

JEH QUIZ

FEATURED ARTICLE QUIZ #1

Carbon Monoxide Exposure Potential Associated With the Use of Recreational Watercraft

Available to those with an active National Environmental Health Association (NEHA) membership, the *JEH* Quiz is offered six times per calendar year and is an easily accessible way to earn continuing education (CE) contact hours toward maintaining a NEHA credential. Each quiz is worth 1.0 CE.

Completing quizzes is now based on the honor system and should be self-reported by the credential holder. Quizzes published only during your current credential cycle are eligible for CE credit. Please keep a copy of each completed quiz for your records. CE credit will post to your account within three business days.

Paper or electronic quiz submissions will no longer be collected by NEHA staff.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SELF-REPORT A *JEH* QUIZ FOR CE CREDIT

1. Read the featured article and select the correct answer to each *JEH* Quiz question.
2. Log in to your MyNEHA account at <https://neha.users.membersuite.com/home>.
3. Click on Credentials located at the top of the page.
4. Select Report CEs from the drop-down menu.
5. Enter the date you finished the quiz in the Date Attended field.
6. Enter 1.0 in the Length of Course in Hours field.
7. In the Description field, enter the activity as "*JEH* Quiz #, Month Year" (e.g., *JEH* Quiz 1, July/August 2021).
8. Click the Create button.

JEH Quiz #5 Answers

March 2021

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|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. a | 4. c | 7. b | 10. c |
| 2. b | 5. d | 8. a | 11. b |
| 3. c | 6. d | 9. b | 12. a |

→ Quiz effective date: July 1, 2021 | Quiz deadline: October 1, 2021

1. Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless and odorless gas generated from incomplete combustion of hydrocarbon-based fuels.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
2. CO affinity for hemoglobin is ___ times greater than oxygen.
 - a. 50
 - b. 110
 - c. 210
 - d. 250
3. In 2017, more than ___ million people in the U.S. participated in recreational boating.
 - a. 92
 - b. 142
 - c. 192
 - d. 242
4. From 2002–2011, the number of CO-related deaths associated with recreational boating in the U.S. averaged ___ per year.
 - a. 3.7
 - b. 4.7
 - c. 5.7
 - d. 6.7
5. From 2005–2018, there were ___ CO-related accidents, ___ CO-related injuries, and ___ CO-related deaths reported to the U.S. Coast Guard.
 - a. 167; 324; 78
 - b. 78; 324; 167
 - c. 342; 167; 78
 - d. 167; 78; 324
6. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) research shows that concentrations present in engine and generator exhaust emitted from houseboats often exceeded NIOSH's immediately-dangerous-to-life-or-health (IDLH) value of
 - a. 1,000 ppm.
 - b. 1,100 ppm.
 - c. 1,200 ppm.
 - d. 1,300 ppm.
7. The authors performed CO monitoring on and adjacent to ___ boats using portable CO analyzers.
 - a. two
 - b. three
 - c. four
 - d. five
8. For all boats, CO concentration maximums occurred proximal to the engine.
 - a. True.
 - b. False.
9. CO concentrations ranged from ___ when using boats 3 and 4 to simulate teak surfing at speeds of 5, 7, and 10 mph.
 - a. 56–302 ppm
 - b. 155–700 ppm
 - c. 155–1,000 ppm
 - d. 300–1,000 ppm
10. For all boats, this study showed that persons using the swim ladder or hanging from the stern or swim platform could be exposed to CO levels that ___ the IDLH level.
 - a. exceed
 - b. do not exceed
11. The CO concentrations observed for the teak surfing scenario for boats 3 and 4 would exceed the acute exposure guideline level (AEGH)-2 if ___ of sustained teak surfing occurred.
 - a. 5 min
 - b. 10 min
 - c. 15 min
 - d. 20 min
12. The following could be considered as intervention opportunities to reduce CO-related accidents related to recreational watercraft use:
 - a. signage.
 - b. decals.
 - c. regulations.
 - d. all the above.
 - e. none of the above.