

Individual Readiness Questions

AGRICULTURAL EXPOSURES: ORGANOPHOSPHATE PESTICIDE POISONING AND PREVENTION

After reviewing the pre-session content, answer the questions below. Print out this sheet with your answers to use in a team activity.

1. According to the Healthier Workforce Center's video, Hierarchy of Controls "is organized so that the most effective changes are changes to workplace or the work environment and they don't rely on individual behaviors". Therefore, in terms of promoting a safe workplace, what would be the top most priority?
 - a. substitution
 - b. elimination
 - c. personal protective equipment
 - d. engineering controls
 - e. administrative controls

2. Designing work schedules to ensure equal distribution of strenuous physical work among a group of workers is an example of:
 - a. substitution
 - b. elimination
 - c. personal protective equipment
 - d. engineering controls
 - e. administrative controls

3. According to Fenske, Lu, Negrete, and Galvin, minimizing work-to-home transmission of pesticides is best achieved by focusing interventional activities aimed at:
 - a. home
 - b. commuter vehicles
 - c. workplace
 - d. communities

4. According to Fenske, Lu, Negrete, and Galvin, azinphosmethyl residues in vehicle and house dust were highest for which of the following worker groups?
 - a. pesticide handlers
 - b. fruit thinners
 - c. organic orchard workers
 - d. commuter vehicle drivers

5. According to Calvert, Rodriguez, and Prado, which of the following is NOT a potential occupational hazard in agriculture:
 - a. off-target pesticide drift
 - b. toxicity of recently marketed pesticides
 - c. gap in worker notification requirements
 - d. personal protective equipment (PPE)

6. According to Calvert, Rodriguez, and Prado, the most common cause of acute pesticide-related illness among farmworkers is:

- a. off-target drift from neighboring farms/orchards
- b. commuter vehicles
- c. inadequate hand washing
- d. work-to-home transmission