

ASHE Certified Healthcare Constructor (CHC) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 is the primary role of a healthcare constructor?**
 - A. To design healthcare marketing strategies**
 - B. To oversee the maintenance of healthcare facilities**
 - C. To manage the construction and renovation of healthcare facilities**
 - D. To provide healthcare services directly to patients**
- 2. Which of the following types of facilities must maintain operations 24-hours a day?**
 - A. Ambulatory care center**
 - B. Radiation therapy center**
 - C. Ambulatory surgical center**
 - D. Critical access hospital**
- 3. In what ways can public engagement benefit healthcare construction projects?**
 - A. It improves budget forecasting**
 - B. It fosters community support and meets stakeholder needs**
 - C. It minimizes the risk of regulatory inspections**
 - D. It primarily benefits project marketing efforts**
- 4. What does CIHQ stand for in the healthcare quality context?**
 - A. Center for Improvement in Healthcare Quality**
 - B. Commission for Improvement in Health Quality**
 - C. Center for Innovative Health Quality**
 - D. Collaborative Institute for Health Quality**
- 5. Which of the following documents addresses the requirements for the installers of medical gas systems?**
 - A. USP 797**
 - B. ASSE 6050**
 - C. NFPA 99**
 - D. ASHRAE/ASHE 170**

6. Name one critical safety regulation that healthcare constructors must follow.

- A. Emergency Management Standards**
- B. Fire Safety Codes**
- C. OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) standards**
- D. Environmental Protection Guidelines**

7. What is used to assess potential disruptions to patient care and plan for various environmental controls such as dust and infection spread?

- A. A Risk Management Plan**
- B. A Construction Risk Assessment**
- C. A Safety Protocol Review**
- D. A Patient Care Impact Review**

8. What is the role of the project architect in healthcare construction?

- A. To design the layout and aesthetics of the facility while ensuring compliance with codes and regulations**
- B. To oversee the daily operations of construction on site**
- C. To manage the budget and financing of the construction project**
- D. To conduct market research for the healthcare facility**

9. Which construction project activity type involves inspections and non-invasive activities?

- A. Type A**
- B. Type B**
- C. Type C**
- D. Type D**

10. What method is used to classify the efficiency of filters?

- A. HEPA**
- B. AFB**
- C. MERV**
- D. FEM**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the primary role of a healthcare constructor?

- A. To design healthcare marketing strategies**
- B. To oversee the maintenance of healthcare facilities**
- C. To manage the construction and renovation of healthcare facilities**
- D. To provide healthcare services directly to patients**

The primary role of a healthcare constructor encompasses the management of construction and renovation projects specifically within healthcare settings. This includes ensuring that healthcare facilities are designed and built to meet the unique needs of patients and staff, complying with healthcare regulations, standards, and building codes. A healthcare constructor coordinates the entire construction process, from initial planning and budgeting through to the final inspection, thereby ensuring that facilities are fully functional, safe, and conducive to delivering effective healthcare. This role is essential in creating environments that support patient care, safety, and operational efficiency, as well as accommodating future growth and technological advancements in the health sector. While overseeing maintenance or creating marketing strategies are important aspects within healthcare operations, they do not fall under the specific responsibilities of a healthcare constructor. Similarly, providing direct healthcare services to patients is outside the scope of construction management, which focuses specifically on the infrastructure and physical spaces where healthcare is delivered.

2. Which of the following types of facilities must maintain operations 24-hours a day?

- A. Ambulatory care center**
- B. Radiation therapy center**
- C. Ambulatory surgical center**
- D. Critical access hospital**

A critical access hospital is designed to provide essential healthcare services to rural and underserved areas, and it is required to maintain operations 24 hours a day. This is crucial because they serve as a primary access point for emergency and acute care for patients in remote locations, ensuring that immediate medical services are available at all times. The constant availability of care is vital for patient safety and timely treatment in emergencies, particularly in rural settings where other healthcare options may be limited. In contrast, the other types of facilities mentioned serve more specialized purposes or have operating hours that do not necessitate around-the-clock operations. For instance, ambulatory care centers and ambulatory surgical centers generally provide outpatient services during regular hours, while radiation therapy centers typically operate on a schedule that accommodates patient needs rather than requiring 24-hour availability. Hence, only critical access hospitals are designated to operate continuously to align with their role in the healthcare system.

3. In what ways can public engagement benefit healthcare construction projects?

- A. It improves budget forecasting**
- B. It fosters community support and meets stakeholder needs**
- C. It minimizes the risk of regulatory inspections**
- D. It primarily benefits project marketing efforts**

Public engagement plays a crucial role in the success of healthcare construction projects, particularly by fostering community support and ensuring that stakeholder needs are met. Engaging the public encourages a dialogue between project developers and the community, allowing for the collection of input and addressing concerns from those who will be affected by the construction. This process builds trust and can lead to a more favorable perception of the project, which is essential for long-term success. When community members feel their voices are heard and their needs considered, they are more likely to support the project. This support can manifest in various ways, such as alleviating opposition, encouraging local leaders to advocate for the project, and fostering a cooperative atmosphere that can enhance construction processes. Ultimately, when stakeholders, including patients, healthcare professionals, local residents, and regulators, feel their perspectives are valued, it can lead to better project outcomes and align the project with community health goals. While other options may touch on relevant aspects of healthcare construction, they do not capture the comprehensive benefits that public engagement provides, particularly regarding community dynamics and stakeholder interaction.

4. What does CIHQ stand for in the healthcare quality context?

- A. Center for Improvement in Healthcare Quality**
- B. Commission for Improvement in Health Quality**
- C. Center for Innovative Health Quality**
- D. Collaborative Institute for Health Quality**

CIHQ stands for the Center for Improvement in Healthcare Quality. This organization is dedicated to enhancing the quality of care in healthcare settings by providing resources, support, and education to healthcare providers and institutions. Its focus is on promoting best practices, establishing standards, and offering accreditation that aligns with the latest healthcare regulations and quality improvement initiatives. The distinction of this choice lies in its specific role in the healthcare quality context, emphasizing continuous improvement efforts and compliance with industry standards. Other options, although they may sound plausible, do not accurately represent the established organization focused on healthcare quality improvement. Their titles do not align with the recognized entity dedicated to this purpose, which is why the choice that correctly identifies CIHQ is critical for understanding the context of healthcare quality improvement.

5. Which of the following documents addresses the requirements for the installers of medical gas systems?

- A. USP 797**
- B. ASSE 6050**
- C. NFPA 99**
- D. ASHRAE/ASHE 170**

The correct answer addresses the requirements for installers of medical gas systems by highlighting the relevant codes and standards that govern their installation and safety in healthcare settings. NFPA 99, the National Fire Protection Association's standard for Health Care Facilities, specifically outlines the necessary safety protocols and compliance criteria for medical gas systems. It covers various aspects including design, installation, and maintenance standards to ensure safety and reliability in delivering medical gases to patients. Other options pertain to different aspects of healthcare construction and safety. For example, USP 797 focuses on the compounding of sterile preparations, ensuring the cleanliness and safety of pharmaceuticals, not specifically addressing medical gas installations. ASSE 6050 relates to the qualifications for personnel engaged in medical gas system installation; however, it is more about the qualifications than comprehensive installers' requirements in their entirety. ASHRAE/ASHE 170 deals with ventilation for health care facilities and does not specifically focus on medical gas systems. Therefore, NFPA 99 stands out as the most relevant document in this context regarding the installers of medical gas systems.

6. Name one critical safety regulation that healthcare constructors must follow.

- A. Emergency Management Standards**
- B. Fire Safety Codes**
- C. OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) standards**
- D. Environmental Protection Guidelines**

One critical safety regulation that healthcare constructors must follow is the OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) standards. OSHA standards are essential because they set forth the federal guidelines for workplace safety and health, directly impacting construction sites where healthcare facilities are built or renovated. These standards encompass a wide range of topics, including fall protection, hazard communication, and personal protective equipment, all of which are vital in maintaining a safe working environment for construction workers. Adhering to OSHA standards not only protects employees but also ensures compliance with federal regulations, which can prevent costly fines and legal issues for healthcare constructors. Moreover, by following these guidelines, constructors contribute to a safer overall environment for patients and staff once the facility is operational, as many construction-related safety practices translate into ongoing safety protocols in healthcare settings.

7. What is used to assess potential disruptions to patient care and plan for various environmental controls such as dust and infection spread?

- A. A Risk Management Plan**
- B. A Construction Risk Assessment**
- C. A Safety Protocol Review**
- D. A Patient Care Impact Review**

The Construction Risk Assessment is specifically designed to evaluate potential disruptions to patient care during construction activities. This type of assessment takes into account various factors that can affect the environment in which healthcare is provided, such as dust, noise, and the potential spread of infections. By identifying these risks, it enables healthcare constructors to develop strategies and environmental controls that mitigate these disruptions and ensure that patient care remains effective and safe. This assessment typically involves collaboration with clinical staff to understand their concerns and needs, allowing the construction team to implement measures that will protect patients and maintain a high standard of care during construction phases. It also includes planning around times of high patient volume, ensuring secure pathways for staff and patients, and other logistical considerations. In contrast, while a Risk Management Plan generally addresses a broader scope of risks within an organization, including financial and operational risks, it does not focus specifically on the construction-related disruptions to patient care. A Safety Protocol Review would evaluate existing safety procedures but may not address construction-related impacts directly. A Patient Care Impact Review would assess how changes affect patient care, but it would not specifically involve planning controls for environmental factors during construction. Therefore, the Construction Risk Assessment is the most fitting tool for proactively managing the unique challenges faced during healthcare construction projects.

8. What is the role of the project architect in healthcare construction?

- A. To design the layout and aesthetics of the facility while ensuring compliance with codes and regulations**
- B. To oversee the daily operations of construction on site**
- C. To manage the budget and financing of the construction project**
- D. To conduct market research for the healthcare facility**

The role of the project architect in healthcare construction is primarily focused on designing the layout and aesthetics of the facility while ensuring compliance with relevant codes and regulations. This includes a deep understanding of the unique requirements that healthcare environments demand—such as patient flow, safety standards, and accessibility—alongside aesthetic considerations that contribute to a healing environment. Healthcare facilities must adhere to strict healthcare regulations and building codes to ensure patient safety and facility functionality. The project architect's responsibilities involve not only the creative design aspects but also thorough coordination with medical staff, healthcare providers, and regulatory agencies to align the design with operational needs and legal requirements. This holistic approach leads to a facility that is both visually appealing and functionally efficient, enhancing the quality of care provided within the space. Other roles mentioned, such as overseeing daily operations on-site, managing budgets, or conducting market research, are typically the responsibilities of construction managers, project managers, or financial analysts, respectively. Each of these roles plays a crucial part in the successful completion of a construction project, but they are distinct from the architect's primary focus on design and compliance.

9. Which construction project activity type involves inspections and non-invasive activities?

- A. Type A**
- B. Type B**
- C. Type C**
- D. Type D**

The activity type that involves inspections and non-invasive activities typically relates to the process of ensuring compliance with regulations, standards, and safety protocols within a construction project. This type of activity is crucial in healthcare construction where patient safety and project integrity are paramount. Inspections are inherently non-invasive as they are conducted to assess work completed without damaging or altering the construction itself. The focus is on evaluating the quality of workmanship, verifying that materials meet specified requirements, and ensuring that existing conditions are satisfactory for further work. These activities are vital for maintaining compliance with healthcare regulations and standards, which directly impact patient safety and care. This particular activity type is important for maintaining a continuous feedback loop during the construction phase, allowing for timely adjustments if any issues are identified. By emphasizing safety and compliance through inspections and non-invasive actions, healthcare constructors can effectively minimize risks associated with construction activities in sensitive environments such as hospitals and clinics.

10. What method is used to classify the efficiency of filters?

- A. HEPA**
- B. AFB**
- C. MERV**
- D. FEM**

The method used to classify the efficiency of filters is the Minimum Efficiency Reporting Value (MERV) rating. This system was developed by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) and provides a standardized measurement of a filter's ability to capture particles of different sizes. MERV ratings range from 1 to 16, with higher values indicating greater filtration efficiency. When selecting air filters for healthcare environments, it's essential to consider MERV ratings because they directly impact indoor air quality and the effectiveness of controlling airborne contaminants. Filters with higher MERV ratings can trap smaller particles, making them more suitable for settings that require stringent air quality standards, such as hospitals and clinics. This classification method helps professionals ensure they are using the most appropriate filters for their specific environments and needs.

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://ashechc.examzify.com>

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

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