

REHS/EPH PROGRAM WEEK FOUR PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 soil texture is commonly described as having moderate hydraulic conductivity?**
 - A. Sand
 - B. Loam
 - C. Clay
 - D. Silt
- 2. Why can algicides worsen HABs?**
 - A. They lyse bacterial cells and release toxins into the water
 - B. They kill all bacteria
 - C. They instantly improve water clarity
 - D. They are always effective
- 3. 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.
- 4. Which term refers to laws developed and finalized by administrative/executive agencies?**
 - A. Policy
 - B. Law
 - C. Regulations
 - D. Caselaw
- 5. Which title covers the environment in New Jersey regulations?**
 - A. Title 8
 - B. Title 7
 - C. Title 24
 - D. Title 14

- 6. What does the "Analyze" step involve in PARE?**
- A. Forecast bloom using a long-term database/keystone parameters
 - B. Educate the public about HAB risks
 - C. Measure bloom severity through chlorophyll A, Cyanobacteria ID and cell counts, and concentration of microcystin
 - D. Implement controls to reduce blooms
- 7. What is described as an effect of rapid communication when done appropriately?**
- A. Builds and maintains trust
 - B. Causes unnecessary panic
 - C. Always misleads audiences
 - D. Reduces organizational credibility
- 8. Which of the following is NOT a common objective for risk communication?**
- A. Engineering Solutions
 - B. Education
 - C. Advocacy/Persuasion
 - D. Fostering Partnerships for Decision Making
- 9. Which soil type has the highest permeability?**
- A. Sand
 - B. Loam
 - C. Clay
 - D. Gravel
- 10. What is the goal of risk communication when there's low public health impact and a low level of public health concern?**
- A. Make Information Available to Those Who Seek It
 - B. Eradicate Hazard
 - C. Conduct Mass Media Campaigns
 - D. Change Policies

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which soil texture is commonly described as having moderate hydraulic conductivity?

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

Hydraulic conductivity is the ease with which water moves through soil, and texture controls how large and connected the pore spaces are. Sand has large, well-connected pores that let water flow quickly, so its conductivity is high. Clay, with very tiny pores and a dense structure, restricts water movement, giving low conductivity. Silt sits in between and can vary, but loam stands out for having a balanced mix of sand, silt, and clay that creates both adequate drainage and good water-holding capacity. That combination results in a connected pore network that allows water to move at a moderate rate—not too fast, not too slow. This is why loam is described as having moderate hydraulic conductivity and is often touted as ideal for plant growth due to its balanced drainage and moisture retention.

2. Why can algicides worsen HABs?

- A. They lyse bacterial cells and release toxins into the water**
- B. They kill all bacteria
- C. They instantly improve water clarity
- D. They are always effective

The main idea is that destroying algal cells can release toxins stored inside them into the water. When an algicide lyses bloom cells, any toxins they contain (for example, microcystins from cyanobacteria) spill out into the surrounding water. This can raise toxin levels even as the visible bloom is reduced, making the water more dangerous for people, wildlife, and aquatic life and potentially triggering secondary ecological problems. That's why a treatment can seem to "improve" visibility or kill the bloom on contact, yet still worsen overall HAB impacts by releasing toxins. The other statements aren't accurate: algicides don't magically remove toxins, they don't kill all bacteria, and their effectiveness isn't guaranteed or permanent.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. Which title covers the environment in New Jersey regulations?

- A. Title 8
- B. Title 7**
- C. Title 24
- D. Title 14

In New Jersey's Administrative Code, the environment is addressed in Title 7. The code is organized into titles by subject, and Title 7 is the section dedicated to environmental protection and DEP regulations. That organization is why this title is the one that covers the environment. The other titles regulate different areas (such as health, housing, or safety), so they don't govern environmental rules.

6. What does the "Analyze" step involve in PARE?

- A. Forecast bloom using a long-term database/keystone parameters
- B. Educate the public about HAB risks
- C. Measure bloom severity through chlorophyll A, Cyanobacteria ID and cell counts, and concentration of microcystin**
- D. Implement controls to reduce blooms

In this step you turn observations into a quantified picture of the bloom's severity and health risk. That means collecting and interpreting data on how big the bloom is and whether it produces toxins. Specifically, you measure chlorophyll-a to gauge overall algal biomass, identify cyanobacteria and count their cells to confirm the presence and size of the bloom, and determine the concentration of microcystin to assess toxin risk. This information shows how urgent the threat is and guides what to do next, like communicating risk or deciding on controls. Forecasting future blooms would rely on analysis to project trends, but the action of measuring and interpreting current data is about assessing present severity and risk.

7. What is described as an effect of rapid communication when done appropriately?

- A. Builds and maintains trust**
- B. Causes unnecessary panic
- C. Always misleads audiences
- D. Reduces organizational credibility

Rapid, transparent communication builds trust by delivering timely, accurate information and clear guidance. When information is shared promptly and honestly, audiences see competence and accountability, which reduces uncertainty and rumors and helps people know what to do. This consistent, credible approach strengthens the organization's reputation and fosters confidence in its actions. Unnecessary panic comes from unclear, incomplete, or misleading updates, which isn't the intended outcome when communication is done appropriately. Likewise, messaging that aims to mislead or hide uncertainties damages trust, not build it. And far from reducing credibility, well-timed and accurate updates enhance it; problems only arise if information is false or inconsistent.

8. Which of the following is NOT a common objective for risk communication?

- A. Engineering Solutions**
- B. Education
- C. Advocacy/Persuasion
- D. Fostering Partnerships for Decision Making

Risk communication centers on informing people about risks, helping them understand what the risks mean, and enabling them to participate in decisions about how to respond. It emphasizes sharing knowledge, guiding how people think about actions, and building collaborative processes for deciding on risk management. Engineering solutions, by contrast, are technical actions designed to reduce or eliminate risk—things like changes to design, process controls, or engineering mitigations. They are responses implemented to manage risk, not messages or processes used to communicate risk itself. Education fits because it aims to increase understanding of hazards, exposures, and protective measures. Advocacy or persuasion fits because it seeks to influence decisions or actions regarding risk. Fostering partnerships for decision making fits because it promotes working with stakeholders to reach shared, informed decisions. Since engineering solutions describe the technical response rather than how to communicate risk, it's not a common objective of risk communication.

9. Which soil type has the highest permeability?

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

Permeability is determined by how easily water can move through soil, which mainly depends on pore space size and how well those pores are connected. The larger and more connected the pores, the higher the permeability. Gravel has the largest particle size among the options, creating the most open and connected pore network, so water can flow through it the easiest. Sand also allows good flow due to its pores, but not as high as gravel. Loam and clay have smaller pore spaces and stronger capillary forces, which slow or restrict flow. Therefore, gravel has the highest permeability.

10. What is the goal of risk communication when there's low public health impact and a low level of public health concern?

A. Make Information Available to Those Who Seek It

B. Eradicate Hazard

C. Conduct Mass Media Campaigns

D. Change Policies

When public health impact and concern are low, risk communication focuses on accessibility of information for the people who want it. The idea is to be transparent and provide clear, reliable information so individuals can assess their own risk and make informed choices without overreacting or allocating resources to broad campaigns or policy changes. Making information readily available to seekers respects that the hazard isn't pressing for most, but still supports informed decision-making for those who are interested. Eradicating the hazard isn't the immediate goal of risk communication; that would involve actions beyond communication itself. Mass media campaigns are generally reserved for higher levels of concern or impact, where broad public attention is needed. Changing policies is about regulatory or organizational actions that respond to bigger risk signals, not about how to communicate risks to a low-salience audience.

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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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