

01	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
02	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
03	☒ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
04	☐ A	☐ B	☐ C	☐ D	☒ E
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31	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
32	☐ A	☒ B	☐ C	☐ D	☐ E
33	☐ A	☐ B	☒ C	☐ D	☐ E
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

RZH7TTGT

Certified Healthcare Facility Manager Examination

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for AHA RZH7TTGT, 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, RZH7TTGT
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

A facility manager is reviewing infection control protocols for an inpatient nursing unit. Which environmental factor is most directly addressed by the CDC Guideline for Environmental Infection Control in Healthcare Facilities as a primary engineering control to prevent airborne transmission?

- ☐ A Positive-pressure isolation rooms
- ☒ B Negative-pressure isolation rooms
- ☐ C High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration only at point of use
- ☐ D Ultraviolet germicidal irradiation in supply ducts

ANSWER B

WHY Negative-pressure isolation rooms are the primary engineering control recommended for airborne infection isolation (AII), ensuring air flows into the room and is exhausted rather than recirculated. Positive-pressure rooms protect immunocompromised patients but would spread airborne pathogens out of the room, so they are not appropriate for source isolation.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

A healthcare facility is required to maintain a written fire safety plan that includes staff response procedures. Which regulatory authority has primary jurisdiction over healthcare facility fire safety plan requirements in the United States?

- ☐ A Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
- ☒ B Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) through adopted NFPA standards
- ☐ C Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- ☐ D Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

ANSWER B

WHY CMS adopts NFPA 101 (Life Safety Code) and related NFPA standards as Conditions of Participation, making it the primary authority that enforces healthcare facility fire safety plans. OSHA addresses workplace safety generally but defers to CMS and NFPA for hospital fire safety plans; FDA and EPA do not regulate fire safety plans.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

Under the HIPAA Security Rule, which category of safeguard requires a covered healthcare entity to implement policies and procedures for workforce termination that include revoking access to electronic protected health information (ePHI)?

- ☐ A Physical safeguards
- ☐ B Technical safeguards
- ☒ C Administrative safeguards
- ☐ D Hybrid safeguards

ANSWER C

WHY Workforce termination procedures, including access termination, are part of the Administrative Safeguards section of the HIPAA Security Rule (45 CFR 164.308), specifically under Workforce Security and Termination Procedures. Physical safeguards cover facility access controls, and technical safeguards cover technology-based access controls.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

A facility manager is planning maintenance for a hospital's medical air compressor system. According to NFPA 99 (Health Care Facilities Code), what is the minimum required frequency for testing the medical air system?

- ☐ A Annually
- ☒ B Quarterly
- ☐ C Monthly
- ☐ D Daily

ANSWER B

WHY NFPA 99 requires that medical air systems be tested at least quarterly to verify quality and operational performance. More frequent testing (e.g., daily checks of certain parameters) may be performed as part of routine monitoring, but the defined testing interval in the standard is quarterly.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A facility manager is preparing to renovate an existing patient care area. Which FGI/Health Guidelines Revision Committee document is the primary reference for planning new healthcare construction and major renovation projects in the United States?

- ☐ A NFPA 101 Life Safety Code
- ☒ B Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals published by the Facility Guidelines Institute
- ☐ C ASHRAE Standard 170 (Ventilation of Health Care Facilities)
- ☐ D ANSI/TIA-568 Commercial Building Telecommunications Cabling Standard

ANSWER B

WHY The FGI Guidelines for Design and Construction of Hospitals (and its outpatient and residential counterparts) is the primary planning document for new healthcare construction and major renovation. NFPA 101 governs life safety, ASHRAE 170 governs HVAC, and TIA-568 governs cabling, but the FGI Guidelines is the comprehensive planning reference.

QUESTION 6

MULTIPLE CHOICE

A facility manager is evaluating utility systems that support patient care. Which of the following are considered essential electrical systems (EES) branch categories under NFPA 99 for healthcare facilities? (Choose two.)

- ☐ A Life Safety Branch
- ☒ B Critical Branch
- ☒ C Equipment Branch
- ☐ D Convenience Branch

ANSWER B - C

WHY Under NFPA 99, the Essential Electrical System for hospitals includes three branches: Life Safety, Critical, and Equipment. The Convenience Branch is not an NFPA 99 EES branch category; it refers to non-essential general-purpose receptacles. Both the Critical and Equipment branches are required EES branches.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Under OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), healthcare employers must maintain which document for each hazardous chemical used in the facility?

- ☐ A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)
- ☒ B Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
- ☐ C Chemical Inventory Register (CIR)
- ☐ D Hazardous Substance Manifest (HSM)

ANSWER B

WHY The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard was aligned with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) and now requires Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each hazardous chemical; the older term 'Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)' is no longer the standard. CIR and HSM are not OSHA-required documents.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

The Joint Commission Environment of Care standards require healthcare organizations to identify and manage environmental risks. Which document is required to outline how the organization will manage the environment to support care, treatment, and services?

- ☐ A Safety Data Sheet (SDS)
- ☒ B Environment of Care (EOC) Management Plan
- ☐ C Hazard Vulnerability Analysis (HVA)
- ☐ D Utility Systems Failure Response Plan

ANSWER B

WHY The Joint Commission requires an Environment of Care (EOC) Management Plan describing how the organization will manage the environment to support care, treatment, and services across the six EOC chapters. The HVA identifies hazards and risks but does not by itself describe EOC management; SDS sheets and utility failure plans are components or referenced plans, not the overarching EOC management plan.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

A facility manager is reviewing the healthcare facility's emergency operations plan. The 'all-hazards' approach to emergency management requires planning that emphasizes which of the following?

- ☐ A Response procedures tailored to each specific type of disaster
- ☒ B Generic capabilities and functions that apply across multiple incident types
- ☐ C Strict adherence to a single state emergency management template
- ☐ D Elimination of hazard vulnerability analysis

ANSWER B

WHY The all-hazards approach focuses on developing generic capabilities (such as communication, evacuation, and resource management) that are applicable across many types of emergencies, rather than building a separate plan for every possible disaster. Hazard vulnerability analysis remains an important input to all-hazards planning.