

Free PDF Quiz High Pass-Rate CEDP - Valid Real Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Exam

CEDP - Certified Emergency Disaster Professional Practice Exam With Correct Solutions.

What agency would help disaster victims replace their U.S. Savings Bonds lost in a Disaster? - Answer Bureau of Public Debt

What aspects of emergency management would reduce hazard risk the most? - Answer Mitigation

Disaster mass evacuation is identified/addressed in which of the following documents? - Answer NRF

International financial institutions are reluctant to fund what emergency management phase? - Answer Response

What statement describes the philosophy shift that contributed to U.S. transition from a National Response Plan to a National Response Framework? - Answer Need for a more unified national response effort from all government levels

During a disaster, which response indicates a topic not falling under the objectives of Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources and Historic Properties? - Answer Assessment of privately constructed dams

What is not a level of emergency planning as defined by FEMA? - Answer Contingency

What statement best describes "Situational Awareness" - Answer Integrating information from several sources for making decisions

What statement about carbon monoxide is accurate? - Answer Exposure can inhibit the blood from carrying oxygen to the brain

What publication provides guidelines for developing an EOP? - Answer CPG 101

What entity provides current hazardous material information to emergency personnel responding to a highway transportation accident with a chemical release? - Answer Chemical Transportation Emergency Center

What does the DHS Secretary use for guide development of standards, guidelines, and compliance protocols for determining state or local government compliance with NIMS? - Answer National Response Framework

What agency provides communication support to the healthcare sector during a major disaster? - Answer Federal Communications Commission

What action would be a key to success for conducting a planning session? - Answer Ensuring the group process functions efficiently and effectively

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IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Sample Questions (Q135-Q140):

NEW QUESTION # 135

What tool could hinder identification of potential mitigation hazards?

- A. Hazard GIS analyses
- **B. Hazard checklists**
- C. Hazard maps

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the field of disaster preparedness and risk assessment, Hazard Checklists (Option C) can inadvertently hinder the identification of potential mitigation hazards because they often promote a "tunnel vision" or "check-the-box" mentality.³ While checklists are excellent for ensuring that standard tasks are completed, they are inherently limited by what the creator of the checklist thought to include. If a hazard is emerging, site-specific, or non-traditional, it may not be on the list, leading the evaluator to ignore it entirely.

Advanced tools like GIS (Geographic Information Systems) analyses (Option A) and Hazard Maps (Option B) are dynamic.⁴ They allow emergency managers to visualize the spatial relationship between different threats and critical infrastructure.⁵ For example, a GIS layer can show exactly where a flood zone overlaps with an aging power substation. These tools encourage the explorer to see the "big picture" and identify cascading failures that a simple list would never capture.

According to FEMA's CPG 201 (Threat and Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment), the process of hazard identification should be an "all-hazards" inquiry. Checklists tend to be static and historical, focusing on what happened in the past rather than what could happen in the future due to changing climates, urban sprawl, or technological evolution. For a CEDP professional, over-reliance on a checklist can lead to a false sense of security. If a hazard (like a new chemical plant built upstream) isn't on the pre-printed checklist, it might be overlooked during the mitigation planning phase. Therefore, while checklists have their place in maintenance and routine safety inspections, they are considered a restrictive "closed system" compared to the "open system" of professional hazard mapping and spatial analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 136

What describes an illness resulting from long-term exposure to hazardous substances?

- A. Toxic effects
- B. Acute effects
- **C. Chronic effects**

Answer: C

Explanation:

In toxicology and occupational health, a chronic effect is defined as an adverse health condition that results from long-term or repeated exposure to a hazardous substance. Unlike acute effects, which appear almost immediately after a single high-dose exposure, chronic effects develop gradually over months or years. These illnesses often have a long latency period, meaning the symptoms may not manifest until long after the initial exposure began. Common examples of chronic effects include cancers, respiratory diseases like asbestosis or silicosis, and organ damage to the liver or kidneys caused by prolonged chemical contact. According to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication Standard), understanding the distinction between acute and chronic toxicity is essential for proper risk assessment. Chronic exposure often occurs at lower concentrations that do not cause immediate distress, leading workers to underestimate the danger. For instance, a worker exposed to low levels of lead over several years may eventually suffer from chronic neurological damage or reproductive issues, even if they never experienced an "acute" poisoning episode.

This is why Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) and Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) are calculated as Time-Weighted Averages (TWA) to prevent the accumulation of toxins in the body over a 40-hour work week and a 30-year career.

For a Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP), the management of chronic risks is a key part of the Recovery phase and long-term worker health monitoring. During disaster cleanup—such as the aftermath of the 9/11 attacks or Hurricane Katrina—responders are often exposed to a "cocktail" of dust, mold, and chemicals. Effective safety management requires the use of appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) to block these pathways of exposure (inhalation, absorption, ingestion) every day,

as the "cumulative dose" determines the likelihood of developing a chronic, often permanent, illness.

NEW QUESTION # 137

What should be the focus of a continuity of operations plan?

- A. Ensuring appropriate decision considers risks and costs
- **B. Guiding organizations on how to perform essential functions**
- C. Leaders prioritize decisions related to maintaining operations

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary and absolute focus of a Continuity of Operations Plan (COOP) is to provide a roadmap for guiding organizations on how to perform their essential functions during and after a disruption.⁵ While a standard Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) focuses on the "external" response to a hazard, a COOP focuses on the

"internal" resilience of the organization itself. According to Federal Continuity Directive 1 (FCD 1), the goal of COOP is to ensure that National Essential Functions (NEFs) and Primary Mission Essential Functions (PMEFs) continue without interruption.

An effective COOP plan identifies the organization's Essential Functions—those activities that cannot be stopped for more than 12 hours without a significant impact on the mission.⁶ The plan then details the resources required to support those functions, categorized as the "Four Pillars" of COOP:

- * Personnel: Identifying the Emergency Relocation Group (ERG) members who are vital to the mission.
- * Facilities: Designating alternate operating sites if the primary building is unreachable.
- * Communications: Ensuring redundant systems are available to support remote work.
- * Vital Records: Protecting the data and legal documents required to restart operations.

For the CDP professional, COOP is the essence of Business Continuity. It ensures that even if the "nerve center" of an organization is destroyed by a flood, fire, or cyber-attack, the organization can continue to serve the public. Options B and C are management tasks that support COOP, but they are not the "focus" of the plan itself. The focus is operational; it is a "How-To" manual for maintaining the organization's structural integrity. By prioritizing essential functions, a COOP ensures that the community does not suffer from a secondary "Service Disaster" (such as a loss of 911 dispatch or payroll) while the primary physical disaster is being managed.

NEW QUESTION # 138

What agency oversees pipeline transport systems containing refined petroleum products?

- A. Department of Commerce
- B. Department of Energy
- **C. Department of Transportation**

Answer: C

Explanation:

The oversight of pipeline transportation systems, including those carrying refined petroleum products and natural gas, is the responsibility of the Department of Transportation (DOT).¹⁵ Within the DOT, this mission is specifically managed by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA). PHMSA develops and enforces regulations for the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of the nation's

2.8 million miles of pipeline.¹⁶

PHMSA's oversight includes:

- * Integrity Management: Requiring pipeline operators to identify, prioritize, and evaluate risks to their pipelines, particularly in "High Consequence Areas" (HCAs) where a failure would have the greatest impact on life and the environment.¹⁷
- * Standard Setting: Establishing the minimum safety standards for design, construction, operation, and maintenance (49 CFR Parts 190-199).
- * Emergency Response Planning: Mandating that operators have comprehensive spill response plans and maintain a liaison with local emergency responders.

While the Department of Energy (Option A) is responsible for the overall security of the energy supply and the strategic petroleum reserve, the safety and regulatory oversight of the physical pipelines belongs to the DOT.

For the CDP professional, PHMSA is a critical resource for Hazardous Materials information. PHMSA publishes the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), which is the primary tool used by first responders to identify hazards and determine initial isolation distances during a pipeline breach.¹⁸ By regulating the transport of refined products, the DOT/PHMSA ensures that the energy infrastructure remains a safe and stable component of the national economy.¹⁹

NEW QUESTION # 139

What concern or concept contributes little to plan synchronization efforts?

- A. Resolution
- B. Space
- C. Time

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the methodology of plan synchronization, particularly within the Federal Interagency Operational Plans (FIOPs) and CPG 101, the primary dimensions used to synchronize resources and actions are Time and Space.

Synchronization is the process of arranging actions to occur at a specific time and in a specific location to achieve the most effective results. For example, in a hurricane response, synchronization ensures that search and rescue teams (Space) arrive immediately after the storm passes (Time), followed closely by mass care and power restoration assets.

Time (Option B) is a critical synchronization factor because emergency managers must understand the sequence of events and the duration of tasks to prevent bottlenecks. Space (Option C) is equally vital, as it involves the geographic allocation of resources to ensure they are positioned where the need is greatest without causing congestion or interfering with other operations.

Resolution (Option A), while a technical term often used in Geographic Information Systems (GIS) or data analysis to describe the level of detail in a map or image, contributes very little to the actual synchronization of operational actions. High resolution might help in identifying a hazard, but it does not dictate the coordination of when and where multiple agencies move their "boots on the ground." In the context of the CEDP curriculum, plan synchronization is about the "harmonization of effort." It focuses on the "when" and "where" of the response.

A plan that is not synchronized in time and space leads to "freelancing" and a waste of the "Golden Hour" of life-saving. Therefore, while resolution is important for the Information Management phase to provide a clear picture, it is not a core dimension of the synchronization process itself. Effective synchronization ensures that the "Tail" (logistics) follows the "Teeth" (operations) in a logical, geographic, and temporal flow that maximizes the efficiency of the entire Incident Command System structure.

NEW QUESTION # 140

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