HEALTH & SAFETY CODE CLASS 314 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. The 1000-foot drug-free zone includes which location?

A. School

B. Public Swimming Pool

C. Private Residence

D. Video Arcade

2. What is the possession penalty for 400 grams or more (PG3)?

A. 5-99 years and up to $50,000

B. Life imprisonment

C. Class B Misdemeanor

D. State Jail Felony

3. Paraphernalia associated with bags and balloons relates to which method?

A. Inhalation

B. Injection

C. Ingestion

D. Smoking

4. What type of records verify vaccination or medical surveillance under Class 314?

A. Documentation of required vaccinations or medical surveillance, maintained confidentially

B. Employee health insurance records

C. Public vaccination logs

D. Training completion certificates

5. Which statement about the Drug definition is true?

A. It includes only substances listed in pharmacopoeias

B. It includes substances recognized in official pharmacopoeias and formularies and may be used to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease, or to affect body structure or function

C. It excludes substances used as dietary supplements

D. It is confined to prescription medications

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6. What is an exclusion procedure under Class 314?

A. A protocol to document all visitors.

B. A plan to implement repairs after a release.

C. A process to identify and remove or isolate individuals who pose health or safety risks.

D. A protocol for pest control in the facility.

7. Which statement best explains the purpose of records retention in Class 314?

A. It supports audits and documents compliance history.

B. Only vendor licensing documents need retention.

C. Records are only kept for payroll purposes.

D. Retention has no regulatory significance.

8. Which term denotes an individual, corporation, government, or other legal entity as it relates to control of a substance?

A. Person

B. Substance

C. Drug

D. Precursor

9. How should confidential records be handled under Class 314?

A. Access limited to authorized personnel; kept secure and disclosed only as permitted by law.

B. Publicly available to all employees.

C. Shared with vendors only.

D. Archived without security.

10. Which substances are classified as narcotics in the overview?

A. Opiates and Cocaine

B. Depressants and Stimulants

C. Hallucinogens and Cannabis

D. Inhalants

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. The 1000-foot drug-free zone includes which location?

A. School

B. Public Swimming Pool

C. Private Residence

D. Video Arcade

Drug-free zones are defined to extend around schools to protect students from drug activity in places where kids are present. Because the zone is centered on a school, a school itself is the location that falls inside that 1000-foot radius, making it the correct choice. The other options—public swimming pools, private residences, and video arcades—aren't designated drug-free zones by statute unless they happen, by chance, to sit within 1000 feet of a school; they aren't inherently part of the protected zone themselves.

2. What is the possession penalty for 400 grams or more (PG3)?

A. 5-99 years and up to $50,000

B. Life imprisonment

C. Class B Misdemeanor

D. State Jail Felony

The key idea is how penalties scale with amount for Penalty Group 3 substances. Reaching 400 grams or more of a PG3 drug classifies the offense as a first-degree felony. The standard punishment for a first-degree felony in Texas is 5 to 99 years in prison, with a maximum fine up to $50,000. Life imprisonment can be possible for some first-degree felonies under specific circumstances, but the typical range tied to this quantity is 5–99 years and up to $50,000. Lower penalties like a state jail felony or a Class B misdemeanor wouldn't apply to this amount, which is why the correct choice reflects the first-degree felony range.

3. Paraphernalia associated with bags and balloons relates to which method?

A. Inhalation

B. Injection

C. Ingestion

D. Smoking

Paraphernalia like bags and balloons are tied to inhaling drug vapors. They are used to inhale substances rather than swallow them or inject them, which is why inhalation is the correct route. Balloons are often used to hold nitrous oxide or other gases so the user can inhale a concentrated dose, while bags collect solvent vapors to be breathed in. This contrasts with injection, which uses needles; ingestion, which involves swallowing; and smoking, which involves burning and inhaling smoke through a device.

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4. What type of records verify vaccination or medical surveillance under Class 314?

A. Documentation of required vaccinations or medical surveillance, maintained confidentially

B. Employee health insurance records

C. Public vaccination logs

D. Training completion certificates

The records are documentation of required vaccinations or medical surveillance, kept confidential. This type of record directly proves whether an individual has received the vaccines required by the program or is under the mandated medical surveillance, and protecting that information respects privacy while still allowing authorized review to verify compliance. Other options don't fit because they don't provide the official proof of immunization or ongoing health monitoring: insurance records relate to coverage, not vaccination proof; public vaccination logs would expose personal health data and aren't kept confidential for this purpose; training completion certificates document training, not medical surveillance or vaccination status.

5. Which statement about the Drug definition is true?

A. It includes only substances listed in pharmacopoeias

B. It includes substances recognized in official pharmacopoeias and formularies and may be used to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease, or to affect body structure or function

C. It excludes substances used as dietary supplements

D. It is confined to prescription medications

The test is looking at how a drug is defined in health and safety terms: it must be a substance that is officially recognized in pharmacopoeias and formularies and is intended to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease, or to affect the structure or function of the body. This framing shows why the statement is correct: it ties together formal recognition (in pharmacopoeias/formularies) with a medical purpose or effect on the body. It also makes clear why drugs aren't limited to prescription meds or to dietary supplements treated as medicines in every case. The other choices are too narrow or inaccurate: restricting to substances listed only in pharmacopoeias ignores the broader recognition and uses allowed by formularies; stating dietary supplements are excluded ignores the possibility that they can be used to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent disease or to affect body function; and confining drugs to prescription medications omits over-the-counter drugs that meet the same definition.

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6. What is an exclusion procedure under Class 314?

A. A protocol to document all visitors.

B. A plan to implement repairs after a release.

C. A process to identify and remove or isolate individuals who pose health or safety risks.

D. A protocol for pest control in the facility.

Exclusion procedure focuses on preventing harm by identifying individuals who pose health or safety risks and then removing or isolating them from the general population or activity. This approach is about control measures to protect others—assessing risk, deciding who should be restricted, and placing appropriate safeguards, such as temporary removal from areas or facilities, until the risk is resolved or managed. This fits best because it directly describes the process of detecting a risk and taking steps to separate the at risk person from others to maintain safety and health standards. The other options describe different protocols—visitor documentation, post release repair plans, and pest control—that do not address isolation or removal of individuals who pose risks, so they aren't the correct fit for an exclusion procedure.

7. Which statement best explains the purpose of records retention in Class 314?

A. It supports audits and documents compliance history.

B. Only vendor licensing documents need retention.

C. Records are only kept for payroll purposes.

D. Retention has no regulatory significance.

Keeping records is about creating an auditable trail that shows how operations were conducted and that safety and regulatory requirements were followed. In Class 314, the purpose of retaining records is to support audits and document compliance history. This means regulators and inspectors can verify licensing, training, inspections, vendor qualifications, payroll where relevant, and corrective actions taken—essentially proving due diligence and accountability over time. It's not limited to a single document type; retaining a broad set of records provides evidence of compliance and helps with program oversight and any investigations. The idea that retention is only for vendor licensing, or that it's limited to payroll, misses this broader, regulatory-significant function.

8. Which term denotes an individual, corporation, government, or other legal entity as it relates to control of a substance?

A. Person

B. Substance

C. Drug

D. Precursor

In statutes, the term "person" is defined broadly to include individuals as well as legal entities such as corporations, governments, or other organizations, so it marks who can be held responsible or regulated for control of a substance. This makes it the best answer because it represents the actor or entity that the law applies to, not the substance itself or a category of substance. The other options describe what the substance is (substance, drug) or a specific type used to create substances (precursor), but they do not denote who can be regulated or in control of the substance.

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9. How should confidential records be handled under Class 314?

A. Access limited to authorized personnel; kept secure and disclosed only as permitted by law.

B. Publicly available to all employees.

C. Shared with vendors only.

D. Archived without security.

Confidential records must be handled with restricted access and solid security to protect privacy and comply with legal requirements. In practice, only people who have a legitimate need to know the information should be able to access these records, and they must be kept secure whether they're in paper form (locked cabinets, restricted areas) or in digital systems (password protections, encryption, access controls). Disclosure should occur only as permitted by law or with proper authorization, such as patient or client consent or a court order, and every release should be documented and governed by applicable policies. This approach minimizes the risk of unauthorized viewing or sharing, supports accountability through audit trails and retention/destruction procedures, and ensures that sensitive information is protected throughout its life cycle. Public access to confidential records would violate privacy and policy, while sharing broadly or archiving without security would fail to safeguard the information.

10. Which substances are classified as narcotics in the overview?

A. Opiates and Cocaine

B. Depressants and Stimulants

C. Hallucinogens and Cannabis

D. Inhalants

In this overview, narcotics are described as drugs with a high potential for abuse that dull the senses and relieve pain. Opiates fit this category clearly because they are opioid-based pain-relievers with strong dependence risk. Cocaine is listed alongside opiates as a narcotic in this material due to its status as a controlled substance with significant abuse potential. The other groups—depressants and stimulants combined, hallucinogens with cannabis, and inhalants—are treated as different drug classes, not narcotics, in that overview. So the best answer reflects that opiates and cocaine are classified as narcotics in the given material.

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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://healthandsafetycodeclass314.examzify.com

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

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