

UPDATED



**PESTICIDE
APPLICATOR
CORE EXAM
PRACTICE TEST**

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INTRODUCTION

ALL -IN -ONE

Practice Test - Answers & Standard Exam Paper Questions

We will cover all parts of the Pesticide Applicator chapter with more than 600 practice questions.

Practice Test Approximately 200 pages and More than 600 Practice Questions, prepares you for certification and professional success. This guide covers critical knowledge and skills, with comprehensive practice questions, answers,. Designed to help you excel as a **Pesticide Applicator**.

This Practice Test has a proven track record of helping candidates achieve top scores on the **Pesticide Applicator** exam and gain the confidence they need for a successful career.

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):

31. D

32. A

33. D

34. A

35. A

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 pesticide available to a non-certified applicator is?

- 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 misbranded or adulterated pesticide is what?

- 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 restricted-use product without its classification is what?

- 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 set a tougher, health-based standard for pesticides on food?

- 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 protects endangered and threatened species?

- 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 requires employers to provide what?

- 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, the EPA must give special consideration to whom?

- 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 for what?

- 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 long must certified private applicators keep RUP records?

- 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 requirements can be more _____ than federal laws.

- 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 the language on a pesticide label?

- 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 and all associated materials are called what?

- 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 on a pesticide label is the result of what?

- 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 label is considered what type of document?

- 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 the EPA review to ensure label claims are valid?

- 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 is for a Special Local Need?

- 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 are exempt from registration under what?

- 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 the most common type of federal registration?

- 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) registrations are legal only in the specified what?

- 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 18 allows the sale and use of what?

- 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 the name given by the manufacturer to its product?

- 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 that controls the pest is the?

- 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 the EPA Establishment Number identify?

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

146. What does the EPA Registration Number indicate?

- A. The product is safe to use
- B. The product is environmentally friendly
- C. The product is EPA-approved
- D. The product has been registered

147. What does the Net Contents statement tell you?

- A. Amount of inert ingredient
- B. Amount of product in the container
- C. Amount of active ingredient
- D. Total weight of the product

148. The common name for a pesticide active ingredient is?

- A. A shorter, official name
- B. The manufacturer's brand name
- C. A complex chemical name
- D. The formulation type

149. "Sevin 50WP" indicates a wettable powder with what?

- A. A 50-pound net weight
- B. 50% inert ingredients
- C. A 50-gallon mix rate
- D. 50% active ingredient

150. Where on the label can you find who made the product?

- A. Use Classification Statement
- B. Directions for Use
- C. Ingredient Statement
- D. Name and Address of Manufacturer

151. An inert ingredient is added to do what?

- 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 typically have _____ toxicity than RUPs.

- 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 the "Type of Pesticide" statement indicate?

- 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 with the same common name have the same?

- 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 statement appears where on the label?

- 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 word indicates the highest toxicity?

- 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 and crossbones symbol must appear with which signal word?

- 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 "Specific Action Statements" recommend?

- 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 to Humans and Domestic Animals" section is a?

- 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 the "Environmental Hazards" section describe?

- 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 to physicians is found on labels with which signal word?

- 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 describes required gloves and respirators?

- 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 "Do not get in eyes" is a?

- 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 for Use" section begins with what statement?

- 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 pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling is?

- 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

181. What does the REI on an agricultural label specify?

- A. Time until harvest is allowed
- B. Time workers must stay out
- C. Time to rinse equipment
- D. Time until product expires

182. Applying a pesticide to a site not listed is what?

- A. An implied use
- B. A legal use
- C. A label violation
- D. An off-label use

183. Which section provides instructions for proper storage?

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

184. What does phytotoxicity mean?

- A. Toxicity to animals
- B. Toxicity to humans
- C. Toxicity to plants
- D. Toxicity to insects

185. The "Directions for Use" section includes information on?

- A. Product first aid
- B. Container disposal
- C. Proper mixing
- D. The active ingredient

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 requires employers to have MSDSs available?

- 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 of an MSDS provides first-aid information?

- 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 of active and inert ingredients is a?

- 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 dissolved in a liquid creates a?

- 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 dispersed as droplets in another is an?

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

Answer Key (191-195):

Liquid Formulations

196. What does the abbreviation EC stand for?

- A. Environmental Concern
- B. Emulsifiable Concentrate
- C. Extra Concentrate
- D. Easy Carrier

197. Which formulation is ready to use with no dilution?

- A. RTU
- B. ULV
- C. EC
- D. F

198. Which liquid formulation may approach 100% active ingredient?

- A. Ultra-low Volume (ULV)
- B. Ready-to-use (RTU)
- C. Flowable (F)
- D. Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC)

199. What is a major disadvantage of EC formulations?

- A. Is not abrasive
- B. Clogs nozzles easily
- C. Easily absorbed through skin
- D. Requires constant agitation

200. Flowables (F) are used when the active ingredient is a?

- A. Solid that dissolves in water
- B. Solid that does not dissolve
- C. Liquid soluble in water
- D. Liquid soluble in oil

201. Which formulation is a water-soluble pesticide in an oil carrier?

- 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 often has a strong, petroleum-like odor?

- 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 requires moderate agitation and can leave residues?

- 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 are primarily used for controlling what?

- 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 emulsion aids in reducing what?

- 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 the abbreviation WP stand for?

- 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) are different from dusts because they are?

- 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 formulation mixes the active ingredient with what?

- 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 disadvantage of Wettable Powders is?

- 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 has particles of the same weight and shape?

- 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 tracking powders used for?

- 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 a disadvantage of bait formulations?

- 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 reduces inhalation hazards compared to powders?

- 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 flea collar is an example of what formulation?

- 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 a primary benefit of water-soluble packets?

- 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 or more pesticides in a spray tank creates a?

- 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 cheese-like mixture in the tank is a sign of?

- 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 the purpose of a jar test?

- 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 increases the adhesion of particles?

- 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 control additive functions by?

- 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 of a pesticide to cause injury is its?

- 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 pesticide exposure occur?

- 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 that occurs from a single exposure is called?

- 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 Hazard = Toxicity x _____ is a key concept.

- 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 are generally _____ hazardous than concentrates.

- 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, and blisters are examples of what?

- 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 occurs at the point of pesticide contact?

- 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 rash that develops after exposure is called?

- 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 the most common form of pesticide injury to applicators?

- 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 burning of the eyes, nose, or throat are?

- 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 the most common route of pesticide exposure?

- 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 the mouth is called what?

- 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 is most readily absorbed through the skin?

- 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 the risk of inhalation exposure?

- 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 eye exposure particularly hazardous?

- 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 can lead to oral exposure?

- 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 abrasions on the skin can do what?

- 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 solvents can cause severe damage to what?

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

Answer Key (261-275):

Product Toxicity & Health Concerns

276. What does LD₅₀ stand for?

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

277. A lower LD₅₀ value indicates _____ toxicity.

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

278. LC₅₀ 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 word is associated with Hazard Class I?

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

280. A product with an oral LD₅₀ of 45 mg/kg is?

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

281. The signal word WARNING is associated with Hazard Class ____.

- 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 that does not appear within 24 hours is a?

- 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 that causes cancer is a?

- 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 is used for toxicity to fish?

- A. LC₅₀
- B. REI
- C. LD₅₀
- 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 and crossbones symbol indicates what?

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

290. What do LD₅₀ and LC₅₀ 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 carbamate insecticides can inhibit what?

- 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 a baseline cholinesterase test important?

- 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 and bleeding gums are symptoms of exposure to?

- 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 pesticide poisoning can be similar to what?

- 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 pesticide classes are antidotes available?

- 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 the first thing to do for dermal exposure?

- 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 inhales a pesticide, what is the first step?

- 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 is most important to give a doctor?

- 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 vomiting if the product contains what?

- 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 you do with contaminated clothing?

- 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):

Heat Stress

311. Wearing PPE in hot conditions increases the risk of what?

- A. Pesticide exposure
- B. Allergic reactions
- C. Chemical burns
- D. Heat stress

312. Lack of sweating can be a symptom of what?

- A. Dehydration
- B. Mild heat stress
- C. Severe heat stroke
- D. Pesticide poisoning

313. What is the best way to prevent heat stress?

- A. Drink plenty of water
- B. Work during the hottest part of day
- C. Avoid taking breaks
- D. Wear extra layers of PPE

314. How does PPE contribute to heat stress?

- A. It cools the body
- B. It reflects sunlight
- C. It restricts sweat evaporation
- D. It is lightweight

315. Dizziness, fatigue, and clammy skin are symptoms of?

- A. Herbicide exposure
- B. Mild heat stress
- C. Organophosphate poisoning
- D. Severe heat stroke

Answer Key (311-315):

CHAPTER 6: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (40 Questions)

Chemical-resistant Clothing

316. "Chemical resistant" means the material prevents what?

- A. Any pesticide contact
- B. Water from passing through
- C. Measurable pesticide movement
- D. Tearing or ripping

317. Which material is NOT chemically resistant?

- A. Cotton
- B. Butyl rubber
- C. PVC
- D. Nitrile rubber

318. If a plastic material swells or bubbles, it is?

- A. Ready for cleaning
- B. Not resistant to the pesticide
- C. A sign of high quality
- D. Working correctly

319. The EPA Chemical Resistance Category Selection Chart is based on what?

- A. The pesticide formulation
- B. The active ingredient
- C. The solvent in the product
- D. The application method

320. Which material offers the highest level of chemical resistance?

- A. Leather
- B. Denim
- C. Cotton
- D. Barrier laminate

321. What does "waterproof" material do?

- 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 you do if your PPE shows signs of wear?

- 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 you know if a material is resistant?

- 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 apron should extend from your neck to?

- 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 arms are mostly lowered, how should you wear gloves?

- 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 a major drawback of chemical-resistant suits?

- 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 should fit how?

- 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 by 99% can be achieved by wearing what?

- 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 mists or fogs indoors, you should wear what?

- 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 glasses protect from impacts and?

- 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 the main function of an air-purifying respirator?

- 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 a fit test for a respirator ensure?

- 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 the "P" in a P100 filter rating mean?

- 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 should be replaced when?

- 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 facial hair should use which type of respirator?

- 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 you wash pesticide-contaminated PPE?

- 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 the first thing you should wash after handling pesticides?

- 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 you store your respirator?

- 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 of a pesticide binding to soil particles is?

- 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 of chemicals by reaction with water is?

- 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 with high solubility is more likely to?

- 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 persistence is often described by its?

- 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 increase pesticide breakdown?

- 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 movement through the soil is?

- 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 that remains after application is a?

- 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 act like dumping rinsate down a drain contaminates?

- 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 be carried off-site in the air as?

- 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 indoors can be caused by what?

- 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 droplets are _____ likely to drift.

- 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 inversion occurs when ground-level air is _____ than the air above.

- 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 drift, spray boom height should be?

- 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 of solid particles like dust or soil is?

- 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 time to spray to avoid drift is when?

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

386. What do drift control additives do?

- A. Increase the average droplet size
- B. Decrease the viscosity of the spray
- C. Increase the number of fine droplets
- D. Increase the spray pressure

387. Vapor drift is more likely with _____ pesticides.

- A. Soluble
- B. Non-volatile
- C. Granular
- D. Volatile

388. How can you detect a temperature inversion?

- A. By checking soil moisture
- B. By measuring wind speed
- C. By observing cloud cover
- D. By observing smoke or dust

389. Lowering sprayer pressure generally creates what?

- A. More vapor
- B. Smaller droplets
- C. A finer mist
- D. Larger droplets

390. What is an untreated area left to prevent drift called?

- A. A target site
- B. A right-of-way
- C. A sensitive area
- D. A buffer zone

Answer Key (376-390):

Water Contamination Sources & Prevention

391. Pollution from a specific, identifiable location is?

- 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 spill at a mix/load site is an example of?

- 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 type is most prone to leaching?

- 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 higher organic matter tend to?

- 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 the risk of runoff the greatest?

- 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 the geologic formation that holds groundwater?

- 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 you reduce the risk of point-source pollution?

- 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 equipment rinsate be applied?

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

Answer Key (391-405):

Sensitive Areas & Non-target Organisms

406. Schools, playgrounds, and hospitals are examples of?

- A. Target sites
- B. Sensitive areas
- C. Buffer areas
- D. Application zones

407. Chemical injury to a non-target plant is called?

- A. Degradation
- B. Volatility
- C. Phytotoxicity
- D. Persistence

408. To protect bees, when is the best time to spray?

- A. Midday
- B. When bees are foraging
- C. When crops are in bloom
- D. Evening or early morning

409. When predators are harmed by eating a poisoned pest, it is?

- A. Bioaccumulation
- B. Primary poisoning
- C. Phytotoxicity
- D. Secondary poisoning

410. Granular pesticides pose a particular risk to what?

- A. Fish
- B. Bees
- C. Birds
- D. Aquatic plants

Answer Key (406-410):

Endangered Species

411. Which law protects species on the brink of extinction?

- 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 likely to become endangered is classified as?

- 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 problem for most wildlife is what?

- 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 be done with pesticide containers during transport?

- 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 pesticides, you should inspect containers for?

- 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 pesticides with what?

- 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 should accompany the pesticide shipment?

- 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 responsible for damage from a chemical release during transport?

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

Answer Key (416-425):

Pesticide Storage

426. A pesticide storage area should always be?

- A. Securely locked
- B. In a residential basement
- C. Warm and humid
- D. Unlocked for easy access

427. What should be posted on a pesticide storage facility?

- A. A list of products inside
- B. "Do Not Enter" signs
- C. "Pesticide Storage" warning signs
- D. The owner's name

428. Store pesticides in what type of containers?

- A. Their original containers
- B. Plastic milk jugs
- C. Glass food jars
- D. Unmarked service containers

429. What is a good practice for pesticide inventory control?

- A. Store new products in front
- B. Keep products for many years
- C. Mark containers with the purchase date
- D. Buy in large bulk quantities

430. What should you do with a damaged pesticide container?

- A. Leave it on the shelf
- B. Empty it onto the ground
- C. Put it in an overpack container
- D. Throw it in the trash

431. The floor of a storage area should be made of what?

- A. Dirt or gravel
- B. Wood or carpet
- C. A non-porous material
- D. Absorbent material

432. Storing volatile herbicides separately prevents what?

- A. Cross-contamination
- B. Theft
- C. Freezing
- D. Overheating

433. To prevent water damage, the storage site should be located where?

- A. Where water damage is unlikely
- B. In a basement
- C. In a floodplain
- D. At the bottom of a slope

434. A sign of pesticide deterioration is?

- A. Normal product color
- B. Excessive clumping
- C. A tightly sealed lid
- D. An intact label

435. What should be stored with pesticides?

- A. A spill cleanup kit
- B. Food and drinks
- C. Animal feed
- D. Personal protective equipment

436. Metal containers are prone to what in a damp environment?

- A. Cracking
- B. Melting
- C. Clumping
- D. Rust

437. What should be done with outdated or cancelled pesticides?

- A. Stored and disposed of as waste
- B. Mixed with new products
- C. Poured down a drain
- D. Used at a higher rate

438. Properly triple-rinsed containers can be disposed of as?

- A. Non-hazardous waste
- B. Recyclable metal
- C. General office trash
- D. Hazardous waste

439. Where should large, heavy containers be stored?

- A. On the lower shelves
- B. On the top shelves
- C. In a separate room
- D. Outside the storage building

440. A good storage facility should have adequate what?

- A. Humidity
- B. Heating
- C. Natural sunlight
- D. Lighting and ventilation

Answer Key (426-440):

Site Security

441. What is a key element of a pesticide security plan?

- 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 considered an "asset" in a pesticide business?

- 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 helps reduce the risk of what?

- 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 equipment in the field prevents what?

- 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 security measure for a storage building is?

- 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 part of an emergency plan is a list of what?

- 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 be included on a facility map for emergencies?

- 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 plan should be shared with whom?

- 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 is critical to provide in an emergency call?

- 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 inventories should include what?

- 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 a major hazard of a pesticide fire?

- 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 of fire extinguisher is approved for chemical fires?

- 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 fire starts, what is the first action to take?

- 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 large, uncontrollable fire, what is the preferred option?

- 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 Fire Protection Association (NFPA) placard with a "W" with a line through it means what?

- 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 Cs" of spill management are Control, Contain, and?

- 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 a liquid spill, you should use what?

- 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 a spill kit be kept?

- 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 from a spill is considered what?

- 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 to preventing spills is to do what?

- 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 the first step before selecting a pesticide?

- 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 will tell you where you can _____ use the pesticide.

- 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 a pesticide, you should read the label to determine?

- 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 for Use section lists what?

- 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 contains instructions for proper what?

- 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 pesticides mix and form a putty or paste, it is?

- 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 you conduct a jar test?

- 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 two or more pesticides considered compatible?

- 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 air gap prevents what?

- 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 you open a paper or cardboard container?

- 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 for pesticides should be what?

- 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 preventer is a type of what?

- 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 like dusts and powders are measured by?

- 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 is a breeze when mixing outdoors, you should stand so?

- 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 dry formulations, you should avoid what?

- 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):

Container Disposal

511. What are the two types of pesticide containers?

- A. Hazardous and non-hazardous
- B. Metal and plastic
- C. Rinsable and non-rinsable
- D. Large and small

512. How many times is a container rinsed in triple-rinsing?

- A. Three times
- B. Two times
- C. Four times
- D. One time

513. Where should the rinsate from container rinsing go?

- A. Into the spray tank
- B. On a gravel driveway
- C. Down a drain
- D. In a separate container

514. A properly rinsed pesticide container can be disposed of as?

- A. Non-hazardous waste
- B. Regular household trash
- C. Compost material
- D. Hazardous waste

515. What should be done to a rinsed container?

- A. Reused for storing water
- B. Sealed and stored indefinitely
- C. Returned to the dealer for a refund
- D. Punctured or crushed

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 you do with your equipment if you pause an application?

- 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, you should always check the label for what?

- 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: BPPLICATION PROCEDURES (45 Questions)

Application Methods

521. A uniform application to an entire field is a?

- 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 is used for treating small, distinct areas?

- 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 into cracks and crevices is common for what?

- 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 is a type of what?

- 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 are considered a _____ to PPE.

- 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 benefit of closed loading systems is?

- 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 you wear when getting in and out of an enclosed cab?

- 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 water-soluble bags, where do you place them?

- 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 uses water or another liquid as a carrier?

- 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 agitator is most important for which formulation?

- 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 uses both air and water as carriers?

- 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 spreader provides more _____ placement than a rotary.

- 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 of _____ are most resistant to abrasion.

- 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 little pesticide can result in what?

- 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 factors affect a sprayer's application rate?

- 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



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