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IBFCSM CEDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Disaster Preparedness	35%	- Resource management and logistics - Risk assessment and hazard identification - Emergency operations planning - Training, exercises and public education - Mitigation and resilience strategies
Emergency Management	39%	- Operational continuity and sustainability - Laws, regulations and standards - Management systems and processes - Incident command and coordination
Safety & Environmental Protection	26%	- Hazardous materials management - Health and safety protocols during events - Environmental protection and compliance - Workplace and public safety

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IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

What piping system identification color scheme indicates a flammable substance?

- A. White characters on a red background
- **B. Black characters on a yellow background**
- C. Black characters on an orange background

Answer: B

Explanation:

The universal standard for the identification of piping systems in the United States is the ANSI/ASME A13.1 standard. According to this standard, pipes containing Flammable Fluids and Gases (substances that are vapor or produce vapors that can ignite) must be labeled with Black characters on a Yellow background. This specific color combination is designed to be highly visible and provides an immediate warning to employees, contractors, and emergency responders about the high-energy hazard within the pipe.

Other colors in the standard serve different functions:

- * White on Red (Option C): Reserved for Fire-Quenching substances like water for sprinklers or Halon.
- * Black on Orange (Option B): Used for Toxic and Corrosive fluids.
- * White on Green: Used for potable, cooling, or boiler feed water.
- * White on Blue: Used for compressed air.
- * White on Brown: Used for combustible fluids (those with a higher flashpoint than flammables).

In disaster management and Hazardous Materials response, these color codes are a critical part of the Scene Size-Up. When a responder enters a damaged industrial facility, the pipe labels provide the first clue about potential explosive or toxic risks. A yellow label indicates that any spark or heat source could lead to a fire or explosion if the pipe is breached. The CEDP curriculum emphasizes that "Identification is the first step of safety." By following the ANSI/ASME A13.1 standard, facilities ensure that their "Visual Lifecycle" is standardized, reducing the likelihood of a worker or responder opening the wrong valve or accidentally cutting into a high-pressure flammable line during an emergency or maintenance operation.

NEW QUESTION # 43

Enteric infection precautions would prove appropriate for persons with what condition?

- A. Pertussis
- B. MRSA
- **C. Norovirus**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Norovirus is the condition for which enteric infection precautions (a specialized form of Contact Precautions) are most appropriate. Norovirus is a highly contagious virus that causes acute gastroenteritis, characterized by severe vomiting and diarrhea. Because the virus is spread through the fecal-oral route and can be aerosolized during vomiting incidents, standard contact precautions are often augmented with "Enteric" protocols. These protocols emphasize rigorous handwashing with soap and water—as alcohol-based hand sanitizers are often ineffective against the non-enveloped Norovirus—and the use of specific disinfectants, such as bleach-based solutions (sodium hypochlorite), to clean contaminated surfaces.

According to CDC Infection Control Guidelines and OSHA's 1910.1030 (Bloodborne Pathogens) guidance on infectious diseases, enteric precautions involve the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) including gloves and gowns whenever there is contact with the patient or their environment. In a disaster or mass care environment, such as an emergency shelter, a Norovirus outbreak can spread with alarming speed due to the virus's low infectious dose (as few as 18 particles can cause illness) and its extreme environmental stability.

For a CEDP professional, managing Norovirus requires a combination of clinical isolation and environmental decontamination. Unlike Pertussis (Option A), which requires Droplet Precautions, or MRSA (Option B), which typically requires Standard Contact Precautions, Norovirus requires the specific "Enteric" focus on fecal/vomit management and non-alcohol-based hygiene. Emergency managers must be prepared to "cohort" symptomatic patients in shelters and ensure that sanitation teams use EPA-registered disinfectants with specific claims for Norovirus. By implementing these precautions immediately upon the recognition of symptoms, disaster professionals can "break the chain of infection" and prevent a localized medical issue from escalating into a facility-wide or community-wide public health crisis.

NEW QUESTION # 44

What entity coordinates Public Health Preparedness capabilities?

- A. ASPR
- **B. CDC**
- C. DHS

Answer: B

Explanation:

While public health and medical preparedness are shared responsibilities, the specific Public Health Emergency Preparedness (PHEP) Capabilities are developed and coordinated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The CDC established the "15 Public Health Preparedness Capabilities" as the national standard for state, local, tribal, and territorial (SLTT) health departments to use in their planning and to justify federal grant funding.

The 15 PHEP capabilities include:

- * Community Preparedness
- * Community Recovery
- * Emergency Operations Coordination
- * Emergency Public Information and Warning
- * Fatality Management
- * Information Sharing
- * Mass Care
- * Medical Countermeasure Dispensing and Administration
- * Medical Materiel Management and Distribution
- * Medical Surge
- * Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions
- * Public Health Surveillance and Epidemiological Investigation
- * Public Health Laboratory Testing
- * Responder Safety and Health
- * Volunteer Management

In contrast, ASPR (Option A) coordinates the "Healthcare Preparedness Capabilities," which focus on hospitals and healthcare coalitions. The CDC's focus is broader, addressing the underlying public health infrastructure, such as laboratory testing (Capability 13) and epidemiological investigation (Capability 12). For a CDEP professional, the CDC's standards are the "baseline" for community health resilience. When a health department is awarded PHEP funding, they are held accountable for demonstrating their ability to perform these specific functions. This ensures that the nation's public health system is not just reactive to diseases, but is a robust, capability-based shield capable of managing the health impacts of any hazard, from a natural disaster to a biological attack.

NEW QUESTION # 45

What formally documents NIMS objectives?

- A. All hazards assessment document
- B. Emergency operations plan
- **C. Incident action plans**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and the Incident Command System (ICS), the Incident Action Plan (IAP) is the document that formally records the incident-specific objectives for a given operational period. NIMS defines an objective as a statement of what is to be accomplished during an incident. These objectives must be SMART: Specific, Measurable, Actionable, Realistic, and Time-bound.

The IAP ensures that all responding personnel, regardless of their parent agency, are working toward a unified set of goals.² The IAP is typically developed during the "Planning P" cycle. The Incident Commander (or Unified Command) sets the overall Strategic Objectives, which are then translated into Tactical Objectives and Work Assignments within the IAP. While an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) (Option A) provides the general framework and policies for a community's response, it is a static document. The IAP is a dynamic document that is updated for every operational period (e.g., every 12 or 24 hours), reflecting the changing "ground truth" of the disaster.

In the CDEP curriculum, the IAP is seen as the primary tool for Management by Objectives. The IAP includes not just the objectives, but also the organization chart (ICS 203), the medical plan (ICS 206), and the safety message (ICS 208). By formally documenting these objectives in the IAP, the command structure ensures Accountability and Unity of Effort. Every responder who checks into an incident receives an IAP (or a briefing based on it), ensuring they understand exactly what is expected of them and how their tasks contribute to the overall stabilization of the incident and the safety of the public.

NEW QUESTION # 46

What infrastructure protection would EPA assume during a national disaster?

- A. Food safety screening
- B. Land management
- C. Water resource management

Answer: C

Explanation:

Under the National Response Framework (NRF) and Homeland Security Presidential Directive 7 (HSPD-7), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is designated as the Sector-Specific Agency (SSA) for the Water and Wastewater Systems sector. During a national disaster, the EPA's primary infrastructure protection responsibility is Water Resource Management, which includes ensuring the safety, security, and resilience of the nation's drinking water and wastewater treatment facilities.

While the Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the FDA handle food safety (Option A), and the Department of the Interior typically manages federal lands (Option B), the EPA focuses on the technical and regulatory aspects of water infrastructure. In the event of a disaster—such as a major flood, hurricane, or a contamination event—the EPA works under Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF #10 - Oil and Hazardous Materials Response) and provides technical assistance to state and local authorities to restore water services.

This includes conducting water quality sampling, providing emergency water treatment equipment, and overseeing the repair of critical water infrastructure.

According to the CEDP curriculum, the EPA's role is critical because water is a "community lifeline." The failure of water infrastructure can lead to cascading failures in healthcare (hospital operations) and firefighting (hydrant pressure). Therefore, the EPA's infrastructure protection efforts are geared toward both prevention (mitigating cyber or physical threats to water plants) and rapid recovery (restoring potable water to an impacted population). This involves close coordination with the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (WaterISAC) to disseminate threat warnings and best practices for hardening water systems against both natural and man-made disasters.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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