

## Review Questions

### CHAPTER 9: EMERGENCY OR INCIDENT RESPONSE

Write the answers to the following questions, and then check your answers with those in the back of this manual.

- 1. Which statement about emergency response planning is *true*?**
  - A. Your emergency response plan should reflect only the off-season inventory of pesticides stored at your facility.
  - B. As long as you have an emergency response plan at your facility, it is not necessary to designate an emergency response coordinator.
  - C. In the event of an emergency, the first person to contact would be your attorney.
  - D. It is important to keep with your emergency list an outline of the information that should be passed along during an emergency notification call.
- 2. What is the backbone of any emergency response plan?**
  - A. Outlining the sequence of actions to take in a crisis.
  - B. Having a pesticide inventory readily available.
  - C. Knowing where copies of labels and material safety data sheets are kept.
  - D. Keeping an inventory of emergency equipment and supplies on site.
- 3. Which is *not* a recommended action to take in the event of a fire involving pesticides?**
  - A. Construct dikes to contain contaminated runoff water.
  - B. Notify the fire department and inform the firefighters of the nature of the pesticides involved.
  - C. Contain small fires with fog, foam, or dry powder.
  - D. Use water jets to put out the pesticide fire.
- 4. Which would *not* be an action to take in the case of a pesticide spill?**
  - A. Rope off the contaminated area, keeping people at least 30 feet from the spill.
  - B. Contain liquid spills by spreading absorbent materials such as fine sand, vermiculite, clay, or pet litter over the entire spill.
  - C. Use sawdust or sweeping compounds to control pesticides that are strong oxidizers.
  - D. Use absorbent pillows or tubes to dike around the spill area.
- 5. Which statement is *true* about proper cleanup procedures for pesticide spills?**
  - A. Remove the top 1 inch of soil to decontaminate soil saturated with a pesticide.
  - B. Sweep up the absorbed chemical and place it in a steel or fiber drum lined with a heavy-duty plastic bag.
  - C. Use bleach and lime together to clean up spill areas.
  - D. Use charcoal briquets to reduce soil contamination and subsequent plant damage.

*This page is intentionally left blank.*