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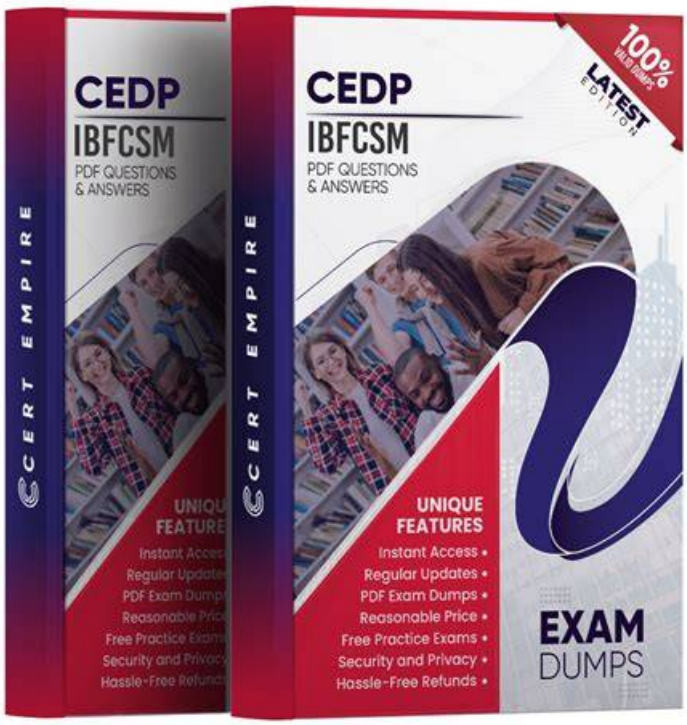

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IBFCSM CEDP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Risk and Safety Management	- Risk Assessment • 1. Threat Identification • 2. Mitigation Strategies - Regulatory Compliance • 1. Safety Standards • 2. Emergency Preparedness Policies
Emergency Management Principles	- Incident Management • 1. Incident Command System • 2. Crisis Coordination - Disaster Planning • 1. Hazard Vulnerability Analysis • 2. Emergency Operations Planning

Disaster Response and Recovery	- Response Operations • 1. Communication Procedures • 2. Resource Management - Recovery Management • 1. Post-Disaster Assessment • 2. Business Continuity

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IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Sample Questions (Q137-Q142):

NEW QUESTION # 137
What piping system identification color scheme indicates a flammable substance?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The universal standard for the identification of piping systems in the United States is theANSI/ASME A13.
1standard. According to this standard, pipes containingFlammable Fluids and Gases(substances that are vapor or produce vapors that can ignite) must be labeled withBlack 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 forFire-Quenchingsubstances like water for sprinklers or Halon.
* Black on Orange (Option B):Used forToxic and Corrosivefluids.
* 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 andHazardous Materialsresponse, these color codes are a critical part of theScene 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. TheCEDPcurriculum 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 # 138
What NRF sectors rely heavily on other sectors for operational continuity?

- A. Healthcare and Public Health Sectors
- B. Energy and Information Technology Sectors
- C. Communications and Emergency Services Sectors

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the framework of theNational Response Framework (NRF)and theNational Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP), theEnergy and Information Technology (IT)sectors are identified as the most critical "enabling" sectors. These two sectors are characterized by their deep "interdependency," meaning that almost every other critical infrastructure sector-including Water, Transportation, and Healthcare-relies on them to function.
This concept is often referred to as "cascading failure" risk: if the Energy or IT sector fails, the operational continuity of all other sectors is immediately compromised.
TheEnergy Sectorprovides the "fuel" for the nation's economy and life-safety systems. Without electricity or liquid fuels, water pumps stop, hospitals revert to limited battery power, and communication towers fail.
Similarly, theIT Sectorprovides the "brains" of modern infrastructure. Most critical infrastructure now relies on Industrial Control Systems (ICS) and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) systems that are managed via IT networks. The NRF highlights that a cyber-attack on the IT sector can "blind" the Energy sector, just as a power outage can "silence" the IT sector.
According to theCEDPbody of knowledge, understanding these dependencies is the key toBusiness Continuity Planning (BCP). Emergency managers must realize that their "internal" plans are only effective if the "external" dependencies of Energy and IT remain stable. For example, a hospital's EOP might be perfect, but if the local IT provider suffers a data breach or the regional power grid collapses for an extended period, the hospital's ability to maintain electronic health records or operate laboratory equipment is lost.
This is why federal resilience efforts focus heavily on "hardening" these two specific sectors. By ensuring that the "enabling" sectors are resilient, the government creates a foundation that supports the operational continuity of the entire "Whole Community" during and after a catastrophic event.

NEW QUESTION # 139
What terms best describe potential emergency preparedness related risks?

- A. Likelihood and consequence
- B. Consequence and vulnerability
- C. Likelihood and resilience

Answer: A

Explanation:
In the standard scientific and regulatory definition of risk used byFEMA,ISO 31000, and theIBFCSM, risk is fundamentally expressed as a function ofLikelihood and Consequence. This is often simplified into the mathematical formula $Risk = Probability \times Impact$. "Likelihood" refers to the probability or frequency with which a specific hazard (e.g., a flood, earthquake, or cyber-attack) is expected to occur. "Consequence" (or Impact) refers to the severity of the result if that hazard does manifest, measured in terms of life safety, economic loss, environmental damage, and infrastructure failure.
While "Vulnerability" (Option C) and "Resilience" (Option B) are critical components of the riskequation, they are not the primary terms used to describe the risk itself. Vulnerability describes the characteristics of an asset that make it susceptible to a hazard, and Resilience describes the ability to recover. However, to prioritize emergency preparedness efforts, planners first plot hazards on aRisk Matrixusing likelihood and consequence. A high-likelihood, low-consequence event (like a localized power outage) might require different preparedness steps than a low-likelihood, high-consequence event (like a nuclear detonation).
According to theCEDPcurriculum, understanding these two terms allows for the objective ranking of threats.
This ranking is the core of theHazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)process. By quantifying the likelihood (e.g., a "100-year flood" has a 1% annual likelihood) and the consequence (e.g., $10 million in projected damage), emergency managers can justify the costs of mitigation and preparedness projects to stakeholders and government officials. It ensures that resources are directed toward the most significant
"Realized Risks"-those that are both plausible and potentially devastating.

NEW QUESTION # 140
What is the primary purpose of the National Disaster Medical System (NDMS)?

- A. Supplements medical response efforts and capabilities during emergencies1
- B. Serves and assists in moving patients from disaster areas to treatment hospitals2
- C. Functions as a rapid mobile medical system during any large-scale disaster

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheNational Disaster Medical System (NDMS)is a federally coordinated system managed by theAssistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response (ASPR)within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).3Its primary purpose is

tosupplementstate, local, tribal, and territorial medical response efforts when they are overwhelmed by a disaster, pandemic, or act of terrorism.4NDMS is not intended to replace local healthcare but to act as a "surge capacity" force that can be surged into an impacted area to provide specialized medical care and equipment.5 NDMS consists of three major components:
* Medical Response:This includes teams of intermittent federal employees, such asDisaster Medical Assistance Teams (DMATs), Disaster Mortuary Operational Response Teams (DMORTs), and National Veterinary Response Teams (NVRTs).6
* Patient Movement:Coordinating the evacuation of patients from a disaster zone to areas where they can receive definitive care, often utilizing Department of Defense (DoD) aircraft.7
* Definitive Care:A network of over 1,800 non-federal partner hospitals across the country that have agreed to accept and treat victims during a national emergency.8 For aCEDPprofessional, the NDMS is the ultimate "safety net" for the healthcare sector. During a mass casualty event, such as a major earthquake or a biological attack, local hospitals quickly reach "saturation." The activation of NDMS brings in federal clinicians who can set up "field hospitals" or provide "hospital decompression" by staffing auxiliary treatment sites.9While Option C describes the "Patient Movement" function, it is only one part of the broader mission. The fundamental value of NDMS lies in its ability to provide a scalable "supplementary" force that integrates seamlessly into the local incident command structure to save lives and prevent the total collapse of the local medical infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION # 141
What response about compressed gas safely is Inaccurate?

- A. Use soapy water as method to detect suspected cylinder leak
- B. Turn the valve protection cap prior to securing for storages
- C. Never store cylinders at any temperature higher than 110°F

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the context of standard safety regulations for compressed gas cylinders-governed byOSHA 29 CFR 1910.101,NFPA 55, andCGA (Compressed Gas Association)guidelines-the statement that cylinders should "Never be stored at any temperature higher than 110°F" (Option A) isinaccuratebecause the recognized maximum safe storage temperature is actually125°F (51.7°C). While 110°F is a safer, more conservative threshold, it is not the regulatory or industry-standard "maximum." Cylinders are designed with a safety margin, but exposure to temperatures above 125°F can significantly increase the internal pressure, potentially leading to the activation of the Pressure Relief Device (PRD) or catastrophic structural failure of the cylinder.
Option B describes a standard safety procedure: thevalve protection capmust be securely hand-tightened onto the cylinder before it is transported or placed into storage. This cap protects the valve-the most vulnerable part of the cylinder-from being sheared off if the cylinder falls, which would turn the cylinder into a high- speed projectile. Option C refers to thesoapy water leak test, which is the most common and recommended field method for detecting leaks at connections and valves. By applying a solution of water and non-fatty soap, responders can visualize a leak through the formation of bubbles.
For theCEDPprofessional, understanding the technical specifications of cylinder storage is critical for hazardous materials management. Misidentifying the maximum storage temperature can lead to improper facility design, particularly in outdoor storage areas or industrial sites in hot climates. Ensuring that cylinders are stored below 125°F, chained in an upright position, and fitted with their protective caps are the three essential components of a safe compressed gas storage program.

NEW QUESTION # 142
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Tutorial

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