
Environmental Health Preparedness Orientation Exam

Directions: Carefully read each question and all of the possible answers before you submit your answers on the answer form provided at the course website, here:

<http://survey.doh.state.fl.us/survey/entry.jsp?id=1158954711829>

There is only one correct answer for each test item.

(For Questions or Comments about our Online Learning Sessions, contact Heather Lake, Division Manager for Preparedness @ 850-245-4571, Heather_Lake@doh.state.fl.us or Mitch Stripling, Preparedness Education & Media Coordinator @ 850-245-4444 x2486, Mitch_Stripling@doh.state.fl.us)

1. What is Environmental Terrorism?

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| a. Violent destruction of property in the name of saving the environment. | c. Targeting natural resources to provoke fear in a population |
| b. Defending natural resources through damage to construction equipment | d. Terrorism meant to change environmental policy |

2. Which of the following is a not a way that we interact with our environment?

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| a. Ingestion | c. Inhalation |
| b. Indoctrination | d. Absorption |

3. What has the FBI decided is the most likely chemical terrorism event?

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| a. Chemical Warfare attack | c. Water contamination |
| b. Deliberate industrial chemical release | d. Aerosolized chemical agent |

4. Which Federal agency is responsible for coordinating the accident response for accidents involving hazardous materials?

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| a. National Transportation Safety Board | c. Department of Transportation |
| b. Environmental Protection Agency | d. Centers for Disease Control |

5. True or False. Building informal relationships with chemical partners is **not** very important to your overall response.

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| a. True |
| b. False |

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6. Why does the Department of Health regulate biomedical waste disposal?
- a. Because biomedical waste comes from healthcare facilities
 - b. Because biomedical waste sharps can pierce the skin
 - c. Because solid waste contractors won't dispose of it.
 - d. Because untreated biomedical waste places the public at risk for exposure to infectious diseases.
7. Who is the first Florida responder to an illegal disposal of biomedical waste?
- a. The Department of Environmental Protection
 - b. The Florida Department of Health State Program Office
 - c. The County Health Department
 - d. The Biomedical Waste Transport Contractor
8. True or false – Biomedical waste generators are required to have a contingency plan in case of abnormal operating procedures.
- a. True
 - b. False
9. Which of the following Class A & B bioterrorism agents cannot be transmitted through food?
- a. Botulism
 - b. Anthrax
 - c. Smallpox
 - d. Salmonella
10. True or false. A foodborne terrorism event will **not** look like a standard outbreak at first.
- a. True
 - b. False
11. What element of a hazard is not ranked into the risks for food borne illness?
- a. Potential
 - b. Exposure
 - c. Severity
 - d. Qualifier

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12. What is not a type of natural environmental radiation?

- a. Internally deposited radionuclides.
- b. Cosmic radiation
- c. Neutron radiation.
- d. Terrestrial radiation

13. What should you **not** try and do as an on-scene accident responder?

- a. Always help injured people.
- b. Notify the authorities
- c. Remove the contaminated material to an isolated area
- d. Isolate the area

14. What can get 80% or more contamination off of a victim's body?

- a. Copious amounts of hot water.
- b. Abrasive soaps or cloth.
- c. Removal of the victims' clothes.
- d. All of the above.

15. When used as a nuclear weapon, a dirty bomb has the ability to...

- a. Cause great damage and loss of life
- b. A dirty bomb is not a nuclear weapon.
- c. Spread nuclear material over a wide area.
- d. None of the above.

16. Which location is considered the most vulnerable target for intentional water contamination?

- a. Source Water
- b. Distribution System
- c. Water Treatment Process
- d. Storage Tanks

17. What is not one of the four areas of vulnerability assessment?

- a. Security
- b. Resilience
- c. Robustness
- d. Resourcefulness

18. True or false. Some of the obstacles to confirming waterborne outbreaks would be: Poor reporting of cases, few medical diagnoses, rare clinical samples, and lack of specialized lab facilities.

- a. True
- b. False



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19. True or false. Bioterrorism attacks involving animals require a sophisticated understanding of the weapons needed.

- a. True
- b. False

20. A way to help stakeholders keep in control of vector species would be to advise them to:

- a. Remove stagnant water sources
- b. Rodent-proof area buildings
- c. Keep wood piles 100 feet from buildings.
- d. All of the above.

21. True or False. There are a vast number of veterinarians trained in Zoonotic diseases, so finding those in your area and encouraging others to train with them would not be a major factor in planning for an event.

- a. True
- b. False