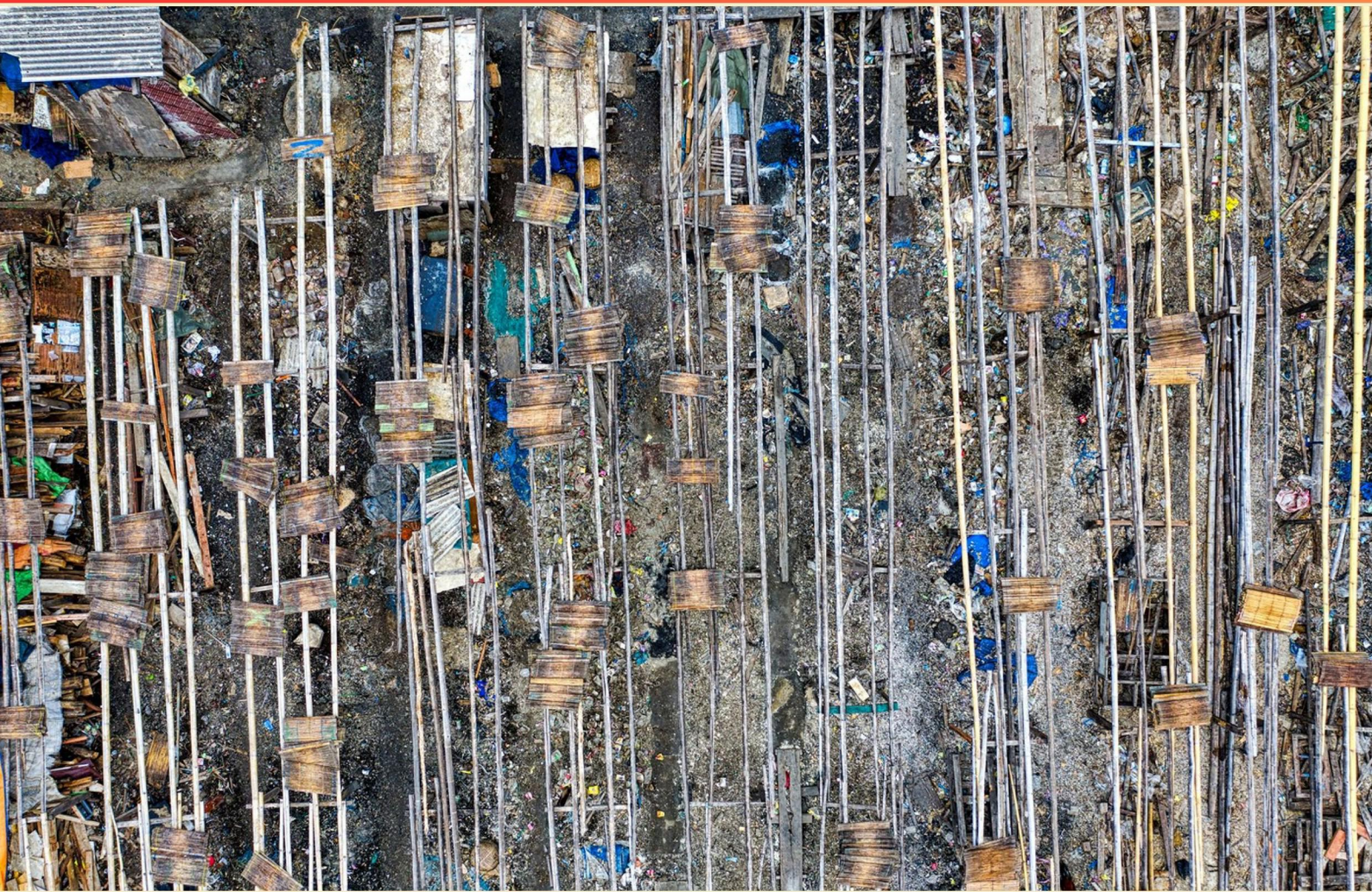


REHS/RS SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. What is the maximum amount of hazardous waste before it goes under RCRA?**
 - A. 100 lbs
 - B. 220 lbs
 - C. 500 lbs
 - D. 1000 lbs
- 2. What are the RCRA requirements for disposing of household hazardous waste?**
 - A. must be disposed as hazardous waste in all cases
 - B. subject to universal waste rules
 - C. household hazardous waste is EXEMPT
 - D. requires RCRA permit
- 3. A comprehensive solid waste study must include a preliminary analysis for solid waste treatment and disposal. This analysis primarily assesses which aspects?**
 - A. Financial Penalties
 - B. Public Safety Costs
 - C. Viability and Methods for Treatment and Disposal
 - D. Community Impact
- 4. Which resource helps responders quickly identify hazardous materials classifications during the incident's initial response?**
 - A. U.S. DOT Emergency Response Guidebook
 - B. NFPA Fire Code
 - C. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
 - D. EPA emergency response plan
- 5. Who has developed a national performance standard (for cabinets)?**
 - A. NSF
 - B. ANSI
 - C. OSHA
 - D. EPA

6. How are dead animals best disposed of?

- A. An incinerator or rendering plant
- B. A separate area of sanitary landfill
- C. Ocean dumping
- D. Recycling center

7. What is a hazardous waste manifest and why is it required?

- A. A color-coded label for immediate disposal
- B. A multi-copy shipping document tracking the movement of hazardous waste from generator to treatment or disposal facility
- C. A permit to store waste on-site
- D. A form for reporting annual waste volumes

8. Houses built before 1978 cause an increase in which health condition?

- A. Asthma
- B. Lead Poisoning
- C. Skin Cancer
- D. Diabetes

9. Trichloroethylene is used in which industry?

- A. Dry cleaning
- B. Automotive manufacturing
- C. Pharmaceuticals
- D. Food processing

10. Why has there been a reduction in blood lead levels?

- A. Lead-Based Paint
- B. Leaded Gasoline
- C. Unleaded Gasoline
- D. Battery Recycling

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the maximum amount of hazardous waste before it goes under RCRA?

- A. 100 lbs
- B. 220 lbs**
- C. 500 lbs
- D. 1000 lbs

RCRA generator status hinges on how much hazardous waste you generate each month. The line between the smallest category and the larger ones is 100 kilograms per month, which is about 220 pounds. If you generate 220 pounds or less in a month, you're considered a Very Small Quantity Generator and face the least stringent rules. If you exceed that amount, you move into larger generator categories with more requirements. So the maximum amount before it falls under the broader RCRA regulatory framework is about 220 pounds per month. The other options don't fit because 100 pounds is well below the threshold, while 500 and 1000 pounds exceed the VSQG limit and place you in higher categories.

2. What are the RCRA requirements for disposing of household hazardous waste?

- A. must be disposed as hazardous waste in all cases
- B. subject to universal waste rules
- C. household hazardous waste is EXEMPT**
- D. requires RCRA permit

Under RCRA, waste generated by households is not regulated as hazardous waste. This exemption means that household hazardous waste doesn't require RCRA hazardous waste permits, manifests, or the same tight management controls as commercial or industrial hazardous waste. It helps avoid imposing the same regulatory burden on residents or local HHW programs, while still encouraging safe disposal through community HHW collection events. Some items from households can be managed under universal waste rules if a state adopts those rules, which provides a simpler path for certain common wastes like batteries or lamps. But the fundamental point is that household hazardous waste is exempt from RCRA hazardous waste regulation when disposed by a household.

3. A comprehensive solid waste study must include a preliminary analysis for solid waste treatment and disposal. This analysis primarily assesses which aspects?

- A. Financial Penalties
- B. Public Safety Costs
- C. Viability and Methods for Treatment and Disposal
- D. Community Impact**

The main idea is to determine whether there are feasible ways to treat and dispose of the waste and what those methods would look like in practice. A preliminary analysis for treatment and disposal focuses on the viability of different treatment options, the technologies and processes that could be used, how much waste can be handled, regulatory compliance, and the logistics required to implement them. These aspects establish whether the project can move forward and what concrete methods could be used. While community impact, public safety costs, and even financial penalties are important considerations in planning and risk assessment, they are secondary to identifying workable treatment and disposal options. So, the best focus is on viability and methods for treatment and disposal.

4. Which resource helps responders quickly identify hazardous materials classifications during the incident's initial response?

- A. U.S. DOT Emergency Response Guidebook**
- B. NFPA Fire Code
- C. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
- D. EPA emergency response plan

In hazmat incidents, responders need to identify the material quickly and know what to do right away. The Emergency Response Guidebook is built for that moment at the scene: it lets responders identify a substance from placards, labels, or shipping papers and immediately access recommended initial actions, protective actions, and safe response steps. This quick guidance helps determine what distance to establish for isolation, what PPE might be needed, and what actions to start right away. The other resources support broader topics—fire code requirements, worker-right-to-know standards, or agency-level emergency planning—not the on-scene, first-respondent quick-reference for hazmat classifications and initial actions.

5. Who has developed a national performance standard (for cabinets)?

- A. NSF**
- B. ANSI
- C. OSHA
- D. EPA

NSF International is the organization that develops and maintains national performance standards for safety cabinets, including those used to store flammable and hazardous materials. They publish the standards and require third party testing, so cabinets that pass earn the NSF certification mark, signaling they meet defined criteria such as fire resistance, spill containment, and secure construction. OSHA references these kinds of standards in regulation, but doesn't create the cabinet performance standard itself. ANSI is a standards developer in general, but the specific cabinet performance standard most commonly used and cited is NSF's. That's why NSF is the correct choice.

6. How are dead animals best disposed of?

- A. An incinerator or rendering plant**
- B. A separate area of sanitary landfill
- C. Ocean dumping
- D. Recycling center

Disposing of dead animals safely centers on preventing disease spread, odors, and pest attraction while complying with regulations. An incinerator or rendering plant directly addresses these risks by fully processing carcasses. Incineration destroys pathogens and reduces the waste to ash, while rendering converts the material into usable by products like fats and proteins, with substantial volume and pathogen reduction benefits. In contrast, putting carcasses in a sanitary landfill isn't ideal because decomposition can still release leachate and odors, and diseases or pests may be attracted during storage before final disposal. Ocean dumping is illegal and harmful to the environment and public health. Recycling centers aren't equipped to handle dead animals as a primary material stream. So the best approach is to use an incinerator or rendering plant to safely and effectively dispose of dead animals.

7. What is a hazardous waste manifest and why is it required?

- A. A color-coded label for immediate disposal
- B. A multi-copy shipping document tracking the movement of hazardous waste from generator to treatment or disposal facility**
- C. A permit to store waste on-site
- D. A form for reporting annual waste volumes

A hazardous waste manifest is a multi-copy shipping document that accompanies hazardous waste as it moves from the generator to the treatment or disposal facility, recording its path along the chain of custody. It's required to ensure accountability and proper handling under RCRA and state programs. The manifest provides essential details: who generated the waste, the waste codes and quantities, container types, the transporter, the receiving facility, and the dates and signatures at each hand-off. This creates a traceable record from cradle to grave, so regulators can verify the waste was managed safely and reach it if any issue arises. The manifest is kept with the waste during transport and copies are retained by the generator and the receiving facility for regulatory review. It is not just a label, a storage permit, or an annual-volume form.

8. Houses built before 1978 cause an increase in which health condition?

- A. Asthma
- B. Lead Poisoning**
- C. Skin Cancer
- D. Diabetes

Lead-based paint was commonly used in homes built before 1978. As this paint ages, chips and creates dust that can contaminate surfaces and indoor environments. Young children are especially at risk because they tend to chew on objects and put hands or dust into their mouths, leading to lead exposure. Lead poisoning can cause serious neurodevelopmental problems, such as reduced IQ, attention and learning difficulties, and behavioral issues. Adults can be affected too, but the health impact on kids is the most notable and well-established consequence in older housing. Because pre-1978 construction is specifically associated with lead-based paint and related exposure, lead poisoning is the health condition most linked to these homes. The other conditions listed do not have the same direct connection to older housing materials.

9. Trichloroethylene is used in which industry?

- A. Dry cleaning**
- B. Automotive manufacturing
- C. Pharmaceuticals
- D. Food processing

Trichloroethylene is a chlorinated solvent best known for its use in dry cleaning. It dissolves oils and greases from fabrics effectively, allowing garments to be cleaned without water. This makes it ideal for removing soils in a closed dry-cleaning process. While it can be used as a degreaser in some metal finishing contexts, its strong association is with dry cleaning. Pharmaceuticals and food processing rely on different solvents and methods, and automotive manufacturing uses various cleaners as well, but not in the same characteristic way as dry cleaning.

10. Why has there been a reduction in blood lead levels?

- A. Lead-Based Paint
- B. Leaded Gasoline
- C. Unleaded Gasoline
- D. Battery Recycling

Reducing blood lead levels mainly reflects cutting back on environmental lead exposure from vehicle emissions. When leaded gasoline was widely used, exhaust released lead particles into the air; these settled into dust and soil and were ingested or inhaled, especially by children. Switching to unleaded gasoline greatly decreased these emissions, lowering environmental lead and, in turn, blood lead levels in the population. Lead-based paint was a significant source in older homes, and battery recycling can contribute to exposure, but the broad, population-wide drop aligns most with removing lead from gasoline.

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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://rehsrssolidhazardouswaste.examzify.com>

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

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