REHS/EPH PROGRAM WEEK FIVE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE

SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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. Which water body is tested via wells in landfill monitoring?

A. Leachate

B. Groundwater

C. Lagoons

D. Rainwater

2. How do we know if a well is approved for its intended use?

A. EPA approved

B. NSF and AWWA and/or ASTM

C. State health department approval

D. Local zoning board approval

3. Which disease is carried by rats?

A. Leptospirosis

B. Malaria

C. Lyme Disease

D. Tuberculosis

4. Which list contains pure or commercial grade substances that are toxic plus other hazardous characteristics?

A. P List

B. K List

C. U List

D. F List

5. Which rodent control method can also monitor insects?

A. Exclusion

B. Traps

C. Glue Boards

D. Baiting

6. Which statement describes the zone of saturation?

A. The zone where all pore spaces are filled with water

B. The zone with air and water

C. The surface water

D. The aquifer

7. Which statement about chi-square with a large chi-square value is true?

A. The probability that results are due to chance is high.

B. The results show a perfect fit.

C. The p-value is large.

D. The probability that results are due to chance is low.

8. Which topic is addressed by the code NJAC 7:9A?

A. Building codes for high-rise towers

B. Standards for Individual Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems

C. Standards for water quality in rivers

D. Regulations for food safety

9. What does IPM stand for in pest management?

A. IPM- Integrated Pest Management

B. Industrial Pest Mitigation

C. Integrated Prevention Methods

D. Insect Population Model

10. How many known Salmonella serotypes exist, and how many are detected in the USA?

A. Approximately 2,600 known serotypes exist; about 100 are detected in the USA.

B. Approximately 1,000 known serotypes exist; about 50 are detected in the USA.

C. Approximately 5,000 known serotypes exist; about 2,000 are detected in the USA.

D. Approximately 2,600 known serotypes exist; about 2,000 are detected in the USA.

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which water body is tested via wells in landfill monitoring?

A. Leachate

B. Groundwater

C. Lagoons

D. Rainwater

Groundwater is the water body tested using wells in landfill monitoring. Monitoring wells are drilled into the subsurface around the landfill so samples can be taken from the groundwater and checked for contaminants that might migrate from the waste. This is how inspectors track potential leachate movement and protect drinking water sources. Leachate is the contaminated liquid that drains from the waste and is managed separately through a collection and treatment system, not by sampling the surface around the site with groundwater wells. Lagoons are surface water bodies used for storage or treatment of liquids, and rainwater is rainfall; neither is the target of groundwater monitoring with wells.

2. How do we know if a well is approved for its intended use?

A. EPA approved

B. NSF and AWWA and/or ASTM

C. State health department approval

D. Local zoning board approval

The key idea is that a well is considered approved for potable use when its components and installation meet established, widely recognized standards. Organizations like NSF, AWWA, and ASTM develop and publish standards for drinking-water equipment and systems, and products can be certified or tested to those standards. When a well's parts and installation carry NSF/ANSI certifications or are built to AWWA/ASTM specifications, regulators know they meet safety, material quality, and performance criteria appropriate for drinking water. This certification provides a reliable, independent endorsement that the well is suitable for its intended use. Why this matters compared with other options: EPA sets national drinking-water quality requirements, but it doesn't certify individual well components for a single well. State health departments may oversee licensing and inspections, but the concrete assurance often comes from product standards and certifications. Local zoning governs land use, not the technical adequacy of a well for drinking water. Therefore, relying on NSF and AWWA and/or ASTM standards best signals that a well is approved for potable use.

3. Which disease is carried by rats?

A. Leptospirosis

B. Malaria

C. Lyme Disease

D. Tuberculosis

Rats are a well-known reservoir for leptospirosis, a bacterial infection caused by Leptospira species. Transmission usually happens when skin or mucous membranes contact water or soil contaminated with rat urine, often after flooding or in sewage-adjacent environments. The disease can cause fever, headache, and body aches, and may progress to more serious organ involvement if not treated. This makes leptospirosis the best choice for a disease carried by rats because the risk comes from environmental contamination stemming from the rat reservoir, not from insects or direct human-to-human transmission. Malaria is spread by Anopheles mosquitoes, not rats. Lyme disease is transmitted by Ixodes ticks. Tuberculosis spreads primarily through airborne droplets between people.

4. Which list contains pure or commercial grade substances that are toxic plus other hazardous characteristics?

A. P List

B. K List

C. U List

D. F List

The concept being tested is how hazardous wastes are categorized when they come from commercial chemical products. Both the P and U lists identify discarded commercial chemical products, including pure or commercial-grade substances. The P list is reserved for acutely toxic materials, highlighting immediate danger. The U list, on the other hand, covers toxic substances that also carry other hazardous characteristics—such as ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity. Since the question specifies a toxic substance with additional hazards, this category is the best fit. The F list and K list describe waste streams from specific sources or processes rather than pure product chemicals, so they don't match this scenario.

5. Which rodent control method can also monitor insects?

A. Exclusion

B. Traps

C. Glue Boards

D. Baiting

Glue boards combine control with monitoring. They are sticky sheets placed where pest activity is seen, and they trap anything that walks across them. This makes them useful not just for catching rodents, but also for revealing which insects are present and how active they are in that space. The captured insects provide immediate, visible data you can use to gauge the level of insect activity and adjust management accordingly. Exclusion aims to keep pests out and doesn't trap or reveal inside activity. Rodent traps and baiting focus on reducing rodent populations and don't reliably provide insect presence data. So, glue boards uniquely offer the dual benefit of catching rodents and monitoring insects.

6. Which statement describes the zone of saturation?

A. The zone where all pore spaces are filled with water

B. The zone with air and water

C. The surface water

D. The aquifer

The zone of saturation is the portion of the subsurface where all pore spaces are filled with water. This region lies below the water table, which marks its upper boundary; above the water table, pore spaces contain both air and water in the unsaturated (vadose) zone. Surface water isn't about pore filling, and an aquifer is the permeable layer that can store and transmit groundwater, not the exact definition of this zone. So the statement that describes all pore spaces being filled with water correctly identifies the zone of saturation.

7. Which statement about chi-square with a large chi-square value is true?

A. The probability that results are due to chance is high.

B. The results show a perfect fit.

C. The p-value is large.

D. The probability that results are due to chance is low.

Interpreting the chi-square statistic: a large chi-square value means the observed frequencies differ a lot from what the null hypothesis would expect, so such data would be unlikely if the null were true. That translates to a small p-value, indicating that the probability of obtaining these results by chance is low. So the true statement is that the probability results are due to chance is low. The idea of a perfect fit or a large p-value doesn't fit with a large chi-square, which signals a poor fit and a small p-value, not the opposite.

8. Which topic is addressed by the code NJAC 7:9A?

A. Building codes for high-rise towers

B. Standards for Individual Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems

C. Standards for water quality in rivers

D. Regulations for food safety

NJAC 7:9A deals with wastewater disposal for individual properties, setting Standards for Individual Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems. This code governs the design, installation, operation, and maintenance of on-site septic systems to protect groundwater and public health. That focus makes it the best fit among the options. Building codes for high-rise towers pertain to structural and architectural requirements for tall structures; standards for water quality in rivers relate to surface water pollution controls; and regulations for food safety cover food handling and hygiene, not on-site septic systems.

9. What does IPM stand for in pest management?

A. IPM- Integrated Pest Management

B. Industrial Pest Mitigation

C. Integrated Prevention Methods

D. Insect Population Model

IPM stands for Integrated Pest Management. The idea is to combine multiple strategies to control pests in a way that's effective, economical, and safe for people and the environment. In practice, this means preventing problems before they start, regularly monitoring pest levels, and using action thresholds to decide when to intervene. When action is needed, a mix of methods is used—cultural and sanitation practices, physical or mechanical controls, biological controls (like beneficial insects), and only then, if necessary, carefully chosen pesticides. Pesticides are used as a last resort, with emphasis on targeting the pest and minimizing impacts on non-target organisms and resistance development. Other options don't fit the established term: Industrial Pest Mitigation isn't the standard term for this framework; Integrated Prevention Methods isn't the recognized acronym; Insect Population Model refers to a modeling concept, not the management approach described by IPM.

10. How many known Salmonella serotypes exist, and how many are detected in the USA?

A. Approximately 2,600 known serotypes exist; about 100 are detected in the USA.

B. Approximately 1,000 known serotypes exist; about 50 are detected in the USA.

C. Approximately 5,000 known serotypes exist; about 2,000 are detected in the USA.

D. Approximately 2,600 known serotypes exist; about 2,000 are detected in the USA.

Salmonella enterica has thousands of distinct serovars identified by differences in its surface antigens, and the number of known serotypes worldwide is around 2,600. In the United States, only a small subset of these serovars has been detected through surveillance and clinical reporting—roughly about a hundred. So the statement that there are about 2,600 known serotypes globally and about 100 detected in the USA best matches the real balance between global diversity and local surveillance. The other options imply far more serovars present in the U.S. than is typically observed or misstate the global-to-local ratio, which isn't consistent with surveillance data.

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!