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## CHFM Interactive Practice Exam, CHFM Best Practice

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## Medical Professional Certified Healthcare Facility Manager (CHFM) certification exam Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

### NEW QUESTION # 23

According to NFPA 13, when replacing standard response sprinkler heads with quick response heads, all heads must be replaced in the entire

- A. corridor.
- B. compartment.
- C. building.
- D. zone.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

NFPA 13 (Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems) specifies that quick-response and standard- response sprinklers shall not be mixed within the same compartment. This is to ensure uniformity in activation and discharge characteristics.

A (Compartment): Correct, all heads in a compartment must match type.

B, C, D: NFPA does not require wholesale replacement across zones, buildings, or corridors beyond the compartment.  
References: NFPA 13, Section 8.3.3.3.

#### NEW QUESTION # 24

According to The Joint Commission Emergency Management Standards, a facility must

- A. evaluate capabilities and response efforts for the organization to maintain operations for 96 hours.
- B. establish agreements with utility, equipment, and supply vendors to provide support in order to maintain operations for 96 hours.
- C. maintain inventories of critical supplies in sufficient quantities to maintain operations for 96 hours.
- D. provide utilities, equipment, and supplies in order to maintain operations for 96 hours.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The Joint Commission Emergency Management Standards require organizations to evaluate their capabilities and plan for how they would maintain operations during an emergency for up to 96 hours. This does not mandate stockpiling or guaranteeing resources for that duration, but rather ensuring that the facility has assessed its resources, strategies, and agreements to maintain patient care and safety during prolonged emergency conditions.

Incorrect Options:

A and B: Maintaining actual supplies/utilities for 96 hours is not specifically required.

C: Agreements with vendors may be part of the plan but are not the mandated standard.

References:

The Joint Commission: Emergency Management (EM) Standards - 96-hour sustainment requirement.

AHA/ASHE CHFM Review Materials - Compliance domain: Emergency preparedness and response.

CHFM Candidate Handbook - Compliance domain outlines emergency management as a tested area.

#### NEW QUESTION # 25

The time that materials or assemblies have withstood a fire exposure, as established in accordance with test procedures of NFPA 251, is referred to as the

- A. fire assembly rating.
- B. flame spread rating.
- C. fire resistance rating.
- D. fire protection rating.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to NFPA 251 (Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials), once a material or assembly is tested and a measure of time is obtained, that result is defined as the fire resistance rating. This rating expresses the duration that a building element can withstand a standardized fire exposure while maintaining structural integrity.

\* Correct Answer (B. fire resistance rating): NFPA 251 specifically defines this as the time result from fire exposure testing. It applies to walls, floors, and structural assemblies.

\* Incorrect Options:

\* A. flame spread rating: This measures only the surface burning characteristics of materials, determined using ASTM E84 or UL 723, not the endurance of an entire assembly.

\* C. fire assembly rating: This is not an officially recognized NFPA term; the proper terminology is fire resistance rating.

\* D. fire protection rating: This applies to opening protectives such as doors, windows, or shutters, which are tested using NFPA 252 or NFPA 257, not NFPA 251. Fire protection ratings are distinct from fire resistance ratings, since they do not measure full structural endurance.

Relevance to CHFM Compliance Domain:

The Certified Health Care Facility Manager (CHFM) exam includes compliance with fire and life safety codes under its "Compliance" content area. The CHFM Candidate Handbook emphasizes the requirement to understand and apply NFPA standards in healthcare facilities, ensuring compliance with regulatory fire safety measures such as those defined in NFPA 251.

References:

NFPA 251: Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials - Definition of "fire resistance rating." NFPA: Fire-Protection Ratings and Fire-Resistance Ratings-What's the Difference? - Clarification between assemblies (fire resistance) and openings (fire protection).

NFPA: Construction Types and Material Combustibility - Explanation of flame spread index under ASTM E84/UL 723.  
American Hospital Association (AHA), CHFM Candidate Handbook - Exam Content Outline, Compliance domain, which includes NFPA fire safety requirements.

### NEW QUESTION # 26

The operations and maintenance department budget is to be developed for the next fiscal year based on the first 5 months of actual costs for the current fiscal year. Which of the following formulas should be used to forecast the next fiscal year's budget, assuming no adjustments for inflation?

- A. current 5-month actual  $\times 5/12$
- B. most recent month actual  $\times 12$
- C. 2 most recent months' actual  $\times 6$
- D. current 5-month actual  $\times 12/5$

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Budget forecasting based on partial-year actuals uses the annualization formula:

Annual Forecast

=

Actual Costs for Months

Number of Months

$\times$

12

Annual Forecast =

Number of Months

Actual Costs for Months

$\times 12$

For 5 months of data, the multiplier is  $12/5$ .

Correct (D): current 5-month actual  $\times 12/5$ .

Incorrect:

(A)  $\times 5/12$  would shrink the budget, not project it.

(B) Uses only one month, not representative.

(C) Uses only 2 months, less reliable.

References:

AHA/CHFM Candidate Handbook - Financial Management domain (budget preparation and forecasting).

ASHE Financial Management training modules - Forecasting annual budgets from partial-year actuals.

### NEW QUESTION # 27

In an outpatient clinic classified as a business occupancy, The Joint Commission requires fire drills to be held how often?

- A. every 3 months
- B. every 12 months
- C. once a month
- D. every 6 months

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Joint Commission (TJC) aligns with NFPA 101: Life Safety Code. For business occupancies (such as outpatient clinics), the requirement is that fire drills be conducted annually (every 12 months).

Quarterly (every 3 months) drills are required for healthcare occupancies (hospitals, nursing care).

Outpatient business occupancies are less stringent.

References:

NFPA 101: Life Safety Code - Business Occupancy section.

The Joint Commission, Environment of Care Standards - Fire drill requirements.

CHFM Candidate Handbook - Compliance domain.

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