

ASHE CERTIFIED HEALTHCARE CONSTRUCTOR (CHC) PRACTICE EXAM (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.

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 are the two primary principles used for infection control during construction?**
 - A. Containment of sound and equipment control
 - B. Containment of particulate and control of airflow
 - C. Minimization of materials and safety training
 - D. Control of temperature and humidity

- 2. What is the philosophy used for compartmentation for life safety?**
 - A. Defend in place
 - B. Evacuate immediately
 - C. Contain and suppress
 - D. Monitor and alert

- 3. What is the full form of AAAASF?**
 - A. American Association for Accreditation of Ambulatory Surgery Facilities
 - B. Accreditation Agency for Ambulatory Surgery Facilities
 - C. American Alliance for Accreditation of Ambulatory Services
 - D. Accreditation Alliance for Ambulatory Surgery Facilities

- 4. When pricing a renovation project near the MRI, how far into the MRI suite can you safely travel with a steel measuring tape?**
 - A. Zone 1
 - B. Zone 2
 - C. Zone 3
 - D. Zone 4

- 5. Ventilation in an operating room typically has:**
 - A. Low air changes per hour and negative pressure relative to surrounding areas.
 - B. Low air changes per hour and positive pressure relative to surrounding areas.
 - C. High air changes per hour and negative pressure relative to surrounding areas.
 - D. High air changes per hour and positive pressure relative to surrounding areas.

- 6. How many smoke compartments are required on a rebuilt hospital floor measuring 150' x 400' to comply with NFPA 101-2012?**
- A. One
 - B. Two
 - C. Three
 - D. Four
- 7. Why is stakeholder engagement critical in healthcare construction?**
- A. To incorporate the needs and perspectives of those impacted by the project into the design and execution
 - B. To reduce costs by limiting project scope
 - C. To avoid regulatory compliance issues
 - D. To satisfy only the financial backers of the project
- 8. True or false: Doors to hazardous areas must close automatically during a fire and have latching hardware.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Only if the area is occupied
 - D. They do not need to close
- 9. 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
- 10. What is the main focus of value engineering in healthcare construction projects?**
- A. Reducing initial costs
 - B. Enhancing the aesthetic appeal
 - C. Improving project value by analyzing functions
 - D. Minimizing project delays

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What are the two primary principles used for infection control during construction?

- A. Containment of sound and equipment control
- B. Containment of particulate and control of airflow**
- C. Minimization of materials and safety training
- D. Control of temperature and humidity

The two primary principles used for infection control during construction are the containment of particulate and control of airflow. These principles are essential in healthcare settings where maintaining a sterile environment is critical to preventing the spread of infections. Containment of particulate matter involves implementing measures to limit the release of dust, debris, and other particles generated during construction activities. This is crucial because particulate matter can harbor pathogens that pose a risk to vulnerable patients and staff. Effective containment strategies may include using barriers, negative air machines, and proper waste management practices to ensure that contaminants do not escape the construction zone. Control of airflow is equally important, as it helps to manage the movement of air within and around the construction area. This includes ensuring that air flow is directed appropriately to minimize the potential for airborne transmission of infectious agents. By regulating airflow—such as using HEPA filters and maintaining differential pressure between construction zones and adjacent areas—healthcare facilities can reduce the risk of infection and protect patients, especially those in sensitive or compromised conditions. These two principles are foundational in creating a safe construction environment within healthcare settings, helping to safeguard the health of all individuals present.

2. What is the philosophy used for compartmentation for life safety?

- A. Defend in place**
- B. Evacuate immediately
- C. Contain and suppress
- D. Monitor and alert

The philosophy of compartmentation for life safety focuses on the strategy of "defend in place." This approach is based on the premise that, in certain emergencies, especially in the context of fire safety, it may be safer for occupants to remain in their current location rather than evacuating the building. Compartmentation involves dividing a building into smaller, controlled areas (or compartments) through the use of walls, doors, and other barriers. This limits the spread of smoke and fire, allowing occupants in those areas to remain safe while emergency responders address the situation. By creating well-defined compartments, the risks associated with evacuation—such as exposure to smoke or flames or confusion in evacuation routes—are mitigated. The defend in place strategy prioritizes occupant safety until the situation can be effectively managed, and it is particularly relevant within healthcare settings where patients may have mobility issues or require assistance during emergencies. Other philosophies like immediately evacuating, containing and suppressing, or monitoring and alerting provide different tactical approaches but do not align with the specific principles of compartmentation in terms of maintaining occupant safety and utilizing building features to manage emergencies effectively.

3. What is the full form of AAAASF?

- A. American Association for Accreditation of Ambulatory Surgery Facilities
- B. Accreditation Agency for Ambulatory Surgery Facilities
- C. American Alliance for Accreditation of Ambulatory Services
- D. Accreditation Alliance for Ambulatory Surgery Facilities

The full form of AAAASF is the American Association for Accreditation of Ambulatory Surgery Facilities. This organization plays a crucial role in ensuring that ambulatory surgery facilities adhere to high standards of quality, safety, and performance. AAAASF focuses on the accreditation of these facilities, which is a comprehensive process that involves thorough evaluations and assessments against established benchmarks in various aspects such as operational procedures, patient care, and overall facility management. By being accredited by AAAASF, ambulatory surgery facilities demonstrate their commitment to upholding the highest standards of care, which is vital in the healthcare industry. The other choices, while they contain similar phrases, do not represent the correct official name of the organization responsible for accreditation in this specific area.

4. When pricing a renovation project near the MRI, how far into the MRI suite can you safely travel with a steel measuring tape?

- A. Zone 1
- B. Zone 2
- C. Zone 3
- D. Zone 4

In the context of MRI facilities, areas are often categorized into zones that reflect the level of electromagnetic interference and safety concerns for individuals and equipment. Zone 1 is the area that is outside of the magnetic field of the MRI and is considered safe for the use of metallic objects like steel measuring tapes. In this zone, it is permissible to bring metal objects without risk. Zones 2 through 4 are progressively closer to the MRI machine, where the magnetic field strength increases. In Zone 2, there may still be some safety considerations regarding metal objects, while Zone 3 and Zone 4 are areas of higher risk where strict safety protocols are enforced, and metallic items are generally prohibited due to the significant magnetic pull they can experience. Thus, the correct answer places the use of a steel measuring tape within Zone 1, where it is safe to operate without compromising safety or functionality.

5. Ventilation in an operating room typically has:

- A. Low air changes per hour and negative pressure relative to surrounding areas.
- B. Low air changes per hour and positive pressure relative to surrounding areas.
- C. High air changes per hour and negative pressure relative to surrounding areas.
- D. High air changes per hour and positive pressure relative to surrounding areas.

The ventilation in an operating room requires high air changes per hour and positive pressure relative to surrounding areas to ensure a sterile environment and reduce the risk of infection. High air changes per hour—usually around 20 air changes—help to quickly eliminate airborne contaminants and maintain air quality, which is critical during surgical procedures where sterile conditions are paramount. Positive pressure is essential in operating rooms to prevent the ingress of unfiltered air from adjacent areas. This helps in keeping potential contaminants, such as airborne bacteria and dust from corridors or adjoining rooms, from entering the operating space. By maintaining a positive pressure, the air flows out of the operating room into surrounding areas, thus helping to keep the surgical area free from contamination. This configuration, when combined with proper filtration through High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filters, contributes to patient safety and optimal surgical outcomes.

6. How many smoke compartments are required on a rebuilt hospital floor measuring 150' x 400' to comply with NFPA 101-2012?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three**
- D. Four

To determine the number of smoke compartments required for a rebuilt hospital floor measuring 150' x 400', we must refer to the guidelines established by NFPA 101-2012, also known as the Life Safety Code. Under NFPA 101, the number of smoke compartments needed is based on the area of the floor and the specific requirements for healthcare facilities. Generally, each smoke compartment cannot exceed a certain maximum area, typically outlined in the code. For healthcare facilities, the size limit for smoke compartments is usually 22,500 square feet. Calculating the area of the floor in question: - The area can be calculated as 150' x 400', resulting in 60,000 square feet. Given that each smoke compartment can accommodate up to 22,500 square feet, we divide the total area of the floor by the area allowed for each smoke compartment: $60,000 \text{ sq ft} \div 22,500 \text{ sq ft/compartments} = 2.67 \text{ compartments}$. Since smoke compartments need to be whole numbers, we round this up to the nearest whole number, which indicates that at least three smoke compartments are necessary to fully comply with NFPA 101-2012. Thus, the correct answer reflects the need

7. Why is stakeholder engagement critical in healthcare construction?

- A. To incorporate the needs and perspectives of those impacted by the project into the design and execution**
- B. To reduce costs by limiting project scope
- C. To avoid regulatory compliance issues
- D. To satisfy only the financial backers of the project

Stakeholder engagement is paramount in healthcare construction primarily because it allows project teams to incorporate the needs and perspectives of various individuals and groups who will be impacted by the project. This includes patients, healthcare providers, administrative staff, and community members. By involving these stakeholders early and throughout the planning and execution phases, constructors can ensure that the facility is designed and built in a way that meets the functional and operational requirements specific to healthcare environments. This input can lead to better decision-making, enhanced user satisfaction, and ultimately a more successful project outcome. Addressing the needs and concerns of stakeholders can also facilitate smoother communication and collaboration, which are essential for addressing potential challenges and ensuring that the project aligns with the mission of delivering optimal patient care. Engaging with stakeholders can help identify key requirements such as accessibility, safety, and environmental considerations, which are particularly critical in healthcare settings where the quality of care is directly related to the facility's design and operation.

8. True or false: Doors to hazardous areas must close automatically during a fire and have latching hardware.

A. True

B. False

C. Only if the area is occupied

D. They do not need to close

The statement is true because building codes and fire safety regulations require that doors to hazardous areas are designed to close automatically during a fire to prevent the spread of smoke and fire. This is critical in healthcare facilities, where the safety of patients and staff can be directly affected by fire or smoke. The requirement for latching hardware ensures that the doors remain securely closed once they have shut, thereby maintaining the integrity of the fire barrier. Automatic closures often involve mechanisms such as door closers or fire alarm systems that activate the closing function. Ensuring these features are in place is an essential aspect of fire safety management within healthcare settings, as it helps to protect critical areas and ensures compliance with regulatory standards.

9. 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.

10. What is the main focus of value engineering in healthcare construction projects?

- A. Reducing initial costs
- B. Enhancing the aesthetic appeal
- C. Improving project value by analyzing functions
- D. Minimizing project delays

The main focus of value engineering in healthcare construction projects is to improve project value by analyzing functions. Value engineering is a systematic method aimed at improving the value of a project by understanding its functions, reducing unnecessary costs while maintaining or improving performance and quality. This process involves evaluating the functions of various components and identifying opportunities to enhance overall project delivery and efficiency, which is particularly important in healthcare settings where both cost management and quality of care are paramount. By concentrating on the functions and necessary outcomes of the project, value engineering helps ensure that resources are utilized effectively, leading to better overall value for the healthcare facility. This approach is not just about cutting costs but ensuring that any reductions do not compromise the integrity or effectiveness of healthcare services.

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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://ashehc.examzify.com>

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

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