

# Certified Healthcare Safety Professional (CHSP) 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

- 1. Which organization protects communities from harmful health effects related to exposure to hazardous substances?**
  - A. EPA**
  - B. OSHA**
  - C. ATSDR**
  - D. CDC**
- 2. What height above the floor does the Patient Care Vicinity extend?**
  - A. 6 feet**
  - B. 7 feet 6 inches**
  - C. 8 feet**
  - D. 10 feet**
- 3. Reactive risk reduction attempts to do which of the following?**
  - A. Prevent future errors before they occur**
  - B. Address problems that have already caused harm**
  - C. Analyze data for potential improvements**
  - D. Implement new safety technologies**
- 4. What is the lost time case rate in hospitals per 10,000 full-time employees?**
  - A. 152.3 cases**
  - B. 157.5 cases**
  - C. 145.7 cases**
  - D. 160.1 cases**
- 5. What does the Essential Electrical System (according to NFPA 99) primarily address?**
  - A. Fire safety codes**
  - B. Electrical safety in healthcare facilities**
  - C. Waste management protocols**
  - D. Emergency response measures**

- 6. What does the process of sterilization entail in a healthcare setting?**
- A. Cleaning items to remove visible dirt**
  - B. Using procedures to disinfect surfaces**
  - C. Destroying all microbial life including spores**
  - D. Isolating instruments before use**
- 7. What type of organization is Accreditation Canada?**
- A. For-profit organization**
  - B. Canadian non-profit organization**
  - C. Government regulatory body**
  - D. International health foundation**
- 8. Which time frame is designated for the OSHA 300 Log maintenance?**
- A. 12 months calendar year**
  - B. Continuous until reporting**
  - C. For a six-month period**
  - D. Automatic renewal every year**
- 9. Which healthcare profession has the highest number of occupations in hospitals?**
- A. Doctors**
  - B. Registered Nurses**
  - C. Healthcare Administrators**
  - D. Physicians' Assistants**
- 10. What is a nosocomial infection?**
- A. An infection acquired in a community setting**
  - B. An infection acquired during hospitalization**
  - C. An infection that is genetically inherited**
  - D. An infection resulting from surgery**



## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

**1. Which organization protects communities from harmful health effects related to exposure to hazardous substances?**

- A. EPA**
- B. OSHA**
- C. ATSDR**
- D. CDC**

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) plays a vital role in protecting communities from the harmful health effects associated with exposure to hazardous substances. This organization is specifically tasked with evaluating the risks posed by toxic chemicals and substances in the environment, and it works to assess how these exposures can affect public health. One of the primary functions of ATSDR is to conduct health assessments and epidemiological studies to understand the relationship between hazardous substance exposure and various health outcomes. Additionally, ATSDR provides training and resources for healthcare professionals on recognizing and managing potential health issues related to toxic exposures, thus contributing to community health safety. Other organizations, while involved in health and safety, focus on different aspects. For instance, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) primarily regulates environmental protection laws and oversees the safe management of hazardous waste and environmental contaminants, but is not solely focused on public health. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) primarily deals with workplace safety and health regulations to protect employees, rather than community-level exposures. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) is focused on public health and disease prevention in a broader sense but does not specifically specialize in hazardous substances in the same targeted way as ATSDR. Thus, the

**2. What height above the floor does the Patient Care Vicinity extend?**

- A. 6 feet**
- B. 7 feet 6 inches**
- C. 8 feet**
- D. 10 feet**

The designation of the Patient Care Vicinity is crucial for ensuring a safe environment for both patients and healthcare workers. This area extends to a height of 7 feet 6 inches above the floor. This specific measurement is based on standards that consider the reach and movement patterns of personnel and equipment within healthcare settings, such as hospitals and clinics. By defining the Patient Care Vicinity in this manner, it facilitates appropriate planning and management of overhead utilities, storage, and activities that occur in patient care areas. The goal is to minimize hazards and ensure that the space is clear of intrusive elements that could pose risks during patient care or emergencies. This height allows personnel to conduct necessary tasks without obstruction, enhancing efficiency and safety within the care environment.

**3. Reactive risk reduction attempts to do which of the following?**

- A. Prevent future errors before they occur**
- B. Address problems that have already caused harm**
- C. Analyze data for potential improvements**
- D. Implement new safety technologies**

Reactive risk reduction specifically focuses on addressing issues that have already resulted in harm or adverse outcomes within a healthcare environment. This approach is rooted in the need to correct or mitigate ongoing problems rather than prevent potential future errors. In practice, reactive risk reduction involves analyzing incidents that have occurred, understanding their causes, and implementing corrective actions to prevent recurrence. This might include reviewing patient safety incidents, conducting root cause analyses, and developing new protocols or training programs based on the findings. The emphasis is on responding to past events, thus ensuring that similar incidents are less likely to occur in the future. The other options describe proactive measures or ongoing quality improvement strategies. For example, preventing future errors is more aligned with proactive risk management. Similarly, analyzing data for potential improvements focuses on continuous quality improvement, while implementing new safety technologies refers to proactive investments designed to enhance safety before issues arise.

**4. What is the lost time case rate in hospitals per 10,000 full-time employees?**

- A. 152.3 cases**
- B. 157.5 cases**
- C. 145.7 cases**
- D. 160.1 cases**

The lost time case rate is a critical safety metric used to quantify the frequency of work-related injuries or illnesses resulting in time away from work. For hospitals, this rate is typically reported per 10,000 full-time employees, providing an industry-standard measure to assess workplace safety. The reported lost time case rate of 157.5 cases indicates a specific incidence of injuries or illnesses in the hospital setting, reflecting both the risk of workplace hazards and the effectiveness of safety programs in place. A higher rate may suggest a need for improved safety protocols, training, or employee support to mitigate risks, while a lower rate is indicative of a safer work environment. This metric is essential for healthcare organizations to monitor and improve occupational health and safety performance, ultimately ensuring better outcomes for both employees and patients.

**5. What does the Essential Electrical System (according to NFPA 99) primarily address?**

- A. Fire safety codes**
- B. Electrical safety in healthcare facilities**
- C. Waste management protocols**
- D. Emergency response measures**

The Essential Electrical System, as defined by NFPA 99, primarily addresses electrical safety in healthcare facilities. This standard emphasizes the critical nature of electrical systems in environments where patient safety is paramount, particularly in situations where electrical power is essential for life-support systems and medical equipment. It outlines requirements for the design, installation, and maintenance of the electrical systems to ensure they are reliable and capable of supporting essential loads during various emergency scenarios, such as power outages. By focusing on electrical safety, NFPA 99 aims to prevent electrical hazards that could endanger patients, staff, and visitors in healthcare settings. This includes provisions for backup and emergency power systems that are necessary for maintaining patient care during electrical interruptions. The standard highlights the importance of a robust electrical infrastructure to meet both routine operational needs and the safety requirements of high-stakes healthcare environments.

**6. What does the process of sterilization entail in a healthcare setting?**

- A. Cleaning items to remove visible dirt**
- B. Using procedures to disinfect surfaces**
- C. Destroying all microbial life including spores**
- D. Isolating instruments before use**

The process of sterilization in a healthcare setting specifically entails destroying all microbial life, including spores. Sterilization is a critical aspect of infection control and patient safety, especially in environments where invasive procedures are conducted. This process ensures that surgical instruments, medical devices, and other items that come into direct contact with sterile tissues are free from all viable microorganisms. In healthcare, sterilization methods can include autoclaving, ethylene oxide gas treatment, and other techniques that effectively eliminate bacteria, viruses, fungi, and spores. The presence of microbial spores is a significant concern because they are resistant to many disinfection methods and can lead to infections if introduced into sterile areas of a patient's body. While cleaning and disinfecting surfaces are important parts of infection control, they do not achieve the same level of microbial destruction that sterilization does. Cleaning aims to remove dirt and organic material, while disinfection targets the reduction of pathogenic microorganisms but does not necessarily kill all forms, particularly spores. Isolating instruments before use can help prevent contamination, but it does not pertain to the actual process of sterilization itself. Thus, understanding that sterilization is about achieving total eradication of microbial life is essential for ensuring a safe and sterile environment in healthcare settings.

## 7. What type of organization is Accreditation Canada?

- A. For-profit organization
- B. Canadian non-profit organization**
- C. Government regulatory body
- D. International health foundation

Accreditation Canada is recognized as a Canadian non-profit organization that plays a crucial role in the healthcare sector. Its main function is to assess and accredit healthcare services and organizations in Canada to ensure that they meet established standards of safety and quality. As a non-profit entity, its primary focus is not on generating profit but rather on enhancing the quality of healthcare service delivery across the country. Given this context, it becomes clear why identifying Accreditation Canada as a non-profit organization is accurate. Unlike for-profit entities, which prioritize financial gain, Accreditation Canada's objective is to improve health outcomes and promote patient safety without the motive of profit generation. It is also distinct from government regulatory bodies, which are typically agencies established by governmental authority to oversee compliance with laws and regulations. Accreditation Canada operates independently, providing an extra layer of accountability and quality assurance among healthcare organizations. Thus, the characterization of Accreditation Canada as a Canadian non-profit organization captures its mission and operating principles effectively.

## 8. Which time frame is designated for the OSHA 300 Log maintenance?

- A. 12 months calendar year**
- B. Continuous until reporting
- C. For a six-month period
- D. Automatic renewal every year

The OSHA 300 Log must be maintained for a calendar year. This means that employers are required to record workplace injuries and illnesses on this log throughout the entire calendar year, which runs from January 1 to December 31. At the end of the year, the log must be reviewed, and a summary of the recorded incidents is to be prepared on the OSHA 300A form, which is then posted in a visible area for employees from February 1 to April 30 of the following year. Other time frames, such as continuous maintenance until reporting or a six-month period, do not align with OSHA's requirements, which specify the annual nature of the log. Automatic renewal every year might suggest a proactive approach to maintaining the log, but it does not accurately capture the requirement that logs reset at the end of each calendar year while maintaining records for the previous years as part of their injury and illness recordkeeping obligations.

**9. Which healthcare profession has the highest number of occupations in hospitals?**

- A. Doctors**
- B. Registered Nurses**
- C. Healthcare Administrators**
- D. Physicians' Assistants**

Registered nurses have the highest number of occupations in hospitals due to the critical role they play in patient care and the overall healthcare delivery system. They are involved in a wide range of responsibilities, including administering medications, monitoring patient status, providing emotional support, and coordinating care amongst different healthcare providers. The nursing profession typically requires a specific educational background and licensure, resulting in a larger workforce prepared to meet the demands of hospital environments compared to other healthcare roles. Hospitals require a significant number of registered nurses to ensure safe and effective patient care, particularly given the diverse patient needs and varying levels of care required across different units within a hospital. While doctors, healthcare administrators, and physician assistants all play essential roles in the healthcare system, the sheer volume of registered nurses necessary for operational effectiveness in hospitals typically surpasses the number of professionals in those other categories. This demand reflects the overall structure of healthcare delivery, which relies heavily on the nursing workforce to maintain quality care standards and support patient recovery.

**10. What is a nosocomial infection?**

- A. An infection acquired in a community setting**
- B. An infection acquired during hospitalization**
- C. An infection that is genetically inherited**
- D. An infection resulting from surgery**

A nosocomial infection refers specifically to an infection that is acquired during a hospital stay or while receiving treatment in a healthcare facility. This type of infection typically arises after admission and can occur due to various factors related to the healthcare environment, including exposure to pathogens, invasive procedures, or compromised patient immunity. Understanding the context of nosocomial infections is crucial for healthcare professionals because they can lead to significant complications, increased healthcare costs, longer hospital stays, and even increased mortality rates. Effective infection control measures are necessary to prevent these types of infections, highlighting the importance of maintaining sanitary conditions and monitoring patients closely. Other types of infections, such as those acquired in community settings or those resulting from surgical procedures, do not fall under the definition of nosocomial infections, as they originate outside the healthcare environment. This distinction is vital for public health strategies and for devising targeted interventions to reduce the incidence of these infections in hospitals.



## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://certifiedhealthcaresafetyprofessional-chsp.examzify.com>**

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