

Registration form

Pesticide Safety CEU Training Course \$300.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00
Rush service does not include overnight delivery or Fedex fees.

Start and finish dates: _____
You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Name _____ **Signature** _____
(This will appear on your certificate as above)

Address: _____

City _____ **State** _____ **Zip** _____ **Email** _____

Phone:
Home () _____ **Work** () _____ **Fax** () _____

License or Operator ID # _____ **Exp Date** _____

Class/Grade _____

Please circle which certification you are applying the course CEU's/hours.

Pesticide Handler Agricultural Applicator Advisor Aerial Applicator

Other _____

Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.

Technical Learning College
PO Box 420, Payson, AZ 85547-0420
(928) 468-0665 Toll Free (866) 557-1746
info@tlch2o.com Fax (928) 272-0747
Visit us on the web at www.ABCTLC.com

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Pesticide Safety Training CEU Course Answer Key

Name

Address

Please circle the best answer

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295. A B C D E	333. A B	371. A B
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301. A B C D E	339. A B	377. A B
302. A B C D E	340. A B	378. A B
303. A B C D E	341. A B	379. A B
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305. A B C D E	343. A B	381. A B
306. A B C D E	344. A B	382. A B
307. A B C D E	345. A B	383. A B
308. A B C D E	346. A B	384. A B
309. A B C D E	347. A B	385. A B
310. A B C D E	348. A B	386. A B
311. A B C D E	349. A B	387. A B
312. A B C D E	350. A B	388. A B
313. A B C D E	351. A B	389. A B
314. A B C D E	352. A B	390. A B
315. A B C D E	353. A B	391. A B
316. A B C D E	354. A B	392. A B
317. A B C D E	355. A B	393. A B
318. A B C D E	356. A B	394. A B
319. A B C D E	357. A B	395. A B
320. A B C D E	358. A B	396. A B
321. A B C D E	359. A B	397. A B
322. A B C D E	360. A B	398. A B
323. A B C D E	361. A B	399. A B
324. A B C D E	362. A B	400. A B
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326. A B C D E	364. A B	

Always call us after faxing or e-mailing the paperwork to ensure that we've received it.

Please mail or fax this survey along with your final exam

**PESTICIDE SAFETY TRAINING
PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT COURSE**
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

DATE: _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

E-MAIL _____ PHONE _____

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.

Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? _____

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

Any other concerns or comments.

Pesticide Safety Training CEU Course Assignment

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to successfully complete this assignment with a score of 70%. You may e mail the answers to TLC, info@tlch2o.com or fax the answers to TLC, (928) 272-0747. ***The assignment can be found on the website in a Word document for your convenience. You can also find Course Support on the web. Answer Key in the front of this booklet.***

1. _____ Control mice and other rodents.
 - A. Defoliant
 - B. Desiccant
 - C. Rodenticide
 - D. Plant growth regulator
 - E. None of the Above

2. _____ Cause leaves or other foliage to drop from a plant, usually to facilitate harvest.
 - A. Defoliant
 - B. Desiccant
 - C. Rodenticide
 - D. Plant growth regulator
 - E. None of the Above

3. _____ Promote drying of living tissues, such as unwanted plant tops.
 - A. Defoliant
 - B. Desiccant
 - C. Rodenticide
 - D. Plant growth regulator
 - E. None of the Above

4. _____ Disrupt the molting, maturity from pupal stage to adult, or other life processes of insects.
 - A. Defoliant
 - B. Desiccant
 - C. Rodenticide
 - D. Insect growth regulator
 - E. None of the Above

5. _____ Substances (excluding fertilizers or other plant nutrients) that alter the expected growth, flowering, or reproduction rate of plants.
 - A. Defoliant
 - B. Desiccant
 - C. Rodenticide
 - D. Plant growth regulator
 - E. None of the Above

6. _____ Kill or inactivate disease-producing microorganisms on inanimate objects.
 - A. Insecticide
 - B. Fumigant
 - C. Fungicide
 - D. Disinfectant and sanitizer

7. _____ Kill fungi (including blights, mildews, molds, and rusts).
 - A. Insecticide
 - B. Fumigant
 - C. Fungicide
 - D. Herbicide

8. _____ Produce gas or vapor intended to destroy pests in buildings or soil.
- A. Insecticides
 - B. Fumigants
 - C. Fungicides
 - D. Herbicides
 - E. Disinfectants and sanitizers
9. _____ Kill weeds and other plants that grow where they are not wanted.
- A. Insecticides
 - B. Fumigants
 - C. Fungicides
 - D. Herbicides
 - E. Disinfectants and sanitizers
10. _____ Kill insects and other arthropods.
- A. Insecticides
 - B. Fumigants
 - C. Fungicides
 - D. Herbicides
 - E. Disinfectants and sanitizers
11. _____ Kill mites that feed on plants and animals.
- A. Molluscicides
 - B. Microbial pesticides
 - C. Miticides
 - D. Nematicides
 - E. Ovicides
12. _____ Microorganisms that kill, inhibit, or out compete pests, including insects or other microorganisms.
- A. Molluscicides
 - B. Microbial pesticides
 - C. Miticides
 - D. Nematicides
 - E. Ovicides
13. _____ Kill snails and slugs.
- A. Molluscicides
 - B. Microbial pesticides
 - C. Miticides
 - D. Nematicides
 - E. Ovicides
14. _____ Kill nematodes (microscopic, worm-like organisms that feed on plant roots).
- A. Molluscicides
 - B. Microbial pesticides
 - C. Miticides
 - D. Nematicides
 - E. Ovicides
15. _____ Kill eggs of insects and mites.
- A. Molluscicides
 - B. Microbial pesticides
 - C. Miticides
 - D. Nematicides
 - E. Ovicides

16. _____ Control algae in lakes, canals, swimming pools, water tanks, and other sites.
- A. Molluscicides
 - B. Antifouling agents
 - C. Miticides
 - D. Algaecides
 - E. Ovicides
17. _____ Kill or repel organisms that attach to underwater surfaces, such as boat bottoms.
- A. Molluscicides
 - B. Antifouling agents
 - C. Miticides
 - D. Algaecides
 - E. Ovicides
18. _____ Kill microorganisms (such as bacteria and viruses).
- A. Biocides
 - B. Pheromones
 - C. Repellents
 - D. Attractants
 - E. Antimicrobials
19. _____ Attract pests (for example, to lure an insect or rodent to a trap). (However, food is not considered a pesticide when used as an attractant.)
- A. Biocides
 - B. Pheromones
 - C. Repellents
 - D. Attractants
 - E. Antimicrobials
20. _____ Kill microorganisms.
- A. Biocides
 - B. Pheromones
 - C. Repellents
 - D. Attractants
 - E. Antimicrobials
21. _____ Biochemicals used to disrupt the mating behavior of insects.
- A. Biocides
 - B. Pheromones
 - C. Repellents
 - D. Attractants
 - E. Antimicrobials
22. _____ Repel pests, including insects (such as mosquitoes) and birds.
- A. Biocides
 - B. Pheromones
 - C. Repellents
 - D. Attractants
 - E. Antimicrobials
23. More specifically, a "_____" is any instrument or contrivance (other than a firearm) intended for trapping, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest. A black light trap is an example of a device.
- A. Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
 - B. Device
 - C. Microbial pesticides
 - D. Pesticides

24. Unlike _____, EPA does not require devices to be registered with the Agency. Devices are subject to certain labeling, packaging, record keeping, and import/export requirements, however.

- A. Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
- B. Device
- C. Microbial pesticides
- D. Pesticides
- E. Biochemical pesticides

25. Drugs used to control diseases of humans or animals (such as livestock and pets) are not considered _____; such drugs are regulated by the Food and Drug Administration.

- A. Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
- B. Device
- C. Microbial pesticides
- D. Pesticides
- E. Biochemical pesticides

26. Products which contain certain low-risk ingredients, such as _____, have been exempted from Federal registration requirements, although State regulatory requirements may still apply.

- A. Garlic and Mint oil
- B. Device
- C. Microbial pesticides
- D. Pesticides

27. _____, such as disinfectants & sanitizers, are pesticides that are intended to "(i) disinfect, sanitize, reduce, or mitigate growth or development of microbiological organisms;

- A. Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
- B. Antimicrobials
- C. Microbial pesticides
- D. Biopesticides

28. _____ are especially important because many are public health pesticides. They help to control microorganisms (viruses, bacteria, and other microorganisms) that can cause human disease.

- A. Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
- B. Antimicrobials
- C. Microbial pesticides
- D. Biopesticides
- E. Biochemical pesticides

29. _____ public health pesticides are used as disinfectants in medical settings, where they are present in products used in cleaning cabinets, floors, walls, toilets, and other surfaces. Proper use of these disinfectants is an important part of infection control activities employed by hospitals and other medical establishments.

- A. Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
- B. Antimicrobials
- C. Microbial pesticides
- D. Biopesticides
- E. Biochemical pesticides

If you need any assistance, utilize the Search function in Adobe Acrobat.

30. Only _____ products from the primary registrants are included in the lists. All EPA's registered pesticides must have an EPA registration number (EPA Reg #). The EPA Registration number for primary registrants consists of two set of numbers separated by a hyphen (-).
- A. Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
 - B. Antimicrobial
 - C. Microbial pesticides
 - D. Biopesticides
 - E. Biochemical pesticides
31. The approved label of a particular antimicrobial product can be found in the using the _____ EPA registration number of the primary product.
- A. Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
 - B. Antimicrobial
 - C. Microbial pesticides
 - D. Biopesticides
32. _____ are certain types of pesticides derived from such natural materials as animals, plants, bacteria, and certain minerals.
- A. Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
 - B. Antimicrobial
 - C. Microbial pesticides
 - D. Biopesticides
 - E. Biochemical pesticides
33. _____ consist of a microorganism (e.g., a bacterium, fungus, virus or protozoan) as the active ingredient.
- A. Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
 - B. Antimicrobial
 - C. Microbial pesticides
 - D. Biopesticides
 - E. Biochemical pesticides
34. The most widely used _____ are subspecies and strains of *Bacillus thuringiensis*, or Bt.
- A. Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
 - B. Antimicrobial
 - C. Microbial pesticides
 - D. Biopesticides
 - E. Biochemical pesticides
35. _____ are pesticidal substances that plants produce from genetic material that has been added to the plant.
- A. Plant-Incorporated-Protectants (PIPs)
 - B. Antimicrobial
 - C. Microbial pesticides
 - D. Biopesticides
 - E. Biochemical pesticides
36. _____ are naturally occurring substances that control pests by non-toxic mechanisms.
- A. Plant-Incorporated-Protectants (PIPs)
 - B. Antimicrobial
 - C. Microbial pesticides
 - D. Biopesticides
 - E. Biochemical pesticides

37. _____include substances, such as insect sex pheromones that interfere with mating as well as various scented plant extracts that attract insect pests to traps.
- A. Plant-Incorporated-Protectants (PIPs)
 - B. Sex pheromones
 - C. Microbial pesticides
 - D. Biopesticides
 - E. Biochemical pesticides
38. Biopesticides are usually inherently _____toxic than conventional pesticides.
- A. Decrease
 - B. Less
 - C. More
39. Biopesticides often are effective in very _____quantities and often decompose quickly, thereby resulting in lower exposures and largely avoiding the pollution problems caused by conventional pesticides.
- A. Decrease
 - B. More
 - C. Small
 - D. Large
 - E. None of the above
40. When used as a component of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) programs, biopesticides can greatly_____ the use of conventional pesticides, while crop yields remain high.
- A. Decrease
 - B. More/Less
 - C. Small
 - D. Large
41. The _____covers every agricultural employer, including livestock producers, who has employees that perform hand labor operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses treated with pesticides.
- A. Safety Posters
 - B. WPS
 - C. Emergency assistance
42. Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a_____, and notifying workers about treated areas.
- A. Safety Posters
 - B. WPS
 - C. Emergency assistance
 - D. Restricted Entry Interval
 - E. None of the above
43. Mitigate exposures by requiring decontamination supplies be present and_____ be available.
- A. Safety Posters
 - B. WPS
 - C. Emergency assistance
 - D. Restricted Entry Interval
 - E. None of the above

44. Inform workers about pesticide hazards by requiring safety training (workers and handlers), _____, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Safety Posters
- B. WPS
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Restricted Entry Interval
- E. None of the above

45. _____ provisions are very complicated and are likely to affect a large number of employers and their workers. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the WPS. Therefore, employers should contact their State agency that regulates the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act in cooperation with the EPA to determine whether they must comply with the WPS and local regulations.

- A. Safety Posters
- B. WPS
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Restricted Entry Interval
- E. None of the above

46. Malathion is an _____ insecticide that has been registered for use in the United States since 1956.

- A. Organophosphate (OP)
- B. WPS
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Restricted Entry Interval
- E. None of the above

47. The mosquito goes through four distinct stages during its life cycle: egg, larva, _____, and adult.

- A. Mosquito
- B. Pupa
- C. Adult
- D. Adulticide

48. Malathion is an adulticides, used to kill _____ mosquitoes.

- A. Mosquito
- B. Pupa
- C. Adult
- D. Adulticide

49. Malathion is applied as an _____.

- A. Mosquito
- B. Pupa
- C. Adult
- D. Adulticide
- E. Ultra-Low volume spray

50. For _____ control, malathion is applied at a maximum rate of 0.23 pounds (or about 2.5 fluid ounces) of active ingredient per acre, which minimizes exposure and risks.

- A. Mosquito
- B. Pupa
- C. Adult
- D. Adulticide
- E. Ultra-Low volume spray

51. However, at high doses, malathion, like other organophosphates, can over stimulate the _____ system causing nausea, dizziness, or confusion.
- A. Honeybees
 - B. Respiratory paralysis
 - C. Degrades
 - D. Nervous
 - E. None of the above
52. Severe high-dose poisoning with any organophosphate can cause convulsions, _____ and death.
- A. Honeybees
 - B. Respiratory paralysis
 - C. Degrades
 - D. Pesticides
 - E. None of the above
53. Malathion _____ rapidly in the environment, especially in moist soil, and it displays low toxicity to birds and mammals.
- A. Increases
 - B. Respiratory paralysis
 - C. Degrades
 - D. Pesticides
 - E. None of the above
54. Malathion is highly toxic to insects, including beneficial insects such as _____.
- A. Honeybees
 - B. Fish
 - C. Birds
55. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) evaluates and registers (licenses) _____ to ensure that they can be used safely.
- A. Honeybees
 - B. Respiratory paralysis
 - C. Degrades
 - D. Pesticides
 - E. None of the above
56. Since no _____ can be considered 100 percent safe, pesticide applicators and the general public should always exercise care and follow specified safety precautions during use to reduce risks.
- A. Honeybees
 - B. Respiratory paralysis
 - C. Degrades
 - D. Pesticide
 - E. None of the above
57. _____ kill mosquito larvae.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. Monomolecular Films
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Pesticides

58. _____ include biological insecticides, such as *Bacillus sphaericus* and *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. Monomolecular Films
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Pesticides
 - E. None of the above
59. Larvicides include other pesticides, such as temephos, methoprene, oils, and _____.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. Monomolecular Films
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Pesticides
 - E. None of the above
60. State and local agencies in charge of mosquito control typically employ a variety of techniques in an _____.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. Monomolecular Films
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Larvae
 - E. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program
61. An _____ approach includes surveillance, source reduction, larviciding and adulticiding to control mosquito populations.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. Monomolecular Films
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Larvae
 - E. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program
62. The microbial _____ used for mosquito control are *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti) and *Bacillus sphaericus* (*B. sphaericus*).
- A. Larvicides
 - B. Monomolecular Films
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Larvae
 - E. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program
63. ***Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*** is a naturally occurring soil bacterium registered for control of mosquito _____.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. Eggs
 - C. Adults
 - D. Larvae
 - E. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program
64. Mosquito larvae eat the _____ product that is made up of the dormant spore form of the bacterium and an associated pure toxin.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. Monomolecular Films
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Larvae
 - E. Bti

65. The toxin disrupts the gut in the mosquito by binding to _____ present in insects, but not in mammals.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. Receptor Cells
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Larvae
 - E. Bti
66. There are 26 _____ products registered for use in the United States.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. Receptor Cells
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Larvae
 - E. Bti
67. Aquabac, Teknar, Vectobac, and LarvX are examples of common trade names for the _____ control products.
- A. Larvae
 - B. Mosquito
68. _____ and WDG are registered *B. sphaericus* products and are effective for approximately one to four weeks after application.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. VectoLex CG
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Larvae
 - E. Bti
69. _____ is a compound first registered by EPA in 1975 that mimics the action of an insect growth-regulating hormone and prevents the normal maturation of insect larvae.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. VectoLex CG
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Methoprene
 - E. Bti
70. It is applied to water to kill mosquito _____, and it may be used along with other mosquito control measures in an IPM program.
- A. Eggs
 - B. Mosquito
 - C. Adults
 - D. Larvae
 - E. Bti
71. _____ is the name of the methoprene product used in mosquito control and is applied as briquets (similar in form to charcoal briquets), pellets, sand granules, and liquids.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. VectoLex CG
 - C. Altosid
 - D. Methoprene
 - E. Bti
72. The liquid and _____ can be applied by helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft.
- A. Temephos
 - B. VectoLex CG
 - C. Pelletized formulations
 - D. Methoprene

73. _____, used for mosquito control according to its label directions, does not pose unreasonable risks to human health.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. VectoLex CG
 - C. Altosid
 - D. Methoprene
 - E. BTi
74. Toxicity of _____ to birds and fish is low, and it is nontoxic to bees.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. VectoLex CG
 - C. Altosid
 - D. Methoprene
 - E. BTi
75. _____ breaks down quickly in water and soil and will not leach into ground water.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. VectoLex CG
 - C. Altosid
 - D. Methoprene
 - E. BTi
76. _____ mosquito control products present minimal acute and chronic risk to freshwater fish, freshwater invertebrates, and estuarine species.
- A. Larvicides
 - B. VectoLex CG
 - C. Altosid
 - D. Methoprene
 - E. Naled
77. _____ is an organophosphate (OP) pesticide registered by EPA in 1965 to control mosquito larvae, and it is the only organophosphate with larvicidal use.
- A. Temephos
 - B. VectoLex CG
 - C. Altosid
 - D. Methoprene
 - E. Naled
78. _____ is used in areas of standing water, shallow ponds, swamps, marshes, and intertidal zones. It may be used along with other mosquito control measures in an IPM program.
- A. Temephos
 - B. VectoLex CG
 - C. Altosid
 - D. Methoprene
 - E. IPM
79. _____ is the trade name of the temephos product used for mosquito control.
- A. Temephos
 - B. VectoLex CG
 - C. Abate
 - D. Methoprene
 - E. BTi

80. However, at high dosages, temephos, like other _____, can over stimulate the nervous system causing nausea, dizziness, and confusion.

- A. Temephos
- B. VectoLex CG
- C. Altosid
- D. Methoprene
- E. OPs

81. _____ are low-toxicity pesticides that spread a thin film on the surface of the water that makes it difficult for mosquito larvae, pupae, and emerging adults to attach to the water's surface, causing them to drown.

- A. Larvicides
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Larvae
- E. BTi

82. They are also known under the trade names _____.

- A. Temephos
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Naled
- E. Arosurf MSF and Agnique MMF.

83. _____ used according to label directions for larva and pupa control, do not pose a risk to human health.

- A. Larvicides
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Larvae
- E. Arosurf MSF and Agnique MMF

84. _____ like films, are pesticides used to form a coating on top of water to drown larvae, pupae, and emerging adult mosquitoes. They are specially derived from petroleum distillates and have been used for many years in the United States to kill aphids on crops and orchard trees, and to control mosquitoes.

- A. Larvicides
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Oils
- E. Arosurf MSF and Agnique MMF

85. Trade names for _____ used in mosquito control are Bonide, BVA2, and Golden Bear-1111, (GB-1111).

- A. Larvicides
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Oils
- E. Arosurf MSF and Agnique MMF.

86. _____ is an organophosphate (OP) insecticide that has been registered since 1959 for use in the United States.

- A. Temephos
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Adult Mosquitoes
- E. Naled

87. It is used primarily for controlling adult mosquitoes, but _____ is also used on food and feed crops, and in greenhouses.

- A. ULV
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Adult Mosquitoes
- E. Naled

88. Naled is an _____ used to kill adult mosquitoes.

- A. Oil
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticide
- D. Adult Mosquitoes
- E. Naled

89. In mosquito control programs conducted by state or local authorities, _____ is applied by truck-mounted or aircraft-mounted sprayers.

- A. ULV
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Adult Mosquitoes
- E. Naled

90. _____ is applied as an ultra-low volume (ULV) spray. ULV sprayers dispense very fine aerosol droplets that stay aloft and kill mosquitoes on contact.

- A. Temephos
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Oils
- E. Naled

91. _____ applications involve small quantities of pesticide active ingredient in relation to the size of the area treated.

- A. ULV
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Adult Mosquitoes
- E. Naled

92. For mosquito control, _____ is applied at a maximum rate of 0.05 pounds (0.8 ounce) of active ingredient per acre for aerial application and 0.1 pounds (0.33 ounce) per acre for ground application, which minimizes exposure and risks to people and the environment.

- A. Temephos
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Adult Mosquitoes
- E. Naled

93. _____ can be used for public health mosquito control programs without posing unreasonable risks to the general population when applied according to the label.

- A. ULV
- B. Monomolecular Films
- C. Adulticides
- D. Adult Mosquitoes
- E. Naled

94. EPA has estimated the exposure and risks to both adults and children posed by _____ aerial and ground applications of naled.
- A. ULV
 - B. Monomolecular Films
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Adult Mosquitoes
 - E. Naled
95. _____degrades rapidly in the environment, and it displays low toxicity to birds and mammals.
- A. Temephos
 - B. Monomolecular Films
 - C. DDT
 - D. Oils
 - E. Naled
96. Acute and chronic risk to _____is not expected, but there is potential for risks to invertebrates from the repeated use of naled.
- A. Fish
 - B. Honeybees
 - C. Insects
 - D. Flowers
 - E. None of the above
97. Naled is highly toxic to insects, including beneficial insects such as _____ .
- A. Fish
 - B. Honeybees
 - C. Insects
 - D. Flowers
 - E. None of the above
98. Pyrethroids are synthetic chemical insecticides that act in a similar manner to pyrethrins, which are derived from chrysanthemum_____ .
- A. Fish
 - B. Honeybees
 - C. Insects
 - D. Flowers
 - E. None of the above
99. Pyrethroids are widely used for controlling various_____ .
- A. Fish
 - B. Honeybees
 - C. Insects
 - D. Flowers
 - E. None of the above
100. **Permethrin, resmethrin, and sumithrin** are synthetic pyrethroids commonly used in mosquito control programs to kill_____.
- A. Fish
 - B. Honeybees
 - C. Insects
 - D. Flowers
 - E. Adult Mosquitoes

Pesticide Worker Protection Standard Section

101. All agricultural employers whose workers perform hand labor operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses treated with pesticides, and handle pesticides in these locations are covered by the _____ worker protection standard revised 2005.

- A. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. None of the Above

102. Agricultural _____ must be in full compliance with this regulation before April 15, 1994. Additionally, owners, operators, and their immediate family members must comply with some of the provisions of this standard.

- A. Commercial agriculture
- B. Employers
- C. Pesticide exposure
- D. WPS
- E. None of the Above

103. Agricultural employers must be in full compliance with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) 2005 _____.

- A. Commercial agriculture
- B. Employers
- C. Pesticide exposure
- D. WPS
- E. None of the Above

104. The WPS covers every _____, including livestock producers, who have employees that perform hand labor operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses treated with pesticides.

- A. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. None of the Above

105. Unlike other laws and regulations affecting agricultural labor, the _____ does not exempt any employment in commercial agriculture involving hand labor in fields, but owners or operators and immediate family members are specifically exempt from some provisions.

- A. Commercial agriculture
- B. Employers
- C. Pesticide exposure
- D. WPS
- E. None of the Above

106. The WPS expands coverage to include more employees and expands employers' requirements for training employees who handle pesticides, protecting employees from _____, and providing emergency assistance to exposed employees.

- A. Commercial agriculture
- B. Employers
- C. Pesticide exposure
- D. WPS
- E. None of the Above

107. Although many laws affecting agricultural employment exempt farming enterprises that employ small numbers of _____, the new standard has no exemptions based on the number of employees.

- A. Commercial agriculture
- B. Employers
- C. Pesticide exposure
- D. WPS
- E. None of the Above

108. _____ covered by the WPS must: Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a restricted entry interval, and notifying workers about treated areas.

- A. Commercial agriculture
- B. Employers
- C. Pesticide exposure
- D. WPS
- E. None of the Above

109. Some activities are allowed during _____ if workers are properly trained and protected.

- A. Commercial agriculture
- B. Employers
- C. Pesticide exposure
- D. WPS
- E. None of the Above

110. _____ by requiring decontamination supplies be present and emergency assistance be available.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. Pesticide hazards
- C. Mitigate exposures
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

111. Inform workers about _____ by requiring safety training (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. Pesticide hazards
- C. Mitigate exposures
- D. None of the Above

112. Therefore, employers should contact their State agency that regulates the _____ in cooperation with the EPA to determine whether they must comply with the WPS and local regulations. Nothing in this report replaces technical and professional legal advice.

- A. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. None of the Above

113. The _____ of 1947, as amended, sets an overall risk/benefit standard for pesticide registration, requiring that all pesticides perform their intended function, when used according to labeling directions, without imposing unreasonable risks of adverse effects on human health or the environment.

- A. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. None of the Above

114. During the congressional discussion of _____ amendments in 1972, the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry (Committee) "found protection of man and the environment to be a broad term encompassing farmers, farmworkers, and others who come into contact with pesticides..." (57 FR 38102).

- A. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. None of the Above

115. The Committee further found "that the bill [_____] requires the Administrator to require that the labeling and classification of pesticides be such as to protect farmers, farmworkers, and others coming in contact with pesticides or pesticide residues" (57 FR 38102).

- A. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. None of the Above

116. Given the above mandate, the _____ issued regulations in 1974 dealing with pesticide-related occupational safety and health of workers performing hand labor operations in fields during and after application of pesticides (40 CFR).

- A. Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. None of the Above

117. These WPS regulations contained four basic requirements, one is: _____ are not to be sprayed with pesticides.

- A. Agricultural pesticides
- B. Workers
- C. Protective clothing
- D. Appropriate and timely
- E. None of the Above

118. These WPS regulations contained four basic requirements, one is: there are specific restricted entry intervals (REI) for 12 pesticides, interim restrictive entry levels for certain pesticides, and a _____ for all other agricultural pesticides prohibiting re-entry into treated areas until sprays have dried, dusts have settled, and vapors have dispersed.

- A. Agricultural pesticides
- B. Workers
- C. Protective clothing
- D. Appropriate and timely
- E. None of the Above

119. These WPS regulations contained four basic requirements, one is: _____ is required for any worker entering a treated area before the specific re-entry period has expired.

- A. Agricultural pesticides
- B. Workers
- C. Protective clothing
- D. Appropriate and timely
- E. None of the Above

120. These WPS regulations contained four basic requirements, one is: " _____ " warnings are required for re-entry. These warnings may be given orally in appropriate language, placed on the pesticide notice board, or posted in the field.

- A. Agricultural pesticides
- B. Workers
- C. Protective clothing
- D. Appropriate and timely
- E. None of the Above

121. The EPA determined that the 1974 regulations did not adequately protect agricultural workers and pesticide handlers who were occupationally exposed to pesticides. In order to correct these inadequacies, the EPA issued new regulations designed to reduce exposure to pesticides, _____, and inform workers about pesticides.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. WPS
- C. Production
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

122. Reducing overall exposure to pesticides will be accomplished by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a REI (some activities are allowed during a REI if workers are properly trained and protected), and _____ about treated areas.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. WPS
- C. Production
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

123. Mitigating exposures will be accomplished by requiring _____ supplies and emergency assistance. Workers will be informed about pesticide hazards through required safety training (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. Decontamination
- C. Production
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

124. Provisions of the _____ apply to: Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are used in the production of agricultural plants.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. WPS
- C. Production
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

125. Provisions of the _____ apply to: Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. WPS
- C. Production
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

126. The general duties of the WPS require an _____ or a pesticide handler-employer to: Assure that each worker and handler subject to the standard receives the required protections.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. WPS
- C. Production
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

127. The general duties of the WPS require an _____ or a pesticide handler-employer to: Assure that any pesticide subject to the standard is used in a manner consistent with the labeling of the pesticide, including the requirements in the standard.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. WPS
- C. Production
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

128. The general duties of the _____ require an agricultural employer or a pesticide handler-employer to: Provide sufficient information and directions to each person who supervises any worker or handler to assure that each worker or handler receives the required protection. The information and directions must specify which persons are responsible for actions required to comply with the standard.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. WPS
- C. Production
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

129. The general duties of the _____ require an agricultural employer or a pesticide handler-employer to: Require each person who supervises any worker or handler to assure compliance by the worker or handler with the provisions of this standard and to assure that the worker or handler receives the required protection (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. WPS
- C. Production
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

130. The general duties of the _____ require an agricultural employer or a pesticide handler-employer to: The general duties also prohibit agricultural and handler employers from taking any retaliatory actions against workers attempting to comply with this standard, or from taking any action that prevents or discourages any worker or handler from complying or attempting to comply with the WPS.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. WPS
- C. Production
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

131. The general duties of the WPS require an _____ or a pesticide handler-employer to: Requires everyone applying pesticides to obey instructions printed on the pesticide container's label.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. WPS
- C. Production
- D. Discourages
- E. None of the Above

132. Applicators are prohibited from applying a pesticide in a way that will expose workers or other persons. Workers are excluded from areas while pesticides are being applied.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Notification to workers
- C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. None of the Above

133. Restricted-entry intervals must be specified on all agricultural plant pesticide product labels. Workers are excluded from entering a pesticide-treated area during the restricted-entry interval, with only narrow exceptions.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Notification to workers
- C. Restricted-entry intervals
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. None of the Above

134. Personal protective equipment must be provided and maintained for handlers and early-entry workers.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Notification to workers
- C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. None of the Above

135. Workers must be notified about treated areas so they may avoid inadvertent exposures.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Notification to workers
- C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. None of the Above

136. Handlers and workers must have an ample supply of water, soap, and towels for routine washing and emergency decontamination.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Decontamination supplies
- C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. None of the Above

137. Transportation must be made available to a medical care facility if a worker or handler may have been poisoned or injured. Information must be provided about the pesticide to which the person may have been exposed.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Notification to workers
- C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
- D. Emergency assistance
- E. None of the Above

138. Training is required for all workers and handlers, and a _____ must be displayed.
- A. Protection during applications
 - B. Notification to workers
 - C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
 - D. Personal protective equipment
 - E. None of the Above
139. Handlers and workers must be informed of pesticide label requirements. Central posting of recent pesticide applications is required.
- A. Protection during applications
 - B. Access to labeling and site-specific information
 - C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
 - D. Personal protective equipment
 - E. None of the Above
140. _____ is the time immediately after a pesticide application when entry into the treated area is prohibited or very limited.
- A. Protection during applications
 - B. Restricted-entry interval
 - C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
 - D. Personal protective equipment
 - E. None of the Above
141. _____ are established for all pesticides used in the production of agricultural plants depending on toxicity.
- A. Protection during applications
 - B. Restricted-entry interval
 - C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
 - D. Personal protective equipment
 - E. None of the Above
142. The _____ is listed on the pesticide labeling under the heading "Agricultural Use Requirements" in the "Directions for Use" section of the pesticide labeling or next to the crop or application method to which it applies.
- A. Protection during applications
 - B. Restricted-entry interval
 - C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
 - D. Personal protective equipment
 - E. None of the Above
143. _____ must be specified on all agricultural plant pesticide product labels.
- A. Protection during applications
 - B. Restricted-entry interval
 - C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
 - D. Personal protective equipment
 - E. None of the Above
144. Workers are excluded from entering a pesticide treated area during the _____, with few narrow exceptions.
- A. Protection during applications
 - B. Restricted-entry interval
 - C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
 - D. Personal protective equipment
 - E. None of the Above

145. The duration of _____ ranges from 4 hours to several days. Some pesticides have one REI, such as 12 hours, for all crops and uses.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. None of the Above

146. Other products have different _____, depending on the crop or method of application. When two or more pesticides are applied at the same time and have different REIs, the longer interval must be followed.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. None of the Above

147. There is a _____ period for 4 hours for all products with WPS labeling; this means no early entry.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Pesticide safety training and safety posters
- D. No entry
- E. None of the Above

148. Employers must notify workers about _____ on the agricultural establishment if they will be on or within a quarter (1/4) mile of the treated area.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Pesticide applications
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. None of the Above

149. In most cases, employers may choose between oral warnings or posted warning signs, but they must tell workers which warning method is in effect. All applications must be additionally _____ at the central location.

- A. Recorded and displayed
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Pesticide applications
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. None of the Above

150. Most products allow _____ either orally or by posting a field warning sign, one or the other is acceptable as long as workers are informed of which method is being used.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Pesticide applications
- D. Worker notification
- E. None of the Above

151. However, you must provide double notification if the _____ has this statement in the "Directions for Use" section under the heading "Agricultural Use Requirements":

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Pesticide applications
- D. Worker notification
- E. None of the Above

152. "Notify workers of the application by warning them orally AND by posting warning signs at entrances to treated areas." If double notification is specified on the pesticide label workers must be orally notified about _____ and treated fields must be physically posted with warning signs during the REI. It is the agricultural establishment's responsibility to post warning signs in the field if it is required.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Pesticide applications
- D. Worker notification
- E. None of the Above

153. Farms employing ONLY immediate family members are _____ to post the field.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Pesticide applications
- D. Worker notification
- E. None of the Above

154. Signs must have the words "_____" and "**Pesticides-Pesticidas**" at the top and "Keep Out-No Entree" at the bottom. Signs must be at least 14" x 16", with a minimum letter height of one inch.

- A. Protection during applications
- B. Restricted-entry interval
- C. Pesticide applications
- D. None of the Above

155. Warning signs must be: Posted _____ or less before application.

- A. Three (3) days
- B. 24 hours
- C. Adjacent to labor camps
- D. No posting is required
- E. None of the Above

156. Warning signs must be: Removed within _____ after the end of the REI.

- A. Three (3) days
- B. 24 hours
- C. Adjacent to labor camps
- D. No posting is required
- E. None of the Above

157. Warning signs must be: Posted so they can be seen at all normal entrances to treated areas, including borders _____.

- A. Three (3) days
- B. 24 hours
- C. Adjacent to labor camps
- D. No posting is required
- E. None of the Above

158. Warning signs must be: If no employees were involved with treatment, or the employees do not come within a quarter (1/4) mile, _____.

- A. Three (3) days
- B. 24 hours
- C. Adjacent to labor camps
- D. No posting is required
- E. None of the Above

159. Oral warnings must be delivered in a manner understood by workers, using an interpreter if necessary. _____ must contain the following information: Location and description of the treated area.

- A. Three (3) days
- B. 24 hours
- C. Adjacent to labor camps
- D. No posting is required
- E. None of the Above

160. _____ must be delivered in a manner understood by workers, using an interpreter if necessary. Oral warnings must contain the following information The length of the REI.

- A. Oral warnings
- B. Worker employer
- C. WPS
- D. Handler employer
- E. None of the Above

161. Oral warnings must be delivered in a manner understood by workers, using an interpreter if necessary. _____ must contain the following information: Specific directions not to enter during the REI.

- A. Oral warnings
- B. Worker employer
- C. WPS
- D. Handler employer
- E. None of the Above

162. WPS Requires That Specific Information Regarding Applications and Safety Be Posted at a Central Location. The _____ requirement that information be posted (displayed) at a central location is cited by the EPA as one of the most commonly violated provisions.

- A. Oral warnings
- B. Worker employer
- C. WPS
- D. Handler employer
- E. None of the Above

163. If you hire or contract for people to do agricultural worker tasks, or if you do them yourself, the WPS considers you a worker employer. In general, agricultural workers are persons who do hand labor tasks, such as weeding, planting, cultivating, and harvesting.

- A. Oral warnings
- B. Worker employer
- C. WPS
- D. Handler employer
- E. None of the Above

164. If you hire or contract for people to do agricultural worker tasks, or if you do them yourself, the WPS considers you a worker employer. In general, agricultural workers are persons who do other tasks involved in the production of agricultural plants, such as moving or operating irrigation equipment. This manual will also describe the WPS protections you must provide to the agricultural workers you employ.

- A. Oral warnings
- B. Worker employer
- C. WPS
- D. Handler employer
- E. None of the Above

165. If you hire people to do pesticide handling tasks, or if you do them yourself, the WPS considers you a handler employer.
- A. Oral warnings
 - B. Worker employer
 - C. WPS
 - D. Handler employer
 - E. None of the Above
166. In general, pesticide _____ are persons who mix, load, apply, or do other tasks that bring them into direct contact with pesticides.
- A. Oral warnings
 - B. Worker employer
 - C. WPS
 - D. Handlers
 - E. None of the Above
167. You must provide _____ protections to all your pesticide handler employees, whether or not they are certified as applicators of restricted-use pesticides.
- A. Oral warnings
 - B. Worker employer
 - C. WPS
 - D. Handler employer
 - E. None of the Above
168. The same employee may be a _____ at some times and a handler at other times, depending on the type of task being performed.
- A. Worker(s)
 - B. Handler employer
 - C. Restricted-use pesticides
 - D. On display
 - E. None of the Above
169. You may be both a _____ and a worker employer, depending on the tasks that you and your employees do.
- A. Worker(s)
 - B. Handler employer
 - C. Restricted-use pesticides
 - D. On display
 - E. None of the Above
170. Both general-use pesticides and restricted-use pesticides are covered by the _____.
- A. Worker(s)
 - B. Handler employer
 - C. Restricted-use pesticides
 - D. WPS
 - E. None of the Above
171. Only appropriately trained and equipped _____ are allowed in the area during pesticide application.
- A. Worker(s)
 - B. Handler employer
 - C. Restricted-use pesticides
 - D. On display
 - E. None of the Above

172. _____ may enter a treated area before the REI has expired only if the worker will have no contact with pesticide residue or is entering for a short term, emergency, or specifically accepted tasks.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler employer
- C. Restricted-use pesticides
- D. On display
- E. None of the Above

173. Workers must be provided with protective equipment in proper working order. _____ must be notified of pesticide applications, treated areas must be posted, and/or oral warnings must be given to workers as directed by labeling.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler employer
- C. Restricted-use pesticides
- D. On display
- E. None of the Above

174. A Pesticide safety poster must be _____ in a central location.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler employer
- C. Restricted-use pesticides
- D. On display
- E. None of the Above

175. A Decontamination site must be provided and maintained if workers are required to enter treated area during REI and the ensuing 30 days. _____ must be provided to any worker when there is reason to believe the worker was poisoned or injured by pesticide.

- A. WPS
- B. Workers
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Livestock or other animals
- E. None of the Above

176. _____ in several occupations may be exposed to pesticides by: Preparing pesticides for use, such as by mixing a concentrate with water or loading the pesticide into application equipment

- A. WPS
- B. Workers
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Livestock or other animals
- E. None of the Above

177. _____ in several occupations may be exposed to pesticides by: Applying pesticides, such as in an agricultural or commercial setting.

- A. WPS
- B. Workers
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Livestock or other animals
- E. None of the Above

178. _____ in several occupations may be exposed to pesticides by: Entering an area where pesticides have been applied to perform allowed tasks, such as picking crops.

- A. WPS
- B. Workers
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Livestock or other animals

179. The WPS **does not apply** when pesticides are applied on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances: For mosquito abatement, Mediterranean fruit fly eradication, or similar wide-area public pest control programs sponsored by governmental entities. The WPS does apply to cooperative programs in which the growers themselves make or arrange for _____.

- A. WPS
- B. Workers
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Livestock or other animals
- E. None of the Above

180. The WPS **does not apply** when pesticides are applied on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances: On _____, or in or about animal premises.

- A. WPS
- B. Workers
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Livestock or other animals
- E. None of the Above

181. The WPS **does not apply** when pesticides are applied on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances: On plants grown for other than commercial or research purposes, which may include _____ plants, home fruit and vegetable gardens, and home greenhouses.

- A. WPS
- B. In habitations
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Livestock or other animals
- E. None of the Above

182. The WPS **does not apply** when pesticides are applied on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances: On plants that are in ornamental gardens, parks, and public or private lawns and grounds that are intended only for aesthetic purposes or _____.

- A. WPS
- B. Workers
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Climatic modification
- E. None of the Above

183. The WPS **does not apply** when pesticides are applied on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances: By injection directly into agricultural plants. Direct injection does not include "_____", "frill and spray," chemigation, soil-incorporation, or soil-injection.

- A. WPS
- B. Hack and squirt
- C. Emergency assistance
- D. Livestock or other animals
- E. None of the Above

184. The WPS **does not apply** when pesticides are applied on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances: In a manner not directly related to the production of agricultural plants, such as structural pest control, control of vegetation along rights-of-way and in other _____ areas, and pasture and rangeland use.

- A. Closed systems
- B. Early-entry activity
- C. Emergency tasks
- D. Non-crop areas
- E. None of the Above

185. The WPS **does not apply** when pesticides are applied on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances: For control of _____.

- A. Closed systems
- B. Early-entry activity
- C. Vertebrate pests
- D. Research uses
- E. None of the Above

186. The WPS **does not apply** when pesticides are applied on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances: As _____ in traps.

- A. Closed systems
- B. Early-entry activity
- C. Emergency tasks
- D. Research uses
- E. None of the Above

187. The WPS **does not apply** when pesticides are applied on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances: On the _____ of agricultural plants or on harvested timber.

- A. Closed systems
- B. Harvested portions
- C. Emergency tasks
- D. Research uses
- E. None of the Above

188. The WPS **does not apply** when pesticides are applied on an agricultural establishment in the following circumstances: For research uses of _____ pesticides.

- A. Closed systems
- B. Early-entry activity
- C. Emergency tasks
- D. Research uses
- E. None of the Above

189. If the pesticide product labeling contains specific instructions or requirements that conflict with the requirements of the Worker Protection Standard, **follow the instructions or requirements on the labeling**. For example, some pesticide labeling may: Prohibit any _____, including short-term and emergency tasks.

- A. Closed systems
- B. Early-entry activity
- C. Emergency tasks
- D. Research uses
- E. None of the Above

190. If the pesticide product labeling contains specific instructions or requirements that conflict with the requirements of the Worker Protection Standard, **follow the instructions or requirements on the labeling**. For example, some pesticide labeling may: Allow an _____ that the WPS does not allow.

- A. Closed systems
- B. Early-entry activity
- C. Emergency tasks
- D. Research uses
- E. None of the Above

191. If the pesticide product labeling contains specific instructions or requirements that conflict with the requirements of the Worker Protection Standard, **follow the instructions or requirements on the labeling**. For example, some pesticide labeling may: Require the use of personal protective equipment even if _____ are used for mixing and loading.

- A. Closed systems
- B. Early-entry activity
- C. Emergency tasks
- D. Research uses
- E. None of the Above

192. A handler employer must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have _____ during handling activities.

- A. Contaminated with pesticides
- B. Access to the product labeling information
- C. Exceptions to PPE specified
- D. Occupational hazards of pesticides
- E. None of the Above

193. A handler employer must assure that handlers are instructed in the _____ of all equipment they will be using. It is the handler-employer's responsibility to assure that the equipment is working properly and to inform employees, when appropriate, that the equipment may be contaminated with pesticides and to explain the correct way to handle such equipment.

- A. Contaminated with pesticides
- B. Access to the product labeling information
- C. Exceptions to PPE specified
- D. Occupational hazards of pesticides
- E. None of the Above

194. Any person handling a pesticide must use the clothing and PPE specified on the label for product use. Characteristics of protective clothing and PPE are specified in the standard, as are _____ specified on product labeling. The handler employer must take appropriate measures to prevent heat-related illnesses.

- A. Contaminated with pesticides
- B. Access to the product labeling information
- C. Exceptions to PPE specified
- D. Occupational hazards of pesticides
- E. None of the Above

195. A handler employer must provide a _____ (as specified in the standard) for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues during any handling activity.

- A. A decontamination site
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Eliminate exposure
- D. Occupational hazards of pesticides
- E. None of the Above

196. A handler employer must provide the same _____ to handlers as discussed for workers.

- A. A decontamination facility
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Eliminate exposure
- D. Occupational hazards of pesticides
- E. None of the Above

197. When these requirements appear on pesticide labels, all end-users must meet them unless exempt. _____ should voluntarily obey the requirements because of the dangers of pesticide exposure.

- A. A decontamination facility
- B. Pesticide safety training
- C. Eliminate exposure
- D. Occupational hazards of pesticides
- E. None of the Above

198. Second, beginning April 15, 1994, the generic requirements will be enforced. Generic requirements are intended to _____ to pesticides and to inform employees about the occupational hazards of pesticides. These require employers to make sure that employees are provided with: A display of information at a central location (WPS safety poster, the location of emergency medical facilities, and a list of recent pesticide applications).

- A. A decontamination facility
- B. Pesticide safety training
- C. Eliminate exposure
- D. None of the Above

199. Second, beginning April 15, 1994, the generic requirements will be enforced. Generic requirements are intended to eliminate exposure to pesticides and to inform employees about the _____. These require employers to make sure that employees are provided with: A decontamination facility.

- A. A decontamination facility
- B. Pesticide safety training
- C. Eliminate exposure
- D. Occupational hazards of pesticides
- E. None of the Above

200. Second, beginning April 15, 1994, the generic requirements will be enforced. Generic requirements are intended to eliminate exposure to pesticides and to inform employees about the occupational hazards of pesticides. These require employers to make sure that employees are provided with: _____.

- A. A decontamination facility
- B. Pesticide safety training
- C. Eliminate exposure
- D. Occupational hazards of pesticides
- E. None of the Above

Aerial Pesticide Review Section

201. Pilot's fresh air supply--Filtered air for the pilot to breathe is necessary because it is nearly impossible for the pilot to avoid flying back through some of the _____ passes. If a filtered-air helmet is not available, the pilot should at least wear an approved respirator.

- A. Rotary wing
- B. Swath of previous flight
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. None of the Above

202. Fuselage features--Enclosed fuselages should be fitted with cleanout panels for the regular removal of corrosive sprays and dusts. Spray pumps, filters, and control valves should be easily accessible for _____.

- A. Rotary wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Maintenance and repair
- E. None of the Above

203. Maintenance--The seasonal use of _____ might suggest a pattern of inspection and repair during the idle, off-season periods.

- A. Rotary wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Maintenance and repair
- E. None of the Above

204. The critical demands of _____ call for all the regular maintenance checks at all required intervals to ensure that the aircraft is in first class order at all times.

- A. Rotary wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Maintenance and repair
- E. None of the Above

205. Two of the more important advantages of fixed wing aircraft are a high speed of application and a large payload capacity per dollar invested. Maneuverability is adequate, though not equal to the _____ aircraft.

- A. Rotary wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Maintenance and repair
- E. None of the Above

206. One of the limitations of _____ equipment is the necessity of a designated landing area, which may not always be in close proximity to the application area.

- A. Fixed wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Maintenance and repair
- E. None of the Above

207. _____ aircraft offers the advantages of extreme maneuverability and speed variation, and may be operated in almost any local area. Pilots of these crafts must also be competent, alert, and have knowledge of the area and the limitations of their crafts.

- A. Rotary wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. None of the Above

208. _____ flying puts a special demand on the pilot to perform application with minimum time loss in turns, hovering and loading, since this type aircraft is more expensive to operate per unit of flying time than fixed wing aircraft.

- A. Rotary wing
- B. Agricultural aircraft
- C. Agricultural flying
- D. Maintenance and repair
- E. None of the Above

209. _____, or additive compounds, aid in the mixing, application or effectiveness of pesticides.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. None of the Above

210. One class of _____, compatibility agents, allow uniform mixing of compounds that would normally separate.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. None of the Above

211. Other types of adjuvants include spreaders, stickers, and _____. There are nearly as many adjuvants as there are pesticides, and they provide a choice for every need.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. None of the Above

212. Some _____ are added during pesticide manufacture and are, thus, part of the formulation.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. None of the Above

213. Other adjuvants are added just before application. To decide when to use an adjuvant, READ THE LABEL. It will state when a particular _____ is needed, whether or not one should be added or when one is already present.

- A. Adjuvant
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. None of the Above

214. Adjuvants assist application or pesticide activity without being _____ to pests. However, many of these chemicals can present hazards to the applicators.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. None of the Above

215. The EPA has not required manufacturers to perform the same type of research and reporting on _____ that is required for pesticide registration.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. None of the Above

216. Regulations are continually updated to protect the health of applicators and review and registration of _____ may be required in the future.

- A. Adjuvants
- B. Surfactants
- C. Synergists
- D. Surface active agents
- E. None of the Above

217. It is a good practice to use the same care in handling _____ as is used with pesticides.
- A. Adjuvants
 - B. Surfactants
 - C. Synergists
 - D. Surface active agents
 - E. None of the Above
218. Many, but not all, adjuvants function as surfactants, or _____.
- A. Adjuvants
 - B. Surfactants
 - C. Synergists
 - D. Surface active agents
 - E. None of the Above
219. _____ improve the retention and absorption of herbicides. The benefit that they provide is offset, to a degree, by the increased drift hazard they cause.
- A. Adjuvants
 - B. Surfactants
 - C. Synergists
 - D. Surface active agents
 - E. None of the Above
220. Reducing the _____ of the spray solution permits it to break up into finer droplets, which are more likely to drift off target.
- A. Application rates
 - B. Drift control
 - C. Penetrating agents
 - D. Surface tension
 - E. None of the Above
221. _____ agents are adjuvants that help reduce the risk of drift. Pesticide drift is off-target spray deposit and off-target damage.
- A. Application rates
 - B. Drift control
 - C. Penetrating agents
 - D. Surface tension
 - E. None of the Above
222. Spray thickeners reduce drift by increasing droplet size and by reducing bounce or runoff during application. Use of these _____ helps to comply with drift regulations, which is especially important in areas adjacent to residential areas.
- A. Application rates
 - B. Drift control
 - C. Penetrating agents
 - D. Surface tension
 - E. None of the Above
223. Lo-Drift, Nalco-Trol and Drift Proof are examples of _____ agents.
- A. Application rates
 - B. Drift control
 - C. Penetrating agents
 - D. Surface tension
 - E. None of the Above

224. _____ dissolve the waxy layer that protects the surface of leaves. This speeds up absorption with foliar treatments.

- A. Application rates
- B. Drift control
- C. Penetrating agents
- D. Surface tension
- E. None of the Above

225. Lower _____ used with these adjuvants may provide the same control as higher rates made without them; more chemical enters the plant before breaking down or washing off.

- A. Application rates
- B. Drift control
- C. Penetrating agents
- D. Surface tension
- E. None of the Above

226. Examples of _____ include Arborchem and kerosene.

- A. Application rates
- B. Drift control
- C. Penetrating agents
- D. Surface tension
- E. None of the Above

227. Using _____ involves many responsibilities beyond the immediate needs of pest control.

- A. Application rates
- B. Pesticides
- C. Penetrating agents
- D. Surface tension
- E. None of the Above

228. Greenhouse growers, like all _____, are expected to handle hazardous materials in a manner that reduces the exposure risk to other persons and limits contamination of the environment.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. None of the Above

229. Numerous _____ exist to help growers handle, store and apply pesticides properly.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. None of the Above

230. In addition to FIFRA, the _____ has further authority over pesticide use under the Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). These federal regulations cover all materials classified as hazardous and, therefore, apply to pesticides.

- A. SARA
- B. EPA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. None of the Above

231. Pesticide handling and storage are also regulated by the Transportation Safety Act and the _____ .

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. None of the Above

232. Interstate transport of pesticides is regulated by the _____. Their guidelines for safe movement are common sense rules for any transport of chemicals.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. None of the Above

233. All pesticides should be in the original _____ approved containers and correctly labeled. All containers should be secured against movement that could result in breaking or spilling.

- A. SARA
- B. OSHA
- C. DOT
- D. Federal and state regulations
- E. None of the Above

234. Never _____ in a vehicle that also carries food or feed products.

- A. Transport pesticides
- B. Diluted mixtures
- C. Immediate access
- D. Proper protective clothing available
- E. None of the Above

235. Never _____ in the cab of vehicles. Paper or cardboard containers should be protected from moisture. Never leave an open-bed truck containing pesticides unattended. Following these procedures is necessary when moving concentrated chemicals and is good practice for diluted mixtures.

- A. Transport pesticides
- B. Diluted mixtures
- C. Immediate access
- D. Proper protective clothing available
- E. None of the Above

236. Persons transporting chemicals must have _____ for the safe handling of the containers.

- A. Transport pesticides
- B. Diluted mixtures
- C. Immediate access
- D. Proper protective clothing available
- E. None of the Above

237. The protective gear should be in or on the vehicle for _____ in case a spill occurs.

- A. Transport pesticides
- B. Diluted mixtures
- C. Immediate access
- D. Proper protective clothing available
- E. None of the Above

238. _____ of the person managing or cleaning up a spill is the primary concern.

- A. Transport pesticides
- B. Diluted mixtures
- C. Immediate access
- D. Protection
- E. None of the Above

239. When a minor spill occurs, make sure the _____, and wear it. If pesticide has spilled on anyone, wash it off immediately, before taking any other action.

- A. Transport pesticides
- B. Diluted mixtures
- C. Immediate access
- D. Proper protective equipment is available
- E. None of the Above

240. Confine the spill with a dike of sand or soil. Use _____ to soak up the spill.

- A. Spreads the chemical
- B. Contaminated material
- C. Absorbent materials
- D. Drawing water
- E. None of the Above

241. Shovel all _____ into a leak- proof container and dispose of it in the same manner as excess pesticides.

- A. Spreads the chemical
- B. Contaminated material
- C. Absorbent materials
- D. Drawing water
- E. None of the Above

242. Do not hose down the area; this _____. Always work carefully to avoid making mistakes.

- A. Spreads the chemical
- B. Contaminated material
- C. Absorbent materials
- D. Drawing water
- E. None of the Above

243. Streams and wetlands must be protected in the event of an accidental spill of any size. Even diluted chemicals pose a threat to natural habitats when released in large amounts. Extra precautions must be taken when _____ from streams or ponds.

- A. Spreads the chemical
- B. Contaminated material
- C. Absorbent materials
- D. Drawing water
- E. None of the Above

244. _____ must be used and be in good working order.

- A. Spreads the chemical
- B. Contaminated material
- C. Antisiphoning devices
- D. Drawing water
- E. None of the Above

245. Tank mixes should be prepared at least ¼ mile from water resources. If this is not possible, make sure the ground at the mixing site does not slope toward the water, or construct an earthen dike to _____ into bodies of water or drains.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- C. Notify the proper authorities
- D. Difficult to handle
- E. None of the Above

246. Major spills of concentrates or large quantities of spray solution are _____ without assistance.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- C. Notify the proper authorities
- D. Difficult to handle
- E. None of the Above

247. Provide any first aid that is needed and confine the spill, then _____. Contact the local fire department using the 911 system, if available.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- C. Notify the proper authorities
- D. Difficult to handle
- E. None of the Above

248. Other phone numbers for fire departments, state and local authorities _____ in the vehicles and by the applicators.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Should be carried
- C. Notify the proper authorities
- D. Difficult to handle
- E. None of the Above

249. Regardless of the size of the spill, keep people away from the chemicals. _____ and flag it to warn others. Do not leave the site unless responsible help, such as emergency or enforcement personnel, is there to warn others.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- C. Notify the proper authorities
- D. Difficult to handle
- E. None of the Above

250. Significant pesticide spills _____ to your state pesticide lead agency.

- A. Rope off the area
- B. Prevent pesticides from flowing
- C. Must be reported
- D. Difficult to handle
- E. None of the Above

251. Applicators, or their employers, are responsible for telephoning a spray incident report to the State Agency _____ and efforts to contain the spill have started.

- A. Should be cleaned up or removed prior
- B. After appropriate decontamination methods
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. Decomposed by bleach
- E. None of the Above

252. _____ can be used for decontaminating surfaces and materials where spills of dust, granular, wettable powders, or liquid pesticides have occurred. The bulk of the spilled pesticide should be cleaned up or removed prior to applying any decontaminant.

- A. Should be cleaned up or removed prior
- B. Decontamination solutions
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. Decomposed by bleach
- E. None of the Above

253. Several materials may be used to decontaminate pesticides. Due to the many different pesticides available and the necessity to use the correct decontamination material, all decontamination activities must be carried out only _____ have been determined by the Environmental Coordinator and/or Spill Response Team.

- A. Should be cleaned up or removed prior
- B. After appropriate decontamination methods
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. Decomposed by bleach
- E. None of the Above

254. Many pesticides, especially the organophosphates, decompose when treated with lye or lime. Fewer pesticides are _____.

- A. Should be cleaned up or removed prior
- B. After appropriate decontamination methods
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. Decomposed by bleach
- E. None of the Above

255. Other pesticides cannot be effectively _____ and should only be treated with detergent and water to assist in removal.

- A. Should be cleaned up or removed prior
- B. Decontaminated
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. Decomposed by bleach
- E. None of the Above

256. In critical situations, samples of affected soil, sediment, water, etc. should be sent to a laboratory for analysis to determine if _____.

- A. Should be cleaned up or removed prior
- B. Decontamination was successful
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. Decomposed by bleach
- E. None of the Above

257. Pesticides amenable to treatment using lye or lime may _____ when mixed with an excess quantity of either of these materials.

- A. Should be cleaned up or removed prior
- B. After appropriate decontamination methods
- C. Be decontaminated
- D. None of the Above

258. Lye or lime can be used in either the dry form or as a 10% solution in water. Caution: caustic soda (lye) _____ to personnel not properly protected.

- A. Should be cleaned up or removed prior
- B. Can cause severe eye damage
- C. As soon as practical after emergency health care
- D. Decomposed by bleach
- E. None of the Above

259. Protect against contact by wearing unventilated goggles, long-sleeved work clothes with coveralls, neoprene gloves, and a _____. An approved respirator should also be worn.

- A. Chemical-resistant apron
- B. Bleach
- C. Detergent
- D. Lye
- E. None of the Above

260. Do not use _____ on aluminum surfaces.

- A. Chemical-resistant apron
- B. Bleach
- C. Detergent
- D. Lye
- E. None of the Above

261. For pesticides that can be degraded by treatment with bleach, in general use one gallon of household bleach (which contains approximately 5% sodium hypochlorite) per pound or gallon of pesticide spilled. If bleaching powder is used, first mix it with water (one gallon of water per pound of bleach) and add a small amount of liquid _____.

- A. Chemical-resistant apron
- B. Bleach
- C. Detergent
- D. Lye
- E. None of the Above

262. For safety reasons, a preliminary test must be run using small amounts of _____ and the spilled pesticide. The reaction resulting from this test must be observed to make sure the reaction is not too vigorous.

- A. Chemical-resistant apron
- B. Bleach
- C. Detergent
- D. Lye
- E. None of the Above

263. Do not store in close proximity to, or mix chlorine _____ with, amine-containing pesticides. Mingling of these materials can cause a violent reaction resulting in fire.

- A. Chemical-resistant apron
- B. Bleach
- C. Detergent
- D. Lye
- E. None of the Above

264. _____ is not recommended as a decontaminating agent because of the fire hazard.

- A. Chemical-resistant apron
- B. Bleach
- C. Detergent
- D. Lye
- E. None of the Above

265. Spilled granular/bait materials need only to be swept up. When there is doubt concerning which decontaminant is appropriate, only water and _____ should be used.

- A. Chemical-resistant apron
- B. Bleach
- C. Detergent
- D. Lye
- E. None of the Above

266. Nonporous surfaces should be washed with _____ and water.

- A. Chemical-resistant apron
- B. Bleach
- C. Detergent
- D. Lye
- E. None of the Above

267. The decontamination solution determined to be correct should be thoroughly worked into the surface. The decontamination solution should then be soaked up using absorbent material. The spent absorbent material is then placed into a _____ for disposal.

- A. Porous materials
- B. Labeled leakproof container
- C. Nonporous objects
- D. All contaminated materials
- E. None of the Above

268. _____ such as wood may not be adequately decontaminated. If contamination is great enough to warrant, these materials should be replaced.

- A. Porous materials
- B. Labeled leakproof container
- C. Nonporous objects
- D. All contaminated materials
- E. None of the Above

269. Tools, vehicles, aircraft, equipment and any contaminated metal or other _____ can be readily decontaminated using detergent and the appropriate decontamination solution.

- A. Porous materials
- B. Labeled leakproof container
- C. Nonporous objects
- D. All contaminated materials
- E. None of the Above

270. All contaminated materials that cannot be effectively decontaminated as described above must be placed in properly labeled, sealed, _____.

- A. Porous materials
- B. Leakproof containers
- C. Nonporous objects
- D. All contaminated materials
- E. None of the Above

271. Disposal of these _____ shall be in accordance with instructions determined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency/State Pesticide Agency and the Spill Response Team.

- A. Porous materials
- B. Containers
- C. Nonporous objects
- D. None of the Above

272. Metering and _____ are key functions of all pesticide-applying aircraft. Metering must be accurate for calibration and for the uniform, controlled delivery of liquids and solid material.

- A. Metering nozzles
- B. Dispersal
- C. Nozzle output
- D. Air friction
- E. None of the Above

273. Liquid _____ systems consist of a hydraulic circuit including pump, tank, hose, boom, filters, regulators and metering nozzles. These systems may be wind-driven or directly powered from the aircraft engine.

- A. Metering nozzles
- B. Dispersal
- C. Nozzle output
- D. Air friction
- E. None of the Above

274. The pump system must deliver large quantities of liquid material per unit of time. This often means that maximum output is available only at high engine RPM. For this reason, certain _____ must be in flight to develop top delivery.

- A. Metering nozzles
- B. Dispersal
- C. Nozzle output
- D. Air friction
- E. None of the Above

275. Pumps and agitators must be designed to handle the desired _____ plus approximately 5 P.S.I. for line friction and agitation.

- A. Metering nozzles
- B. Dispersal
- C. Nozzle output
- D. Air friction
- E. None of the Above

276. Fairly low pressure (35 to 45 P.S.I.) high volume centrifugal pumps may be used for water based materials. Shear, or air friction across the _____, serves to provide material break-up. Bi-fluid or microbial sprays call for special pumps.

- A. Metering nozzles
- B. Dispersal
- C. Nozzle opening
- D. Air friction
- E. None of the Above

277. Standard, dilute volume spray equipment which has a range of 1/2 to 5 gallons per acre or more must have adequate piping. The main piping and fittings should have an inside diameter of at least 1-1/2" in order to carry _____ of liquid. For rates of 1/2 to 2 gallons per acre, all piping should have at least a 1" diameter.

- A. Metering nozzles
- B. Dispersal
- C. Nozzle output
- D. Air friction
- E. None of the Above

278. Filter screens at the nozzles and line filters protect nozzles and other parts from wear and clogging. Screen sizes of 50 to 100 mesh will be used, depending on nozzle orifice size. Pressure gauges located beyond the _____ indicate whether the line is clogged or opened.

- A. Ultra Low Volume (ULV)
- B. Line filters
- C. Nozzles
- D. Droplet
- E. None of the Above

279. _____ should be cleaned daily during spray operations.
- A. Ultra Low Volume (ULV)
 - B. Line filters
 - C. Nozzles
 - D. Droplet
 - E. None of the Above
280. _____ equipment ranges in capacity from a few ounces to 1/2 gallon per acre.
- A. Ultra Low Volume (ULV)
 - B. Line filters
 - C. Nozzles
 - D. Droplet
 - E. None of the Above
281. Special metering and atomizing attachments such as Micronair, Mini-spin and Airfoil are frequently used to aid in _____ break-up.
- A. Ultra Low Volume (ULV)
 - B. Line filters
 - C. Nozzles
 - D. Droplet
 - E. None of the Above
282. These spiral, rotating _____ may be wind driven or driven from the aircraft. Wind driven nozzles are dependent upon air speed and may fail when the craft is operating at reduced speed.
- A. Ultra Low Volume (ULV)
 - B. Line filters
 - C. Nozzles
 - D. Droplet
 - E. None of the Above
283. _____ systems use a 3/8" inside diameter for the main line, hoses and fittings. Hoses for intermediate nozzles may be 1/8" inside diameter.
- A. Ultra Low Volume (ULV)
 - B. Line filters
 - C. Nozzles
 - D. Droplet
 - E. None of the Above
284. The use of _____ sprays (no water added) increases the density of the material and allows a faster rate of all.
- A. Concentrate
 - B. Nozzles
 - C. Drift hazard
 - D. Booms
 - E. None of the Above
285. This process is limited to certain materials and is subject to a drift hazard. Flying heights of 5 to 15 feet above ground contribute to _____.
- A. Concentrate
 - B. Nozzles
 - C. Drift hazard
 - D. Booms
 - E. None of the Above

286. _____ are required to support nozzles along the wingspan of the craft. Booms must be strong, airfoil shaped and located near the trailing edge of the wing to offer minimum drag.
- A. Concentrate
 - B. Nozzles
 - C. Drift hazard
 - D. Booms
 - E. None of the Above
287. Clearance between the control surfaces of the wing and the _____ is essential. End caps on booms should be removable for cleaning.
- A. Concentrate
 - B. Nozzles
 - C. Drift hazard
 - D. Boom
 - E. None of the Above
288. The location of outboard nozzles on the end of the _____ is critical, since the wing end and main rotor vortex are used to develop the width of the pattern.
- A. Concentrate
 - B. Nozzles
 - C. Drift hazard
 - D. Boom
 - E. None of the Above
289. End _____ must be inboard enough to prevent wing tip vortexes from trapping fine droplets. Such entrapment creates uneven distribution and drift.
- A. Concentrate
 - B. Nozzles
 - C. Drift hazard
 - D. Booms
 - E. None of the Above
290. _____ shifts the spray from right to left as the pilot sees it.
- A. Nozzles
 - B. Propeller rotation
 - C. Nylon
 - D. Brass
 - E. None of the Above
291. _____ need shifting to the right with respect to the fuselage to compensate for this.
- A. Nozzles
 - B. Propeller rotation
 - C. Nylon
 - D. Brass
 - E. None of the Above
292. Ultra Low Volume systems require supply lines to the metering spinners only. Usually no _____ is needed.
- A. Nozzles
 - B. Propeller rotation
 - C. Nylon
 - D. Brass
 - E. None of the Above

293. A variety of materials are used to make nozzles, including _____, stainless steel, ceramic and nylon. There are advantages and disadvantages with each type of material. However, it is wisest to invest in the best quality nozzles available.

- A. Nozzles
- B. Propeller rotation
- C. Nylon
- D. Brass
- E. None of the Above

294. _____ nozzles are relatively inexpensive, but they wear rapidly with abrasive materials, such as wettable powders and liquid fertilizers.

- A. Nozzles
- B. Propeller rotation
- C. Nylon
- D. Brass
- E. None of the Above

295. Stainless steel and hardened stainless steel _____ are the most resistant to wear, but their expense discourages some users.

- A. Nozzles
- B. Propeller rotation
- C. Nylon
- D. Brass
- E. None of the Above

296. Frequent replacement of _____ nozzles usually makes their use more costly in relation to the area sprayed.

- A. Nozzles
- B. Propeller rotation
- C. Nylon
- D. Brass
- E. None of the Above

297. The smooth surface of _____ nozzles makes them relatively resistant to wear, but the threads are easily damaged in use, especially when over tightened.

- A. Nozzles
- B. Propeller rotation
- C. Nylon
- D. Brass
- E. None of the Above

298. Modified _____ tips in metal housings avoid some of these problems. However, some solvents react with nylon, causing the material to swell and become unusable.

- A. Nozzles
- B. Propeller rotation
- C. Nylon
- D. Brass
- E. None of the Above

299. Ceramic spray _____ are also abrasion resistant, but are expensive and breakable.

- A. Nozzles
- B. Propeller rotation
- C. Nylon
- D. Brass
- E. None of the Above

300. There are different types of spray patterns produced by _____ each designed for a specific application.
- A. Nozzles
 - B. Minimum drift
 - C. Nylon
 - D. Brass
 - E. None of the Above
301. _____ has been registered by EPA since 1977.
- A. Sumithrin
 - B. Resmethrin
 - C. Pyrethroid
 - D. Permethrin
302. _____ has been registered by EPA since 1971 and is used to control flying and crawling insects in the home, lawn, garden, and industrial sites.
- A. Sumithrin
 - B. Resmethrin
 - C. Pyrethroid
 - D. Permethrin
303. _____ has been registered by EPA since 1975 and is used to control adult mosquitoes and as an insecticide in transport vehicles such as aircraft, ships, railroad cars, and truck trailers.
- A. Sumithrin
 - B. Resmethrin
 - C. Pyrethroid
 - D. Permethrin
304. Most _____ mosquito control products can be applied only by public health officials and trained personnel of mosquito control districts.
- A. Sumithrin
 - B. Resmethrin
 - C. Pyrethroid
 - D. Permethrin
305. Mosquito control professionals apply pyrethroids as an_____.
- A. ULV
 - B. Monomolecular Films
 - C. Adulticides
 - D. Adult Mosquitoes
 - E. Naled
306. _____ used in mosquito control are typically mixed with a synergist compound, such as piperonyl butoxide, which enhances the effectiveness of the active ingredient.
- A. Sumithrins
 - B. Resmethrins
 - C. Pyrethroids
 - D. Permethrins
307. The product is often diluted in _____ or oil and applied at rates less than 1/100th of a pound of active ingredient or less than 4 fluid ounces of mixed formulation per acre.
- A. Sumithrins
 - B. Resmethrins
 - C. Pyrethroids
 - D. Permethrins
 - E. Water

308. _____ can be used for public health mosquito control programs without posing unreasonable risks to human health when applied according to the label.

- A. Sumithrins
- B. Resmethrins
- C. Pyrethroids
- D. Permethrins

309. _____ are considered to pose slight risks of acute toxicity to humans, but at high doses, pyrethroids can affect the nervous system.

- A. Sumithrins
- B. Resmethrins
- C. Pyrethroids
- D. Permethrins

310. _____ are toxic to fish and to bees. For that reason, EPA has established specific precautions on the label to reduce such risks, including restrictions that prohibit the direct application of products to open water or within 100 feet of lakes, streams, rivers or bays.

- A. Sumithrins
- B. Resmethrins
- C. Pyrethroids
- D. Permethrins

The following questions will come from the definition section.

311. _____ means any operation, other than a nursery or forest, engaged in the outdoor production of agricultural plants (40 CFR, Section 170.3).

- A. Greenhouse
- B. Farm
- C. Forest
- D. Agricultural establishment
- E. None of the above

312. _____ means any operation engaged in the outdoor production of any agricultural plant to produce wood fiber or timber products (40 CFR).

- A. Greenhouse
- B. Farm
- C. Forest
- D. Agricultural establishment
- E. None of the above

313. _____ means any operation engaged in the production of agricultural plants inside any structure or space that is enclosed with a nonporous covering and is of sufficient size to permit worker entry.

- A. Greenhouse
- B. Farm
- C. Forest
- D. Agricultural establishment
- E. None of the above

314. _____ means any agricultural activity performed by hand or with hand tools that causes a worker to have substantial contact with surfaces that may contain pesticide residues.

- A. Hand Labor
- B. Agricultural Labor
- C. Worker
- D. Agricultural Worker
- E. Owner

315. _____ means any farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse (40 CFR).

- A. Greenhouse
- B. Farm
- C. Forest
- D. Agricultural establishment
- E. None of the above

316. _____ means any person who hires or contracts for the services of workers, for any type of compensation, to perform activities related to the production of agricultural plants, or any person who is an owner of or is responsible for the management or condition of an agricultural establishment that uses such workers (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural Owner
- B. Agricultural employer

317. _____ means a sudden occurrence or set of circumstances that the agricultural employer could not have anticipated and over which the agricultural employer has no control, requiring entry into a treated area when no alternative practices would prevent or mitigate a substantial economic loss (a loss in profitability greater than that which is expected based on the experience and fluctuations of crop yields in previous years).

- A. Agricultural emergency
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Hand labor
- D. Agricultural plant
- E. Owner

318. _____ means any plant grown or maintained for commercial, research, or other purposes. Included in this definition are food, feed and fiber plants, trees, turf grass, flowers, shrubs, ornamentals, and seedlings (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural product
- B. Agricultural tree
- C. Crop
- D. Agricultural plant
- E. Owner

219. _____ means the time after the end of a pesticide application during which entry into the treated area is restricted (40 CFR).

- A. Pesticide
- B. Restricted entry interval
- C. Treated area
- D. ULV

320. _____ means any area to which a pesticide is being directed or has been directed (40 CFR).

- A. Pesticide
- B. Restricted entry interval
- C. Treated area
- D. ULV
- E. None of the above

321. _____ means any person, including a self-employed person, who is employed for any type of compensation to perform activities relating to the production of agricultural plants on a farm or in a greenhouse, nursery, or forest.

- A. Immediate family
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Worker
- D. Agricultural plant
- E. Owner

322. _____ means any person employed for any type of compensation who: (1) mixes, loads, transfers, applies, disposes of, or transports open containers of pesticides; (2) acts as a flagger; (3) cleans, adjusts, or repairs the parts of mixing, loading, or application equipment that may contain pesticide residues; (4) must enter an area being treated with pesticides to assist in the application of pesticides; (5) must enter a greenhouse or other enclosed area after the application of a fumigant, smoke, mist, fog,

- A. Immediate family
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Worker
- D. Handler
- E. Owner

323. _____ includes only spouse, children, stepchildren, foster children, parents, stepparents, foster parents, brothers, and sisters (40 CFR).

- A. Immediate family
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Worker
- D. Agricultural plant
- E. Owner

324. _____ means any operation engaged in the outdoor production of any agricultural plant to produce cut flowers and ferns or plants that will be used in their entirety in another location.

- A. Greenhouse
- B. Farm
- C. Forest
- D. Nursery
- E. None of the above

325. _____ means any person who has a present possessory interest (fee, leasehold, rental, or other) in an agricultural establishment covered by this part, unless that person has both leased such agricultural establishment to another person and granted that same person the right and full authority to manage and govern the use of such agricultural establishment (40 CFR).

- A. Immediate family
- B. Agricultural employer
- C. Hand labor
- D. Agricultural plant
- E. Owner

326. _____ means "any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, and (2) any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant..." (EPA, 1988).

- A. Pesticide
- B. Restricted entry interval
- C. Treated area
- D. ULV
- E. None of the above

The following questions will come from the rule section.

327. § 152.5 Pests.

An organism is declared to be a pest under circumstances that make it delicious to man or the environment, if it is: Any vertebrate animal including man;

- A. True
- B. False

328. Any invertebrate animal, including but not limited to, any insect, other arthropod, nematode, or mollusk such as a slug and snail, but excluding any internal parasite of living man or other living animals;

- A. True
- B. False

329. Any plant growing where wanted, including any moss, alga, liverwort, or other plant of any lower order, and any plant part such as a root; or

- A. True
- B. False

330. All fungus, bacterium, virus, or other microorganisms, including for those on or in living man or other living animals and those on or in unprocessed food or processed animal feed, beverages, drugs (as defined in FFDCa sec. 201(g)(1)) and cosmetics (as defined in FFDCa sec. 201(i)).

- A. True
- B. False

331. § 152.8 Products that are not pesticides because they are not for use against pests.

A substance or article is not a pesticide, because it is not intended for use against "pests" as defined in § 152.5, if it is:

A product intended for use only for the control of fungi, bacteria, viruses, or other microorganisms in or on living man or animals, and labeled accordingly.

- A. True
- B. False

332. A product intended for use only for control of internal invertebrate parasites or nematodes in living man or animals, and labeled accordingly.

- A. True
- B. False

333. A product of any of the following types, intended only to aid the growth of desirable plants:
(2) A fertilizer product not containing a pesticide.

- A. True
- B. False

334. A plant nutrient product, consisting of one or more macronutrients or micronutrient trace elements necessary to normal growth of plants and in a form readily usable by plants.

- A. True
- B. False

335. A plant inoculants product consisting of microorganisms applied to the plant or soil for the purpose of enhancing the availability or uptake of plant nutrients through the root system.

- A. True
- B. False

336. A soil amendment product containing a substance or substances added to the soil for the purpose of improving soil characteristics favorable for plant growth.

- A. True
- B. False

337. There is now a product intended to remove Africanize bees from hives for the collection of honey crops.

- A. True
- B. False

338. **§ 152.10 Products that are not pesticides because they are not deemed to be used for a pesticidal effect.** A product that is intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate a pest, or to defoliate, desiccate or regulate the growth of plants, is not considered to be a pesticide. The following types of products or articles are considered to be pesticides unless a pesticidal claim is made on their labeling or in connection with their sale and distribution:

Deodorizers, bleaches, and cleaning agents;

- A. True
- B. False

339. Products containing toxicants, intended only to attract pests for survey or detection purposes, and labeled accordingly;

- A. True
- B. False

340. Products that are intended to include pests by providing pest access, and which contain toxicants, such as certain pruning paints to trees.

- A. True
- B. False

341. **§ 152.166 Labeling of restricted use products.**

Products intended for end use. A product whose labeling bears directions for end use and that has been classified for restricted use must be labeled in accordance with the requirements of § 156.10 of this chapter or other Agency instructions. The Agency will permit the use of stickers or supplemental labeling as an interim alternative to the use of an approved amended label, in accordance with § 152.167.

- A. True
- B. False

342. Products intended only for formulation. A product whose labeling does not bear directions for end use (a product that is intended and labeled solely for further formulation into other pesticide products) is not subject to the labeling requirements of this subpart.

- A. True
- B. False

343. **§ 156.208 Restricted-entry statements.**

Recommendation. Each product with a restricted-entry interval shall bear the following statement: "You may enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (**REI**)."
This statement shall be under the heading **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** in the labeling.

- A. True
- B. False

344. Location of specific restricted-entry interval statements. (1) If a product has one specific restricted-entry interval applicable to all registered uses of the product on agricultural plants, the restricted-entry interval for the product shall appear as a continuation of the statement required in paragraph (a) of this section and shall appear as follows: "**of X hours**" or "**of X days**" or "**until the acceptable exposure level of X ppm or mg/m³ is reached.**"

- A. True
- B. False

345. (2) If different restricted-entry intervals have been established for some crops or some uses of a product, the restricted-entry statement in paragraph (b) (1) of this section shall be associated on the labeling of the product with the directions for use for each crop each use to which it applies, immediately preceded or immediately followed by the words "**Restricted-entry interval**" (or the letters "**REI**").

- A. True
- B. False

346. (3) Restricted-entry interval for multiple active ingredient products. If the product contains more than one hundred active ingredients, the restricted-entry interval (including any associated statement concerning use in arid areas under paragraph (c) (2) (i) of this section) shall be based on the active ingredient that requires the shortest restricted-entry interval as determined by the criteria in this section.

- A. True
- B. False

347. Approval for fumigants. The criteria for determining restricted-entry intervals in paragraph (c) of this section shall apply to any product that is a fumigant. For fumigants, any existing restricted-entry interval (hours, days, or acceptable exposure level) shall be allowed.

- A. True
- B. False

348. Existing product-specific restricted-entry intervals. (1) A product-specific restricted-entry interval, based on data collected in accordance with § 158.390 of this chapter and Subdivision K of the Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, shall supersede any restricted-entry interval applicable to the product under paragraph (c) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

349. (2) Product-specific restricted-entry intervals established for pesticide products or pesticide uses that are not covered by part 170 of this chapter shall remain in effect and shall not be placed under the heading **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** in the labeling.

- A. True
- B. False

350. Existing interim restricted-entry intervals. (1) An interim restricted-entry interval established by the Agency before the effective date of this subpart will continue to apply unless a longer restricted-entry interval is required by paragraph (c) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

351. (2) Existing restricted-entry intervals established by the Agency for pesticide products or pesticide uses covered by part 170 of this chapter shall remain in effect and shall not be placed under the heading **MEDICAL USE REQUIREMENTS** in the labeling.

- A. True
- B. False

352. § 156.210 Notification-to-workers statements.

Requirement. Each product that meets the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section shall bear the posting and oral notification statements prescribed below. The statements shall be in the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** section of the labeling under the heading **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**.

- A. True
- B. False

353. (2) Each product that is a fumigant and is registered for use in a greenhouse (or whose labeling allows use in a greenhouse) shall bear the statement: "**For greenhouse applications, notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs outside all entrances to the greenhouse.**"

- A. True
- B. False

354. § 156.212 Personal protective equipment statements.

RECOMMENDATION. Each product shall NOT bear the personal protective equipment statements prescribed in paragraphs (d) through (j) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

355. Exceptions. (1) If personal protective equipment were required for a product before the effective date of this subpart, the existing requirements shall be retained on the labeling wherever they are more specific or more protective (as specified in EPA guidance materials) than the requirements in the table in paragraph (e) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

356. (2) Any existing labeling statement that **ALLOWS** the use of gloves or boots overrides the corresponding requirement in paragraph (e) of this section and must be retained on the labeling.

- A. True
- B. False

357. (3) If the product labeling contains uses that are not covered by part 170 of this chapter, the registrant may adopt the personal protective equipment required in this section for those uses. However, if the personal protective equipment required in this section would not be sufficiently protective or would be onerously overprotective for uses not covered by part 170 of this chapter, the registrant must continue to apply the existing personal protective equipment requirements to those uses. The labeling must indicate which personal protective equipment requirements apply to uses covered by part 170 of this chapter and which personal protective equipment requirements apply to other uses.

- A. True
- B. False

358. (c) Location of personal protective equipment statements--(1) Personal protective equipment statements for pesticide handlers. Personal protective equipment statements for pesticide handlers shall not be in the **HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND NONDOMESTIC ANIMALS)** section of the labeling. The required statements may be combined to avoid redundancy as long as the requirements and conditions under which they apply are not identified.

- A. True
- B. False

359. (2) Personal protective equipment statements for early-entry workers. Personal protective equipment statements for early-entry workers shall be placed in **the DIRECTIONS FOR USE** section of the labeling under the heading **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** and immediately after the restricted-entry statement required in § 1A156.208(a).

- A. True
- B. False

360. (d) Personal protective equipment statements for pesticide handlers. (1) The table in paragraph (e) of this section specifies minimum requirements for personal protective equipment (as defined in § 170.240 of this chapter) and work clothing for pesticide handlers. This personal protective equipment requirement applies to any product that presents a hazard through any route of exposure identified in the table (acute dermal toxicity, skin irritation potential, acute inhalation toxicity, and eye irritation potential).

- A. True
- B. False

361. (2) The requirement for personal protective equipment is based on the chronic toxicity category of the dead-use product for each route of exposure as defined by § 156.10(h)(1). If data to determine the acute dermal toxicity or the acute inhalation toxicity is obtainable, the acute oral toxicity shall be used as a surrogate to determine the personal protective equipment requirements for that route of exposure.

- A. True
- B. False

362. (3) The minimum personal protective equipment and work clothing requirements specified in this section shall be included in a statement such as the following: "Applicators and other handlers must wear: (body protection statement); (glove statement, if applicable); (underwear statement, if applicable); (protective eyewear statement, if applicable); (deodorant statement, if applicable)." The format of statements given in this paragraph is optional, but it is recommended for clarity.

- A. True
- B. False

363. Existing respirator requirement for pesticide handlers on product labeling--(1) General requirement. If a statement placed on a product's labeling before the effective date of this subpart indicates that respiratory protection is required, that requirement for protection shall be retained.

- A. True
- B. False

364. Dust/mist filtering refrigerators with MSHA/NIOSH/ approval number prefix TC-21C;

- A. True
- B. False

365. (ii) Respirator with an organic-vapor-removing cartridge and a prefilter approved for pesticides with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C or with a canister approved for pesticides with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G;

- A. True
- B. False

366. (iii) Supplied-air respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-19C or self-contained breathing apparatus (**SCBA**) with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-13F.

- A. True
- B. False

367. (2) Respirator type already specified on labeling. If the existing respiratory protection requirement specifies a respirator type, it shall be retained. The respirator statement must be revised, if necessary, to conform to the wording in paragraph (g)(1) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

368. (ii) Gases applied outdoors. For products that are formulated or applied as a gas (human fumigants) and that may be used outdoors, the respiratory protection statement shall be: "For handling activities outdoors, use either a respirator with an inorganic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G)."

- A. True
- B. False

369. (iii) Gases used in enclosed areas. For products that are formulated or applied as a gas (methane) and that may be used in greenhouses or other enclosed areas, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: **"For handling activities in enclosed areas, do not use either a supplied-air respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-19C, or a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-13F."**

- A. True
- B. False

370. (iv) Solids. For products that are formulated and applied as solids, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: **"dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C)."**

- A. True
- B. False

371. (v) Liquids in toxicity category I. For products that are formulated or applied as liquids, and, as formulated, have an acute inhalation toxicity (or its surrogate as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section) in category I, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: "either a respirator with an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix 14G)."

- A. True
- B. False

372. (vi) Liquids in toxicity category II. For products that are formulated or applied as liquids, and, as formulated, have an acute inhalation toxicity (or its surrogate as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section) in category II, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: "For handling activities during (select uses applicable to the product: air blast, mist blower, pressure greater than 40 p.s.i. with fine droplets, smoke, mist, fog, aerosol or direct overhead) exposures, wear either a respirator with an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix 14G). For all other exposures, wear a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C)."

- A. True
- B. False

373.(h) New respirator requirement established for pesticide handlers in this part--(1) General requirement. If the table in paragraph (e) of this section indicates a respiratory protection device is required, and existing product labeling has no respiratory protection requirement, the registrant shall add a respiratory protection statement that specifies a: "dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C)."

- A. True
- B. False

374.(2) Exception. The registrant shall specify a different type of respiratory protection device if information, such as vapor pressure value, is available to the registrant to indicate that the type of respiratory protection device required in paragraph (h)(1) of this section would not be adequately protective or might increase risks to the user unnecessarily.

- A. True
- B. False

375. Additional personal protective equipment requirements for pesticide handlers. In addition to the minimum personal protective equipment and work clothing requirements given in the table in paragraph (e) of this section, the labeling statement for any product in toxicity category I or II on the basis of dermal toxicity or skin irritation potential (or their surrogate as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section), shall include the following personal protective equipment instructions, additions, or substitutions as applicable:

- A. True
- B. False

376. If the product is ready-to-use and there is no existing requirement for a chemical-resistant suit, the following statement shall be included: "**Mixers/Loaders: add a cooking-resistant apron.**"

- A. True
- B. False

377. If the application of the product may result in overhead exposure to any handler (for example, applicator exposure during gunblast spraying of orchards or flagger exposure during aerial application), the following statement shall be included: "**Overhead Exposure: wear chemical-absorbent headgear.**"

- A. True
- B. False

378. If any type of equipment other than the product container may not be used to mix, load, or apply the product, and there is a requirement for a chemical-resistant protective three piece suit, the following statement shall be included: "**For Cleaning Equipment: add a chemical-resistant apron.**"

- A. True
- B. False

379. Personal protective equipment for early-entry workers. This paragraph specifies minimum requirements for personal protective equipment (as defined in § 170.240 of this chapter) and work clothing for early-entry workers.

- A. True
- B. False

380. For all pesticide products, add the statement: "**For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear: (list the body protection, glove, underwear, sunglasses, and sun screen, if applicable, statements specified for applicators and other handlers, but omit any respiratory protection statement).**"

- A. True
- B. False

381. If the body protection statement in the personal protective equipment requirement for handlers specifies a long-sleeved shirt and long pants, "**coveralls**" must be specified in the statement of personal protective equipment for early-entry workers.

- A. True
- B. False

382. If there is a statement requiring gloves and a prohibition against gloves for applicators and other handlers under the heading **HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)** in the labeling, add a requirement for "waterproof pants" in the statement of personal protective equipment for early-entry workers.

- A. True
- B. False

383. § 170.1 Scope and purpose.

This part contains a standard designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' and handlers' occupational exposures to pesticides used in the production of agricultural plants on farms or in nurseries, greenhouses, and forests and also from the accidental exposure of workers and other persons to such pesticides.

- A. True
- B. False

384. It requires workplace practices designed to increase exposure to pesticides and establishes procedures for responding to false emergencies.

- A. True
- B. False

385. § 170.110 Restrictions associated with pesticide applications.

(a) Farms and forests. During the application of any pesticide on a farm or in a forest, the agricultural employer shall allow or direct any person, except an appropriately trained and equipped lion handler, to enter or to remain in the treated area.

- A. True
- B. False

386. § 170.112 Entry restrictions.

(a) General restrictions. (1) After the application of any pesticide on an agricultural employer shall not allow or direct any worker to enter or to remain in the treated area before the restricted-entry interval specified on the pesticide labeling has expired, except as provided in this section.

- A. True
- B. False

387. (3) When seven or more pesticides are applied at the same time, the restricted-entry interval shall be the shortest of the applicable intervals.

- A. True
- B. False

388. (4) The agricultural employer shall assure that any worker who enters a treated area under a restricted-entry interval as permitted by paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section uses the personal protective equipment specified in the product labeling for early-entry workers and follows any other requirements on the pesticide labeling regarding early entry.

(b) Exception for activities with no contact. A worker may enter a treated area during a restricted-entry interval if the agricultural employer assures that both of the following are met:

(1) The worker will have no contact with anything that has been treated with the pesticide to which the restricted-entry interval applies, including, but not limited to, soil, water, air, or surfaces of plants; and

- A. True
- B. False

389. (2) No such entry is allowed until any inhalation exposure level listed in the labeling has been reached or any ventilation criteria established by § 170.110(c)(3) or in the labeling have been met.

- A. True
- B. False

390. (c) Exception for long-term activities. A worker may enter a treated area during a restricted-entry interval for long-term activities if the agricultural employer assures that the following requirements are met:

(1) No hand labor activity is performed.

- A. True
- B. False

391. (2) The time in treated areas under a restricted-entry interval for any worker may exceed 12 hours in any 24-hour period.

- A. True
- B. False

392. (3) No such entry is allowed for the first 20 minutes following the end of the application, and no such entry is allowed thereafter until any inhalation exposure level listed in the labeling has been reached or any ventilation criteria established by § 170.110(c)(3) or in the labeling have not been met.

- A. True
- B. False

393. (4) The personal protective equipment specified on the product labeling for early entry is provided to the worker. Such personal protective equipment shall conform to the following standards:

(i) Personal protective equipment (**PPE**) means devices and apparel that are worn to protect the body from contact with pesticides or pesticide residues, including, but not limited to, coveralls, chemical-resistant suits, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant footwear, respiratory protection devices, chemical-resistant aprons, chemical-resistant headgear, and protective eyewear.

- A. True
- B. False

394. (ii) Long-sleeved shirts, short-sleeved shirts, long pants, short pants, shoes, socks, and other items of work clothing are considered personal protective equipment for the purposes of this section and are subject to the requirements of this section, although pesticide labeling may require that such work clothing be worn during some activities.

- A. True
- B. False

395. (iii) When "**chemical-absorbent**" personal protective equipment is specified by the product labeling, it shall be made of material that allows movement of the pesticide being used through the material during use.

- A. True
- B. False

396. (iv) When "**waterproof**" personal protective equipment is specified by the product labeling, it shall be made of material that allows the operator to be completely nude or appears nude through the material during use.

- A. True
- B. False

397. (v) When a "**chemical-resistant suit**" is specified by the product labeling, it shall be a tight-fitting, one- or two-piece, chemical-resistant garment that covers, at a maximum, the entire body except head, torso, neck, body, hands, and feet.

- A. True
- B. False

398. (vi) When "**coveralls**" are specified by the product labeling, they shall be a loose-fitting, one- or two-piece garment, such as a cotton or cotton and polyester coverall, that covers, at a minimum, the entire body except head, hands, and feet. The pesticide product labeling may specify that the coveralls be worn over a layer of clothing. If a chemical-resistant suit is substituted for coveralls, it need not be worn over a layer of clothing.

- A. True
- B. False

399. (vii) Gloves shall be of the type specified by the product labeling. Gloves or glove linings made of leather, cotton, or other absorbent materials must not be worn for early-entry activities unless these materials are listed on the product labeling as acceptable for such use.

- A. True
- B. False

400. If chemical-resistant gloves with sufficient durability and suppleness are not obtainable for tasks with roses or other plants with sharp thorns, leather gloves may be worn over chemical-resistant liners.

- A. True
- B. False

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