

REHS/EPH Program Week Four Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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 practice should be performed before beginning an investigation?**
 - A. Rely on memory of past cases**
 - B. Draft the final report first**
 - C. Skip the regulations to save time**
 - D. Research the regulations before you investigate**

- 2. LTAR refers to what?**
 - A. The Rate at Which Soil Drains Away Rainfall**
 - B. The Rate of Evaporation from Soil**
 - C. The Rate of Groundwater Recharge**
 - D. The Rate at Which Soil Can Accept Septic Effluent Over the Long Term**

- 3. Which statements should be documented?**
 - A. Statements Made by the Responsible Party, Especially Admissions**
 - B. The Investigator's Personal Conclusions**
 - C. Policies Not Related to the Case**
 - D. Rumors from Unrelated Individuals**

- 4. Which soil texture has moderate hydraulic conductivity?**
 - A. Sand**
 - B. Clay**
 - C. Loam**
 - D. Gravel**

- 5. Which term refers to laws developed and finalized by administrative/executive agencies?**
 - A. Policy**
 - B. Law**
 - C. Regulations**
 - D. Caselaw**

- 6. What is the primary purpose of environmental health regulations?**
- A. Promote unrestricted industrial growth.**
 - B. Regulate pollutants to protect health and ensure clean air and water.**
 - C. Preserve biodiversity only.**
 - D. Provide government subsidies for businesses.**
- 7. What best defines a fact pattern?**
- A. A Detailed, Chronological Narrative of Events Including All Relevant Facts**
 - B. A Theoretical Hypothesis**
 - C. A Brief Summary of Conclusions**
 - D. An Evidence Checklist Only**
- 8. When is soil replacement used?**
- A. When Native Soil Is Suitable**
 - B. When Native Soil Is Unsuitable**
 - C. When There Is High Permeability**
 - D. When There Is Excessive Rainfall**
- 9. Which concept balances economic growth with environmental conservation through responsible resource management?**
- A. Public Health Regulation**
 - B. Sustainable Development**
 - C. Primary Sources**
 - D. Clean Air Act**
- 10. Which term refers to a written statement of a public agency's position, decision, or course of action?**
- A. Policy**
 - B. Law**
 - C. Regulations**
 - D. Caselaw**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which practice should be performed before beginning an investigation?

- A. Rely on memory of past cases**
- B. Draft the final report first**
- C. Skip the regulations to save time**
- D. Research the regulations before you investigate**

Knowing the applicable regulations before you start ensures your investigation is lawful, properly scoped, and focused on the standards you must apply. This groundwork tells you what actions are allowed, what constitutes a violation, what evidence and documentation are needed, and which authorities or agencies to involve. With regulations in mind, you plan observations, sampling, and notes correctly, and you can defend your conclusions if questioned later because every step aligns with the required legal framework and enforcement options. Relying on memory from past cases can be risky because regulations and procedures change, which may lead to incorrect conclusions or missed requirements. Drafting the final report before gathering and analyzing evidence is premature and can misrepresent findings. Skipping the regulations to save time is unsafe and could result in noncompliance or legal penalties.

2. LTAR refers to what?

- A. The Rate at Which Soil Drains Away Rainfall**
- B. The Rate of Evaporation from Soil**
- C. The Rate of Groundwater Recharge**
- D. The Rate at Which Soil Can Accept Septic Effluent Over the Long Term**

LTAR is about how much septic effluent the soil can accept over time. It describes the long-term capacity of a soil absorption system to infiltrate and treat wastewater without causing surface ponding or contaminating groundwater. This focus on the sustained loading of effluent distinguishes LTAR from general soil drainage, evaporation, or groundwater recharge, which are different hydrological processes. In practice, LTAR helps determine whether the soil and site can safely handle the anticipated septic system discharge over the long term, guiding how large the infiltration area should be.

3. Which statements should be documented?

- A. Statements Made by the Responsible Party, Especially Admissions**
- B. The Investigator's Personal Conclusions**
- C. Policies Not Related to the Case**
- D. Rumors from Unrelated Individuals**

Statements from the responsible party, especially admissions, belong in documentation because they are direct, factual inputs tied to what happened and can be verified against other evidence. Recording exact admissions helps establish what occurred and who may be responsible, forming a solid, auditable record for the investigation. The investigator's personal conclusions shouldn't appear as factual statements in the record; conclusions should be tied to the gathered evidence and presented as interpretations supported by findings, not as the investigator's own opinions. Policies unrelated to the case and rumors from unrelated individuals don't belong in the official record because they don't illuminate what actually happened and can mislead unless they're corroborated and clearly labeled as unverified leads.

4. Which soil texture has moderate hydraulic conductivity?

- A. Sand**
- B. Clay**
- C. Loam**
- D. Gravel**

Water moves through soil more easily when pore spaces are larger and well connected, and less easily when pores are small and tightly held together. This is why soil texture matters for hydraulic conductivity. Gravel and sand have relatively large pore spaces, so water can flow through them quickly, giving high conductivity. Clay has very tiny pores and strong particle cohesion, which limits water movement and results in low conductivity. Loam, with a balanced mix of sand, silt, and clay, develops a pore structure that includes both larger channels and finer capillary pores. This combination allows water to drain and infiltrate at a moderate rate, yielding moderate hydraulic conductivity. This balance is why loam is typically described as having moderate conductivity, offering decent drainage while still retaining some moisture.

5. Which term refers to laws developed and finalized by administrative/executive agencies?

A. Policy

B. Law

C. Regulations

D. Caselaw

Regulations are the binding rules created by administrative or executive agencies under the authority given to them by statutes. After an agency drafts a regulation, it typically goes through a formal rulemaking process—publishing a proposed rule, inviting public comment, making revisions, and then finalizing the rule. Once finalized, these regulations have the force of law and guide how statutes are implemented in practice, specifying detailed requirements, standards, and procedures. Policies, by contrast, are guiding principles that shape how an agency operates but don't carry the same mandatory, enforceable effect as regulations. Caselaw refers to decisions made by courts that interpret statutes and regulations, not rules an agency creates. The term "law" can be broad, but when talking about rules developed and finalized by administrative/executive agencies, regulations are the precise fit. For example, an environmental agency might set emission standards through regulations that industries must follow, implementing the broader statutory goals.

6. What is the primary purpose of environmental health regulations?

A. Promote unrestricted industrial growth.

B. Regulate pollutants to protect health and ensure clean air and water.

C. Preserve biodiversity only.

D. Provide government subsidies for businesses.

Environmental health regulations are designed to protect public health by limiting people's exposure to environmental hazards. They achieve this by setting permissible levels for pollutants in air, water, and soil, requiring permits for discharges, monitoring compliance, and enforcing penalties when standards aren't met. This framework helps prevent illnesses linked to pollution, such as respiratory problems from poor air quality or waterborne diseases from unsafe drinking water. The focus is on health protection and keeping air and water clean for communities. While biodiversity protection and economic considerations are important in other contexts, the primary purpose of these regulations is to safeguard human health through environmental controls, not to subsidize businesses.

7. What best defines a fact pattern?

- A. A Detailed, Chronological Narrative of Events Including All Relevant Facts**
- B. A Theoretical Hypothesis**
- C. A Brief Summary of Conclusions**
- D. An Evidence Checklist Only**

A fact pattern is a detailed, chronological narrative of events that includes all relevant facts. It lays out what happened, when it happened, who was involved, and how different pieces of information fit together, providing the full context needed to analyze the situation and identify potential causes or contributing factors. This narrative approach helps you see sequences, relationships, and gaps, which is essential for drawing informed conclusions. A theoretical hypothesis is something you test after you've documented the facts, not what defines the pattern itself. A brief summary of conclusions skips the actual events and evidence, offering only the end point. An evidence checklist focuses on listing items or data to collect, but without weaving them into a coherent sequence of events.

8. When is soil replacement used?

- A. When Native Soil Is Suitable**
- B. When Native Soil Is Unsuitable**
- C. When There Is High Permeability**
- D. When There Is Excessive Rainfall**

Soil replacement is used to adjust how quickly water moves through the absorption area so that wastewater has time to be properly treated. If the native soil is too permeable, effluent can drain away too fast and not spend enough time in contact with the soil organisms that help treat it, which risks inadequate treatment and contamination of groundwater. Replacing that soil with material that has lower permeability slows down infiltration, improves filtration, and helps meet design requirements for the disposal field. That's why the best reason is high permeability. Note that simply saying native soil is unsuitable is a broad statement; replacement specifically addresses soils that are too permeable to achieve the needed treatment and drainage characteristics.

9. Which concept balances economic growth with environmental conservation through responsible resource management?

- A. Public Health Regulation**
- B. Sustainable Development**
- C. Primary Sources**
- D. Clean Air Act**

Sustainable development focuses on growing economies while protecting the environment by using resources wisely and planning for the long term. It means meeting present needs without compromising future generations' ability to meet theirs, through responsible resource management, efficiency, and investments in clean technologies and ecosystem protection. This integrated approach is what allows economic progress to occur without depleting the natural capital that supports it. The other options are related to specific aspects rather than the broad strategy. Public health regulation centers on protecting health outcomes, not balancing growth with conservation. Primary sources are historical documents or evidence used for study, not a framework for development. The Clean Air Act is a particular environmental regulation aimed at reducing air pollution, but it doesn't by itself represent the overarching principle of aligning economic growth with environmental stewardship through resource management.

10. Which term refers to a written statement of a public agency's position, decision, or course of action?

- A. Policy**
- B. Law**
- C. Regulations**
- D. Caselaw**

A policy is a written statement of an agency's position, decision, or course of action. It communicates how the agency intends to approach issues and guide its actions, staff decisions, and responses to situations. This distinguishes it from other terms: a law is a formal statute enacted by the legislative branch and carries mandatory legal requirements; regulations are detailed rules issued by an agency to implement those laws; caselaw consists of judicial decisions interpreting laws and agency actions. For example, a health department may issue a policy outlining its approach to handling disease outbreaks, which shows the agency's stance and planned actions without constituting a specific statute or rule.

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://rehsephprogramweek4.examzify.com>

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

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