

# CDFOM Questions Exam | Guide CDFOM Torrent



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## EXIN CDFOM Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data Centre Operations: Focuses on daily operational activities and procedures supporting continuous facility functioning.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organizational Resilience: Addresses business continuity, facility redundancy, Business Impact Analysis, and disaster recovery preparedness.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Data Centre Organization: Addresses organizational structure, roles and responsibilities, shift management, performance management, training, career development, and succession planning.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing Physical Security: Deals with facility protection through security policies, staff management, incident handling, and security audits.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental Sustainability: Focuses on minimizing environmental impact through power efficiency, waste management, and renewable energy integration.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilities Management: Covers infrastructure maintenance including maintenance programs, outsourcing, contracts, scheduling, spare parts, and contamination control.</li> </ul>
Topic 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Service Level Management: Covers creating and managing service agreements, including SLAs with measurable metrics, service reporting, customer satisfaction measurement, and continuous improvement processes.</li> </ul>
Topic 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governance, Risk and Compliance: Covers management framework including compliance, risk management, document control, financial management, and vendor oversight.</li> </ul>

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## EXIN Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Manager Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

### NEW QUESTION # 35

What is the main reason for (senior) management to be scheduled into the 'on-duty' roster?

- A. It provides management hands-on experience solving incidents.
- **B. It involves management when incidents are escalating**
- C. It provides management better insights with the number of incidents occurring
- D. It assists management in optimally reviewing monitoring thresholds

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Senior management is included in the duty roster to support escalation procedures.

In EPI's operational model:

- \* Managers are not part of routine monitoring or incident handling.
- \* Their role is to intervene only when an incident escalates beyond operational authority, such as major outages, SLA-impacting events, or high-risk situations.
- \* Management provides decision-making, authorization, and resource allocation during escalations.

Why other options are incorrect:

- \* A: Managers should not gain "hands-on" experience during incidents.
- \* B: Incident reporting already provides insights; no roster needed.
- \* D: Monitoring thresholds are reviewed separately, not via duty rosters.

Thus, C is correct.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

- \* Management is involved in the escalation layer, not daily operations.
- \* Duty rosters ensure proper escalation handling and governance.

### NEW QUESTION # 36

Heavy equipment needs to be moved to another side of the computer room so that the three (3) workers can continue their drilling and cutting off the wall for a new cable tray. Four (4) staff members are required to move the equipment so there is one extra staff member required to assist. The safety manager who is overseeing the works is asked to help moving the equipment.

Is the safety manager allowed to step in and assist with the move?

- A. Only when the total weight per person does not exceed the maximum allowed by local regulations
- B. Only if this does not create a security vulnerability
- C. Yes
- **D. No**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In EPI's safety and statutory requirements framework, the Safety Manager's role is strictly supervisory during ongoing work activities. They are responsible for monitoring, verifying compliance, ensuring safe practices, and intervening only to correct unsafe conditions—not to physically participate in the hazardous task.

Key safety principles include:

- \* Independence of the Safety Function The Safety Manager must remain impartial and fully observant.

If they participate directly in labor activities (such as lifting equipment), they can no longer maintain oversight of:

- \* ongoing safety compliance
- \* worker actions
- \* environmental hazards
- \* risk escalation
- \* Conflict of Responsibilities By physically engaging in the task, the Safety Manager becomes distracted and loses supervisory

visibility, which introduces risk to the entire operation.

- \* Competency and Authorization Requirements Personnel assigned to physically move heavy equipment must:
  - \* be authorized workers
  - \* be trained in manual handling
  - \* have been briefed for the specific PTW-controlled activity

The Safety Manager is not part of the operational lifting team unless specifically assigned beforehand, which is not the case here.

\* EPI's Supervisory Separation Principle The safety oversight role must remain dedicated and unbroken during all hazardous or controlled work activities.

Therefore, the Safety Manager must not step in to replace or supplement labor resources.

Correct answer: A - No.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased, Not Verbatim)

- \* Safety oversight must remain independent and uninterrupted.
- \* Safety Manager responsibilities do not include participating in physical hazardous activities.
- \* Supervisory personnel cannot assume operational roles during high-risk work.

### NEW QUESTION # 37

Welding works need to be conducted.

Is a Permit to Work (PTW) required and if so, what type of PTW?

- A. A PTW is required for energy work
- B. A PTW is required for cold work
- **C. A PTW is required for hot work**
- D. Welding is covered under standard maintenance work, a PTW is not required

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

EPI's Permit to Work (PTW) system categorizes work activities based on risk levels to ensure safe execution and hazard control within the data center.

Welding operations involve open flame, sparks, high heat, molten metal, and ignition sources, making them a high-risk activity.

In EPI safety doctrine, welding is explicitly classified under "Hot Work." Hot Work includes activities such as:

- \* Welding
- \* Cutting
- \* Grinding
- \* Brazing
- \* Soldering
- \* Flame use or spark-producing tools

Because of the fire ignition potential, a Hot Work Permit is mandatory before welding can begin.

The Hot Work PTW ensures:

- \* Fire watch personnel are assigned
- \* Fire suppression systems are prepared or temporarily disabled with compensating controls
- \* Surrounding area is inspected for combustible material
- \* Correct PPE is used
- \* Hot-work zoning, barriers, and extinguishers are in place
- \* Post-work monitoring is performed

Therefore, Option D (A PTW is required for hot work) is the correct and EPI-aligned answer.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased, Not Verbatim)

- \* The PTW system ensures hazardous activities are controlled.
- \* Welding is classified as Hot Work.
- \* Hot Work requires a dedicated PTW with fire-risk mitigation and supervisory approval.

### NEW QUESTION # 38

Job descriptions need to be created.

What is the main purpose for doing so?

- **A. To provide employees with clarity on their job scope**
- B. To provide employees a view on their salary development
- C. To provide employees with information on possible early retirement

- D. To provide employees with an understanding of their career progression

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In EPI's organizational framework, a job description is a core document used to clearly define:

- \* Responsibilities
- \* Tasks
- \* Required skills
- \* Reporting relationships
- \* Expected deliverables
- \* Operational boundaries

The primary purpose is to ensure clarity of job scope, which enables:

- \* Alignment of responsibilities
- \* Prevention of role ambiguity
- \* Proper expectation setting
- \* Performance evaluation transparency
- \* Workforce planning

While job descriptions may indirectly influence salary, promotions, or career paths, these are not their primary purpose.

Thus, the correct answer is B.

EPI DCFOM-Aligned Reference Concepts (Paraphrased)

- \* Job descriptions define job scope, tasks, and responsibilities.
- \* They support clarity and alignment within the organizational structure.

#### NEW QUESTION # 39

Who is accountable for the outcome of a project?

- A. The project manager
- B. The supplier
- C. The user/customer
- **D. The business**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

In EPI's project management framework, responsibility and accountability are clearly defined. While the project manager is responsible for planning, coordinating, executing, monitoring, and controlling the project, accountability for the outcome rests with the business—the entity that sponsors the project. The business initiates the project, approves its objectives, allocates resources, provides governance, and ultimately benefits from or is impacted by the results. Therefore, success or failure of the project ties directly back to the business rather than the project manager or any other stakeholder.

The project manager has operational responsibility, but the business owns the strategic outcomes, investment risks, and long-term impact. The user/customer contributes requirements and feedback but is not accountable for overall delivery. The supplier delivers contracted components or services but does not own the full project lifecycle or outcome.

EPI emphasizes that accountability must reside with the sponsoring business to avoid gaps in ownership, unclear decision-making, and governance failures. This structure ensures that the project aligns fully with organizational objectives and that decisions support long-term value.

Thus, the correct answer is C - The business.

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

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