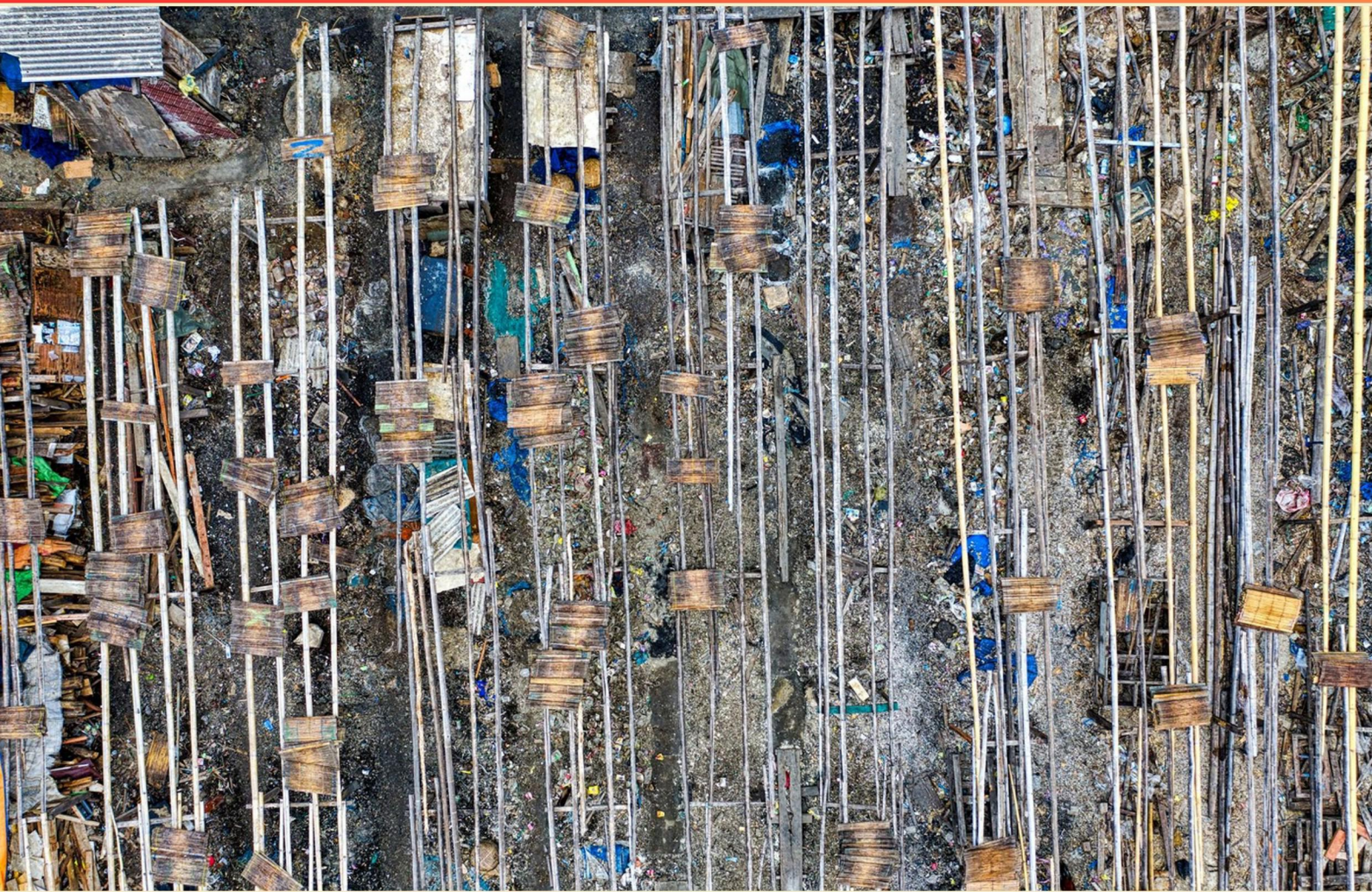


REHS/RS SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://rehsrssolidhazardouswaste.examzify.com>



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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	15

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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. Houses built before 1978 cause an increase in which health condition?**
 - A. Asthma
 - B. Lead Poisoning
 - C. Skin Cancer
 - D. Diabetes
- 2. How many hours (minimum) of training are required for those who work at a hazardous waste site?**
 - A. 40 Hours
 - B. 8 Hours
 - C. 24 Hours
 - D. 60 Hours
- 3. An REHS receives a call about a hazardous 55 gallon container...what should be done first?**
 - A. Read info off label
 - B. Call supervisor
 - C. Move the container
 - D. Dispose of it
- 4. Which factor is a thermal requirement for composting?**
 - A. Oxygen
 - B. Moisture
 - C. Heat
 - D. Carbon-Nitrogen ratio
- 5. Why are leachate and methane monitored at a garbage dump?**
 - A. To prevent groundwater contamination by leachate and reduce the risk of explosion from methane.
 - B. To promote methane production and increase leachate volume.
 - C. To evaluate composting efficiency in the landfill.
 - D. To monitor bird populations around the dump.

- 6. What do treatment standards specify for hazardous waste prior to disposal?**
- A. Standards specify permissible levels or methods to treat hazardous constituents prior to disposal to meet regulatory requirements.
 - B. They only apply to packaging materials.
 - C. They require immediate disposal with no treatment.
 - D. They apply to non-hazardous waste only.
- 7. 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
- 8. Which action best promotes environmental protection for used oil?**
- A. Label and store with hazardous waste in same container.
 - B. Discard into the municipal solid waste.
 - C. Store separately, label, keep in good condition, and recycle or proper disposal.
 - D. Put in storm drain.
- 9. What role does secondary containment play in hazardous waste storage?**
- A. It prevents spills from reaching soil or groundwater and reduces environmental contamination risk.
 - B. It marks waste as nonhazardous.
 - C. It increases hazard potential.
 - D. It is optional.
- 10. Which property is shared by both gamma rays and x-rays?**
- A. Electrical Charge
 - B. High Penetration
 - C. Color
 - D. Mass

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 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.

2. How many hours (minimum) of training are required for those who work at a hazardous waste site?

- A. 40 Hours**
- B. 8 Hours
- C. 24 Hours
- D. 60 Hours

Hazardous waste site work requires thorough training so workers can recognize hazards, choose the right protective measures, and respond safely to emergencies. The standard for hazardous waste operations (HAZWOPER) sets the minimum initial training at 40 hours for workers who may be involved in these operations. In addition to this initial training, there is typically an 8-hour annual refresher and a period of supervised field experience to ensure hands-on competency. Because this work involves real exposure risks, shorter training like 8 hours or 24 hours isn't enough, and while 60 hours would cover more than the minimum, the required minimum is 40 hours.

3. An REHS receives a call about a hazardous 55 gallon container...what should be done first?

- A. Read info off label**
- B. Call supervisor
- C. Move the container
- D. Dispose of it

Identify the hazard by reading the container label. The label tells you what the chemical is, what dangers it poses, and the required precautions and spill-response steps. Knowing the exact contents guides safe handling, appropriate PPE, and whether containment or isolation is needed. Moving or disposing of the container without this information can trigger a dangerous reaction or exposure. Calling a supervisor is important, but after you've identified the material from the label; if the label is unreadable, then consult the SDS or supervisor for the proper guidance.

4. Which factor is a thermal requirement for composting?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Moisture
- C. Heat**
- D. Carbon-Nitrogen ratio

Temperature drives the effectiveness of the composting process. Microbes generate heat as they break down organic matter, and reaching and maintaining elevated temperatures—the thermophilic range (roughly 55–65°C)—is a key thermal requirement. This heat speeds up decomposition and helps kill pathogens, making the compost safer and faster to finish. If the pile doesn't get hot enough, decomposition slows and sanitation isn't achieved as quickly. Oxygen, moisture, and the carbon-to-nitrogen ratio are all important for overall performance, but they influence airflow, water availability, and substrate balance rather than the thermal aspect. Therefore, heat is the factor that embodies the thermal requirement.

5. Why are leachate and methane monitored at a garbage dump?

- A. To prevent groundwater contamination by leachate and reduce the risk of explosion from methane.**
- B. To promote methane production and increase leachate volume.
- C. To evaluate composting efficiency in the landfill.
- D. To monitor bird populations around the dump.

Landfills create two major hazards as waste breaks down: leachate, a contaminated liquid that can move through soil, and methane, a highly flammable gas produced by anaerobic decomposition. Monitoring leachate and methane directly targets these hazards to protect the environment and people. Leachate monitoring tracks the quality and movement of the liquid that drains from the waste. If leachate is not collected and treated properly, it can contaminate groundwater or surface water. Regular checks help ensure the landfill's liner and leachate collection system are working, detect any leaks early, and guide treatment and remediation efforts. Methane monitoring focuses on the gas produced inside the waste mass. Methane can accumulate and create explosion or fire risks, and it can migrate into nearby buildings or spaces if not controlled. By measuring methane levels, the facility can vent or capture the gas safely and potentially use it as an energy source, while reducing odors and greenhouse gas emissions. So the main idea is safety and environmental protection: preventing groundwater contamination from leachate and reducing explosion risk from methane. The other options don't address these real hazards and purposes—promoting methane production, increasing leachate volume, evaluating composting, or monitoring bird populations aren't the goals of landfill monitoring.

6. What do treatment standards specify for hazardous waste prior to disposal?

- A. Standards specify permissible levels or methods to treat hazardous constituents prior to disposal to meet regulatory requirements.**
- B. They only apply to packaging materials.
- C. They require immediate disposal with no treatment.
- D. They apply to non-hazardous waste only.

Treatment standards specify what must be done to hazardous waste before it can be disposed. They lay out either the permissible level of remaining hazardous constituents after treatment or the specific treatment methods that must be used to achieve regulatory requirements. This is part of the regulations that prevent hazardous waste from posing risks in disposal, often under the Land Disposal Restrictions framework. In practice, the standards ensure that wastes are treated to reduce toxicity or mobility—through methods like stabilization to immobilize metals or destruction of organics (for example, incineration or chemical treatment)—so that disposal facilities can operate safely. Once the waste meets these standards, it can be disposed of in permitted facilities. Packaging materials and disposal without any treatment are not what these standards address, and they apply to hazardous waste, not non-hazardous waste.

7. 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.

8. Which action best promotes environmental protection for used oil?

- A. Label and store with hazardous waste in same container.
- B. Discard into the municipal solid waste.
- C. Store separately, label, keep in good condition, and recycle or proper disposal.**
- D. Put in storm drain.

Proper management of used oil means keeping it separate from other wastes, labeling it clearly, maintaining the container in good condition, and ensuring it is recycled or disposed of correctly. This approach minimizes the risk of leaks or spills that could contaminate soil, groundwater, or waterways and supports recovering value from the oil through recycling or approved disposal. Labeling helps workers and waste handlers identify the material and handle it appropriately. Storing separately in a compatible, tightly closed container with any required secondary containment prevents leaks and cross-contamination. Keeping the container in good condition reduces the chance of ruptures or leaks. Recycling or proper disposal is essential because used oil can be hazardous and cannot simply be treated like ordinary trash. Recycling facilities or licensed recyclers can re-refine or reprocess used oil, turning a waste product into a usable resource while protecting the environment. Why the other actions don't fit: storing used oil with hazardous waste in the same container creates handling and regulatory problems and increases risk, not reduces it. Discarding used oil into municipal solid waste can contaminate the waste stream and the environment. Pouring used oil into a storm drain directly introduces pollutants into waterways, causing immediate and long-term harm.

9. What role does secondary containment play in hazardous waste storage?

- A. It prevents spills from reaching soil or groundwater and reduces environmental contamination risk.**
- B. It marks waste as nonhazardous.
- C. It increases hazard potential.
- D. It is optional.

Secondary containment provides a barrier around hazardous waste storage containers to catch leaks, drips, or spills. This prevents releases from reaching soil, groundwater, or surface water, which lowers the risk of environmental contamination. In practice, containment might be a lined basin, a diked area, a spill tray under pallets, or a double-walled container—the important part is that it has enough capacity to hold the liquid that could escape from the largest container in the area, giving time to detect and respond to a release. This protective measure supports safety and regulatory compliance, since spills during storage or transfer are a common risk. It's not about marking waste as nonhazardous, nor is it optional or increasing hazard; it's about reducing the potential impact of spills.

10. Which property is shared by both gamma rays and x-rays?

- A. Electrical Charge
- B. High Penetration**
- C. Color
- D. Mass

Both gamma rays and x-rays are very energetic forms of electromagnetic radiation. They are photons with essentially no electrical charge and no rest mass, which explains why they can travel through matter with relatively little interaction. The property they share that stands out is high penetration: they can pass through tissues and many materials, though they are attenuated by dense substances like lead. This penetrating ability is what makes them useful in medical imaging and therapy, and also why appropriate shielding is essential in facilities that use them. Since color applies to visible light and mass is not present for these photons, those options don't describe a shared trait.

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://rehsrsslidhazardouswaste.examzify.com>

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

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