

Wisconsin Lead Risk Assessor Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. How many parts per million (ppm) are equivalent to 0.2% lead?**
 - A. 2000 ppm**
 - B. 1500 ppm**
 - C. 2500 ppm**
 - D. 3000 ppm**
- 2. What is the dripline in the context of a building?**
 - A. The area inside the building**
 - B. The area surrounding the foundation**
 - C. The area above the roof**
 - D. The area where gutters are located**
- 3. Which of the following options is NOT a method of interim control?**
 - A. Cleaning**
 - B. Monitoring**
 - C. Construction of new buildings**
 - D. Temporary containment**
- 4. What is included in the clearance protocol?**
 - A. Visual inspection and dust wipe sampling**
 - B. Only visual inspection**
 - C. Dust wipe sampling 2 hours after work completed**
 - D. Only lab results**
- 5. What components are included in the definition of a window system?**
 - A. Frame, trim, sashes, jamb, stops**
 - B. Components that only include frame and sashes**
 - C. Only the glass and frame**
 - D. Frame, trim, sash, screen only**

- 6. What is defined as target housing?**
- A. A building constructed after 1978**
 - B. A dwelling built before 1978 where children may reside**
 - C. Commercial properties susceptible to lead hazards**
 - D. Any building that has undergone lead remediation**
- 7. What type of activities can a lead sampling technician perform?**
- A. Supervise abatement projects**
 - B. Conduct lead-safe investigations**
 - C. Assist with dust wipes and paint chip collection**
 - D. Perform lead abatement without certification**
- 8. Which type of respirator does OSHA allow for occupational lead exposure?**
- A. P 100 or N 100**
 - B. N 95 or P 95**
 - C. R 95 or R 100**
 - D. P 30 or N 30**
- 9. What does occurrence insurance cover?**
- A. Claims made during the policy period**
 - B. All injuries regardless of when a claim is made**
 - C. Only reported claims during the policy period**
 - D. Injuries that occurred prior to the policy**
- 10. What type of law is created by legislative bodies through the passage of laws?**
- A. Common law**
 - B. Statutory law**
 - C. Administrative law**
 - D. Tort law**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How many parts per million (ppm) are equivalent to 0.2% lead?

- A. 2000 ppm**
- B. 1500 ppm**
- C. 2500 ppm**
- D. 3000 ppm**

To determine how many parts per million (ppm) are equivalent to 0.2% lead, it's helpful to understand the relationship between percentage and ppm. A percentage expresses a quantity as a fraction out of 100, while ppm expresses a quantity as a fraction out of 1,000,000. To convert a percentage to ppm, you can use the formula: $\text{ppm} = \text{Percentage} \times 10,000$. For 0.2% lead: $\text{ppm} = 0.2 \times 10,000 = 2000$. Thus, 0.2% lead is equivalent to 2000 ppm. This calculation helps illustrate how percentages convert directly into parts per million by establishing a consistent framework for interpretation, making it easy to see the scale of lead concentration in different contexts.

2. What is the dripline in the context of a building?

- A. The area inside the building**
- B. The area surrounding the foundation**
- C. The area above the roof**
- D. The area where gutters are located**

The dripline refers to the area surrounding the foundation of a building. This terminology is used to describe the perimeter directly beneath the outermost edges of the roof, where rainwater drips off and typically falls to the ground. Understanding the dripline is important in lead risk assessment, particularly when evaluating how water runoff may affect soil contamination or other environmental factors around a building. In lead risk assessment, the area surrounding the foundation is crucial because it can be a collection zone for lead particles that may have leached from the building materials or paint. If lead dust or chips accumulate near the foundation, they can pose a risk to human health, especially for children who may play in that area. The other options do not accurately define the dripline in relation to its context. While the area inside the building, above the roof, or where gutters are located are important aspects of building design and maintenance, they do not align with the specific definition of the dripline, which is focused on the perimeter around the foundation where water drainage occurs. Understanding this concept is important for identifying potential lead hazards in the environment surrounding a building.

3. Which of the following options is NOT a method of interim control?

- A. Cleaning**
- B. Monitoring**
- C. Construction of new buildings**
- D. Temporary containment**

Interim controls are methods used to manage lead hazards and minimize exposure, typically involving strategies that are not permanent solutions but can provide quick relief or management of risk. Cleaning, monitoring, and temporary containment are all recognized as interim control methods because they directly address existing lead hazards and are often implemented in situations where immediate abatement is not feasible. Cleaning involves the removal of lead dust and debris, ensuring that surfaces are safe and reducing the risk of ingestion or inhalation. Monitoring is crucial for assessing the ongoing presence of lead hazards and may involve regular inspections and testing to ensure that control measures are effective. Temporary containment, such as using barriers or sealing paint, is utilized to limit access to lead-contaminated areas and reduce exposure until more permanent solutions can be implemented. In contrast, the construction of new buildings does not fit within the definition of an interim control method, as it represents a more permanent solution rather than a temporary measure. Building new structures may not address existing lead hazards in existing properties and can be a lengthy process, rather than a strategy that can be implemented immediately to manage lead exposure risks. Therefore, this option correctly identifies a method that does not belong to the interim control category.

4. What is included in the clearance protocol?

- A. Visual inspection and dust wipe sampling**
- B. Only visual inspection**
- C. Dust wipe sampling 2 hours after work completed**
- D. Only lab results**

The clearance protocol is a critical step in lead hazard evaluations and remediation processes, ensuring that a property is safe for occupancy after lead-related work has been performed. The inclusion of both visual inspection and dust wipe sampling in the clearance protocol ensures a comprehensive assessment of lead hazards. Visual inspection is essential because it allows the assessor to identify any visible lead hazards, such as peeling paint, dust accumulation, and deterioration of surfaces that may pose a risk of lead exposure. This step helps to ensure that any lead sources have been properly addressed. Dust wipe sampling is equally important as it quantitatively assesses the level of lead dust that may remain on surfaces after remediation or renovation work. This sampling measures the effectiveness of the work completed, providing objective data regarding lead contamination levels. It helps to confirm whether lead dust levels are below acceptable thresholds established by regulatory agencies, such as the EPA. Together, these two components help ensure the health and safety of occupants, particularly vulnerable populations such as children and pregnant women, making them integral to the clearance protocol.

5. What components are included in the definition of a window system?

- A. Frame, trim, sashes, jamb, stops**
- B. Components that only include frame and sashes**
- C. Only the glass and frame**
- D. Frame, trim, sash, screen only**

The definition of a window system encompasses more than just the basic structural parts; it includes all components that function together to create a complete unit. The correct answer identifies that a window system comprises the frame, trim, sashes, jamb, and stops. The frame provides the structural base mounted in the wall, the trim refers to decorative moldings that finish off the window, the sashes hold the glass panes and can be operable or fixed, the jambs are the vertical parts of the frame that house the sashes, and the stops are the small strips that hold the sashes in place within the frame. This comprehensive view reflects the actual assembly and functionality of a window, acknowledging that each part plays a crucial role in the window's performance, aesthetics, and overall integration into the building structure. In contrast, the other options are limited in scope. They either exclude essential components or reduce the definition to insufficient elements, thereby failing to capture the complete picture of what constitutes a window system. A full understanding of the components involved is essential for assessing potential risks associated with lead exposure in the context of remodeling, maintenance, or construction activities involving windows.

6. What is defined as target housing?

- A. A building constructed after 1978**
- B. A dwelling built before 1978 where children may reside**
- C. Commercial properties susceptible to lead hazards**
- D. Any building that has undergone lead remediation**

Target housing is defined specifically as a dwelling built before 1978 where children may reside. This designation is critical because it highlights the potential risk for lead exposure in older homes, particularly those that may still contain lead-based paint and other lead hazards that pose a significant health risk to children. The year 1978 is significant as this is when the U.S. government banned the use of lead-based paint in residential properties. As a result, properties built after this date are not considered target housing because they are not likely to have lead hazards from paint. Identifying target housing is essential for lead risk assessors because it helps direct resources and attention toward the buildings where lead exposure is most likely and where prevention measures can be most needed. Therefore, while other choices refer to various types of buildings or circumstances regarding lead exposure, they do not accurately define target housing in the same way that focusing on the age of the dwelling and the presence of children does. This definition is crucial for legal, health, and safety regulations pertaining to lead exposure and prevention efforts.

7. What type of activities can a lead sampling technician perform?

- A. Supervise abatement projects**
- B. Conduct lead-safe investigations**
- C. Assist with dust wipes and paint chip collection**
- D. Perform lead abatement without certification**

A lead sampling technician is specifically trained to assist in collecting samples that can help determine the presence of lead hazards in residential or commercial properties. This includes activities such as taking dust wipes from surfaces to analyze lead levels, as well as collecting paint chips for laboratory testing. Such sampling is crucial for assessing lead exposure risks without engaging in the actual remediation or abatement processes, which are typically carried out by certified professionals. The role of a lead sampling technician is focused on gathering data rather than implementing solutions. This is why the activities centered around assisting with dust wipes and paint chip collection fall directly within the scope of their responsibilities. By providing accurate samples, lead sampling technicians contribute significantly to the overall assessment of lead risk in a given environment, thus informing necessary actions to protect public health.

8. Which type of respirator does OSHA allow for occupational lead exposure?

- A. P 100 or N 100**
- B. N 95 or P 95**
- C. R 95 or R 100**
- D. P 30 or N 30**

The selection of P 100 or N 100 respirators for occupational lead exposure aligns with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations and recommendations. These respirators are classified as high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters capable of filtering out at least 99.97% of airborne particles, including lead dust. P 100 respirators have a filter that is oil-proof and provides the highest level of filtration, making them suitable for hazardous environments where lead exposure is a concern. N 100 respirators, while not suitable for environments with oil-based particles, still provide superior filtration for lead and other non-oil-based particulates, ensuring that workers are adequately protected. Choosing a respirator with the appropriate rating is critical in preventing lead inhalation, which can result in serious health issues. This is why the P 100 and N 100 options are essential for those working in lead-abatement or similar environments, where exposure risk is high.

9. What does occurrence insurance cover?

- A. Claims made during the policy period**
- B. All injuries regardless of when a claim is made**
- C. Only reported claims during the policy period**
- D. Injuries that occurred prior to the policy**

Occurrence insurance is designed to cover claims for injuries or damages that occur during the policy period, regardless of when the claim is actually reported. This means that if an incident takes place while the policy is active, the insured is protected even if the claim is filed after the policy has expired. This feature is what sets occurrence insurance apart from claims-made policies, which only cover claims made while the policy is in effect. The benefit of occurrence insurance lies in the peace of mind it provides to policyholders, knowing they are protected for incidents that happened during the coverage period, regardless of when they are reported. This can be particularly important in industries where claims may take time to manifest or be reported.

10. What type of law is created by legislative bodies through the passage of laws?

- A. Common law**
- B. Statutory law**
- C. Administrative law**
- D. Tort law**

Statutory law is the type of law created by legislative bodies when they pass specific laws or statutes. This form of law is a written law that is enacted by a legislative body, such as a state legislature or the U.S. Congress. Statutory laws are established to govern various aspects of society, addressing issues ranging from criminal behavior to regulatory matters, and are intended to provide clarity and guidance on legal standards and obligations. The process of enacting statutory law involves drafting a proposal, debating its merits, and voting on it, followed by the signing of the law by the appropriate authority. Once enacted, statutory laws have the force of law and can be enforced by the judicial system. In contrast, common law is developed through court decisions and judicial interpretations over time, rather than through written legislation. Administrative law deals with regulations created by governmental agencies while tort law focuses on civil wrongs that cause harm or loss to individuals. Understanding that statutory law represents the formal, codified law created through a structured legislative process is essential for anyone studying the legal system.