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IBFCSM Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional Sample Questions (Q144-Q149):

NEW QUESTION # 144

What transportation hazard class placard indicates flammable liquids?

- A. Class 4
- **B. Class 3**
- C. Class 2

Answer: B

Explanation:

Under the Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials regulations (49 CFR Part 172), Flammable Liquids are designated as Class 3. A flammable liquid is defined as any liquid having a flash point of not more than 60°C (140°F), or any material in a liquid phase with a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) that is intentionally heated and offered for transportation at or above its flash point in a bulk package. The Class 3 placard is identifiable by its Red background with a white flame symbol at the top and the number "3" at the bottom.

The other classes mentioned are:

* Class 2 (Option A): Refers to Gases, which are subdivided into 2.1 (Flammable Gas), 2.2 (Non-flammable Gas), and 2.3 (Poisonous Gas).

* Class 4 (Option C): Refers to Flammable Solids, including spontaneously combustible materials and dangerous-when-wet materials. For a Certified Emergency and Disaster Professional (CEDP), the DOT Class 3 placard is a "High-Priority" indicator during a transportation accident. Whether on a tanker truck, a railcar, or a shipping container, the "Red 3" placard signals an immediate risk of fire and potential explosion (BLEVE) if the container is exposed to heat. Responders use the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG), specifically Guide 128, to determine the initial isolation distance (typically 150 feet) and the appropriate firefighting foam for a Class 3 spill. This standardized classification system is the foundation of global hazardous materials transportation safety, ensuring that the "hazard communication" is clear and consistent across all modes of transport. 1

NEW QUESTION # 145

What agency would not have ESF #7 assigned coordination responsibilities?

- A. Defense Logistics Agency
- B. Department of Homeland Security
- C. General Services Administration

Answer: A

Explanation:

Emergency Support Function #7 (ESF #7) focuses on Logistics, specifically Resource Support and Supply Chain Management. Under the National Response Framework (NRF), the primary and coordinating agencies for ESF #7 are the General Services Administration (GSA) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

/FEMA. 8 The Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) (Option C), while a massive logistics powerhouse for the military, is a sub-component of the Department of Defense (DoD) and typically serves in a "Support Agency" role rather than a "Coordination" or "Primary Agency" role for ESF #7 in a domestic civil context.

The role of ESF #7 is to provide the framework for the procurement of facilities, supplies, and services that the federal government needs during a disaster. The GSA (Option A) is responsible for the "business side" of the response—leasing space for Disaster Recovery Centers and managing the procurement of office supplies and furniture. DHS/FEMA (Option B) coordinates the movement of life-saving commodities like water, food, and tarps.

The DLA is often called upon via a Mission Assignment (MA) to provide fuel or bulk supplies, but it does not hold the "coordination responsibility" for the ESF itself. In the IBFCSM CEDP curriculum, understanding the "Coordinating Agency" versus "Support Agency" is a frequent point of testing. The Coordinating Agency is responsible for the physical management of the ESF throughout the year, including planning and preparedness. While the DLA is an essential partner, it operates under the direction of the DoD (ESF #3 or via specific requests) and does not lead the ESF #7 logistical framework for the civilian government.

NEW QUESTION # 146

What disaster related concept addresses culture, mission and structure of any business entity?

- A. Enterprise management
- B. Knowledge management
- C. Continuity management

Answer: C

Explanation:

Continuity Management (specifically Business Continuity Management or BCM) is the holistic management process that identifies potential impacts that threaten an organization and provides a framework for building resilience. Unlike simple emergency response, which focuses on the immediate "lights and sirens" phase, continuity management addresses the culture, mission, and structure of the business to ensure that its "Essential Functions" can continue regardless of the disruption.

According to ISO 22301 (the international standard for Business Continuity Management Systems), an effective plan must align with the organization's mission. If a company's mission is to provide 24/7 banking services, its continuity structure must include redundant data centers and remote work protocols. The

"culture" aspect is critical because resilience is not just a document on a shelf; it is the embedded awareness and training of the staff (the "human element"). The "structure" refers to the succession of leadership and the delegation of authority, ensuring that the organization can still make decisions if the primary headquarters or executive team is unavailable.

In the IBFCSM CEDP body of knowledge, BCM is seen as the "long-game" of disaster preparedness. It bridges the gap between the initial response and the final recovery. A business that only has an emergency plan but lacks a continuity plan may survive the

initial fire but fail as an entity because it cannot resume its mission-critical services quickly enough to satisfy customers or regulators. Therefore, continuity management is the "DNA" of organizational resilience, integrating the core values and structural integrity of the business into every layer of the disaster plan.

NEW QUESTION # 147

What concern or concept contributes little to plan synchronization efforts?

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

Answer: C

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 # 148

What criteria does the National Weather Service (NWS) use to issue a Thunderstorm Warning?

- A. Winds of 55 miles per hour or higher and/or hail of at least 1 inch in diameter
- B. Winds of 58 miles per hour or higher and/or hail of at least 1 inch in diameter
- C. Winds of 58 miles per hour or higher and/or hail of at least 2 inches in diameter

Answer: B

Explanation:

The National Weather Service (NWS), a component of NOAA, defines a "Severe Thunderstorm" based on specific physical criteria.¹⁹ To warrant a Severe Thunderstorm Warning, a storm must be producing, or be capable of producing winds of 58 miles per hour (50 knots) or higher and/or hail that is at least 1 inch (quarter-sized) in diameter.²⁰ These thresholds were established because they represent the point at which thunderstorms begin to pose a significant threat to life and property, specifically causing structural damage and injury from flying debris or large hail.

In 2021, the NWS updated its warning system to include "Damage Threat" tags to better convey the severity of the storm.²¹

* Base (Standard): 1-inch hail and/or 58 mph winds.²²

* Considerable: 1.75-inch (golf ball) hail and/or 70 mph winds.²³

* Destructive: 2.75-inch (baseball) hail and/or 80 mph winds (this tag triggers a Wireless Emergency Alert or WEA).²⁴ For the CEDP professional, understanding these specific criteria is essential for Incident Recognition. A 58 mph wind is strong enough to down trees and power lines, which can lead to secondary emergencies such as road closures and power outages. 1-inch hail is large enough to damage roofs and shatter vehicle windshields.

When an NWS warning is issued, it is a trigger for the emergency manager to activate the Mass Notification System, ensure that "Shelter-in-Place" protocols are ready for outdoor workers, and prepare the Logistics Section for potential post-storm damage assessments. By using standardized criteria, the NWS ensures that the public and disaster professionals are not desensitized by warnings for "routine" thunderstorms, but instead take immediate protective actions for storms that meet these scientifically defined thresholds for "severity."

