

Certified Healthcare Emergency Professional (CHEP) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. During a regional emergency, where does the public information officer coordinate protocols used to gather and disseminate information?**
 - A. Planning Section**
 - B. Operations Section**
 - C. Joint Information Center**
 - D. Finance/Administration**

- 2. Emergency planners using NIMS should develop which of the following to assist incident commanders and key staff professionals in their decision-making?**
 - A. An incident action plan**
 - B. A public relations plan**
 - C. A budget management plan**
 - D. A decision-support tool for incident decision-making**

- 3. What is the role of the Planning Section in an emergency operation?**
 - A. Develops IAP and maintains resource inventory**
 - B. Directs field operations**
 - C. Day-to-day budgeting**
 - D. Media relations**

- 4. What is the minimum required duration of emergency lighting power during a power outage in healthcare facilities?**
 - A. 0.5 hours**
 - B. 1 hour**
 - C. 1.5 hours**
 - D. 2 hours**

- 5. During a national emergency, which agency would conduct recalls of infected or inedible food products?**
 - A. Environmental Protection Agency**
 - B. Food and Drug Administration**
 - C. Federal Trade Commission**
 - D. Department of Education**

- 6. In THIRA, the focus is to help understand risks and estimate capability requirements for which entities?**
- A. The Entire Community and All Levels of Government**
 - B. Emergency Responders Only**
 - C. Health Care Facilities Only**
 - D. Local Businesses Only**
- 7. Which safety practices protect people from external ionizing radiation hazards?**
- A. Personal Protective Equipment Only**
 - B. Time, Distance, and Shielding**
 - C. Vaccination Programs**
 - D. Regular Hand Washing**
- 8. Which federal framework guides national response to disasters and emergencies?**
- A. Public Health Service Act**
 - B. Federal Aid Act**
 - C. National Security Strategy**
 - D. National Response Framework**
- 9. What practice most effectively enhances situational awareness in emergency response?**
- A. Sharing timely, accurate information across agencies**
 - B. Isolating teams to reduce communication**
 - C. Relying on initial reports without verification**
 - D. Delaying decisions until after the incident ends**
- 10. Which topic is addressed by Presidential Directive HSPD-21?**
- A. Agricultural biosecurity**
 - B. Public health and medical preparedness**
 - C. Cyber defense**
 - D. Transportation security**

Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. B
8. D
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. During a regional emergency, where does the public information officer coordinate protocols used to gather and disseminate information?

A. Planning Section

B. Operations Section

C. Joint Information Center

D. Finance/Administration

Public information protocols are coordinated at the Joint Information Center. The JIC serves as the centralized hub for public information and media relations, bringing together PIOs from multiple agencies to gather, validate, and disseminate official updates with a consistent message. Planning sets incident objectives, Operations handles tactical response, and Finance/Administration oversees procurement and administration; none of those are the centralized point for coordinating information to the public like the JIC is.

2. Emergency planners using NIMS should develop which of the following to assist incident commanders and key staff professionals in their decision-making?

A. An incident action plan

B. A public relations plan

C. A budget management plan

D. A decision-support tool for incident decision-making

Timely, data-driven decision support is essential for incident decision-making. Emergency planners should provide a decision-support tool that brings together current situation data, forecasts, and resource status to show possible actions side by side with their likely outcomes, risks, costs, and benefits. This kind of tool helps the incident commander and key staff compare options quickly, understand tradeoffs, and choose the course of action that best meets objectives under uncertainty. It supports the decision cycle by translating complex data into actionable guidance that can be acted on in real time. An incident action plan, while crucial for outlining objectives and actions for an operational period, is a planning document rather than a live decision aide. A public relations plan focuses on messaging to the public and stakeholders, not on assisting operational decisions. A budget management plan deals with fiscal controls and resource accounting, not with evaluating operational choices and outcomes during an incident.

3. What is the role of the Planning Section in an emergency operation?

- A. Develops IAP and maintains resource inventory**
- B. Directs field operations**
- C. Day-to-day budgeting**
- D. Media relations**

In the planning and information hub of an incident, the Planning Section is responsible for turning information into an actionable roadmap. Its main job is to produce the Incident Action Plan, which translates incident objectives into a concrete plan with tasks, timelines, and resource assignments for the defined operational period. It also keeps a current picture of resource status and inventory, showing what is available, where it is, and what is needed next. This combination of planning the approach and tracking resources is what guides the entire operation and helps the IC see progress and gaps. Directing field operations belongs to the Operations Section, day-to-day budgeting to Finance/Administration, and media relations to Public Information.

4. What is the minimum required duration of emergency lighting power during a power outage in healthcare facilities?

- A. 0.5 hours**
- B. 1 hour**
- C. 1.5 hours**
- D. 2 hours**

Emergency lighting is there to keep exit paths visible during a power outage so people can move to safety or be relocated without ambiguity. In healthcare facilities, patients, staff, and equipment create a more complex environment, and outages can last longer or require careful patient transfers. To account for these needs, the minimum emergency lighting duration is set longer than in many other buildings: 1.5 hours. This ensures corridors, stairways, exits, and critical care areas stay illuminated long enough for safe egress, for staff to manage patient movement or care, and for any necessary shutdowns or recoveries to be completed without losing visibility. Shorter durations—such as 0.5 or 1 hour—may not provide adequate time in a large or patient-intensive setting, while 2 hours goes beyond the typical minimum.

5. During a national emergency, which agency would conduct recalls of infected or inedible food products?

- A. Environmental Protection Agency**
- B. Food and Drug Administration**
- C. Federal Trade Commission**
- D. Department of Education**

The main idea is that recalls of unsafe foods are handled by the federal agency charged with protecting the public health in the food supply. The Food and Drug Administration oversees the safety of most foods sold in the United States and leads recalls when contamination or adulteration is found, coordinating with manufacturers and state authorities during emergencies. The other agencies don't have this authority over food recalls: the Environmental Protection Agency focuses on environmental and pesticide issues, the Federal Trade Commission handles consumer protection in advertising and business practices, and the Department of Education has no role in food safety. (Note: meat, poultry, and some egg products are covered by USDA's Food Safety and Inspection Service, but that option isn't listed here.)

6. In THIRA, the focus is to help understand risks and estimate capability requirements for which entities?

- A. The Entire Community and All Levels of Government**
- B. Emergency Responders Only**
- C. Health Care Facilities Only**
- D. Local Businesses Only**

THIRA focuses on understanding risks and estimating capability requirements for the entire community and all levels of government. This broad scope ensures that planning accounts for interdependencies among responders, healthcare, utilities, infrastructure, businesses, and government at local, state, tribal, and federal levels, plus private and nonprofit partners. By assessing risks across the whole community, THIRA helps determine what capabilities are needed and where gaps may exist, so resources and training can be aligned holistically. Limiting the focus to just emergency responders or to a single sector like health care facilities or local businesses would miss critical connections and dependencies that affect overall preparedness and response. That comprehensive, cross-sector approach is why the best answer is the entire community and all levels of government.

7. Which safety practices protect people from external ionizing radiation hazards?

- A. Personal Protective Equipment Only**
- B. Time, Distance, and Shielding**
- C. Vaccination Programs**
- D. Regular Hand Washing**

External ionizing radiation safety relies on three practical controls: reducing exposure time, increasing distance from the source, and using shielding. Spending less time near the source cuts the total dose since exposure accumulates with time. Moving away from the source significantly lowers dose due to the inverse-square relationship between distance and radiation intensity—the farther you are, the less exposure you receive. Shielding provides a barrier that attenuates or blocks the radiation before it reaches the body, further reducing dose. Personal protective equipment alone isn't sufficient for external exposure, and vaccination or regular hand washing do not address ionizing radiation hazards. Thus, Time, Distance, and Shielding together offer the most effective protection.

8. Which federal framework guides national response to disasters and emergencies?

- A. Public Health Service Act**
- B. Federal Aid Act**
- C. National Security Strategy**
- D. National Response Framework**

Disaster and emergency response across the nation is guided by a single, standardized framework that coordinates federal, state, local, tribal, and private-sector partners. This framework—known as the National Response Framework—provides the structure for activating resources, defining roles, and guiding actions in response to emergencies of any scale. It emphasizes a scalable, flexible, and modular approach, using the Incident Command System and Unified Command to ensure everyone follows the same procedures and communicates consistently. It also aligns with the National Incident Management System to maintain coherent command, control, and coordination across agencies and levels of government, enabling effective interagency cooperation and public information. The other choices pertain to laws or strategies focused on particular areas rather than a nationwide, all-hazards response framework.

9. What practice most effectively enhances situational awareness in emergency response?

- A. Sharing timely, accurate information across agencies**
- B. Isolating teams to reduce communication**
- C. Relying on initial reports without verification**
- D. Delaying decisions until after the incident ends**

Effective situational awareness in an emergency response comes from having a shared, up-to-date picture of what's happening. Sharing timely, accurate information across agencies ensures everyone has the same understanding of hazards, locations, resources, and needs. This collaboration creates a common operating picture that lets command adjust strategies, deploy responders where they're needed, and anticipate risks as the incident unfolds. For example, real-time updates from fire, EMS, police, and public health about patient numbers, chemical or structural hazards, road access, and weather helps coordinate evacuations, allocate resources, and implement safety measures quickly. Isolating teams to reduce communication breaks the shared picture and leads to silos, delays, and misalignment. Relying on initial reports without verification can spread misinformation and lead to poor decisions as situations change. Delaying decisions until after the incident ends prevents timely actions that could save lives and reduce harm.

10. Which topic is addressed by Presidential Directive HSPD-21?

- A. Agricultural biosecurity**
- B. Public health and medical preparedness**
- C. Cyber defense**
- D. Transportation security**

Public health and medical preparedness. HSPD-21 sets the policy framework for strengthening the nation's ability to prevent, protect against, respond to, and recover from public health emergencies, including bioterrorism. It directs coordination among federal, state, local, tribal, and private-sector partners to build core capabilities such as surveillance, risk assessment, medical surge capacity, and access to medical countermeasures, and it establishes the National Health Security Strategy. This focus is why it addresses public health and medical preparedness rather than agricultural biosecurity, cyber defense, or transportation security, which are covered by other directives and programs.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://chep.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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