

01	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
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31	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
32	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
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34	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
35	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
36	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
37	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
38	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
39	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

AHA

ERGLD3HL

Certified Health Care Environmental Services Technician

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for AHA ERGLD3HL , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, ERGLD3HL
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following statements about cleaning, disinfection, and sterilization in a health care setting are accurate? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Cleaning physically removes soil, organic matter, and many microorganisms from surfaces.
- ☐ **B** A low-level disinfectant is required to destroy all bacterial spores on an environmental surface.
- ☒ **C** Sanitization reduces the number of microbial contaminants to a level considered safe by public health standards.
- ☐ **D** Sterilization is routinely required for every piece of non-critical patient care equipment between uses.

ANSWER **A • C**

WHY Cleaning (A) is a necessary prerequisite that physically removes soil and reduces microbial load, and sanitization (C) reduces contaminants to a level deemed safe by public health standards — both statements are accurate. Low-level disinfectants do not destroy bacterial spores, so B is incorrect, and sterilization is reserved for critical and semi-critical items, not routine use on non-critical equipment, so D is incorrect.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

An EVS technician encounters a spill of blood in a patient room. According to OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard and universal precautions, which actions must the technician take? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Don appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), including gloves and a fluid-resistant gown, before approaching the spill.
- ☐ **B** Wipe the spill with a dry cloth and place the cloth in the regular trash receptacle.
- ☐ **C** Use a properly diluted EPA-registered tuberculocidal disinfectant or a bleach solution to decontaminate the area after bulk fluid is removed.
- ☒ **D** Place contaminated cleaning materials in a red biohazard bag or container labeled with the universal biohazard symbol.

ANSWER **A • D**

WHY Under universal precautions and the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, the technician must don appropriate PPE before contact (A) and dispose of contaminated materials in a biohazard-labeled container (D). Bulk blood must be absorbed before disinfection, contaminated materials cannot go in regular trash (B is wrong), and OSHA specifies an EPA-registered tuberculocidal disinfectant is for specific pathogens — for bloodborne pathogens a 1:10 bleach solution or an EPA-registered product with a label claim for HBV/HIV is appropriate, but the routine spill kit does not require tuberculocidal agents (C is wrong as worded).

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

According to standard hand hygiene guidelines for health care environmental services technicians, hand hygiene must be performed:

- ☐ A Only when gloves are visibly soiled
- ☒ B Before putting on gloves and immediately after removing gloves
- ☐ C Only at the beginning and end of the shift
- ☐ D Only after eating, drinking, or using the restroom

ANSWER B

WHY Hand hygiene must be performed before donning gloves and immediately after doffing them, in addition to other key moments such as after body fluid exposure risk and after contact with the patient environment. The other options describe situations that are too limited and do not reflect CDC/WHO hand hygiene recommendations.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

While cleaning a patient room, an EVS technician notices paperwork at the bedside that appears to contain protected health information (PHI). The technician should:

- ☐ A Read the document to determine if it is relevant to housekeeping duties
- ☐ B Discard the document in the regular trash to protect the patient's privacy
- ☒ C Leave the document where it is and not read or handle it, notifying the unit nurse if it must be moved
- ☐ D Photograph the document with a personal phone to share with a co-worker

ANSWER C

WHY EVS technicians must respect patient confidentiality under HIPAA and should not read, photograph, or improperly handle PHI. Leaving the document in place and notifying nursing staff if it must be moved protects patient privacy while ensuring proper handling by clinical staff.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient has been placed on airborne precautions. Which personal protective equipment is required for the EVS technician to enter the room?

- ☐ A Surgical mask only
- ☒ B N95 respirator or powered air-purifying respirator (PAPR) that has been fit-tested, plus standard precautions PPE
- ☐ C Cloth face covering
- ☐ D Goggles only, no mask

ANSWER B

WHY Airborne precautions require respiratory protection that filters very small particles, such as a fit-tested N95 respirator (or a PAPR), in addition to standard precaution PPE. A surgical mask or cloth covering does not provide the necessary level of filtration, and goggles alone do not protect the respiratory tract.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When cleaning a patient room, which sequence is most appropriate to reduce cross-contamination?

- ☒ A Clean the toilet last, after high-touch surfaces and the patient bed area
- ☐ B Begin with the floor, then move to all other surfaces
- ☐ C Spray cleaning solution liberally and immediately wipe from one side of the room to the other in any order
- ☐ D Clean restrooms at the start of the shift and patient rooms at the end

ANSWER A

WHY Best practice is to clean from least soiled to most soiled areas and from high to low. Toilets and heavily soiled restrooms should be cleaned last to minimize the spread of microorganisms, and high-touch surfaces are prioritized within this sequence. Beginning with floors (B) spreads contaminants and is incorrect.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Before using a new cleaning disinfectant, the EVS technician should consult which document for information on hazards, required PPE, and first-aid measures?

- ☐ A The hospital's marketing brochure
- ☒ B The Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for the product
- ☐ C The patient's medical chart
- ☐ D The Joint Commission accreditation manual

ANSWER B

WHY The Safety Data Sheet (SDS), required by OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, provides information on chemical hazards, required PPE, first-aid measures, and handling precautions. It is the authoritative source for chemical safety in the workplace.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Which is the correct procedure for handling soiled linen from an isolation room?

- ☐ A Shake the linen out to remove debris before placing it in the hamper
- ☐ B Sort the linen by color in the corridor before sending it to the laundry
- ☒ C Roll or fold the soiled linen inward, contain it in a leak-resistant bag, and do not overfill the bag
- ☐ D Place soiled linen on the floor beside the hamper until the bag is available

ANSWER C

WHY Soiled linen should be handled with minimum agitation, rolled or folded inward to contain contaminants, and placed in a leak-resistant bag without overfilling. Shaking linen (A), sorting in public corridors (B), and placing linen on the floor (D) all increase the risk of environmental contamination and transmission of pathogens.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

After using a mop in a patient isolation room, what is the appropriate next step before using the mop in another room?

- ☐ A Rinse the mop head in the patient's sink and continue
- ☐ B Use the same mop head without cleaning and move to the next room
- ☒ C Remove the soiled mop head, place it in a designated laundry or contaminated-linen container, and use a clean mop head for the next room
- ☐ D Wipe the mop head with a dry paper towel and reuse it

ANSWER C

WHY Mop heads and other reusable cleaning tools must be changed between rooms, especially when leaving an isolation room, and the soiled mop head must be contained for laundering or disposal. Rinsing in a patient sink, reusing without cleaning, or simply wiping with a dry towel does not adequately prevent cross-contamination.