

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 Role and function of Occupational Health Centre.
- Q.22 Application of Industrial Hygiene.
- Q.23 Soap Bubble Meter.
- Q.24 First Aid for chemical burns.
- Q.25 Heat stroke.
- Q.26 Eye protection.
- Q.27 Concept of work station and its design.
- Q.28 Medical surveillance in industry.
- Q.29 Benefits of biological monitoring.
- Q.30 Air purifying respirator.
- Q.31 Musculo-skeletal disorder
- Q.32 Lung function test.
- Q.33 Strategy or air sampling.
- Q.34 Initial medical examination and periodic medical examination.
- Q.35 Occupational Health.

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)

- Q.36 What are different health hazards in welding operations? How to control them at workplace
- Q.37 What are different types of Non Respiratory PPE? How will you ensure their proper use at shop floor.
- Q.38 Explain in details various measures used for Ear protection in industries.

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Roll No.

1st year/One year Post Diploma in Industrial Safety

Branch : RLI-54

Subject:- Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Health

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 Which of the following are NOT examples of industrial hygiene hazards in the workplace?
 - a) Dust, fumes, vapors, carbon monoxide
 - b) Bacteria, fungi, lifting, holding, gases, fumes
 - c) Flour, salt, oil, and water
 - d) Helium, argon, radiation, extreme noise
- Q.2 Which of the following strategies for controlling occupational health hazards serves to reduce or eliminate the hazard?
 - a) Inspections and audits
 - b) Engineering controls
 - c) Administrative controls
 - d) Personal Protective Equipment
- Q.3 This is the preferred method of air sampling to evaluate worker exposure to airborne chemicals?
 - a) Personal
 - b) Area
 - c) Grab
 - d) Integrated
- Q.4 Symptoms of this condition are fatigue, weakness, blurred vision, dizziness and headache?
 - a) Heat stress
 - b) Dehydration
 - c) Heat exhaustion
 - d) Heat stroke

- Q.5 The calculated dose of a substance that is expected to kill 50 percent of a defined experimental animal population when exposure occurs through any route other than inhalation is called the:
- KR50
 - LD50
 - Lethal Dose Limit
 - Lethal Dose Ratio
- Q.6 What is the science that studies the poisonous, or toxic, properties of substances?
- Virology
 - Toxicology
 - Epidemiology
 - Pharmacology
- Q.7 Lead poisoning can cause which of the following disease;
- kidney disease
 - Crohn's disease
 - rheumatoid arthritis
 - Anemia
- Q.8 Which of the following occupational disease is also known as black lung disease?
- Byssinosis
 - Pneumoconiosis
 - Silicosis
 - Asbestosis
- Q.9 The following subject(s) is (are) related to 'Ergonomics'
- Anthropology
 - Physiology
 - Psychology
 - All of the above
- Q.10 What are the 4 basic principles of industrial hygiene?
- Anticipation, Recognition, Evaluation, Control
 - Anticipation, Recollection, Evaluation, Control
 - Anticipation, Recognition, Evaluation, Command
 - Anticipation, Recognition, Estimation, Control

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 _____ is a science and practice to manage the risk of illness or injury to the workers through continuous process of anticipating, recognizing, analyzing and controlling the workplace health hazards.
- Q.12 Full form of ACGIH is _____.
- Q.13 Blood poisoning occurs when _____ causing infection in another part of your body enter your bloodstream.
- Q.14 _____ are synthetic or naturally occurring substances that damage, destroy, or impair the functioning of the central and/or peripheral nervous system.
- Q.15 _____ is an injury to the inner ear that's often caused by exposure to a high-decibel noise.
- Q.16 _____ can be defined as dust that contains less than 1% quartz.
- Q.17 _____ means electromagnetic or corpuscular radiation capable of producing ions directly or indirectly in its passage through matter.
- Q.18 _____ is the burden or load of heat that must be dissipated if the body is to remain in thermal equilibrium and is represented by the sum of metabolic heat (physical work) and environmental heat load.
- Q.19 An inflammation of the skin produces dermatitis which is the most common skin disease. The part of body most exposed is affected first is called _____.
- Q.20 Physical factor which acts on human body by transmission of mechanical energy from sources of oscillation is called _____.