

Section 5 Final Evaluation

1. _____ was created by UN to harmonize the criteria by which chemicals are classified in terms of their hazards.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Answer

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

2. Regulatory agencies generally have specific focus areas that they address, examples include the following EXCEPT:

Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) addresses the quality of food and chemicals used in an environment.

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) addresses chemical hazards in consumer products.

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) addresses hazardous chemicals in the work place.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates pharmaceutical drugs used in humans and animals.

Answer

Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) addresses the quality of food and chemicals used in an environment.

3. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is a national regulatory agency that serves general population and medical patients while Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) serves general population and environment.

True

False

Answer

False

4. The purpose of Proposition 65 is to enable consumers make informed decisions regarding chemical exposures while its scope is to address chemical exposures to citizens of California that may occur through consumer products, workplace and environmental exposures.

True

False

Answer

True

5. Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and restriction of CHemicals (REACH) is an example of:

Global regulatory toxicology.

Regional regulatory toxicology.

National regulatory toxicology.

State regulatory toxicology.

Answer

Regional regulatory toxicology.

6. One of the advantages of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) over government agencies is:

NGOs often conduct regulatory toxicology on a much faster timeframe than government agencies.
NGOs are transparent in terms of decision making while government agencies are not transparent.
NGOs are not only limited to advocacy group but it influences global regulations.
NGOs are officially part of government agency that influence regulatory toxicology.

Answer

NGOs often conduct regulatory toxicology on a much faster timeframe than government agencies.

7. The following are examples of national toxicology regulatory agencies in the U.S. EXCEPT:

Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).
Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Answer

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

8. State of Washington Department of Ecology is an agency that sets state toxicology regulations for:

Proposition 65.
Wellhead Protection Program.
Children's Safe Products Act (CSPA).
Risk reduction Program.

Answer

Children's Safe Products Act (CSPA).

9. Global regulatory toxicology brings together member countries to confront common challenges on a global scale, an example is:

United Nations (UN).
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

Answer

United Nations (UN).

10. Which of the following statements is true?

CPSC mainly regulates substance in consumer products e.g. shampoos, clothing etc.
EPA mainly regulates substance in occupational environment e.g. air in a factory.
CPSC mainly regulates pharmaceutical drugs and medical devices.
OSHA mainly regulates toxic substances in consumer products.

Answer

CPSC mainly regulates substance in consumer products e.g. shampoos, clothing etc.

11. Which of the following statements is true?

Policies are principles that clarify regulation and carry the force of law.

Guidelines are approaches that interpret regulations and carry the force of law.

Regulations are rules issued by governmental authority and carry the force of law.

Regulations are orders issued by government authority and do not carry the force of law.

Answer

Regulations are rules issued by governmental authority and carry the force of law.

12. Key hazard information to be obtained for existing chemicals to remain in commerce or for new chemicals to enter into commerce falls into three broad hazard categories:

Physical-chemical, animal health and environmental health.

Animal health, human health and environmental health.

Environmental health, physical-chemical and biosafety.

Physical-chemical, human health and environmental health

Answer

Physical-chemical, human health and environmental health

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