

# Wisconsin Lead Risk Assessor Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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

- 1. When was the lead reference level changed to 3.5 ug/dL?**
  - A. Fall 2020**
  - B. Fall 2021**
  - C. Spring 2022**
  - D. Summer 2021**
- 2. What does the ug/g (PPM) paint chip equation calculate?**
  - A. Weight of lead (mg)/Subsample weight (g)**
  - B. Weight of lead (ug)/Subsample weight (g)**
  - C. Weight of lead (g)/Total sample weight (g)**
  - D. Average lead weight (ug)/Total sample area (cm<sup>2</sup>)**
- 3. Which of the following is NOT a job discipline related to lead investigations?**
  - A. Lead hazard investigator**
  - B. Lead risk assessor**
  - C. Building contractor**
  - D. Lead paint inspector**
- 4. What activities can a lead risk assessor conduct?**
  - A. Only clearance inspections**
  - B. Lead-free inspections and clearance**
  - C. Any lead investigation activity**
  - D. Certifying workers in lead safety**
- 5. Which term describes the failure to exercise reasonable care that results in damage or injury?**
  - A. Tort**
  - B. Negligence**
  - C. Liability**
  - D. Intentional wrongdoing**
- 6. What can a lead safe renovator do?**
  - A. Only conduct clearance inspections**
  - B. Perform renovation activities and supervise workers**
  - C. Ignore information provided to owners**
  - D. Conduct any hazardous material assessment**

- 7. What is the primary responsibility of a lead abatement worker?**
- A. Conduct inspections on lead hazards**
  - B. Perform abatement activities under supervision**
  - C. Develop abatement plans**
  - D. Identify lead hazards**
- 8. What are the calibration check limits for XRF?**
- A. 0.1 to 0.5 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**
  - B. 0.5 to 0.9 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**
  - C. 0.8 to 1.2 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**
  - D. 1.2 to 1.5 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**
- 9. What is the efficiency rating of a HEPA filter?**
- A. 95%**
  - B. 99.97%**
  - C. 100%**
  - D. 90%**
- 10. What does lead loading refer to?**
- A. The total amount of lead in a building**
  - B. The quantity of lead per unit of surface area**
  - C. The assessment of lead hazards in water**
  - D. The process of removing lead paint**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. When was the lead reference level changed to 3.5 ug/dL?**

**A. Fall 2020**

**B. Fall 2021**

**C. Spring 2022**

**D. Summer 2021**

The lead reference level was changed to 3.5 micrograms per deciliter (ug/dL) in Fall 2021. This adjustment reflects a growing concern about the effects of lead exposure, particularly among children, and was motivated by new research indicating that even lower levels of lead in the blood can pose health risks. The revision aimed to better align public health initiatives with the latest science regarding lead exposure and its impact. While various other timeframes may be associated with different lead exposure guidelines or activities, the specific change to the reference level was officially implemented in Fall 2021. This shift emphasizes the public health objective of reducing lead exposure among vulnerable populations, especially young children. The timing also matches broader trends in public health policy that emphasize precautionary measures to protect against toxic exposures.

**2. What does the ug/g (PPM) paint chip equation calculate?**

**A. Weight of lead (mg)/Subsample weight (g)**

**B. Weight of lead (ug)/Subsample weight (g)**

**C. Weight of lead (g)/Total sample weight (g)**

**D. Average lead weight (ug)/Total sample area (cm<sup>2</sup>)**

The ug/g (PPM) paint chip equation is utilized to determine the concentration of lead in paint samples. It specifically calculates the amount of lead in micrograms (ug) relative to the weight of the subsample in grams (g). This results in a measurement in parts per million (PPM), which is a common way to express very low concentrations of substances. Using the weight of lead in micrograms allows for a clearer understanding of even small amounts of lead, which is critical when assessing lead hazards in paint, especially in environments like homes or schools where lead poisoning risks exist. The denominator, subsample weight in grams, normalizes the lead amount to provide a clear ratio of lead to the overall sample weight. Other potential answers may refer to different measurements or units that do not accurately reflect the specifics of the PPM calculation, which focuses on micrograms of lead to grams of the subsample specifically for assessing contamination levels in paint. Hence, the choice that indicates weight in micrograms of lead divided by the subsample weight in grams correctly embodies this calculation.

**3. Which of the following is NOT a job discipline related to lead investigations?**

- A. Lead hazard investigator**
- B. Lead risk assessor**
- C. Building contractor**
- D. Lead paint inspector**

The role of a building contractor is not specifically focused on lead investigations, which primarily target the assessment, evaluation, and management of lead hazards. Building contractors are primarily concerned with construction and renovation work rather than directly addressing lead hazards or conducting assessments to determine the presence of lead in properties. In contrast, a lead hazard investigator, lead risk assessor, and lead paint inspector are specifically trained professionals who conduct detailed evaluations of properties for lead-based paint and other lead hazards, assess risk levels, and ensure compliance with health regulations regarding lead exposure. These roles involve specialized skills and knowledge relevant to identifying and mitigating lead risks, making them distinct career paths within public health and safety, particularly regarding lead exposure.

**4. What activities can a lead risk assessor conduct?**

- A. Only clearance inspections**
- B. Lead-free inspections and clearance**
- C. Any lead investigation activity**
- D. Certifying workers in lead safety**

A lead risk assessor is qualified to conduct a variety of activities related to the evaluation and assessment of lead hazards in residential and commercial properties. This role encompasses not just clearance inspections, which are typically conducted after lead abatement to confirm that the area is free of lead hazards, but also involves comprehensive lead investigations. Lead investigators perform tasks such as risk assessments, inspections for lead-containing materials, and evaluations to determine the presence and potential exposure levels to lead for occupants. The ability to carry out these diverse responsibilities is essential for accurately identifying lead hazards and recommending appropriate mitigation strategies. In contrast, other activities listed, such as conducting only clearance inspections or lead-free inspections, do not capture the full range of responsibilities that a lead risk assessor is trained for. Additionally, certifying workers in lead safety falls under a different scope, typically managed by trainers or organizations that focus on lead safety certifications rather than assessors themselves. Therefore, the ability of a lead risk assessor to engage in any lead investigation activity accurately reflects the comprehensive training and authority they possess in managing lead-related risks.

**5. Which term describes the failure to exercise reasonable care that results in damage or injury?**

- A. Tort**
- B. Negligence**
- C. Liability**
- D. Intentional wrongdoing**

The term that describes the failure to exercise reasonable care that results in damage or injury is negligence. Negligence occurs when an individual or entity does not act as a reasonably prudent person would under similar circumstances, leading to harm or injury to another party. In legal terms, to establish negligence, it must be shown that there was a duty of care owed to the injured party, a breach of that duty, causation linking the breach to the injury, and damages resulting from the breach. Understanding negligence is critical in legal contexts, especially relating to areas such as personal injury, product liability, and professional malpractice, where parties may seek compensation for losses due to another party's lack of due diligence. This concept underpins many legal claims and helps define the responsibilities individuals and organizations have to avoid causing harm to others.

**6. What can a lead safe renovator do?**

- A. Only conduct clearance inspections**
- B. Perform renovation activities and supervise workers**
- C. Ignore information provided to owners**
- D. Conduct any hazardous material assessment**

A lead-safe renovator is a professional who has undergone training to ensure that renovation processes are conducted safely in environments that may contain lead-based paint. This individual is specifically trained to perform renovation activities that involve potential lead hazard areas and to supervise workers to ensure that they follow lead-safe work practices. These practices minimize the risk of lead exposure during the renovation process. Being able to perform these activities is crucial as improper handling of materials that may contain lead can pose serious health risks, especially to children and pregnant women. The training includes understanding regulations, recognizing potential lead hazards, and implementing strategies to contain lead dust and debris. In contrast, conducting clearance inspections is a specialized function that requires different certifications. Ignoring information provided to owners can lead to dangerous situations and is not part of a lead-safe renovator's responsibilities. Additionally, while hazardous material assessments may overlap with some aspects of lead safety, they are broader in scope and typically fall under other regulatory requirements beyond the purview of a renovator's responsibilities. Thus, the ability to perform renovation activities and supervise workers reflects the focus on safety and compliance inherent in the role of a lead-safe renovator.

**7. What is the primary responsibility of a lead abatement worker?**

- A. Conduct inspections on lead hazards**
- B. Perform abatement activities under supervision**
- C. Develop abatement plans**
- D. Identify lead hazards**

The primary responsibility of a lead abatement worker revolves around performing abatement activities under supervision. This role is crucial in the process of reducing lead hazards, as abatement workers actively engage in the physical removal or containment of lead-based materials in homes or buildings. This involves using specific techniques and safety measures to ensure that lead dust and particles are effectively managed, thereby minimizing exposure to individuals in the environment. While conducting inspections on lead hazards, developing abatement plans, and identifying lead hazards are essential components of lead hazard management, these tasks are generally performed by other professionals such as lead inspectors or risk assessors. The abatement worker's focus is to carry out the plans developed by these professionals, ensuring that lead remediation is done safely and effectively. Thus, their work directly impacts the health and safety of communities by reducing lead exposure risks.

**8. What are the calibration check limits for XRF?**

- A. 0.1 to 0.5 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**
- B. 0.5 to 0.9 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**
- C. 0.8 to 1.2 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**
- D. 1.2 to 1.5 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>**

The calibration check limits for X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) are critically defined to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the measurements taken during lead risk assessments. The range of 0.8 to 1.2 mg/cm<sup>2</sup> is established based on the performance characteristics of XRF equipment and the typical concentrations of lead that might be encountered in paint, dust, and soil samples. Within this range, the XRF instrument is calibrated to detect and quantify the lead content with precision. Maintaining calibration within these limits allows for the assurance that the readings obtained are within a statistically significant margin, minimizing the risk of false positives or negatives that could arise if the instrument were improperly calibrated. This calibration check helps operators ensure that the equipment is functioning correctly and that the results can be deemed credible and actionable. Understanding these limits is crucial for lead risk assessors, as improper calibration can lead to significant ramifications in health assessments, remediation strategies, and regulatory compliance. High accuracy in measuring lead levels is vital for protecting public health and ensuring safe living environments.

## 9. What is the efficiency rating of a HEPA filter?

- A. 95%
- B. 99.97%**
- C. 100%
- D. 90%

The efficiency rating of a HEPA (High-Efficiency Particulate Air) filter is 99.97%. This means that these filters can capture at least 99.97% of particles that are 0.3 microns in diameter or larger when tested under specific conditions. This high level of efficiency is crucial in environments where air quality is critical, such as in medical facilities, laboratories, and homes where lead and other hazardous materials may be present. HEPA filters are designed to trap a wide range of particulate contaminants, including dust, pollen, mold spores, and even certain bacteria and viruses. This outstanding filtration performance makes them a preferred choice for individuals concerned about lead exposure and other airborne particulates, providing a safer indoor air environment.

## 10. What does lead loading refer to?

- A. The total amount of lead in a building
- B. The quantity of lead per unit of surface area**
- C. The assessment of lead hazards in water
- D. The process of removing lead paint

Lead loading refers to the quantity of lead present per unit of surface area. This is crucial in assessing the potential risk of lead exposure in a given environment, especially in areas where young children may be present, as they are particularly vulnerable to the harmful effects of lead. By measuring lead loading, health professionals can determine whether lead levels in paint, dust, or other surfaces exceed safety thresholds and require remediation. Understanding lead loading enables risk assessors to make informed recommendations for control measures or interventions based on the concentration of lead in the environment. This concept emphasizes the importance of not just the existence of lead but also how much of it is present relative to the area, which directly impacts the potential for exposure.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://wileadriskassessor.examzify.com>**

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