

2018 Manual A Chapter 5 Hazards & First Aid Quiz

1. **The capacity of a pesticide to cause short-term (acute) or long-term (chronic) injury is referred to as its:**
 - A. Toxicity
 - B. Exposure
 - C. Hazard
 - D. Oral LD50

2. **Which statement is *false* about harmful effects of pesticides?**
 - A. The most common form of pesticide injury is by inhalation
 - B. Fumigants can cause severe blisters
 - C. Asthma-like symptoms may be caused by allergies to pesticides
 - D. Many herbicides and fungicides cause dermatitis

3. **Which signal word is associated with Hazard Class I and chemicals that have severe corrosive properties but do not necessarily have very low oral LD50 values?**
 - A. DANGER—POISON
 - B. DANGER
 - C. WARNING
 - D. CAUTION

4. **Which statement is *true* about pesticide toxicity?**
 - A. A pesticide with an oral LD50 of 250 mg/kg is more toxic than a pesticide with an LD50 of 5 mg/kg.
 - B. Manufacturers are not required to include chronic toxicity warning statements on product labels; only acute toxicity warnings are included.
 - C. Delayed effects occur only after a single acute toxicity exposure.
 - D. Cholinesterase inhibition due to exposure to organophosphate or carbamate insecticides can cause acute or delayed effects.

5. **What is the purpose of routine or emergency cholinesterase monitoring?**
 - A. To enable a physician to recognize the occurrence of excessive exposure to organophosphate and carbamate insecticides.
 - B. To enable a physician to recognize the occurrence of excessive exposure to pyrethroid insecticides.
 - C. To enable the pesticide handler to know when to stop using pesticide products during the course of a normal workday.
 - D. To enable the pesticide handler to know when he/she has been overexposed to restricted-use pesticides.

6. When should a blood test for baseline cholinesterase be done?

- A. Baseline testing should be done during the time of year when pesticide use is the greatest and at least 14 days into the application season.
- B. Baseline testing should be done during the time of year when pesticides are not being used or at least 30 days from the most recent exposure.
- C. Baseline testing should be done during the time of year when pesticides are not being used or within one week of the most recent exposure.
- D. Baseline testing should be done about halfway through the application season to measure the average amount of pesticide exposure.

7. Which statement is *true* about pesticide exposure routes?

- A. Oil-based liquid pesticide formulations, such as emulsifiable concentrates, do not absorb through the skin.
- B. Evidence indicates that about 97 percent of all body exposure to pesticides during a spraying operation is by inhalation.
- C. Some products that cause systemic injury are as toxic when absorbed through the skin as when they are swallowed.
- D. The palms and forearms absorb more pesticides than the warm, moist areas of the body.

8. Which statement is *false* about first-aid response for pesticide exposure to the eye?

- A. Hold the eye open and immediately begin gently washing the eye with drips of clean water.
- B. The water should be dripped directly into the eye, don't use an eyewash dispenser.
- C. Continuously rinse the eye for 15 minutes.
- D. Flush under the eyelid with water to remove debris.

9. What is the *first* thing you should do to help a victim of inhalation exposure?

- A. Get the victim to fresh air
- B. Administer artificial respiration
- C. Have the victim lie down and loosen clothing
- D. Keep the chin up to ensure that air passages are open for breathing

10. Which statement is *true* about heat stress?

- A. Wearing lots of PPE prevents heat stress
- B. Constriction of pupils is a symptom of heat stroke
- C. Less than 10 percent of people affected by severe heat stroke die
- D. Lack of sweat is a symptom of heat stroke

KEY 2018 Manual A Chapter 5 Hazards Quiz

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