

VULPIS Miscellaneous Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

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- 1. Who do the Assistant Chief and Deputy Chief of Lot cleaning report directly to?**
 - A. Chief of Operations**
 - B. Chief of Maintenance**
 - C. Chief of Cleaning**
 - D. First Deputy Commissioner**
- 2. Who determines chart cancellation work for sanitation workers on eligible limited duty assignments?**
 - A. Chief of PMD**
 - B. Team Supervisor**
 - C. Department Head**
 - D. Union Representative**
- 3. What is the minimum amount of time an employee has to wait before retaking a breathalyzer test?**
 - A. 10 minutes**
 - B. 30 minutes**
 - C. 1 hour**
 - D. Until the next workday**
- 4. Who is primarily responsible for contacting the off-hours vendor for urine or breathalyzer tests?**
 - A. Borough Operations Office**
 - B. Sanitation Workers**
 - C. Local Police Department**
 - D. Administrative Office**
- 5. What is the time frame to check for a variance after a fuel drop?**
 - A. 15 Minutes**
 - B. 30 Minutes**
 - C. 1 Hour**
 - D. 2 Hours**

- 6. What must an employee do if they cannot contact a homeowner regarding a CFC appliance?**
- A. Collect the appliance**
 - B. Leave a flyer**
 - C. Report to the local authorities**
 - D. Ignore the situation**
- 7. What payroll code is used for Cancer Screenings?**
- A. 4256**
 - B. 1234**
 - C. 5678**
 - D. 9101**
- 8. What is required from a non-profit organization requesting collection service from DSNY?**
- A. Memorandum of Understanding**
 - B. Asset Management Plan**
 - C. Notice of Assessment statement or funding letter**
 - D. Business License**
- 9. If an employee's breathalyzer test result is between .02 and .039, what action is taken?**
- A. They are grounded**
 - B. DS 249 issued**
 - C. Ordered to the clinic the next day**
 - D. All of the above**
- 10. What form is used to document FMLA usage for each employee?**
- A. DS 501**
 - B. 23BS-3**
 - C. DS 801**
 - D. FMLA Calendar**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who do the Assistant Chief and Deputy Chief of Lot cleaning report directly to?

- A. Chief of Operations**
- B. Chief of Maintenance**
- C. Chief of Cleaning**
- D. First Deputy Commissioner**

The Assistant Chief and Deputy Chief of Lot cleaning report directly to the Chief of Cleaning because this role is responsible for overseeing all cleaning operations and personnel in the department. The Chief of Cleaning ensures that the standards for cleanliness and maintenance are met and manages the staff involved in cleaning operations. Therefore, the hierarchical structure aligns with the responsibilities of the positions in question, making the Chief of Cleaning the appropriate supervisor for the Assistant Chief and Deputy Chief of Lot cleaning. This relationship is essential for effective communication and operational efficiency within the cleaning department.

2. Who determines chart cancellation work for sanitation workers on eligible limited duty assignments?

- A. Chief of PMD**
- B. Team Supervisor**
- C. Department Head**
- D. Union Representative**

The determination of chart cancellation work for sanitation workers on eligible limited duty assignments is the responsibility of the Chief of PMD. This role typically encompasses oversight and decision-making authority over the relevant operations and staffing protocols within the Public Works Department or equivalent entity. The Chief is likely to have access to the necessary information regarding workload, personnel availability, and operational priorities to make informed decisions regarding which tasks can be canceled or delegated during limited duty assignments. The other roles, such as the Team Supervisor, Department Head, or Union Representative, may play supportive roles or provide input, but the final authority typically lies with the Chief of PMD due to their position within the hierarchy and their overarching responsibility for managing staff assignments and operations.

3. What is the minimum amount of time an employee has to wait before retaking a breathalyzer test?

A. 10 minutes

B. 30 minutes

C. 1 hour

D. Until the next workday

The correct understanding of breathalyzer testing protocols generally indicates that an employee should not retake a test until a significant amount of time has passed to ensure accurate results. The rationale behind waiting until the next workday is that it allows the alcohol, if consumed, to metabolize sufficiently, reducing the likelihood of false positives due to residual alcohol in the system. In many workplaces and legal settings, immediate retesting within the same shift could yield misleading results, especially if the employee has consumed alcohol recently. This waiting period not only maintains fairness but also adheres to standards that prioritize the integrity of the testing process. While shorter waiting periods, such as 10, 30 minutes, or even 1 hour, might seem helpful in a quick testing environment, those time frames may not accommodate the body's natural threshold for alcohol metabolism, which varies for each individual. Thus, opting for a full workday before retesting ensures that all parties involved are operating under conditions that support the accuracy of the test results.

4. Who is primarily responsible for contacting the off-hours vendor for urine or breathalyzer tests?

A. Borough Operations Office

B. Sanitation Workers

C. Local Police Department

D. Administrative Office

The Borough Operations Office is primarily responsible for contacting the off-hours vendor for urine or breathalyzer tests due to their role in overseeing operational procedures and ensuring compliance with regulations regarding employee substance testing. This office typically serves as a point of coordination in managing public safety aspects, which includes handling logistical details such as arranging tests that may be required outside of regular hours. The responsibilities of the Borough Operations Office allow them to effectively manage communication with external vendors, ensuring that testing can be conducted as needed and that all regulatory requirements are met. By having a dedicated office manage these arrangements, it helps maintain structure and accountability in the testing process, which is critical for both compliance and employee safety. Other groups like the sanitation workers, local police department, or even the administrative office do not generally have the specific responsibility or authority required to manage these arrangements, making them less suitable choices for this task.

5. What is the time frame to check for a variance after a fuel drop?

- A. 15 Minutes**
- B. 30 Minutes**
- C. 1 Hour**
- D. 2 Hours**

The correct answer is that the time frame to check for a variance after a fuel drop is 30 minutes. This duration is significant because it allows sufficient time for any potential discrepancies in fuel measurement to become apparent. Checking for variance within this 30-minute window helps ensure that any errors or differences in expected fuel levels are identified promptly, allowing for immediate investigation and correction if necessary. The choice of 30 minutes aligns with standard operational procedures across the industry, aiming to ensure accuracy in fuel management and maintain safety protocols. It's important to take this measurement relatively soon after a fuel drop to account for any potential settling or temperature changes that could affect the fuel volume reading. Thus, the rationale behind selecting this specific time frame revolves around maintaining operational efficiency and safety in managing fuel inventory.

6. What must an employee do if they cannot contact a homeowner regarding a CFC appliance?

- A. Collect the appliance**
- B. Leave a flyer**
- C. Report to the local authorities**
- D. Ignore the situation**

Leaving a flyer is the appropriate action for an employee who cannot contact a homeowner regarding a CFC (chlorofluorocarbon) appliance. This method serves multiple functions: it informs the homeowner of the appliance's status, provides necessary contact information for follow-up, and ensures that the homeowner is aware that their appliance needs attention. Flyers can contain essential details about the pickup, disposal options, or any safety concerns associated with the appliance. In contrast, simply collecting the appliance without homeowner consent may not be legally or ethically sound as it does not respect the owner's property rights. Reporting to local authorities might be an excessive response when a simple method of communication, like leaving a flyer, is more appropriate for such situations. Ignoring the situation would be irresponsible; it neglects the potential environmental impacts and safety issues tied to CFC appliances. Thus, leaving a flyer is a proactive and respectful approach to engage the homeowner.

7. What payroll code is used for Cancer Screenings?

- A. 4256**
- B. 1234**
- C. 5678**
- D. 9101**

The payroll code used for Cancer Screenings, specifically 4256, is designated for tracking and managing the costs related to cancer screening services provided to employees. Such codes help employers and payroll departments ensure that specific healthcare benefits are properly accounted for within the payroll system. By using this designated code, companies can streamline the process of employee health benefits and reporting, making it easier to monitor expenses associated with preventative health measures. This systematization is crucial for compliance with health regulations and to provide adequate health benefits for employees. The other codes do not correspond to cancer screenings, which is why they would not be suitable for this specific purpose. Understanding the rationale behind using specific payroll codes supports better management of employee health initiatives and ensures that monitoring and reporting are precise.

8. What is required from a non-profit organization requesting collection service from DSNY?

- A. Memorandum of Understanding**
- B. Asset Management Plan**
- C. Notice of Assessment statement or funding letter**
- D. Business License**

When a non-profit organization requests collection service from the Department of Sanitation of New York (DSNY), it must provide a Notice of Assessment statement or proof of funding. This requirement helps confirm the financial legitimacy and operational capacity of the organization to ensure that it meets the necessary criteria for receiving such services. The Notice of Assessment is a key document that demonstrates how the organization has been evaluated and qualifies for the services it is seeking. By providing this statement or funding letter, the non-profit affirms that it has the support or resources necessary for proper waste collection and management, which is crucial for maintaining sanitation standards. In contrast, while a Memorandum of Understanding may outline expectations between parties, it is not specifically required for service requests. An Asset Management Plan, which outlines how an organization manages its tangible and intangible assets, is not a stipulation for collection services. Lastly, while a Business License is essential for operating many types of businesses, non-profits follow different regulations and thus do not typically need a standard business license to qualify for DSNY collection services.

9. If an employee's breathalyzer test result is between .02 and .039, what action is taken?

- A. They are grounded**
- B. DS 249 issued**
- C. Ordered to the clinic the next day**
- D. All of the above**

In scenarios where an employee's breathalyzer test shows a result between .02 and .039, the appropriate response is to ensure the safety and health of the individual and maintain a safe work environment. During this range of alcohol concentration, it is typically considered that the individual may not be fully impaired but still shows some level of alcohol presence that could affect performance. Grounding the employee is a standard action to prevent them from operating any machinery or performing safety-sensitive tasks while potentially impaired, which is crucial for workplace safety. Issuing a DS 249 is a procedural requirement that documents the incident formally and keeps a record for future reference, which is important for compliance and safety protocols. Additionally, ordering the employee to visit a clinic the next day can help assess their fitness for duty and offer necessary support or interventions if required. Therefore, all these actions together represent a comprehensive approach to handling the situation, emphasizing safety, documentation, and health monitoring, making "all of the above" the correct choice.

10. What form is used to document FMLA usage for each employee?

- A. DS 501**
- B. 23BS-3**
- C. DS 801**
- D. FMLA Calendar**

The correct option refers to the DS 801 form, which is utilized to document the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) usage for each employee. This form is specifically designed to track and record the periods during which an employee has taken leave under FMLA. The purpose of using a standardized form like the DS 801 is to ensure accurate record-keeping and compliance with FMLA regulations, thereby allowing both employers and employees to maintain clear documentation of leave taken. Using the DS 801 form helps in managing FMLA leave effectively by keeping track of various essential details, such as the type of leave taken, dates of absence, and whether the leave was paid or unpaid. This consistency in documentation aids in minimizing confusion and potential disputes regarding FMLA usage among employers and employees. Other options, while they may seem plausible, do not serve the same purpose or are not recognized as official forms for documenting FMLA usage specifically. The DS 501 and 23BS-3 forms may pertain to different processes unrelated to FMLA, while the FMLA Calendar might refer to a general organizational tool rather than an official document for FMLA record-keeping.