

Medical Professional CHFM

**Certified Healthcare Facility Manager (CHFM) certification
exam**

Questions And Answers PDF Format:

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Question: 1

Which of the following is NOT an organization that has developed a Model Building Code?

- A. UBC
- B. SBCCI
- C. RBC
- D. BOCA

Answer: C

Explanation:

RBC stands for Royal Bank of Canada, which has not developed a Model Building Code. The Uniform Building Code (UBC), Southern Building Code Congress International (SBCCI), and Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA) are all organizations that have.

Question: 2

One area that certified healthcare facility managers should concentrate their mold abatement efforts on is the:

- A. Detoxification ward
- B. Fuel oil storage tank
- C. Nurse's station
- D. Gerontology ward

Answer: D

Explanation:

The elderly are very sensitive to mold, and can suffer more serious consequences if infected. Others groups that are highly sensitive to mold are infants, pregnant women, and those with respiratory problems. A and C, a detoxification ward and a nurse's station, would in all probability not contain members of the highly sensitive groups listed above. B, a fuel oil tank, would not be an environment in which mold would grow.

Question: 3

HVAC workers who handle refrigerants containing chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) are required to pass a certification exam administered by which agency?

- A. ADA

- B. OSHA
- C. EPA
- D. NFPA

Answer: C

Explanation:

CFCs are known to cause depletion of the ozone layer in the earth's atmosphere if released into the air, so the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) administers the exam. A, ADA, or the Americans with Disabilities Act, is not an agency. B, OSHA, the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, oversees worker health and safety. D, NFPA, or National Fire Protection Association, has codes to reduce the risk of fire.

Question: 4

A healthcare facility fire safety program should include all but which of the following?

- A. Monitoring employee behavior during a fire
- B. NFPA Code 30
- C. Identifying and removing or controlling hazards
- D. Intruder alerts

Answer: B

Explanation:

NFPA Code 30 only establishes guidelines for the storage of flammable or combustible liquids. A, monitoring employee behavior during a fire, is important so that patients and their confidential records are protected. C and D, identifying and removing or controlling hazards and intruder alerts, are crucial to fire prevention.

Question: 5

The Joint Commission (TJC) is:

- A. A non-profit organization that provides information on rheumatic diseases
- B. A new ADA regulation proposed by the Department of Health & Human Services
- C. An organization that strives to improve patient safety
- D. The agency which issues the final ruling in OSHA complaint cases

Answer: C

Explanation:

The mission of TJC, formerly called the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations, is to improve patient safety and quality of care. A, an organization providing rheumatic disease

information, is not logical. The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is administered by the Department of Justice. OSHA, mentioned in choice D, issues its own rulings.

Question: 6

The facility manager is responsible for all of the following duties related to fire safety EXCEPT

- A. Posting maps of evacuation routes in all buildings
- B. Hiring a fire contractor
- C. Knowing where specific monitoring panels are located
- D. Keeping a detailed log of fire training

Answer: C

Explanation:

Knowing where specific monitoring panels are located is the responsibility of maintenance and operations personnel, not the facility manager. The CHFM should post evacuation routes, can hire a fire contractor or designate an in-house fire team, and must keep a permanent log of all fire training.

Question: 7

A full-time safety officer helps the CHFM to do which of the following?

- A. Direct an in-house fire team
- B. Develop a fire brigade
- C. Protect patients from radiation leaks
- D. Maintain the error reporting system

Answer: D

Explanation:

The safety officer helps the CHFM organize safety teams, assess risk, and maintain an error reporting system. Directing an in-house fire team is the responsibility of the chief engineer or the director of security. A fire brigade is a group of employees trained in accordance with OSHA standards to actually fight fires. Protecting patients from radiation leaks is an EMS duty.

Question: 8

The NFPA 101: Life Safety Code is:

- A. Related to public access to laboratories, drug cupboards, and morgues
- B. A Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) designed to accommodate a triage area
- C. Related to construction, protection, and occupancy features that minimize fire-related dangers
- D. About establishing routines that follow OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Life Safety Code is a document published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) that sets standards to minimize danger from fire, heat, and toxic gases. Choice A refers to measures taken after an incident to prevent looting. SEMS is a standard for natural disaster preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery. OSHA's Bloodborne Pathogens Standard is a routine that must be followed when dealing with hazardous waste.

Question: 9

A CHFM would need an in-house fire brigade in which of the following situations?

- A. To coordinate emergency management with the community (i.e. fire, police, and EMS)
- B. To develop an alternate plan when evacuation routes are blocked
- C. When based at an isolation facility for patients with communicable diseases
- D. When items are contaminated with infectious clinical waste

Answer: C

Explanation:

An isolation facility not located close to EMS and fire personnel would be most likely to have an in-house fire brigade. Emergency management is coordinated through SEMS, the Standardized Emergency Management System. Facilities should always have an alternate evacuation route. Disposal of clinical waste is regulated by federal law.

Question: 10

Which of the following is NOT required by the ASME Safety Code for Elevators & Escalators?

- A. Dumbwaiters should have signs indicating they are to be kept open for safety
- B. Freight elevators should have signs indicating the types of load they can carry
- C. Escalators should have signs telling parents to hold children's hands
- D. Passenger elevators should have signs indicating AIA compliance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dumbwaiters should have signs saying they are to be closed when not in use. Freight elevators should have signs indicating if they are for freight only or can carry passengers also. Escalators should have signs telling passengers to hold the rail and to hold children's hands. The AIA (American Institute of Architects) is a professional association for architects, and passenger elevators should have signs indicating AIA compliance.

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