

UPDATED



**PESTICIDE  
APPLICATOR  
CORE EXAM  
PRACTICE TEST**

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## **PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions**

# CHAPTER 1: PEST MANAGEMENT (60 Questions )

## Pest Control History

**1. What publication raised public concern about pesticides?**

- A. Silent Spring
- B. Agricultural Science
- C. The Federal Register
- D. Webster's Dictionary

**2. What term describes pesticide buildup in a food chain?**

- A. Food degradation
- B. Bioaccumulation
- C. Biomagnification
- D. Chemical persistence

**3. Which synthetic insecticide was widely used after WWII?**

- A. Lead arsenate
- B. Nicotine
- C. DDT
- D. Pyrethrin

**4. The earliest chemical pesticides were derived from what?**

- A. Synthetic compounds
- B. Plants and minerals
- C. Nuclear sources
- D. Petroleum products

**5. What major issue arose from heavy pesticide reliance?**

- A. Pest resistance
- B. Increased fertilizer costs
- C. Reduced crop yields
- D. Soil compaction

**Answer Key (1-5):**

1. A

2. C

3. C

4. B

5. A

## **Pest Recognition & ID**

**6. Which is considered an invertebrate pest?**

- A. Spider
- B. Bacteria
- C. Rat
- D. Dandelion

**7. What is an example of a vertebrate pest?**

- A. Fungi
- B. Mite
- C. Bird
- D. Snail

**8. Plant diseases are caused by organisms called what?**

- A. Weeds
- B. Vertebrates
- C. Invertebrates
- D. Pathogens

**9. Which is one of the four main pest groups?**

- A. Algae
- B. Lichens
- C. Weeds
- D. Mosses

**10. What is a key step before starting pest control?**

- A. Purchase pesticide
- B. Identify the pest
- C. Calibrate sprayer
- D. Notify neighbors

**11. What might be mistaken for pest damage?**

- A. Proper irrigation
- B. Excessive fertilization
- C. Normal plant growth
- D. Beneficial insect activity

**12. What sign can help identify a rodent pest?**

- A. Fungal growth
- B. Insect larvae
- C. Distinctive burrows
- D. Leaf discoloration

**13. What physical form can make weed identification difficult?**

- A. Flowering stage
- B. Seedling stage
- C. Mature plant stage
- D. Fruiting stage

**14. What clue can help identify an insect pest?**

- A. Water availability
- B. Soil pH level
- C. Air temperature
- D. Type of feeding damage

**15. What non-living agent can cause plant damage?**

- A. Air pollutants
- B. Pathogenic fungi
- C. Parasitic nematodes
- D. Chewing insects

**Answer Key (6-15):**

6. A

7. C

8. D

9. C

10. B

11. B

12. C

13. B

14. D

15. A

## **Biological Control**

**16. Which method uses a pest's natural enemies?**

- A. Cultural control
- B. Biological control
- C. Chemical control
- D. Mechanical control

**17. Biological control often targets which type of pests?**

- A. Native pests
- B. Soil-borne pests
- C. Resistant pests
- D. Introduced pests

**18. What is a common agent in biological control?**

- A. Physical barriers
- B. Synthetic chemicals
- C. Temperature changes
- D. Parasitic wasps

**19. Which practice helps conserve natural enemies?**

- A. Frequent broad spraying
- B. Removing all weeds
- C. Using selective pesticides
- D. Eliminating ground cover

**20. What is a limitation of using natural enemies?**

- A. They resist all pesticides
- B. They can become pests
- C. They only work indoors
- D. They are very expensive

**Answer Key (16-20):**

16. B

17. D

18. D

19. C

20. B

## **Mechanical Control**

**21. Using a plow to destroy weeds is what control?**

- A. Trapping
- B. Sanitation
- C. Exclusion
- D. Cultivation

**22. What is the purpose of window screens in pest control?**

- A. Sanitation
- B. Trapping
- C. Cultivation
- D. Exclusion

**23. Which is an example of a mechanical control device?**

- A. Resistant plant variety
- B. Sticky trap
- C. Pheromone lure
- D. Fungicide spray

**24. Which method physically removes or blocks pests?**

- A. Chemical control
- B. Mechanical control
- C. Biological control
- D. Genetic control

**25. Using fences to keep animals out is an example of?**

- A. Cultivation
- B. Sanitation
- C. Exclusion
- D. Trapping

**Answer Key (21-25):**

21. D

22. D

23. B

24. B

25. C

## **Cultural Control**

**26. What is the primary goal of cultural control?**

- A. Applying chemicals
- B. Trapping the pest
- C. Altering the environment
- D. Releasing predators

**27. Which is an example of a sanitation practice?**

- A. Applying repellents
- B. Using snap traps
- C. Installing bright lights
- D. Removing weed hosts

**28. Crop rotation is an example of which pest control?**

- A. Genetic control
- B. Cultural control
- C. Chemical control
- D. Biological control

**29. What cultural practice can help manage weeds?**

- A. Installing screens
- B. Applying mulch
- C. Releasing parasites
- D. Using insecticides

**30. Draining standing water controls which pests?**

- A. Spiders
- B. Rodents
- C. Mosquitoes
- D. Termites

**Answer Key (26-30):**

26. C

27. D

28. B

29. B

30. C

## **Physical/Environmental Modification**

**31. Lowering the humidity of stored grain prevents what?**

- A. Weed seeds
- B. Insect feeding
- C. Rodent damage
- D. Mold growth

**32. What does refrigeration do to insect pests?**

- A. Stops their feeding
- B. Attracts them
- C. Accelerates their growth
- D. Makes them resistant

**33. Altering temperature and light is what type of control?**

- A. Chemical control
- B. Regulatory control
- C. Biological control
- D. Physical modification

**34. This control method is most suitable for what areas?**

- A. Enclosed spaces
- B. Large forests
- C. Open farm fields
- D. Aquatic environments

**35. Increasing air movement in a greenhouse can suppress what?**

- A. Fungal diseases
- B. Rodents
- C. Flying insects
- D. Weeds

**Answer Key (31-35):**

## **Host Resistance/Genetic Control**

**36. Selecting a crop variety that repels pests is what?**

- A. Cultural control
- B. Host resistance
- C. Chemical control
- D. Mechanical control

**37. Genetic control involves breeding plants and animals for what?**

- A. Better appearance
- B. Pest resistance
- C. Higher yield
- D. Faster growth

**38. This method works by altering the pest's what?**

- A. Environment
- B. Host
- C. Food source
- D. Natural enemies

**39. Maintaining an animal's health to enhance resistance is what?**

- A. Genetic control
- B. Biological control
- C. Chemical control
- D. Mechanical control

**40. What is a key benefit of using resistant cultivars?**

- A. Is inexpensive to develop
- B. Works on all pests
- C. Provides permanent control
- D. Reduces need for pesticides

**Answer Key (36-40):**

## **Chemical Controls**

**41. What type of pesticide controls weeds?**

- A. Fungicide
- B. Rodenticide
- C. Insecticide
- D. Herbicide

**42. How does a systemic pesticide work?**

- A. Kills pests on contact
- B. Coats the plant surface
- C. Repels pests with odor
- D. Absorbs and moves in the plant

**43. A pesticide that controls fungi is called what?**

- A. An avicide
- B. A nematocide
- C. A miticide
- D. A fungicide

**44. A non-selective pesticide affects what?**

- A. Only plant pests
- B. A single pest species
- C. Only insect pests
- D. A wide range of pests

**45. How does a contact pesticide work?**

- A. Touches the pest directly
- B. Must be eaten by the pest
- C. Moves throughout the plant
- D. Sterilizes the pest

**Answer Key (41-45):**

## **Regulatory Pest Control**

**46. What is the goal of a quarantine program?**

- A. Prevent pest entry/spread
- B. Eradicate a native pest
- C. Monitor pest populations
- D. Promote biological controls

**47. What is the total elimination of a pest called?**

- A. Suppression
- B. Prevention
- C. Eradication
- D. Quarantine

**48. Regulatory pest control is usually directed by what?**

- A. Grower associations
- B. Individual landowners
- C. Private companies
- D. Government agencies

**49. What might be required before shipping from a quarantine area?**

- A. Special packaging
- B. Genetic testing
- C. Extra fertilizer
- D. Fumigation

**50. These programs are used for pests that endanger what?**

- A. Single properties
- B. Local gardens
- C. Aesthetic values
- D. Public health

**Answer Key (46-50):**

## **Integrated Pest Management (IPM )**

**51. What is the first component of an IPM program?**

- A. Evaluate results
- B. Implement controls
- C. Identify the pest
- D. Monitor the pest

**52. What does IPM stand for?**

- A. Internal Pest Measures
- B. Integrated Pest Management
- C. Important Pest Monitoring
- D. Intensive Pest Mitigation

**53. IPM aims to keep pests below what level?**

- A. Reproductive level
- B. Economic injury level
- C. Detection level
- D. Zero population level

**54. The pest level at which action must be taken is the?**

- A. Action threshold
- B. Damage threshold
- C. Sighting threshold
- D. Injury threshold

**55. Why is regular monitoring essential in IPM?**

- A. To test soil for pH
- B. To measure pest populations
- C. To schedule pesticide sprays
- D. To document fertilizer use

**56. An IPM approach uses a wide range of what?**

- A. Control methods or tactics
- B. Only chemical pesticides
- C. Trapping mechanisms
- D. Only natural predators

**57. An IPM goal of total pest elimination is called what?**

- A. Prevention
- B. Eradication
- C. Monitoring
- D. Suppression

**58. What is a primary reason to practice IPM?**

- A. It uses more pesticides
- B. It is less complicated
- C. It requires less planning
- D. Pesticides can be ineffective

**59. What is the last step in the IPM process?**

- A. Record and evaluate results
- B. Identify the pest
- C. Implement a program
- D. Develop a goal

**60. IPM promotes a healthy environment by reducing what?**

- A. Unnecessary pesticide use
- B. The need for monitoring
- C. Crop diversity
- D. Use of natural enemies

**61. Which pest usually requires regular control efforts?**

- A. A secondary pest
- B. A key pest
- C. An occasional pest
- D. A minor pest

**62. When is a secondary pest likely to become a problem?**

- A. Before a crop is planted
- B. After a key pest is controlled
- C. During ideal weather
- D. After a cultural practice

**63. Which IPM goal is used to reduce pest populations?**

- A. Exclusion
- B. Eradication
- C. Prevention
- D. Suppression

**64. Using sanitation is an example of which IPM goal?**

- A. Monitoring
- B. Eradication
- C. Suppression
- D. Prevention

**65. What is the economic injury level (EIL )?**

- A. When any crop damage occurs
- B. When control action should be taken
- C. When pest control costs equal losses
- D. When a pest is first detected

**Answer Key (51-65):**

## **Pesticide Resistance**

**66. What is pesticide resistance?**

- A. Ability to avoid a pesticide
- B. Ability to tolerate a pesticide
- C. Ability to detoxify water
- D. Ability to outgrow damage

**67. What practice contributes to the development of resistance?**

- A. Repeated use of the same pesticide
- B. Using non-chemical controls
- C. Applying pesticides at low rates
- D. Rotating pesticide types

**68. How can you help manage pesticide resistance?**

- A. Always use the same product
- B. Use the highest labeled rate
- C. Treat only when necessary
- D. Spray on a calendar basis

**69. Resistance develops because intensive pesticide use kills what?**

- A. Susceptible individuals
- B. Resistant individuals
- C. All beneficial insects
- D. The entire population

**70. Rotating pesticides with different \_\_\_\_\_ helps delay resistance.**

- A. Application methods
- B. Formulations
- C. Modes of action
- D. Brand names

**Answer Key (66-70):**

## **CHAPTER 2: FEDERAL PESTICIDE LAWS (50 Questions )**

### **FIFRA Overview**

**71. What does FIFRA stand for?**

- A. Federal Insect, Fungus, and Rodent Act
- B. Final Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- D. Federal Investigation of Rodenticide Act

**72. Which federal agency administers FIFRA?**

- A. The EPA
- B. The FDA
- C. The DOT
- D. The USDA

**73. Under FIFRA, pesticides are classified as either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Regulated or unregulated
- B. Toxic or non-toxic
- C. Organic or inorganic
- D. Restricted use or unclassified

**74. Who can legally purchase a restricted-use pesticide (RUP )?**

- A. Any farm worker
- B. A certified applicator
- C. The general public
- D. A retail employee

**75. An applicator who uses RUPs for agricultural production is a?**

- A. Public applicator
- B. Commercial applicator
- C. Private applicator
- D. Structural applicator

**76. A certified applicator applying pesticides for a lawn care business is a?**

- A. Public applicator
- B. Commercial applicator
- C. Government applicator
- D. Private applicator

**77. Who can mix, load, or apply RUPs?**

- A. Certified applicators or those they supervise
- B. Anyone over 18
- C. The general public
- D. Only certified applicators

**78. Under Section 2(ee) of FIFRA, an applicator can legally use a pesticide at a \_\_\_\_\_ than the label specifies.**

- A. Higher concentration
- B. Higher dosage
- C. Lower dosage
- D. Higher frequency

**79. According to FIFRA, state pesticide regulations can be what?**

- A. Less strict than federal law
- B. More strict than federal law
- C. Completely independent of federal law
- D. Only equal to federal law

**80. The primary purpose of FIFRA is to do what?**

- A. Fund pesticide research
- B. Promote organic farming
- C. Regulate pesticide use
- D. Ban all pesticides

**Answer Key (71-80):**

## **Pesticide Registration**

**81. What type of registration is most common for pesticides?**

- A. Section 25(b )
- B. Section 3
- C. Section 18
- D. Section 24(c )

**82. A Special Local Need registration is also known as what?**

- A. An EUP
- B. A Section 18
- C. A Section 3
- D. A Section 24(c )

**83. Which registration allows use during an emergency pest situation?**

- A. Section 3 registration
- B. Section 24(c ) registration
- C. Section 18 exemption
- D. Section 25(b ) exemption

**84. What does a Section 25(b ) registration exempt?**

- A. Experimental pesticides
- B. All herbicides
- C. Minimum-risk pesticides
- D. High-risk pesticides

**85. What does an Experimental Use Permit (EUP ) allow?**

- A. Unrestricted sales
- B. Use in home gardens
- C. Large-scale field testing
- D. Widespread commercial use

**86. A Section 24(c ) registration is issued by what entity?**

- A. A university
- B. A state agency
- C. The EPA
- D. The manufacturer

**87. What is a requirement for a Section 18 exemption?**

- A. The pest is common
- B. No feasible alternative exists
- C. The product is inexpensive
- D. The product is low-risk

**88. To which products does Section 25(b ) apply?**

- A. All new synthetic pesticides
- B. All restricted-use products
- C. Products with specific active ingredients
- D. Only products for organic farming

**89. A black light trap is regulated by the EPA as a?**

- A. Biocontrol
- B. Biopesticide
- C. Pesticide
- D. Device

**90. All pesticides must be \_\_\_\_\_ by the EPA before sale.**

- A. Approved
- B. Tested
- C. Certified
- D. Registered

**Answer Key (81-90):**

## **Reregistration & Tolerances**

### **91. What is a pesticide tolerance?**

- A. The minimum effective dose
- B. The maximum legal residue
- C. The pest's resistance level
- D. The recommended application rate

### **92. The pesticide reregistration program reviews what?**

- A. Only new pesticides
- B. Older pesticides
- C. Only restricted-use pesticides
- D. Only organic pesticides

### **93. Under FQPA, tolerances must ensure "reasonable certainty of \_\_\_\_\_" for humans.**

- A. Crop yield
- B. No residue
- C. Pest control
- D. No harm

### **94. What agencies enforce EPA pesticide tolerances in food?**

- A. The FBI and CIA
- B. The FDA and USDA
- C. The EPA and DOT
- D. The DOT and FAA

### **95. The EPA must review every registered pesticide on a \_\_\_-year cycle.**

- A. 20-year
- B. 15-year
- C. 5-year
- D. 10-year

**Answer Key (91-95):**

## **Violative Acts & Penalties**

**96. Using a pesticide inconsistent with its label is what?**

- A. Recommended
- B. A violative act
- C. An exemption
- D. A best practice

**97. What is the penalty for a private applicator's first FIFRA violation?**

- A. License revocation
- B. A warning letter
- C. Prison time
- D. A large fine

**98. Selling an unregistered pesticide is a violation of what?**

- A. FQPA
- B. FIFRA
- C. WPS
- D. ESA

**99. Detaching or defacing a pesticide label is considered what?**

- A. Normal use
- B. A violation
- C. A safety measure
- D. A storage practice

**100. Willful violation of FIFRA can result in what?**

- A. Civil penalties only
- B. Community service
- C. Criminal penalties
- D. A written warning only

**101. Making a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. A violation of FIFRA
- B. A local regulation
- C. An accepted practice
- D. A type of training

**102. What type of penalty can be assessed for FIFRA violations?**

- A. Civil only
- B. Administrative only
- C. Criminal only
- D. Civil and criminal

**103. Selling a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. A common sales tactic
- B. Allowed for some products
- C. Legal with a permit
- D. A violation of the law

**104. The phrase "the label is the law" means what?**

- A. Following the label is optional
- B. The label is a suggestion
- C. The label directions are legally binding
- D. The label can be modified

**105. Advertising a [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. A smart marketing strategy
- B. A violation of FIFRA
- C. Acceptable for RUPs
- D. A requirement for sales

**Answer Key (96-105):**

**Other Federal Laws (FFDCA, FQPA, WPS, ESA )**

**106. Which law governs pesticide tolerances for food and feed?**

- A. FFDCA
- B. WPS
- C. ESA
- D. FIFRA

**107. Which act** [REDACTED]

- A. FFDCA
- B. FIFRA
- C. ESA
- D. FQPA

**108. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS ) is aimed at protecting whom?**

- A. Agricultural workers and handlers
- B. Pesticide salespersons
- C. Food processors
- D. The general public

**109. Which law** [REDACTED]

- A. WPS
- B. ESA
- C. FFDCA
- D. FQPA

**110. FQPA requires the EPA to consider aggregate exposure, which includes what?**

- A. Only residential sources
- B. Only food sources
- C. Only water sources
- D. Dietary and other sources

**111. The WPS** [REDACTED]

- A. Higher wages
- B. Longer vacations
- C. Pesticide safety training
- D. Company vehicles

**112. The ESA requires pesticide labels to refer users to what?**

- A. A university specialist
- B. An online training course
- C. A county bulletin
- D. The product manufacturer

**113. Under FQPA,** [REDACTED]

- A. The elderly
- B. Infants and children
- C. Aquatic organisms
- D. Farm animals

**114. The primary goal of the WPS is to reduce what?**

- A. Occupational pesticide exposure
- B. Crop damage
- C. Pesticide drift
- D. Environmental contamination

**115. FFDCCA stands** [REDACTED]

- A. Federal Food and Drug Certification Act
- B. Federal Fungicide, Drug, and Chemical Act
- C. Food and Drug Compliance Act
- D. Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

**Answer Key (106-115):**

## Record-keeping Requirements

**116. Who administers federal record-keeping for private applicators?**

- A. The USDA
- B. The state
- C. The FDA
- D. The EPA

**117. For how** [REDACTED]

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. Five years
- D. Six months

**118. What information must be recorded for an RUP application?**

- A. The name of the salesperson
- B. The weather forecast
- C. The time of purchase
- D. The product's brand name

**119. State record-keeping** [REDACTED]

- A. Flexible
- B. Stringent
- C. Vague
- D. Lenient

**120. Keeping application records is considered what?**

- A. Only for commercial users
- B. Optional for all users
- C. A wise practice
- D. Unnecessary for RUPs

**Answer Key (116-120):**

## CHAPTER 3: PESTICIDE LABELING (70 Questions )

### EPA Approval & Label Background

121. Who approves [REDACTED]

- A. The EPA
- B. The USDA
- C. The manufacturer
- D. The state

122. The pesticide label is a form of communication between whom?

- A. Manufacturer and user
- B. Retailer and manufacturer
- C. EPA and the state
- D. User and the public

123. The label [REDACTED]

- A. The branding
- B. The guide
- C. The labeling
- D. The product

124. Before a pesticide can be sold, the EPA must review its?

- A. Company history
- B. Price point
- C. Registration application
- D. Marketing plan

125. The information [REDACTED]

- A. Marketing surveys
- B. Years of research
- C. A single study
- D. Public opinion

**126. A pesticide may not be sold if its use presents what?**

- A. An unreasonable risk
- B. A minor risk
- C. Any risk
- D. A financial risk

**127. The pesticide [REDACTED]**

- A. A technical summary
- B. A legal document
- C. A marketing brochure
- D. An informational guide

**128. Failure to follow label directions can result in what?**

- A. A product refund
- B. Better pest control
- C. A legal violation
- D. Manufacturer praise

**129. What does [REDACTED]**

- A. The company's financial data
- B. Data submitted by the manufacturer
- C. Competitor product labels
- D. Customer testimonials

**130. Can a manufacturer change a label after registration?**

- A. Yes, at any time
- B. No, never
- C. No, unless the product changes
- D. Yes, with EPA approval

**Answer Key (121-130):**

## Types of Registration

**131. Which registration** [REDACTED]

- A. Section 25(b )
- B. Section 24(c )
- C. Section 3
- D. Section 18

**132. A Section 18 registration addresses what type of situation?**

- A. A common pest problem
- B. A new product launch
- C. A specific local need
- D. A pest emergency

**133. Minimum-risk pesticides** [REDACTED]

- A. Section 18
- B. Section 24(c )
- C. Section 25(b )
- D. Section 3

**134. What must you have in your possession for a 24(c ) use?**

- A. The original product label
- B. The supplemental labeling
- C. A note from the dealer
- D. A letter from the EPA

**135. What is** [REDACTED]

- A. Section 25(b )
- B. Section 3
- C. Section 18
- D. Section 24(c )

**136. A Section 18 exemption is requested by whom?**

- A. The manufacturer
- B. A state regulatory agency
- C. A private citizen
- D. The federal government

**137. (c )** [REDACTED]

- A. County
- B. Property
- C. Country
- D. State or region

**138. What do Section 25(b ) products not require on the label?**

- A. EPA registration number
- B. Product name
- C. Ingredient list
- D. Use directions

**139. A Section** [REDACTED]

- A. Any registered product
- B. A cancelled product
- C. An unregistered product
- D. A generic product

**140. Using a 24(c ) registration from another state is what?**

- A. A recommended practice
- B. A violation of the law
- C. Acceptable with permission
- D. Legal and allowed

**Answer Key (131-140):**

## Label Components & Reading

141. What is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. The trade name
- B. The chemical name
- C. The common name
- D. The ingredient name

142. What part of the label lists the active ingredients?

- A. Storage and Disposal
- B. Directions for Use
- C. Ingredient Statement
- D. Precautionary Statements

143. The chemical [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. Carrier
- B. Active ingredient
- C. Surfactant
- D. Inert ingredient

144. What must a restricted-use pesticide label state?

- A. "Restricted-Use Pesticide"
- B. "Not For Retail Sale"
- C. "For Professional Use Only"
- D. "Danger - Poison"

145. What does [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. The product formulation
- B. The primary distributor
- C. The product registration date
- D. The production facility



**151. An inert** [REDACTED]

- A. Serve as a carrier
- B. Increase product toxicity
- C. Control the target pest
- D. Kill beneficial insects

**152. Which number identifies the specific product?**

- A. The Emergency Telephone Number
- B. The Lot Number
- C. The Establishment Number
- D. The Registration Number

**153. General-use pesticides** [REDACTED]

- A. Higher
- B. Unspecified
- C. Lower
- D. Equal

**154. Where should you look for an emergency telephone number?**

- A. At the store
- B. On the internet
- C. In the phone book
- D. On the product label

**155. What does** [REDACTED]

- A. The product's hazard class
- B. The specific active ingredient
- C. What the product controls
- D. The formulation type

**156. The percentage of inert ingredients must be shown where?**

- A. Ingredient Statement
- B. Directions for Use
- C. Precautionary Statements
- D. Storage and Disposal

**157. Two products** [REDACTED]

- A. Active ingredient
- B. Manufacturer
- C. Trade name
- D. Formulation

**158. The complex name identifying a chemical's structure is the?**

- A. Chemical name
- B. Product name
- C. Trade name
- D. Common name

**159. The Restricted-Use** [REDACTED]

- A. In the precautionary statements
- B. At the bottom of the back
- C. At the top of the front
- D. Inside the directions for use

**160. What information is NOT usually found in the ingredient statement?**

- A. Active ingredient common name
- B. Inert ingredient percentage
- C. Specific inert ingredient names
- D. Active ingredient percentage

**Answer Key (141-160):**

## Signal Words & Precautionary Statements

161. Which signal [REDACTED]

- A. WARNING
- B. CAUTION
- C. DANGER
- D. DANGER-POISON

162. The signal word "WARNING" indicates what level of toxicity?

- A. Slight
- B. Very low
- C. High
- D. Moderate

163. A skull [REDACTED]

- A. DANGER
- B. CAUTION
- C. DANGER-POISON
- D. WARNING

164. What do "Routes of Entry" statements indicate?

- A. Where to apply the pesticide
- B. How to enter a treated area
- C. How the pesticide enters the body
- D. How to open the container

165. What do [REDACTED]

- A. Precautions to take
- B. Disposal methods
- C. Mixing instructions
- D. First-aid measures

**166. A "Statement of Practical Treatment" provides what?**

- A. Application instructions
- B. Pest control advice
- C. First-aid information
- D. Storage requirements

**167. The "Hazards [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]"**

- A. Storage Statement
- B. Disposal Statement
- C. Direction for Use
- D. Precautionary Statement

**168. The signal word "CAUTION" indicates what level of toxicity?**

- A. Slight
- B. Moderate
- C. High
- D. Lethal

**169. What does [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]"**

- A. Risks to domestic animals
- B. Risks to the user
- C. Risks to wildlife and the environment
- D. Fire and explosion risks

**170. Which signal word is associated with severe eye damage?**

- A. CAUTION
- B. WARNING
- C. DANGER
- D. NOTICE

**171. A note** [REDACTED]

- A. DANGER
- B. NOTICE
- C. CAUTION
- D. All signal words

**172. The Spanish word for DANGER is?**

- A. PELIGRO
- B. CUIDADO
- C. ATENCION
- D. AVISO

**173. What section** [REDACTED]

- A. Storage and Disposal
- B. First Aid
- C. Precautionary Statements
- D. Directions for Use

**174. Which section details risks to fish, bees, or birds?**

- A. Environmental Hazards
- B. Directions for Use
- C. Hazards to Humans
- D. Physical or Chemical Hazards

**175. The statement** [REDACTED]

- A. First-aid instruction
- B. Disposal direction
- C. Use direction
- D. Specific action statement

**Answer Key (161-175):**

## Directions for Use

**176. Where would you find the target pests a product controls?**

- A. Directions for Use
- B. Precautionary Statements
- C. Storage and Disposal
- D. Ingredient Statement

**177. The "Directions**

- A. "For agricultural use only"
- B. "Read the entire label before use"
- C. "Keep out of reach of children"
- D. "It is a violation of Federal law..."

**178. What does the preharvest interval (PHI ) tell you?**

- A. Time between planting and spraying
- B. Time between purchase and use
- C. Time between spraying and harvest
- D. Time between mixing and spraying

**179. Using a**

- A. A personal choice
- B. Allowed with a permit
- C. An illegal act
- D. Recommended sometimes

**180. The application rate is found in which label section?**

- A. Precautionary Statements
- B. Directions for Use
- C. Ingredient Statement
- D. Storage and Disposal



**Answer Key (176-185):**

## Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS )

**186. What does MSDS stand for?**

- A. Manufacturer's Special Data Sheet
- B. Material Safety Data Sheet
- C. Mixing and Storage Directions
- D. Maximum Safe Dosage Sheet

**187. Which law**

- A. OSHA
- B. ESA
- C. FIFRA
- D. FQPA

**188. An MSDS should be used in combination with what?**

- A. The pesticide label
- B. The user's manual
- C. The application log
- D. The product invoice

**189. Which section**

- A. Emergency and First-aid Procedures
- B. Toxicological Information
- C. Physical and Chemical Properties
- D. Fire and Explosion Hazards

**190. What information is found in the "Ecological Information" section?**

- A. Required PPE
- B. Spill cleanup procedures
- C. Effects on human health
- D. Effects on wildlife

**Answer Key (186-190):**

## CHAPTER 4: PESTICIDE FORMULATIONS (50 Questions )

### Formulation Process Overview

191. The mixture [REDACTED]

- A. Chemical solution
- B. Raw chemical
- C. Pesticide concentrate
- D. Pesticide formulation

192. What is the carrier in a pesticide formulation?

- A. The target pest
- B. The active ingredient
- C. The measuring device
- D. An inert ingredient

193. A substance [REDACTED]

- A. Suspension
- B. Precipitate
- C. Emulsion
- D. Solution

194. Solid particles dispersed in a liquid form a?

- A. Vapor
- B. Suspension
- C. Solution
- D. Gas

195. One liquid [REDACTED]

- A. Emulsion
- B. Suspension
- C. Aerosol
- D. Solution

**Answer Key (191-195):**



**201. Which formulation** [REDACTED]

- A. A solution
- B. An emulsifiable concentrate
- C. A flowable
- D. An invert emulsion

**202. What is a key advantage of aerosol formulations?**

- A. They are low cost
- B. They are easy to use
- C. They are for large areas
- D. They have low drift

**203. Which formulation** [REDACTED]

- A. Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC )
- B. Aerosol (A )
- C. Solution (S )
- D. Flowable (F )

**204. ULV formulations are designed to be used as is or?**

- A. Mixed with large volumes of water
- B. Applied only as a solid
- C. Diluted with small amounts of carrier
- D. Used only indoors

**205. Which formulation** [REDACTED]

- A. Ultra-low volume (ULV )
- B. Solution (S )
- C. Flowable (F )
- D. Ready-to-use (RTU )

**206. A key disadvantage of ULV application is?**

- A. Requires specialized equipment
- B. Is not easily absorbed by skin
- C. Has low drift hazard
- D. Needs vigorous agitation

**207. Liquid baits** ■■■■■■■■■■

- A. Rodents and insects
- B. Nematodes and slugs
- C. Weeds and fungi
- D. Birds and mites

**208. What is a disadvantage of EC and ULV formulations?**

- A. They can damage rubber or plastic
- B. They are very abrasive
- C. They are difficult to store
- D. They require constant mixing

**209. An invert** ■■■■■■■■■■

- A. Spray drift
- B. Application time
- C. Skin absorption
- D. Product cost

**210. Which formulation is a solid ground into a fine powder and suspended in liquid?**

- A. Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC )
- B. Solution (S )
- C. Flowable (F )
- D. Invert Emulsion

**Answer Key (196-210):**

## Dry/Solid Formulations

211. What does [REDACTED]

- A. Water Permeable
- B. Weed Powder
- C. Water Proof
- D. Wettable Powder

212. Which dry formulation is always used dry and drifts easily?

- A. Granule (G )
- B. Dust (D )
- C. Bait (B )
- D. Pellet (P )

213. Granules (G [REDACTED])

- A. More likely to drift
- B. Heavier and larger
- C. Always mixed with water
- D. Lighter and smaller

214. Which formulation looks like a dust but is mixed with water to spray?

- A. Soluble Powder (SP )
- B. Dust (D )
- C. Granule (G )
- D. Wettable Powder (WP )

215. A bait [REDACTED]

- A. An attractant
- B. A solvent
- C. A surfactant
- D. Water

**216. Which formulation forms a true solution when mixed with water?**

- A. Wettable Powder (WP )
- B. Flowable (F )
- C. Water-dispersible Granule (WDG )
- D. Soluble Powder (SP )

**217. A major** [REDACTED]

- A. An inhalation hazard when mixing
- B. They don't require agitation
- C. Low skin absorption risk
- D. Low active ingredient content

**218. Water-dispersible granules (WDG ) are also known as what?**

- A. Wettable Powders (WP )
- B. Dusts (D )
- C. Dry Flowables (DF )
- D. Soluble Powders (SP )

**219. Which formulation** [REDACTED]

- A. Baits (B )
- B. Granules (G )
- C. Pellets (P )
- D. Dusts (D )

**220. What is a key advantage of granular formulations?**

- A. No calibration needed
- B. Sticks to foliage well
- C. Low drift hazard
- D. Works well in drought

**221. What are** [REDACTED]

- A. Plant growth regulation
- B. Fungal disease control
- C. Rodent and insect control
- D. Weed control

**222. An injectable bait is often formulated as a?**

- A. Gel
- B. Liquid
- C. Granule
- D. Dust

**223. What is** [REDACTED]

- A. Requires whole area coverage
- B. Must be mixed with water
- C. Is very difficult to apply
- D. Can be attractive to pets

**224. Which dry formulation requires constant agitation in the spray tank?**

- A. Solution (S )
- B. Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC )
- C. Wettable Powder (WP )
- D. Soluble Powder (SP )

**225. Which formulation** [REDACTED]

- A. Dusts (D )
- B. Water-dispersible granules (WDG )
- C. Soluble powders (SP )
- D. Wettable powders (WP )

**Answer Key (211-225):**

## Other Formulations

**226. Which formulation encloses pesticide in a plastic coating?**

- A. Animal systemic
- B. Water-soluble packet
- C. Impregnate
- D. Microencapsulated

**227. A pet** [REDACTED]

- A. A fumigant
- B. A repellent
- C. An impregnate
- D. An attractant

**228. What is a fumigant?**

- A. A pesticide mixed with fertilizer
- B. A pesticide that forms a gas
- C. A dry, granular product
- D. A slow-release liquid

**229. What is** [REDACTED]

- A. Slower release of pesticide
- B. Reduced handling exposure
- C. Lower product cost
- D. Increased drift potential

**230. Pheromones are a type of what?**

- A. Fumigant
- B. Systemic
- C. Repellent
- D. Attractant

**Answer Key (226-230):**

## Pesticide Mixtures & Compatibility

**231. Combining two** [REDACTED]

- A. Premix
- B. Solution
- C. Formulation
- D. Tank mix

**232. What is it called when pesticides don't mix properly?**

- A. Synergy
- B. Neutralization
- C. Antagonism
- D. Incompatibility

**233. A cottage** [REDACTED]

- A. Physical incompatibility
- B. Chemical incompatibility
- C. A stable emulsion
- D. Proper mixing

**234. When tank mixing, which formulation is usually added last?**

- A. Wettable Powders (WP )
- B. Flowables (F )
- C. Emulsifiable Concentrates (EC )
- D. Soluble Powders (SP )

**235. What is** [REDACTED]

- A. To calibrate the sprayer
- B. To measure application rate
- C. To test for pest resistance
- D. To check for compatibility

**Answer Key (231-235):**

## Adjuvants

**236. What is the purpose of a surfactant?**

- A. To make pesticides stick
- B. To increase solution pH
- C. To reduce surface tension
- D. To prevent foaming

**237. Which adjuvant** [REDACTED]

- A. A thickener
- B. A sticker
- C. A surfactant
- D. A buffer

**238. A buffer is used to do what?**

- A. Stabilize the water pH
- B. Reduce spray drift
- C. Make droplets stick
- D. Increase droplet size

**239. A drift** [REDACTED]

- A. Making the spray invisible
- B. Increasing droplet size
- C. Reducing droplet size
- D. Increasing evaporation

**240. What is a chemical added to a pesticide to improve performance?**

- A. A formulation
- B. An adjuvant
- C. An inert carrier
- D. An active ingredient

**Answer Key (236-240):**

## CHAPTER 5: PESTICIDE HAZARDS & FIRST AID (70 Questions )

### Toxicity, Exposure & Hazard

241. The ability ██████████

- A. Toxicity
- B. Hazard
- C. Exposure
- D. Dose

242. Hazard is a combination of toxicity and what?

- A. Dose
- B. Environment
- C. Exposure
- D. Formulation

243. When does ██████████

- A. When it gets into or on the body
- B. When it's stored safely
- C. When it's manufactured
- D. When the label is read

244. The greatest hazard to an applicator is often during?

- A. Cleaning the site
- B. Reading the label
- C. Mixing and loading
- D. Transporting pesticide

245. An injury ██████████

- A. Acute
- B. Delayed
- C. Chronic
- D. Allergic

**246. An illness from repeated exposures over time is?**

- A. Immediate
- B. Acute
- C. Chronic
- D. Contact

**247. The equation** [REDACTED]

- A. Rate
- B. Dose
- C. Time
- D. Exposure

**248. Childproof caps are an example of what?**

- A. An application method
- B. A cultural control
- C. An engineering control
- D. A pesticide formulation

**249. Diluted pesticides** [REDACTED]

- A. More
- B. Equally
- C. Never
- D. Less

**250. The best way to reduce pesticide hazard is to do what?**

- A. Increase toxicity
- B. Increase exposure
- C. Reduce exposure
- D. Reduce rate

**Answer Key (241-250):**

## Harmful Effects

**251. Itching, redness,** [REDACTED]

- A. Allergic effects
- B. Contact effects
- C. Chronic effects
- D. Systemic effects

**252. Nausea, headache, and dizziness are examples of?**

- A. Systemic effects
- B. Local effects
- C. Dermal effects
- D. Contact effects

**253. Which effect** [REDACTED]

- A. Systemic
- B. Contact
- C. Allergic
- D. Chronic

**254. Which effect occurs at sites other than the entry point?**

- A. Systemic
- B. Local
- C. Topical
- D. Contact

**255. A skin** [REDACTED]

- A. Dermatitis
- B. Anemia
- C. Systemic poisoning
- D. Neurotoxicity

**256. A reaction some people have but others do not is an?**

- A. Chronic effect
- B. Allergic effect
- C. Systemic effect
- D. Acute effect

**257. What is** [REDACTED]

- A. Inhalation damage
- B. Contact skin effects
- C. Eye injuries
- D. Systemic poisoning

**258. Permanent respiratory damage from pesticides occurs?**

- A. Always with exposure
- B. Less often
- C. Never
- D. Very frequently

**259. Swelling and** [REDACTED]

- A. Chronic effects
- B. Systemic effects
- C. Contact symptoms
- D. Allergic effects

**260. Which type of pesticide is most likely to cause systemic injury?**

- A. Fungicides
- B. Insecticides
- C. Disinfectants
- D. Herbicides

**Answer Key (251-260):**

## Routes of Entry

**261. What is** ■■■■■■

- A. Oral
- B. Dermal (skin )
- C. Inhalation
- D. Ocular (eyes )

**262. Which body area absorbs pesticides most readily?**

- A. Scalp
- B. Foot
- C. Forearm
- D. Palm

**263. Exposure through** ■■■■■■

- A. Dermal exposure
- B. Inhalation exposure
- C. Ocular exposure
- D. Oral exposure

**264. Breathing in a pesticide is what route of entry?**

- A. Dermal
- B. Inhalation
- C. Ocular
- D. Oral

**265. Which formulation** ■■■■■■

- A. Wettable powders
- B. Oil-based liquids
- C. Dusts
- D. Granules

**266. Splashing pesticide into the eyes is \_\_\_\_\_ exposure.**

- A. Ocular
- B. Inhalation
- C. Oral
- D. Dermal

**267. What increases [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. Working in a well-ventilated area
- B. Handling pesticides in confined spaces
- C. Wearing a respirator
- D. Applying liquids instead of dusts

**268. Accidental oral exposure is most common among whom?**

- A. Farm animals
- B. Applicators
- C. Children
- D. The elderly

**269. Why is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. Eyes are not very absorbent
- B. Eye tissue is very tough
- C. Eyes are protected by eyelids
- D. Eyes absorb chemicals easily

**270. Rubbing eyes with contaminated gloves can cause what?**

- A. Dermal exposure
- B. No exposure
- C. Oral exposure
- D. Ocular exposure

**271. What practice** [REDACTED]

- A. Not washing hands before eating
- B. Reading the label
- C. Wearing clean gloves
- D. Using a closed mixing system

**272. Which application method has a high risk of dermal exposure?**

- A. Overhead applications
- B. Soil injection
- C. Banding herbicides
- D. Spot spraying weeds

**273. Cuts and** [REDACTED]

- A. Prevent pesticide absorption
- B. Decrease pesticide absorption
- C. Have no effect on absorption
- D. Increase pesticide absorption

**274. What is the primary way to prevent dermal exposure?**

- A. Wearing protective gloves
- B. Using an enclosed cab
- C. Wearing safety glasses
- D. Wearing a respirator

**275. Inhaling petroleum** [REDACTED]

- A. The skin
- B. The eyes
- C. The stomach
- D. The lungs

**Answer Key (261-275):**

## Product Toxicity & Health Concerns

**276. What does LD<sub>50</sub> stand for?**

- A. Lethal Dose 50%
- B. Low Dose 50
- C. Legal Dose 50
- D. Light Density 50

**277. A lower** [REDACTED]

- A. No
- B. Higher
- C. Lower
- D. Chronic

**278. LC<sub>50</sub> measures the concentration of a substance in what?**

- A. Plants or animals
- B. Soil or food
- C. Blood or tissue
- D. Water or air

**279. Which signal** [REDACTED]

- A. WARNING
- B. DANGER
- C. NOTICE
- D. CAUTION

**280. A product with an oral LD<sub>50</sub> of 45 mg/kg is?**

- A. Practically non-toxic
- B. Slightly toxic
- C. Highly toxic
- D. Moderately toxic

**281. The signal** [REDACTED]

- A. III
- B. II
- C. IV
- D. I

**282. The signal word CAUTION is for products that are?**

- A. Slightly toxic
- B. Highly toxic
- C. Moderately toxic
- D. Corrosive

**283. An illness** [REDACTED]

- A. Local effect
- B. Acute effect
- C. Contact effect
- D. Delayed effect

**284. A pesticide that can cause birth defects is a?**

- A. Teratogen
- B. Neurotoxin
- C. Carcinogen
- D. Mutagen

**285. A pesticide** [REDACTED]

- A. Mutagen
- B. Neurotoxin
- C. Carcinogen
- D. Teratogen

**286. Acute effects from pesticide exposure usually occur within?**

- A. 1 week
- B. 72 hours
- C. 1 hour
- D. 24 hours

**287. Which measurement** [REDACTED]

- A. LC<sub>50</sub>
- B. REI
- C. LD<sub>50</sub>
- D. PHI

**288. Signal words on the label indicate a product's what?**

- A. Effectiveness
- B. Chronic toxicity
- C. Acute toxicity
- D. Formulation

**289. The skull** [REDACTED]

- A. Severe eye damage
- B. Environmental hazard
- C. Skin irritation
- D. High acute toxicity

**290. What do LD<sub>50</sub> and LC<sub>50</sub> values not measure?**

- A. Lethal effects
- B. Single-dose effects
- C. Chronic effects
- D. Acute toxicity

**Answer Key (276-290):**

## Symptom Recognition & Cholinesterase

**291. Organophosphate and** [REDACTED]

- A. Cell division
- B. Cholinesterase
- C. Photosynthesis
- D. Blood clotting

**292. Constriction of pupils is a symptom of what?**

- A. Mild organophosphate poisoning
- B. Severe herbicide exposure
- C. Mild fungicide exposure
- D. Moderate organophosphate poisoning

**293. Why is** [REDACTED]

- A. It measures blood sugar
- B. It tests for chronic diseases
- C. It predicts allergic reactions
- D. It establishes a normal level

**294. A significant drop in cholinesterase levels indicates what?**

- A. No exposure
- B. Recovery from exposure
- C. Pesticide poisoning
- D. Proper PPE use

**295. Bloody noses** [REDACTED]

- A. Anticoagulant rodenticides
- B. Herbicides
- C. Pyrethroids
- D. Organophosphates

**296. When should a baseline cholinesterase test be taken?**

- A. Immediately after an exposure
- B. When not being exposed
- C. During peak spray season
- D. After symptoms appear

**297. Symptoms of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. The flu
- B. A broken bone
- C. A muscle strain
- D. A sunburn

**298. If you feel ill after using pesticides, you should?**

- A. Seek medical attention
- B. Continue working
- C. Take some aspirin
- D. Wait for it to pass

**299. For which [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. Organophosphates and carbamates
- B. Only anticoagulant rodenticides
- C. All insecticides and fungicides
- D. Pyrethroids and herbicides

**300. Atropine is an antidote for poisoning by what?**

- A. Carbamates
- B. Herbicides
- C. Rodenticides
- D. Pyrethroids

**Answer Key (291-300):**

## First Aid Procedures

**301. What is** [REDACTED]

- A. Cover with a bandage
- B. Apply an ointment
- C. Wash the affected area
- D. Induce vomiting

**302. If pesticide gets in the eye, you should rinse it for how long?**

- A. 1 minute
- B. 15 minutes
- C. 10 minutes
- D. 5 minutes

**303. If someone** [REDACTED]

- A. Administer CPR
- B. Move them to fresh air
- C. Make them lie down
- D. Give them water

**304. When should you induce vomiting for oral exposure?**

- A. If the victim is unconscious
- B. Always
- C. Never
- D. Only if the label instructs

**305. What information** [REDACTED]

- A. The pesticide label
- B. The time of day
- C. The location of the spill
- D. The cost of the pesticide

**306. Before giving first aid, you should first do what?**

- A. Call the manufacturer
- B. Finish the application
- C. Clean the equipment
- D. Protect yourself from exposure

**307. Never induce** [REDACTED]

- A. A dry powder
- B. Water
- C. A sugar-based bait
- D. Petroleum solvents

**308. For first aid, the primary source of information is what?**

- A. The MSDS
- B. The internet
- C. The product label
- D. A coworker

**309. What should** [REDACTED]

- A. Throw it in the regular trash
- B. Rewash it with family laundry
- C. Seal it in a plastic bag
- D. Air it out and reuse it

**310. What is the number for the National Poison Control Center?**

- A. 9-1-1
- B. The EPA hotline
- C. 1-800-222-1222
- D. 1-800-858-7378

**Answer Key (301-310):**



**Answer Key (311-315):**



**321. What does [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. Breathes to keep you cool
- B. Is the same as chemical-resistant
- C. Keeps out all chemicals
- D. Keeps out water-soluble materials

**322. Thin, disposable PPE is best for what kind of tasks?**

- A. High-exposure tasks
- B. All handling tasks
- C. Short-term tasks
- D. Long-term tasks

**323. What should [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. Wash it thoroughly
- B. Wear it for one more day
- C. Discard and replace it
- D. Repair it with tape

**324. For a Category E pesticide, which glove material is appropriate?**

- A. Cotton
- B. Nitrile rubber
- C. Natural rubber
- D. Polyethylene

**325. How do [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. Assume all plastics are resistant
- B. Check the price tag
- C. Check the product label
- D. Test it with water

**Answer Key (316-325):**

## Skin Protection

**326. At a minimum, what should you wear when handling pesticides?**

- A. Short-sleeved shirt and shorts
- B. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- C. A rubber apron
- D. A chemical-resistant suit

**327. A chemical-resistant** [REDACTED]

- A. At least your knees
- B. Your ankles
- C. Your thighs
- D. Your waist

**328. Most pesticide exposure to handlers occurs on the?**

- A. Feet and legs
- B. Hands and forearms
- C. Head and neck
- D. Back and chest

**329. When your** [REDACTED]

- A. Outside your sleeves
- B. Does not matter
- C. Inside your sleeves
- D. With cuffs rolled down

**330. To prevent pesticides from getting into boots, you should?**

- A. Wear low-cut shoes
- B. Put pant legs inside boots
- C. Put pant legs outside boots
- D. Tuck pants into socks

**331. What is** [REDACTED]

- A. They are not durable
- B. They offer poor protection
- C. They are hard to find
- D. They can cause heat stress

**332. What type of hat is NOT suitable for pesticide handling?**

- A. A plastic safari hat
- B. A chemical-resistant hood
- C. A wide-brimmed rubber hat
- D. A hat with a cloth sweatband

**333. A coverall** [REDACTED]

- A. Tightly against the skin
- B. Tucked into your pants
- C. Loosely over other clothing
- D. One size too small

**334. Why should you avoid lined gloves?**

- A. They are too expensive
- B. They are uncomfortable
- C. The lining can absorb pesticides
- D. They are not chemical-resistant

**335. Reducing exposure** [REDACTED]

- A. A long-sleeved shirt
- B. Chemical-resistant gloves
- C. A dust/mist mask
- D. Safety glasses

**Answer Key (326-335):**

## Eye Protection

**336. Which provides the best protection from splashes?**

- A. Shielded safety glasses
- B. Regular eyeglasses
- C. Sunglasses
- D. Tightly fitting goggles

**337. When applying** ██████

- A. Nothing on your eyes
- B. Goggles
- C. A faceshield
- D. Safety glasses

**338. If the label requires goggles, what must a handler have?**

- A. A full-face respirator
- B. An immediate eyewash source
- C. A faceshield to wear over them
- D. A spare pair of goggles

**339. Shielded safety** ██████

- A. Gases and vapors
- B. Splashes from the front and side
- C. Heavy splashes
- D. All chemical exposure

**340. A full-face respirator provides what type of protection?**

- A. Eye and face only
- B. Respiratory only
- C. Eye and skin
- D. Respiratory and eye

**Answer Key (336-340):**

## Respiratory Protection

**341. What is** [REDACTED]

- A. Warns of low oxygen
- B. Filters contaminants from the air
- C. Cools the air being breathed
- D. Supplies clean oxygen

**342. Which respirator should be used in a low-oxygen environment?**

- A. Air-purifying respirator
- B. Dust/mist mask
- C. Air-supplying respirator
- D. Chemical cartridge respirator

**343. What does** [REDACTED]

- A. The user is medically able
- B. The respirator is clean
- C. The cartridges are working
- D. The respirator fits the user

**344. A user seal check should be performed when?**

- A. Before it is purchased
- B. Every time you wear the respirator
- C. Once a year
- D. Only when using a new respirator

**345. What does** [REDACTED]

- A. Powered
- B. Purple
- C. Proof (oil proof )
- D. Particulate

**346. When should you replace a dust/mist mask?**

- A. When it changes color
- B. At the end of the season
- C. After every 100 hours of use
- D. When it becomes hard to breathe through

**347. Chemical cartridges** [REDACTED]

- A. You can taste or smell pesticide
- B. They get wet
- C. You change products
- D. They are one year old

**348. Which federal agency approves respirators for pesticide use?**

- A. USDA
- B. EPA
- C. NIOSH
- D. OSHA

**349. People with** [REDACTED]

- A. A tight-fitting full-face
- B. A loose-fitting hood style
- C. A filtering facepiece
- D. A tight-fitting half-mask

**350. What is a positive pressure fit check?**

- A. Holding your breath for 10 seconds
- B. Inhaling to check for leaks
- C. Exhaling to check for leaks
- D. Spraying irritant smoke

**Answer Key (341-350):**

## Maintaining PPE

**351. How should [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. Separately from other laundry
- B. In cold water only
- C. With the family laundry
- D. Without using any detergent

**352. Disposable PPE items should be what after use?**

- A. Cleaned and recycled
- B. Discarded as hazardous waste
- C. Washed and reused
- D. Stored for the next job

**353. What is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. The outside of your gloves
- B. Your boots
- C. Your respirator
- D. Your coveralls

**354. Heavily saturated clothing should be?**

- A. Aired out for several days
- B. Soaked in bleach overnight
- C. Washed twice in hot water
- D. Disposed of as hazardous waste

**355. Where should [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. On a hook in the workshop
- B. In the cab of your truck
- C. In a sealed plastic bag
- D. In the pesticide storage area

**Answer Key (351-355):**

## CHAPTER 7: PESTICIDES IN THE ENVIRONMENT (60 Questions )

### Pesticide Characteristics

356. The ability of a pesticide to dissolve in water is its?

- A. Solubility
- B. Persistence
- C. Volatility
- D. Adsorption

357. The process 

- A. Volatility
- B. Adsorption
- C. Solubility
- D. Leaching

358. A pesticide's ability to remain active over time is its?

- A. Adsorption
- B. Persistence
- C. Solubility
- D. Volatility

359. The breakdown 

- A. Hydrolysis
- B. Volatilization
- C. Microbial action
- D. Photodegradation

360. The tendency of a pesticide to turn into a gas is?

- A. Volatility
- B. Persistence
- C. Adsorption
- D. Solubility

**361. A pesticide** [REDACTED]

- A. Persist for years
- B. Bind tightly to soil
- C. Evaporate quickly
- D. Move with water

**362. Oil-soluble pesticides are more attracted to?**

- A. Clay and organic matter
- B. Water molecules
- C. Sandy soils
- D. The air

**363. A pesticide's** [REDACTED]

- A. pH level
- B. Droplet size
- C. Half-life
- D. Color

**364. The breakdown of a pesticide by sunlight is called?**

- A. Hydrolysis
- B. Microbial action
- C. Photodegradation
- D. Volatilization

**365. What conditions** [REDACTED]

- A. Cool and dry
- B. Warm and wet
- C. Hot and dry
- D. Cold and wet

**Answer Key (356-365):**

## Environmental Movement

**366. Pesticide movement in the air by wind is called?**

- A. Drift
- B. Leaching
- C. Runoff
- D. Adsorption

**367. Downward pesticide** [REDACTED]

- A. Runoff
- B. Volatilization
- C. Drift
- D. Leaching

**368. Pesticide movement in water across a surface is?**

- A. Drift
- B. Degradation
- C. Runoff
- D. Leaching

**369. A pesticide** [REDACTED]

- A. Contaminant
- B. Byproduct
- C. Formulation
- D. Residue

**370. How can pesticides move on objects?**

- A. Through the air
- B. By leaching
- C. Through runoff
- D. On contaminated clothing

**371. A careless** [REDACTED]

- A. Water systems
- B. Only the air
- C. Only the immediate soil
- D. The pesticide container

**372. Highly water-soluble pesticides are more likely to do what?**

- A. Resist degradation
- B. Adsorb to soil
- C. Volatilize quickly
- D. Leach into groundwater

**373. Pesticides can** [REDACTED]

- A. Droplets, vapors, or particles
- B. Only vapors
- C. Only spray droplets
- D. Only attached to soil

**374. A pesticide residue on a treated crop can be a risk to?**

- A. The equipment
- B. The environment only
- C. Livestock
- D. The applicator only

**375. Pesticide movement** [REDACTED]

- A. Soil type
- B. Sunlight
- C. Rainfall
- D. Ventilation systems

**Answer Key (366-375):**

## Preventing Drift

**376. Who is legally responsible for damages from pesticide drift?**

- A. The manufacturer
- B. The property owner
- C. The EPA
- D. The applicator

**377. Larger spray** [REDACTED]

- A. Less
- B. Equally
- C. Never
- D. More

**378. What is the movement of pesticide vapors from the target area?**

- A. Vapor drift
- B. Runoff
- C. Particle drift
- D. Spray drift

**379. A temperature** [REDACTED]

- A. Warmer
- B. Cooler
- C. Drier
- D. More humid

**380. Spraying during a temperature inversion can cause drift to?**

- A. Travel long distances
- B. Settle immediately
- C. Move upward only
- D. Dissipate quickly

**381. To reduce** [REDACTED]

- A. Set by the dealer
- B. Varied during application
- C. As high as possible
- D. As low as practical

**382. High temperatures and low humidity \_\_\_\_\_ spray drift.**

- A. Eliminate
- B. Do not affect
- C. Increase
- D. Decrease

**383. The movement** [REDACTED]

- A. Leaching
- B. Particle drift
- C. Vapor drift
- D. Spray drift

**384. Venturi or air-induction nozzles produce what?**

- A. A pesticide vapor
- B. A fine mist
- C. Larger droplets
- D. Smaller droplets

**385. The best** [REDACTED]

- A. There is an inversion
- B. Winds are high
- C. Temperatures are very high
- D. Winds are light and steady



**Answer Key (376-390):**

## Water Contamination Sources & Prevention

**391. Pollution from** [REDACTED]

- A. Widespread
- B. Background
- C. Non-point-source
- D. Point-source

**392. Pesticide runoff from a large field is an example of?**

- A. Back-siphoning
- B. A spill
- C. Point-source pollution
- D. Non-point-source pollution

**393. A pesticide** [REDACTED]

- A. Point-source pollution
- B. Normal application
- C. Non-point-source pollution
- D. Background contamination

**394. What is the boundary between saturated and unsaturated zones?**

- A. The topsoil
- B. The water table
- C. The bedrock
- D. The aquifer

**395. What soil** [REDACTED]

- A. Soil high in organic matter
- B. Sandy soil
- C. Clay soil
- D. Silt loam

**396. A simple way to prevent back-siphoning is to use an?**

- A. Larger hose
- B. Air gap
- C. Overflow pipe
- D. Higher pressure

**397. Soils with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. Increase runoff
- B. Have no effect on leaching
- C. Decrease leaching
- D. Increase leaching

**398. What do grass buffer strips do?**

- A. Trap sediment and slow runoff
- B. Increase soil erosion
- C. Speed up runoff water
- D. Prevent all contamination

**399. When is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]**

- A. After a heavy rain
- B. Before a light rain
- C. During a dry spell
- D. One week after application

**400. What is a recommended best management practice (BMP )?**

- A. Dispose of rinsate in a drain
- B. Apply pesticides before heavy rain
- C. Mix and load near a well
- D. Use an anti-backflow device

**401. What is** [REDACTED]

- A. A watershed
- B. A saturated zone
- C. A water table
- D. An aquifer

**402. You should mix and load pesticides at least \_\_\_ feet from wells.**

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 25
- D. 10

**403. How can** [REDACTED]

- A. Use a containment pad
- B. Spray during high winds
- C. Increase application rates
- D. Mix next to a stream

**404. Which pesticide is most likely to leach?**

- A. High volatility, low solubility
- B. Low solubility, high adsorption
- C. Low persistence, high adsorption
- D. High solubility, low adsorption

**405. Where should** [REDACTED]

- A. On a labeled site
- B. In a gravel driveway
- C. In a drainage ditch
- D. Near a water source

**Answer Key (391-405):**



**Answer Key (406-410):**

## Endangered Species

**411. Which law** [REDACTED]

- A. The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA )
- B. The Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA )
- C. The Endangered Species Act (ESA )
- D. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS )

**412. The Endangered Species Act is administered by the?**

- A. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- B. EPA
- C. USDA
- D. DOT

**413. A species** [REDACTED]

- A. Extinct
- B. Vulnerable
- C. Threatened
- D. At-risk

**414. If a pesticide might affect an endangered species, the label will direct you to?**

- A. The manufacturer's website
- B. A county bulletin
- C. An EPA hotline
- D. Your local dealer

**415. A major** [REDACTED]

- A. Climate change
- B. Pesticide resistance
- C. Habitat destruction
- D. Invasive plants

**Answer Key (411-415):**

## **CHAPTER 8: TRANSPORTATION, STORAGE & SECURITY**

### **(35 Questions )**

#### **Transportation**

**416. Where should you never carry pesticides in a vehicle?**

- A. In the passenger compartment
- B. In the cargo area
- C. In a locked toolbox
- D. On a flatbed truck

**417. What should**

- A. Placed next to food items
- B. Secured to prevent shifting
- C. Stacked as high as possible
- D. Left open for ventilation

**418. Diamond-shaped signs required on transport vehicles are called?**

- A. Warnings
- B. Placards
- C. Labels
- D. Stickers

**419. Before transporting**

- A. The manufacture date
- B. The color
- C. Leaks
- D. The price

**420. What emergency equipment should be in the transport vehicle?**

- A. A fire extinguisher
- B. Extra fuel
- C. A first aid kit
- D. A spill kit

**421. Never transport** [REDACTED]

- A. Other pesticides
- B. Seed
- C. Food or feed
- D. Equipment

**422. A vehicle used for transport should be in good \_\_\_\_\_ condition.**

- A. Mechanical
- B. Original
- C. Cosmetic
- D. Resale

**423. What documentation** [REDACTED]

- A. The vehicle registration
- B. The purchase receipt
- C. Your applicator license
- D. Product labels and MSDSs

**424. If you must use an enclosed vehicle, you should ensure good?**

- A. Lighting
- B. Heating
- C. Ventilation
- D. Seating

**425. Who is** [REDACTED]

- A. The Department of Transportation
- B. The pesticide manufacturer
- C. The vehicle owner and operator
- D. The emergency response team

**Answer Key (416-425):**







**Answer Key (426-440):**

## Site Security

**441. What is** [REDACTED]

- A. Sharing keys widely
- B. Keeping the site open
- C. Preventing unauthorized entry
- D. Storing products outdoors

**442. What is the first step in developing a security program?**

- A. Hire a security guard
- B. Install cameras
- C. Conduct a risk assessment
- D. Purchase insurance

**443. Which is** [REDACTED]

- A. People
- B. Information
- C. Property
- D. All of the above

**444. Who serves as the first line of defense in a security program?**

- A. Local police
- B. Security guards
- C. The FBI
- D. Employees

**445. Inventory management** [REDACTED]

- A. Theft
- B. Fires
- C. Spills
- D. Contamination

**446. Suspicious activity should be reported to whom?**

- A. The authorities
- B. The manufacturer
- C. Your insurance agent
- D. The media

**447. Securing application** [REDACTED]

- A. Unauthorized use
- B. Mechanical failure
- C. Clogging of nozzles
- D. Running out of fuel

**448. An effective security plan should include coordination with whom?**

- A. The national news
- B. Customer groups
- C. Competing businesses
- D. Local authorities

**449. A good** [REDACTED]

- A. Adequate exterior lighting
- B. Removing all warning signs
- C. Leaving lights off at night
- D. Hiding the building entrance

**450. What policy can support security needs?**

- A. Minimal employee training
- B. No background checks
- C. Frequent employee turnover
- D. Effective hiring and labor policies

**Answer Key (441-450):**

## CHAPTER 9: EMERGENCY/INCIDENT RESPONSE (30 Questions )

### Emergency Planning

451. A key [REDACTED]

- A. Emergency response contacts
- B. Competitors' phone numbers
- C. Favorite pesticides
- D. Employee birthdays

452. What is the backbone of any emergency response plan?

- A. A map of the state
- B. A list of all products sold
- C. A sequence of actions
- D. An insurance policy

453. What should [REDACTED]

- A. Landscaping details
- B. Employee parking spots
- C. Location of main utility shutoffs
- D. The color of the building

454. Copies of pesticide labels and MSDSs should be kept where?

- A. At a separate site
- B. Locked in a safe
- C. With the company accountant
- D. Only in the storage facility

455. The emergency [REDACTED]

- A. The pesticide manufacturer
- B. Local emergency response agencies
- C. The general public
- D. The local media

**456. Who should be designated in an emergency plan?**

- A. A financial officer
- B. An emergency coordinator
- C. A cleanup volunteer
- D. A press spokesperson

**457. What information** [REDACTED]

- A. The exact name and quantity of chemical
- B. Your license number
- C. The weather forecast
- D. The time of your last application

**458. The emergency plan should reflect inventory during what time?**

- A. Off-season
- B. The previous year
- C. Peak season
- D. The next year

**459. Emergency equipment** [REDACTED]

- A. Office supplies
- B. Personal vehicles
- C. Cleanup and containment materials
- D. Landscaping tools

**460. The emergency response plan should be reviewed and updated how often?**

- A. Only after an incident
- B. When first created
- C. Every five years
- D. Annually

**Answer Key (451-460):**

## Fires

**461. What is** [REDACTED]

- A. Loud noises
- B. Toxic smoke and vapors
- C. Bright lights
- D. Increased property values

**462. Runoff water from fighting a pesticide fire may contain?**

- A. Highly toxic chemicals
- B. Soot and ash only
- C. Clean water
- D. Helpful fertilizers

**463. What type** [REDACTED]

- A. Carbon dioxide only
- B. Water-based
- C. Sand-based
- D. Foam-type

**464. Where should an inventory of stored pesticides be kept?**

- A. Away from the storage facility
- B. Inside the storage facility door
- C. On the main computer
- D. With the owner at all times

**465. If a** [REDACTED]

- A. Save the pesticide products
- B. Open doors for ventilation
- C. Fight the fire yourself
- D. Evacuate the premises

**466. Using water jets on a pesticide fire can do what?**

- A. Break bags and spread contamination
- B. Neutralize the chemicals
- C. Put it out quickly
- D. Cool the area safely

**467. For a [REDACTED]**

- A. Use soil to cover it
- B. Use large amounts of water
- C. Call a neighboring business
- D. Let the fire burn out

**468. After a fire, cleanup operations should not begin until?**

- A. The media has left
- B. The area has cooled
- C. The insurance claim is filed
- D. The next day

**469. A National [REDACTED]**

- A. The substance is a weak acid
- B. Do not use water
- C. The substance is water-soluble
- D. Use large amounts of water

**470. What should be done to contain runoff from a fire?**

- A. Spray it with more water
- B. Ignore it until the fire is out
- C. Let it flow into a drain
- D. Build dikes to contain it

**Answer Key (461-470):**

## Pesticide Spills

471. The "Three [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. Call
- B. Continue
- C. Clean up
- D. Cover

472. What is the first step in responding to a spill?

- A. Call for help
- B. Control the leak
- C. Clean up the spill
- D. Contain the spill area

473. To contain [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. A vacuum
- B. Water
- C. Absorbent materials
- D. A fan

474. What is CHEMTREC's primary function?

- A. To investigate spills
- B. To sell cleanup supplies
- C. To provide emergency response information
- D. To regulate pesticide transport

475. Where should [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. At the fire department
- B. At the owner's home
- C. In the office
- D. In the transport vehicle

**476. You should never do what to clean up a spill?**

- A. Use PPE
- B. Shovel contaminated soil
- C. Use absorbent material
- D. Wash it into a drain

**477. Contaminated soil** [REDACTED]

- A. Clean fill
- B. Regular trash
- C. Topsoil
- D. Hazardous waste

**478. What should be used to neutralize a spill area?**

- A. Gasoline or diesel
- B. Saltwater
- C. Bleach or hydrated lime
- D. More pesticide

**479. A key** [REDACTED]

- A. Use old hoses
- B. Overfill spray tanks
- C. Maintain equipment properly
- D. Drive quickly

**480. If a spill enters a waterway, you must immediately notify whom?**

- A. Your insurance company
- B. The state regulatory agency
- C. The local news
- D. The manufacturer

**Answer Key (471-480):**

## CHAPTER 10: PLANNING PESTICIDE APPLICATION (40 Questions )

### Selecting Pesticides

481. What is [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. Fill the spray tank
- B. Calibrate the sprayer
- C. Identify the pest
- D. Purchase PPE

482. What should you consider before applying a pesticide?

- A. The cost of the product
- B. The container size
- C. The brand reputation
- D. The pest's life cycle

483. The label [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. Preferably
- B. Economically
- C. Safely
- D. Legally

484. A spreader or sticker is a type of what?

- A. Formulation
- B. Adjuvant
- C. Pesticide
- D. Active ingredient

485. Before buying [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. If it's registered for your intended use
- B. If it's the cheapest option
- C. If it has a pleasant odor
- D. If the container is easy to open

**Answer Key (481-485):**

## Reviewing Labels

**486. The statement "It is a violation of Federal law..." is found where?**

- A. Under the "Directions for Use" heading
- B. In the first aid section
- C. In the storage and disposal section
- D. Under the signal word

**487. The Directions** ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

- A. First-aid procedures
- B. The percentage of active ingredient
- C. The manufacturer's address
- D. Specific crops, animals, or sites

**488. Why is it important to review the label before application?**

- A. To see the product's color
- B. To ensure safe and legal use
- C. To check for grammatical errors
- D. To find the price

**489. The label** ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

- A. Manufacturing
- B. Storage and disposal
- C. Sales
- D. Marketing

**490. What information is found under specific crop headings?**

- A. Container recycling information
- B. Product price
- C. Target pests and application rates
- D. Manufacturer's warranty

**Answer Key (486-490):**

## Compatibility

491. When two [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. Physical compatibility
- B. A synergistic effect
- C. Physical incompatibility
- D. Chemical compatibility

492. Chemical incompatibility occurs when mixing does what?

- A. Creates a uniform suspension
- B. Requires extra agitation
- C. Causes the mixture to get hot
- D. Alters the activity of a product

493. When should [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. Only for liquid formulations
- B. Only for dry formulations
- C. Before mixing in the spray tank
- D. After mixing in the spray tank

494. In what order should formulations generally be added to the tank?

- A. Liquids, then dry products
- B. All at the same time
- C. Dry products, then liquids
- D. Emulsifiables, then wettables

495. When are [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

- A. When they have the same active ingredient
- B. When they are made by the same company
- C. When they are the same color
- D. When they can be mixed without problems

**Answer Key (491-495):**

## Safe Mixing & Loading

**496. When mixing pesticides, where should you stand?**

- A. Outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- B. In an enclosed, unventilated room
- C. Next to a water source
- D. On a carpeted floor

**497. A distinct** [REDACTED]

- A. Foaming
- B. Spills
- C. Splashing
- D. Back-siphoning

**498. Which PPE provides the best body protection from splashes?**

- A. A chemical-resistant apron
- B. A long-sleeved shirt
- C. A pair of rubber boots
- D. A cotton coverall

**499. How should** [REDACTED]

- A. Tear it open with your hands
- B. Have someone else open it
- C. Puncture it with a tool
- D. Use a sharp knife or scissors

**500. When pouring a pesticide, keep the container where?**

- A. At arm's length
- B. Below face level
- C. Behind your back
- D. Above face level

**501. Measuring utensils** ■■■■■

- A. Disposed of after one use
- B. Used for food after washing
- C. Marked and stored separately
- D. Made of porous materials

**502. What is a containment pad used for?**

- A. Storing empty containers
- B. A comfortable place to stand
- C. Containing spills during mixing/loading
- D. Transporting pesticides

**503. A backflow** ■■■■■

- A. Personal protective equipment
- B. Agitation system
- C. Spray nozzle
- D. Anti-siphoning device

**504. When is the risk of accidental exposure especially high?**

- A. During mixing and loading
- B. During transportation
- C. During application
- D. During storage

**505. Dry pesticides** ■■■■■

- A. Density
- B. Weight
- C. Height
- D. Volume

**506. After measuring, what should be done with the measuring container?**

- A. Washed in the kitchen sink
- B. Stored with the pesticide inside
- C. Thrown in the trash
- D. Rinsed, with rinsate added to tank

**507. If there** [REDACTED]

- A. The wind blows pesticide away from you
- B. The wind blows pesticide toward you
- C. There is no wind at all
- D. The wind is at your back

**508. Which PPE is important for preventing splashes to the face?**

- A. Earmuffs
- B. A faceshield
- C. A respirator
- D. A hard hat

**509. When transferring** [REDACTED]

- A. Measuring them
- B. Inhaling the dusts
- C. Wearing gloves
- D. Adding them to water

**510. A good mixing/loading site is away from?**

- A. The application area
- B. Equipment storage
- C. The main office
- D. People, animals, and water sources

**Answer Key (496-510):**



**Answer Key (511-515):**

## Application Procedures

**516. Before applying a pesticide, what should be cleared from the area?**

- A. People and pets
- B. Only adults
- C. Only plants
- D. Only pets

**517. What should** [REDACTED]

- A. Turn it off
- B. Increase the pressure
- C. Leave it running
- D. Run it at idle speed

**518. A uniform spray mix is especially important for which formulations?**

- A. Baits
- B. Suspensions
- C. Gels
- D. Solutions

**519. After application,** [REDACTED]

- A. The price of the product
- B. Postapplication requirements
- C. The manufacturer's website
- D. Emergency phone numbers

**520. How can you ensure the pesticide is reaching the target?**

- A. Increase the spray pressure
- B. Use the smallest nozzle size
- C. Check the application area
- D. Spray from a long distance

**Answer Key (516-520):**

## CHAPTER 11: APPLICATION PROCEDURES (45 Questions )

### Application Methods

521. A uniform [REDACTED]

- A. Band application
- B. Basal application
- C. Broadcast application
- D. Spot treatment

522. Applying pesticide in parallel strips is a?

- A. Spot treatment
- B. Band application
- C. Foliar application
- D. Broadcast application

523. What method [REDACTED]

- A. A band application
- B. A spot treatment
- C. A basal application
- D. A broadcast application

524. A treatment applied to the lower portions of brush is a?

- A. Broadcast application
- B. Spot treatment
- C. Foliar application
- D. Basal application

525. An application [REDACTED]

- A. Aquatic plant control
- B. Structural pest control
- C. Turf disease management
- D. Agricultural weed control

**Answer Key (521-525):**

## Safety Systems

**526. What is the primary purpose of a closed mixing system?**

- A. To use less water
- B. To reduce handler exposure
- C. To make the tank lighter
- D. To mix pesticides faster

**527. Water-soluble packaging** ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

- A. Personal protective equipment
- B. Application equipment
- C. Containment pad
- D. Closed mixing system

**528. What is a pesticide containment pad designed to do?**

- A. Make the area look neat
- B. Provide a soft work surface
- C. Contain spills and leaks
- D. Store empty containers

**529. Enclosed cabs** ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

- A. Cheaper version of
- B. Replacement for
- C. Supplement to
- D. More effective form of

**530. A mini-bulk container is part of which system?**

- A. A closed mechanical system
- B. An enclosed cab
- C. A backpack sprayer
- D. A containment pad

**531. A key [REDACTED]**

- A. Increased handler safety
- B. Reduced need for calibration
- C. Lower product cost
- D. Faster application speed

**532. Water-soluble bags eliminate what?**

- A. Direct contact with concentrate
- B. The need for any PPE
- C. All risk of spills
- D. The need for a spray tank

**533. What should [REDACTED]**

- A. Street clothes
- B. Appropriate PPE
- C. No extra PPE is needed
- D. A disposable dust mask

**534. Containment pads help prevent what?**

- A. Vapor drift
- B. Spray drift
- C. Pest resistance
- D. Environmental contamination

**535. When using [REDACTED]**

- A. Into the mixing tank
- B. Directly on the ground
- C. In a separate bucket to dissolve
- D. In a trash can

**Answer Key (526-535):**

## Application Equipment

**536. What is the most common type of application equipment?**

- A. Sprayers
- B. Foggers
- C. Dusters
- D. Granular spreaders

**537. Which sprayer** [REDACTED]

- A. A hydraulic sprayer
- B. A ULV sprayer
- C. An air-blast sprayer
- D. A fogger

**538. What part of the sprayer controls droplet size and pattern?**

- A. The tank
- B. The pump
- C. The agitator
- D. The nozzle

**539. A tank** [REDACTED]

- A. Solutions
- B. Gels
- C. Emulsifiable concentrates
- D. Wettable powders

**540. A rotary spreader is used to apply what formulation?**

- A. Gels
- B. Liquids
- C. Dusts
- D. Granules

**541. Which sprayer** [REDACTED]

- A. A backpack sprayer
- B. An air-blast sprayer
- C. A compressed-air sprayer
- D. A hydraulic sprayer

**542. A pump on a sprayer provides what?**

- A. Pressure
- B. Agitation
- C. Measurement
- D. Filtration

**543. A drop** [REDACTED]

- A. Rapid
- B. Random
- C. Precise
- D. Widespread

**544. A backpack sprayer is a type of what?**

- A. Hydraulic sprayer
- B. Granular spreader
- C. Duster
- D. Air-blast sprayer

**545. Nozzles made** [REDACTED]

- A. Ceramic
- B. Aluminum
- C. Plastic
- D. Brass

**Answer Key (536-545):**

## Equipment Calibration

**546. What is the purpose of calibration?**

- A. To ensure the correct amount is applied
- B. To mix the pesticide correctly
- C. To clean the equipment
- D. To choose the right nozzle

**547. Applying too** [REDACTED]

- A. Wasted product
- B. Illegal residues
- C. Crop injury
- D. Poor pest control

**548. Applying too much pesticide is illegal and can cause what?**

- A. Ineffective control
- B. No negative effects
- C. Pest resistance
- D. Damage to the treated site

**549. What three** [REDACTED]

- A. Speed, nozzle size, pressure
- B. Tank size, hose length, tire size
- C. Agitator speed, filter size, boom height
- D. Temperature, humidity, wind

**550. Calibration involves measuring the equipment's output over a?**

- A. The entire field
- B. Full tank
- C. Specific time period
- D. Premeasured area

**Answer Key (546-550):**

## PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions

