ensures analyses are conducted using approved methods, with proper QA/QC and a documented chain of custody. This makes the results defensible for enforcement actions and corrective actions under the department's oversight. On-site field tests can provide quick indicators but aren't acceptable for formal regulatory determinations because they lack the formal accreditation and defensibility. Local municipal or private labs can perform analyses, but only if they are state-certified for the required tests; otherwise their results may not be recognized in the investigation.

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://rehsephprogramweek5.examzify.com>

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

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