

# ASBESTOS CERTIFIED SITE SURVEILLANCE TECHNICIAN PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

**STUDY GUIDE**



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE  
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://asbestossitesurveillancetech.examzify.com>



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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 are the four options available for responding to damaged surfacing or miscellaneous materials under AHERA?**
  - A. Encapsulate, enclose, remove, or repair
  - B. Seal, discard, patch, or replace
  - C. Repair, treat, replace, or maintain
  - D. Monitor, repair, maintain, or test
- 2. What is the contractor training requirement under 40 CFR 763 Sub part E?**
  - A. Must meet state safety standards
  - B. Must meet OSHA training guidelines
  - C. Must meet requirements of AHERA
  - D. Must be conducted annually
- 3. What must employers do on multi-employer worksites regarding asbestos?**
  - A. Keep information to themselves
  - B. Inform all employers and employees near the worksite
  - C. Only inform the foreman
  - D. No special action is required
- 4. What is the pore size of the filter used in NIOSH protocol filter cassettes?**
  - A. 0.5 microns
  - B. 0.8 microns
  - C. 1.0 microns
  - D. 1.5 microns
- 5. What analysis method should be used for asbestos content analysis by PLM under AHERA?**
  - A. Interim method for the determination of asbestos in bulk insulation samples
  - B. Standard method for bulk analysis from the EPA
  - C. Field analysis for real-time assessment
  - D. Visual inspection techniques recommended by NIOSH

- 6. According to Title 8 section 341.6, what is the threshold surface area of ACM that requires an employer to obtain registration from Cal-OSHA?**
- A. 10 square feet
  - B. 50 square feet
  - C. 100 square feet
  - D. 500 square feet
- 7. What type of inspection is crucial for ensuring scaffold safety?**
- A. Environmental impact assessment
  - B. Load-bearing capacity check
  - C. Routine maintenance check
  - D. Height regulation compliance check
- 8. What type of respirators are required in IDLH atmospheres?**
- A. Half-face respirators
  - B. Disposable masks
  - C. Full face SCBA
  - D. Powered air-purifying respirators
- 9. What is the primary focus of Rule 58 in the context of fire policies?**
- A. Fire safety training for personnel
  - B. Asbestos management procedures
  - C. Daily fire safety inspections
  - D. Emergency evacuation protocols
- 10. What does the term 'leak-tight' mean in asbestos containment?**
- A. Materials can be easily checked with visual inspection
  - B. Solids and liquids are securely contained without escape
  - C. It refers to a temporary method of containment
  - D. It indicates a partial seal on equipment

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What are the four options available for responding to damaged surfacing or miscellaneous materials under AHERA?**

**A. Encapsulate, enclose, remove, or repair**

B. Seal, discard, patch, or replace

C. Repair, treat, replace, or maintain

D. Monitor, repair, maintain, or test

*The correct answer identifies the four primary methods available for managing damaged asbestos-containing materials as stipulated under the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA). These methods—encapsulate, enclose, remove, or repair—provide a comprehensive framework for addressing concerns related to surfacing or miscellaneous materials that may pose a risk due to damage. Encapsulation involves applying a protective coating that seals the asbestos fibers in place, which is useful for preventing the release of particles. Enclosure refers to constructing barriers around the material to minimize exposure, effectively isolating it from the surrounding areas. Removal is the most definitive solution, involving the complete extraction of asbestos-containing materials from the building. Finally, repair includes techniques to fix damaged materials to maintain their integrity and prevent further deterioration. The other options, while they include relevant actions, do not fully encompass the regulatory framework established by AHERA for dealing with damaged materials. They vary in specificity and may not directly align with the required and effective methods recognized for asbestos management. Therefore, the comprehensive nature of encapsulation, enclosure, removal, and repair makes this selection the correct choice within the regulatory context.*

**2. What is the contractor training requirement under 40 CFR 763 Sub part E?**

A. Must meet state safety standards

B. Must meet OSHA training guidelines

**C. Must meet requirements of AHERA**

D. Must be conducted annually

*The contractor training requirement under 40 CFR 763 Subpart E is primarily focused on the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) regulations. AHERA mandates that certain training and certification requirements must be met by individuals involved in asbestos-related activities. This is crucial for ensuring that contractors handling asbestos are adequately trained to minimize health risks to themselves, workers, and the surrounding community. While other options relate to safety and training standards, the specific mention of AHERA highlights the legal framework applicable to asbestos activities. This includes requirements for the training of management planners, designers, abatement workers, and other personnel involved in asbestos projects. The emphasis on meeting AHERA requirements ensures that the training is not just general safety training but is tailored to address the specific hazards and protocols associated with asbestos handling and disposal. In contrast, while state safety standards, OSHA training guidelines, and annual training are relevant in certain contexts, they do not capture the unique stipulations laid out under AHERA regarding asbestos-specific training and certification. The training under AHERA is essential for compliance and for effectively managing the health risks associated with asbestos exposure.*

### 3. What must employers do on multi-employer worksites regarding asbestos?

- A. Keep information to themselves
- B. Inform all employers and employees near the worksite**
- C. Only inform the foreman
- D. No special action is required

*On multi-employer worksites where asbestos is present, the responsibility of keeping everyone informed is paramount for safety and compliance with regulatory standards. Employers must inform all employers and employees near the worksite about the presence of asbestos, as well as any potential hazards associated with it. This communication is essential for ensuring that all personnel are aware of the risks and can take appropriate protective measures, thereby minimizing exposure and fostering a safer work environment. Increasing awareness across the workforce helps coordinate safety efforts, ensures compliance with OSHA regulations, and promotes overall health and safety practices. This approach also facilitates emergency response planning and aligns safety procedures among various contractors and workers on the site. Employers that neglect to share this information jeopardize safety and increase the likelihood of exposure to asbestos for everyone on the worksite, making it critical to disseminate relevant details as part of regular safety protocols.*

### 4. What is the pore size of the filter used in NIOSH protocol filter cassettes?

- A. 0.5 microns
- B. 0.8 microns**
- C. 1.0 microns
- D. 1.5 microns

*The pore size of 0.8 microns in filter cassettes used in the NIOSH protocol is specifically designed to effectively capture airborne asbestos fibers, which are typically very small and can vary in size. This size allows for a balance between capturing the majority of asbestos fibers while minimizing the loading of the filter, which can affect filter efficiency and airflow. By using a 0.8 micron filter, the protocol ensures that a significant percentage of potentially hazardous fibers are collected without significant loss of airflow through the cassette, which is essential for accurate sampling. This makes it suitable for environmental monitoring and ensuring compliance with safety standards for asbestos exposure.*

### 5. What analysis method should be used for asbestos content analysis by PLM under AHERA?

- A. Interim method for the determination of asbestos in bulk insulation samples**
- B. Standard method for bulk analysis from the EPA
- C. Field analysis for real-time assessment
- D. Visual inspection techniques recommended by NIOSH

*The correct method for asbestos content analysis by Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) under the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) is the interim method for the determination of asbestos in bulk insulation samples. This method is specified within AHERA regulations and is designed to ensure accuracy and consistency when analyzing bulk samples suspected of containing asbestos. PLM is particularly effective for identifying and quantifying asbestos fibers in materials, and the interim method provides a structured approach for handling these samples, including preparation, mounting, and the actual microscopy analysis. This ensures that laboratories can produce reliable results, which are critical for assessing the presence of asbestos in insulation and other building materials. The other methods mentioned, such as the standard method for bulk analysis from the EPA and field analysis techniques, may not align specifically with AHERA's requirement for analysis in bulk insulation samples. Similarly, visual inspection techniques are useful for identifying potential asbestos-containing materials but do not provide the quantitative analysis required for compliance with AHERA regulations.*

**6. According to Title 8 section 341.6, what is the threshold surface area of ACM that requires an employer to obtain registration from Cal-OSHA?**

- A. 10 square feet
- B. 50 square feet
- C. 100 square feet**
- D. 500 square feet

*The threshold surface area of Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM) that necessitates an employer to obtain registration from Cal-OSHA is indeed 100 square feet. This requirement is established to ensure that any work involving significant amounts of asbestos-containing materials is monitored and regulated to protect worker health and safety. By setting the threshold at 100 square feet, it allows for effective oversight of projects where exposure risks are higher, ensuring that proper safety measures, training, and compliance are in place prior to the commencement of work. Other surface area thresholds do exist, but 100 square feet is specifically stipulated in Title 8 section 341.6 as the baseline for registration. Registration helps facilitate compliance with safety regulations, including establishing a notification system for hazardous work environments. Thus, this specific regulation is crucial in fostering safe practices in scenarios where ACM work is anticipated.*

**7. What type of inspection is crucial for ensuring scaffold safety?**

- A. Environmental impact assessment
- B. Load-bearing capacity check
- C. Routine maintenance check**
- D. Height regulation compliance check

*Routine maintenance checks are essential for ensuring scaffold safety as they involve regular examinations and maintenance of scaffolding systems to confirm that they are functioning correctly and are free from defects. These checks typically involve verifying that all components of the scaffold are secure, properly installed, and able to support the loads for which they were designed. Routine checks can help identify wear and tear, damage, or signs of instability that could pose hazards to workers. This proactive approach minimizes the risk of accidents by ensuring that scaffolding remains safe for use over time. In addition, routine maintenance often includes inspecting safety features such as guardrails and toe boards, which are crucial for preventing falls. Regular maintenance ensures compliance with safety regulations and helps maintain a safe working environment, ultimately safeguarding those who use the scaffold. The other types of inspections, while important in their own rights, do not focus specifically on the ongoing safety of the scaffolding itself. For example, a load-bearing capacity check is performed to ensure that a scaffold can support its intended load at a particular time, but it does not account for ongoing wear or maintenance needs.*

## 8. What type of respirators are required in IDLH atmospheres?

- A. Half-face respirators
- B. Disposable masks
- C. Full face SCBA**
- D. Powered air-purifying respirators

*In Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) atmospheres, full-face Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) respirators are required to ensure the highest level of respiratory protection. The SCBA provides a continuous supply of breathable air from a tank, allowing the wearer to operate safely in environments with hazardous substances that pose immediate health risks. The full-face design offers additional protection by sealing around the entire face, thereby protecting the eyes, face, and respiratory system from harmful contaminants. This is crucial in IDLH situations, where exposure to dangerous atmospheres can result in rapid onset of health effects or even death. The use of SCBA allows individuals to perform rescues or monitor hazardous conditions while minimizing the risk of exposure to toxic agents. In contrast, half-face respirators, disposable masks, and powered air-purifying respirators lack the comprehensive protection provided by SCBA in highly hazardous environments. For instance, half-face respirators cover only the lower part of the face, leaving the eyes and face vulnerable. Similarly, disposable masks and powered air-purifying respirators do not supply an independent source of clean air, making them unsuitable for IDLH scenarios where breathing air is severely compromised.*

## 9. What is the primary focus of Rule 58 in the context of fire policies?

- A. Fire safety training for personnel
- B. Asbestos management procedures**
- C. Daily fire safety inspections
- D. Emergency evacuation protocols

*The primary focus of Rule 58 revolves around asbestos management procedures. This rule outlines specific guidelines and practices related to the handling, management, and remediation of asbestos-containing materials, emphasizing the importance of safety measures to protect workers and the environment from the hazards associated with asbestos exposure. The procedures include regulations on how to safely work with or around asbestos, ensuring compliance with relevant safety standards and regulations. In this context, while other options like fire safety training, daily inspections, and emergency evacuation are essential for overall fire safety and emergency preparedness, they do not specifically address the unique considerations and regulatory requirements surrounding asbestos management. Rule 58 is dedicated to ensuring that individuals working in environments where asbestos may be present are adequately trained and that proper protocols are in place to mitigate risks. Understanding this focus is crucial for those involved in site surveillance or any operations where asbestos is a concern, underscoring the significance of maintaining safety standards in such environments.*

## 10. What does the term 'leak-tight' mean in asbestos containment?

- A. Materials can be easily checked with visual inspection
- B. Solids and liquids are securely contained without escape**
- C. It refers to a temporary method of containment
- D. It indicates a partial seal on equipment

*The term 'leak-tight' in asbestos containment specifically refers to the ability of materials to securely contain both solids and liquids without any escape. It emphasizes that within an asbestos containment setup, all materials that could potentially release asbestos fibers or hazardous substances are designed to prevent any leakage. This is critical in protecting the environment and human health, as even minor leaks can pose significant risks regarding asbestos exposure. In situations involving asbestos, maintaining a leak-tight environment is essential to prevent contamination and ensure that any airborne fibers or hazardous materials are contained. The definition reflects the stringent requirements for safety and compliance in asbestos management, where integrity of containment systems is paramount. Other options either suggest methods of inspection, temporary solutions, or partial containment, which do not meet the strict standards implied by 'leak-tight.' This term unequivocally denotes a complete and secure containment strategy, making option B the most appropriate choice.*

## 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://asbestossitesurveillancetech.examzify.com>

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

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