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 350 practice questions.

Practice Test Approximately 70 pages and More than 350 MCQs, 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.

Pest Management (35 Questions)

1. Which is a main group of common pests?
   A. Beneficial insects
   B. Undesirable plants
   C. Domestic animals
   D. Soil microbes

2. What is the first step before attempting pest control?
   A. Applying chemical controls
   B. Modifying the environment
   C. Identifying the pest
   D. Evaluating control results

3. Which factor is a natural control method for pests?
   A. Planting resistant varieties
   B. Applying synthetic pesticides
   C. Using mechanical traps
   D. Climatic factors like rain

4. Using barriers like screens or fences is which control type?
   A. Biological control method
   B. Mechanical control method
   C. Cultural control method
   D. Chemical control method

5. What does cultivation primarily control?
   A. Flying insect pests
   B. Vertebrate animal pests
   C. Undesirable weed plants
   D. Fungal disease agents

6. Altering the environment or host condition describes which control?
   A. Genetic control method
   B. Chemical control method
   C. Biological control method
   D. Cultural control method

7. Which practice is an example of sanitation?
   A. Releasing natural enemies
   B. Removing pest breeding sites
   C. Applying broad-spectrum pesticides
   D. Modifying air temperature

8. Using plant varieties resistant to pests is which control type?
   A. Host resistance control
   B. Physical environment control
   C. Regulatory pest control
   D. Mechanical exclusion control

9. What defines a pesticide according to the manual?
   A. Only synthetic chemicals used
   B. Material applied to kill pests
   C. Only naturally derived substances
   D. Fertilizers altering plant growth

10. What is the goal of Integrated Pest Management (IPM)?
    A. Eradicating all pest species
    B. Relying solely on chemicals
    C. Preventing economic pest damage
    D. Ignoring natural control factors

Answers 1-10:

1:B

2:C

3:D

4:B

5:C

6:D

7:B

8:A

9:B

10:C

11. Why is IPM considered beneficial for ecosystems?
    A. It increases pesticide resistance
    B. It helps maintain balance
    C. It eliminates beneficial insects
    D. It relies only on chemicals

12. What is a common reason for pesticide application failure?
    A. Using too much PPE
    B. Applying during ideal weather
    C. Incorrect pest identification
    D. Following label rates exactly

13. What does monitoring in IPM involve?
    A. Applying pesticides preventively
    B. Measuring pest populations
    C. Ignoring pest life cycles
    D. Using only chemical traps

14. What is the Economic Threshold (ET) in agriculture?
    A. Level causing maximum loss
    B. Point where control is needed
    C. Level where no pests exist
    D. Point where pests appear

15. The Economic Injury Level (EIL) is the point where:
    A. Control costs equal losses
    B. Pest populations disappear
    C. No damage is visible
    D. Control is most expensive

16. What is an Action Threshold in non-production settings?
    A. Level requiring no action
    B. Point where action is needed
    C. Always zero pest density
    D. Based only on economics

17. Which is a key component of an IPM program?
    A. Ignoring pest biology knowledge
    B. Relying only on pesticides
    C. Monitoring pest populations
    D. Avoiding record keeping tasks

18. What is a primary goal of most IPM programs?
    A. Complete pest eradication always
    B. Maintaining acceptable damage levels
    C. Using only biological controls
    D. Applying pesticides calendar-based

19. Which method is considered a preventive IPM technique?
    A. Releasing natural pest enemies
    B. Planting disease-free seeds
    C. Applying pesticides after damage
    D. Using only suppressive measures

20. What does pesticide resistance mean?
    A. Pest's ability to avoid sprays
    B. Pest tolerance to a pesticide
    C. Increased pesticide effectiveness
    D. Complete pest eradication achieved

Answers 11-20:

11:B

12:C

13:B

14:B

15:A

16:B

17:C

18:B

19:B

20:B

21. What increases the likelihood of pesticide resistance?
    A. Rotating pesticide classes used
    B. Treating only when necessary
    C. Continual use of one pesticide
    D. Applying below label rates

22. Which factor is NOT a natural pest control?
    A. Topographic barrier features
    B. Naturally occurring predators
    C. Applying chemical pesticides
    D. Climatic factors like wind

23. What is biomagnification in a food chain?
    A. Decreasing chemical concentration upwards
    B. Accumulating residues upwards
    C. Pesticides breaking down faster
    D. Organisms avoiding pesticides intake

24. Which group includes mites and ticks?
    A. Vertebrate animal pests
    B. Undesirable weed plants
    C. Invertebrate animal pests
    D. Pathogenic disease agents

25. Using sticky traps is an example of which control?
    A. Biological control method
    B. Mechanical control method
    C. Cultural control method
    D. Chemical control method

26. What is the purpose of regulatory pest control like quarantine?
    A. Enhancing natural pest enemies
    B. Preventing pest entry/spread
    C. Modifying host plant conditions
    D. Applying pesticides broadly always

27. Which is NOT a reason listed for practicing IPM?
    A. Promoting environmental health always
    B. Increasing pesticide resistance rates
    C. Saving money on controls
    D. Maintaining good public image

28. What type of pest causes major damage regularly?
    A. An occasional type pest
    B. A secondary type pest
    C. A key type pest
    D. A non-economic pest

29. What does suppression aim to achieve in IPM?
    A. Eliminating all pests always
    B. Reducing pests below EIL
    C. Increasing pest populations slightly
    D. Preventing pests initially always

30. Which is a strategy to manage pesticide resistance?
    A. Using only one pesticide class
    B. Applying pesticides more often
    C. Treating only when necessary
    D. Increasing pesticide dosages always

Answers 21-30:

31. What information is crucial after identifying a pest?
    A. Ignoring its life cycle details
    B. Understanding its biology well
    C. Applying pesticides immediately always
    D. Selecting the cheapest control

32. Which applied control method uses natural enemies?
    A. Biological control method used
    B. Mechanical control method used
    C. Physical control method used
    D. Chemical control method used

33. Lowering humidity to control molds is what type of control?
    A. Physical/environmental modification type
    B. Regulatory pest control type
    C. Host resistance control type
    D. Biological control method type

34. What does the term "mode of action" refer to?
    A. How pesticides are stored safely
    B. How pesticides affect the pest
    C. How pesticides are mixed well
    D. How pesticides are transported legally

35. What is a characteristic of systemic pesticides?
    A. Staying only on the surface
    B. Absorbed and moved within host
    C. Killing only on direct contact
    D. Having very short persistence always

Answers 31-35:

Federal Pesticide Laws (30 Questions)

36. Which federal agency administers FIFRA?
    A. Food and Drug Administration
    B. US Department of Agriculture
    C. Environmental Protection Agency
    D. US Fish and Wildlife Service

37. What does FIFRA primarily regulate?
    A. Food quality safety standards
    B. Pesticide use and handling
    C. Endangered species protection only
    D. Worker safety standards only

38. What is the classification for pesticides available to the public?
    A. Restricted-use pesticide type
    B. Unclassified-use pesticide type
    C. Experimental-use pesticide type
    D. Special local need type

39. Who can legally purchase restricted-use pesticides (RUPs)?
    A. Any member of public
    B. Only certified applicators
    C. Only pesticide manufacturers agents
    D. Only government agency personnel

40. Under FIFRA, who is considered a private applicator?
    A. Person applying RUPs commercially
    B. Person applying RUPs anywhere
    C. Person applying RUPs residentially
    D. Person applying RUPs agriculturally

41. Section 2(ee) of FIFRA allows which application practice?
    A. Using higher dosage always
    B. Applying less than label rate
    C. Treating unspecified target pests
    D. Ignoring all label prohibitions

42. What is the purpose of an EPA pesticide tolerance?
    A. Setting minimum residue limits
    B. Setting maximum residue limits
    C. Banning specific pesticide uses
    D. Approving experimental use permits

43. Which agency monitors pesticide residues in imported foods?
    A. Environmental Protection Agency monitors
    B. US Department of Agriculture monitors
    C. Food and Drug Administration monitors
    D. US Fish and Wildlife Service monitors

44. What is a potential penalty for willful FIFRA violation by a commercial applicator?
    A. A warning letter only first
    B. A fine up to $1,000
    C. A fine up to $25,000
    D. A fine up to $50,000

45. Which Act governs pesticide tolerances for food/feed?
    A. Federal Food, Drug, Cosmetic Act
    B. Food Quality Protection Act only
    C. Worker Protection Standard Act
    D. Endangered Species Act only

Answers 36-45:

46. What did the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) primarily change?
    A. Loosened pesticide safety standards
    B. Established tougher safety standards
    C. Eliminated pesticide tolerance levels
    D. Focused only on adult risks

47. FQPA requires EPA to consider which type of exposure?
    A. Only dietary pesticide exposure
    B. Only occupational pesticide exposure
    C. Aggregate pesticide exposure sources
    D. Only environmental pesticide exposure

48. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) aims to protect whom?
    A. Only pesticide manufacturers workers
    B. Only the general public always
    C. Agricultural workers/handlers mainly
    D. Only certified applicators always

49. The Endangered Species Act (ESA) makes it illegal to:
    A. Apply any pesticide anywhere near
    B. Harm endangered/threatened species
    C. Set pesticide tolerance levels high
    D. Register new pesticide products quickly

50. What must pesticide labels indicate regarding endangered species?
    A. List all endangered species nearby
    B. Prohibit use in all counties
    C. Instruct users consult bulletins
    D. Guarantee no harm will occur

51. Federal law requires commercial applicators to record which RUP information?
    A. Only the date applied always
    B. Only the pest controlled always
    C. Kind, amount, use, date, place
    D. Only the applicator's name always

52. For how long must federal RUP application records be kept?
    A. For six months only
    B. For one year only
    C. For two years minimum
    D. For five years minimum

53. Who administers the federal record-keeping program for private applicators?
    A. Environmental Protection Agency administers
    B. Food and Drug Administration administers
    C. US Department of Agriculture administers
    D. Occupational Safety Health Administration administers

54. What is a key requirement of the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)?
    A. Providing only verbal warnings always
    B. Keeping MSDS available always
    C. Training only supervisors always
    D. Ignoring chemical inventory lists

55. SARA Title III primarily deals with what issue?
    A. Pesticide registration process mainly
    B. Emergency planning/community right-to-know
    C. Food tolerance setting procedures
    D. Worker protection standard details

Answers 46-55:

56. What does RCRA regulate primarily?
    A. Air quality standards mainly
    B. Hazardous waste disposal mainly
    C. Pesticide application techniques mainly
    D. Water quality standards mainly

57. What triggers the need for DOT placarding on vehicles?
    A. Transporting any pesticide amount
    B. Transporting specific hazardous types/quantities
    C. Transporting only liquid pesticides
    D. Transporting pesticides within state lines

58. What is required if transporting placarded hazardous materials?
    A. Only a standard driver's license
    B. A transportation security plan
    C. No special employee checks needed
    D. Ignoring intended travel routes

59. What does the Federal Trade Commission Act prohibit regarding pesticides?
    A. Setting high pesticide prices always
    B. Fair advertising practices always
    C. Unfair or deceptive advertising
    D. Registering new pesticide products

60. What is the minimum penalty for a private applicator's second FIFRA violation?
    A. A warning letter issued only
    B. A fine up to $500
    C. A fine up to $1,000
    D. No penalty is assessed then

61. Under WPS, what must employers provide for decontamination?
    A. Only soap is required always
    B. Only clean towels required always
    C. Water, soap, and towels needed
    D. No supplies are required then

62. What is a "device" under FIFRA?
    A. Any registered pesticide product type
    B. Instrument for trapping/destroying pests
    C. Any chemical used for control
    D. Only experimental pesticide formulations

63. Can states impose stricter pesticide regulations than FIFRA?
    A. No, FIFRA preempts state law
    B. Yes, states can impose stricter rules
    C. Only for general-use pesticides types
    D. Only with EPA permission granted

64. What does an Experimental Use Permit (EUP) allow?
    A. Marketing pesticides without registration always
    B. Field testing new pesticides/uses
    C. Ignoring label directions legally always
    D. Applying pesticides without certification always

65. What is the primary basis for EPA's pesticide registration decisions?
    A. Cost-effectiveness of the product only
    B. Manufacturer's marketing plan details
    C. Assessment of unreasonable risks posed
    D. Popularity among pesticide applicators only

Answers 56-65:

Pesticide Labeling (40 Questions)

66. What is the main method of communication between pesticide manufacturers and users?
    A. Material Safety Data Sheets only
    B. The pesticide product label mainly
    C. Company sales brochures mainly
    D. Word-of-mouth recommendations mainly

67. What does pesticide "labeling" include besides the label itself?
    A. Only the container material type
    B. Only the price information always
    C. Brochures and leaflets accompanying
    D. Competitor product comparison data

68. Before a pesticide is sold, which agency must review and approve the label?
    A. Food and Drug Administration agency
    B. US Department of Agriculture agency
    C. Environmental Protection Agency agency
    D. Occupational Safety Health Administration agency

69. What is the result of years of research shown on the label?
    A. Only the product's brand name
    B. Only the net contents amount
    C. Information on safe/effective use
    D. Only the manufacturer's address listed

70. What do toxicological tests primarily determine about a pesticide?
    A. Its effectiveness against target pests
    B. Its potential health effects always
    C. Its environmental degradation rate always
    D. Its compatibility with other chemicals

71. What does the preharvest interval (PHI) on a label indicate?
    A. Time needed to mix product
    B. Minimum days before harvest/slaughter
    C. Shelf life of the product
    D. Time required for application process

72. Which type of registration allows states to expand or limit pesticide uses locally?
    A. Section 3 standard registration type
    B. Section 18 emergency exemption type
    C. Section 24(c) special local need type
    D. Section 25(b) minimum-risk type

73. What must an applicator possess when using an SLN registration?
    A. Only the federal product label
    B. Verbal permission from the state
    C. The supplemental SLN labeling
    D. A copy of the MSDS only

74. Section 18 emergency exemptions are granted when?
    A. A cheaper pesticide is desired
    B. No registered pesticide exists currently
    C. The applicator prefers unregistered product
    D. A state requests faster registration

75. Which characteristic applies to Section 25(b) minimum-risk pesticides?
    A. They require EPA label approval always
    B. They must display signal words always
    C. They contain only minimal-risk ingredients
    D. They require EPA registration numbers

Answers 66-75:

76. When is the LEAST critical time to read the pesticide label?
    A. Before buying the pesticide product
    B. Before mixing/applying pesticide product
    C. After disposing of the container
    D. Before storing the pesticide product

77. What does the active ingredient statement on a label list?
    A. Only the inert ingredients used
    B. Only the product brand name
    C. Chemicals responsible for activity
    D. The date of manufacture only

78. What does the signal word on a label indicate?
    A. The product's environmental hazard level
    B. The product's relative acute toxicity
    C. The required storage temperature range
    D. The product's flammability hazard level

79. Which signal word indicates the highest level of acute toxicity?
    A. CAUTION signal word used always
    B. WARNING signal word used always
    C. DANGER signal word used always
    D. DANGER—POISON signal word used

80. What do "Routes of Entry" statements specify?
    A. How pests enter treated area
    B. How pesticides enter the body
    C. How to enter treated areas
    D. How pesticides enter environment nearby

81. "Do not get on skin or clothing" is an example of what?
    A. A specific action statement type
    B. A route of entry statement
    C. A first-aid instruction statement
    D. An environmental hazard statement type

82. What information is found in the "Statement of Practical Treatment"?
    A. Recommended application rates listed
    B. Required personal protective equipment
    C. First-aid procedures for exposure
    D. Environmental hazard warnings listed

83. The Environmental Hazards section warns about potential harm to what?
    A. Only human health is listed
    B. Only domestic animals nearby listed
    C. Wildlife and the environment listed
    D. Only the target pest listed

84. What information is typically found under "Physical or Chemical Hazards"?
    A. Risks to endangered species listed
    B. Specific fire/explosion hazards listed
    C. Required restricted-entry intervals listed
    D. First-aid treatment procedures listed

85. The Agricultural Use Requirements section applies to pesticides covered by what?
    A. The Endangered Species Act only
    B. The Worker Protection Standard only
    C. The Clean Water Act only
    D. The Food Quality Protection Act

Answers 76-85:

86. What does the Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) specify?
    A. Time allowed for application process
    B. Time before unprotected reentry allowed
    C. Time pesticide remains effective always
    D. Time required for mixing product

87. Where are directions for mixing and loading usually found?
    A. Under Environmental Hazards section listed
    B. Under Precautionary Statements section listed
    C. Under Directions for Use section
    D. Under Storage and Disposal section

88. What does an EPA registration number on a label indicate?
    A. The product is EPA-approved always
    B. The product is minimally toxic always
    C. The product is registered/label approved
    D. The product is safe always

89. What does the EPA establishment number identify?
    A. The specific product formulation type
    B. The facility producing the product
    C. The date product was registered
    D. The primary target pest always

90. Which signal word requires the Spanish word "Peligro"?
    A. CAUTION signal word requires it
    B. WARNING signal word requires it
    C. DANGER signal word requires it
    D. No signal word requires it

91. What is the purpose of a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)?
    A. Replacing the pesticide product label
    B. Providing detailed hazard information always
    C. Listing only application instructions always
    D. Advertising the pesticide product benefits

92. Who is required to develop and provide MSDSs upon request?
    A. The Environmental Protection Agency only
    B. The pesticide applicator business only
    C. The product manufacturer primarily always
    D. The end-user of pesticide always

93. What information does the MSDS Toxicological Information section provide?
    A. Only recommended application rates listed
    B. Potential human health effects listed
    C. Only environmental hazard data listed
    D. Only storage instructions listed always

94. Does the MSDS typically list specific inert ingredients?
    A. Yes, all inert ingredients listed
    B. No, inert ingredients proprietary usually
    C. Only if they are hazardous
    D. Only if requested by user

95. Can the MSDS be used in place of the actual product label?
    A. Yes, it contains more details
    B. Yes, if label is damaged
    C. No, label is legal document
    D. No, MSDS lacks critical data

Answers 86-95:

96. What does the "Type of Pesticide" statement on the label indicate?
    A. The specific chemical formulation type
    B. The signal word category assigned
    C. The general type of pest controlled
    D. The required application equipment type

97. What information is NOT typically found in the "Directions for Use"?
    A. The target pests controlled listed
    B. The specific crops/sites listed
    C. The signal word designation listed
    D. The application rate specified always

98. What does "It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling" mean?
    A. Follow label directions exactly always
    B. Minor deviations are permitted legally
    C. Only applies to RUPs always
    D. Applicator discretion overrides label text

99. If a label requires goggles, what must agricultural employers provide under WPS?
    A. A second pair of goggles
    B. A full faceshield instead always
    C. Immediate access to eyewash always
    D. Nothing additional is required then

100. What hazard level is associated with the signal word WARNING?
    A. Slightly toxic hazard level indicated
    B. Moderately toxic hazard level indicated
    C. Highly toxic hazard level indicated
    D. Minimally toxic hazard level indicated

101. What information is crucial for emergency personnel if poisoning occurs?
    A. The cost of the product
    B. The date product was purchased
    C. The pesticide product label/name
    D. The applicator's certification number only

102. Can minimum-risk pesticides claim to control human disease vectors?
    A. Yes, if proven effective always
    B. No, such claims prohibited always
    C. Only for mosquito control claims
    D. Only with state approval granted

103. What does the skull and crossbones symbol indicate?
    A. Moderate toxicity hazard level indicated
    B. Corrosive properties hazard level indicated
    C. High acute toxicity hazard level
    D. Environmental hazard level indicated always

104. What is the primary source for first-aid information for a specific product?
A. The Material Safety Data Sheet
B. The pesticide product label always
C. A general first-aid manual always
D. The Poison Control Center only

105. What does the "Net Contents" statement indicate?
A. Percentage of active ingredient listed
B. Amount of product in container
C. Number of pests controlled listed
D. Shelf life of the product

Answers 96-105:

Pesticide Formulations (20 Questions)

106. What is a pesticide formulation?
A. Only the active ingredient itself
B. Mixture of active/inert ingredients
C. Only the inert carrier used
D. The container holding pesticide always

107. What does the abbreviation EC stand for?
A. Encapsulated Concentrate type formulation
B. Emulsifiable Concentrate type formulation
C. Environmental Contaminant type formulation
D. Extra Concentrated type formulation

108. Which formulation requires no further dilution before use?
A. Wettable Powder (WP) type used
B. Ready-To-Use (RTU) type used
C. Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) type used
D. Soluble Powder (SP) type used

109. What is a disadvantage of Emulsifiable Concentrates (ECs)?
A. Difficult to handle/transport usually
B. May damage rubber/plastic parts
C. Require constant agitation always needed
D. Leave visible residue often always

110. Which formulation is designed for ultra-low volume (ULV) applications?
A. Wettable Powders (WP) type used
B. Granules (G) type used always
C. Dusts (D) type used always
D. Highly concentrated liquids used

111. What is a key advantage of flowable (F) formulations?
A. They require no agitation needed
B. They are not abrasive usually
C. They are easy to handle/apply
D. They leave no visible residue

112. Which formulation is typically used in pressurized sealed containers?
A. Wettable Powder (WP) type used
B. Granule (G) type used always
C. Aerosol (A) type used often
D. Dust (D) type used often

113. What is a primary advantage of bait (B) formulations?
A. They cover entire area always
B. They are unattractive to pests
C. The pest goes to bait
D. They require mixing always needed

114. Which formulation looks like dust but forms a true solution in water?
A. Wettable Powder (WP) formulation type
B. Soluble Powder (SP) formulation type
C. Water-Dispersible Granule (WDG) formulation
D. Microencapsulated (ME) formulation type

115. What is an advantage of water-dispersible granules (WDGs) over wettable powders (WPs)?
A. They require no agitation needed
B. They dissolve completely in water
C. They have less inhalation hazard
D. They are less abrasive always

Answers 106-115:

116. Microencapsulated formulations offer which advantage?
A. Quick release of ingredient always
B. Reduced safety for applicators
C. Slow release prolongs effectiveness
D. Increased plant injury potential always

117. What is the primary benefit of water-soluble packets?
A. They increase mixing time needed
B. They reduce handling hazards always
C. They require special equipment always
D. They are suitable for oils

118. Which adjuvant type improves pesticide adhesion to surfaces?
A. Surfactant type adjuvant used often
B. Sticker type adjuvant used often
C. Buffer type adjuvant used often
D. Defoaming agent type adjuvant used

119. What is the function of a surfactant?
A. Increasing mixture viscosity always needed
B. Reducing spray droplet evaporation always
C. Altering spray droplet surface tension
D. Preventing pesticide degradation always needed

120. Which adjuvant helps prevent spray mixture separation?
A. Compatibility agent helps prevent it
B. Plant penetrant helps prevent it
C. Drift control additive helps it
D. Extender type adjuvant helps it

121. What is the purpose of a buffer or pH modifier?
A. Increasing spray droplet size always
B. Reducing foaming in spray tank
C. Stabilizing water pH level always
D. Enhancing pesticide penetration always needed

122. Drift control additives primarily work by:
A. Decreasing spray mixture viscosity always
B. Increasing average spray droplet size
C. Making pesticides evaporate faster always
D. Improving pesticide water solubility always

123. Which statement about choosing adjuvants is correct?
A. Household detergents work well always
B. Use adjuvants even if unproven
C. Always follow pesticide label recommendations
D. An adjuvant is always necessary

124. What does the formulation abbreviation "G" stand for?
A. Gel formulation type indicated always
B. Gas formulation type indicated always
C. Granule formulation type indicated always
D. Growth regulator type indicated always

125. Which formulation type poses a special hazard to bees due to particle size?
A. Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) type poses
B. Solution (S) type poses hazard
C. Microencapsulated (ME) type poses hazard
D. Ready-To-Use (RTU) type poses

Answers 116-125:

Pesticide Hazards and First Aid (35 Questions)

126. Pesticide hazard is a combination of toxicity and what?
A. Pesticide formulation type used
B. Likelihood of exposure always
C. Environmental degradation rate always
D. Cost of the pesticide

127. Skin irritation like itching or redness is which type of effect?
A. Systemic poisoning effect type
B. Allergic reaction effect type
C. Contact injury effect type
D. Chronic toxicity effect type

128. Nausea, dizziness, and headache are typical symptoms of what?
A. Systemic pesticide poisoning effects
B. Only allergic reaction effects
C. Only contact injury effects
D. Only chronic toxicity effects

129. Which is the most common route of pesticide exposure for handlers?
A. Oral ingestion route always
B. Inhalation route into lungs
C. Eye contact route always
D. Skin contact (dermal) route

130. Which body areas absorb pesticides most readily?
A. Palms and forearms absorb
B. Warm, moist areas absorb
C. Areas covered by clothing
D. Feet soles absorb readily

131. What does acute toxicity measure?
A. Harm from long-term exposure
B. Only allergic reactions caused
C. Harm from single exposure
D. Only environmental damage caused

132. What does a lower LD50 value indicate about a pesticide?
A. Greater acute toxicity level
B. Lower acute toxicity level
C. Slower environmental breakdown rate
D. Higher solubility in water

133. Which signal word combination indicates the highest acute toxicity hazard?
A. CAUTION signal word indicates it
B. WARNING / AVISO indicates it
C. DANGER / PELIGRO indicates it
D. DANGER—POISON / PELIGRO indicates

134. What type of illness results from repeated, prolonged exposure?
A. Only allergic reaction illness
B. Chronic toxicity illness type
C. Only acute toxicity illness
D. Only contact injury illness

135. Cholinesterase inhibition is primarily associated with which pesticide classes?
A. Organophosphates and carbamates primarily
B. Pyrethroids and botanicals primarily
C. Herbicides and fungicides primarily
D. Rodenticides and fumigants primarily

Answers 126-135:

136. What is the purpose of baseline cholinesterase testing?
A. Determining pesticide application rate needed
B. Establishing normal enzyme level always
C. Measuring environmental contamination levels always
D. Testing pesticide product effectiveness always

137. What is the first action if someone inhales pesticide?
A. Induce vomiting immediately always needed
B. Wash skin thoroughly always needed
C. Get victim to fresh air
D. Give antidote immediately always needed

138. When should vomiting NOT be induced after swallowing pesticide?
A. Victim swallowed corrosive poison always
B. Victim swallowed wettable powder always
C. Victim is fully conscious always
D. Label specifically recommends vomiting always

139. What is the first step in treating pesticide exposure to the eyes?
A. Apply neutralizing chemical drops always
B. Cover eye tightly immediately always
C. Rinse eye gently immediately always
D. Rub eye vigorously immediately always

140. What is the primary first aid for skin exposure?
A. Apply thick ointment immediately always
B. Scrub skin vigorously always needed
C. Remove clothing, wash skin
D. Wrap tightly in bandage always

141. What common condition can mimic pesticide poisoning symptoms?
A. Simple muscle strain condition
B. Mild sunburn condition always
C. Heat stress or flu
D. Minor skin abrasion condition

142. Which antidote is used for organophosphate poisoning?
A. Vitamin K1 antidote is used
B. Activated charcoal antidote used always
C. Atropine sulfate/2-PAM used
D. Simple soap and water

143. What is a common symptom of severe heat stroke?
A. Heavy sweating is common always
B. Low body temperature always occurs
C. Lack of sweating common
D. Normal mental state always occurs

144. Pesticide hazard depends on the product's toxicity and what?
A. The cost of the product
B. The duration of exposure
C. The color of formulation
D. The container size used

145. Allergic effects from pesticides cause reactions in whom?
A. Only in children usually always
B. Only in elderly usually always
C. In nearly everyone always exposed
D. In only some sensitive people

Answers 136-145:

146. What does LC50 measure specifically?
A. Lethal dose via skin contact
B. Lethal dose via ingestion always
C. Lethal concentration in air/water
D. Lethal concentration in soil always

147. Which signal word indicates moderate toxicity (Hazard Class II)?
A. DANGER—POISON signal word indicates it
B. DANGER signal word indicates it always
C. WARNING signal word indicates it always
D. CAUTION signal word indicates it always

148. Delayed effects from pesticide exposure appear when?
A. Immediately after exposure always appears
B. Within 1 hour after exposure
C. Within 24 hours after exposure
D. Weeks, months, or years later

149. What is the National Poison Control Center phone number?
A. 1-800-PEST-INFO phone number is it
B. 1-800-CHEMTREC phone number is it
C. 1-800-222-1222 phone number is it
D. 1-888-4ANIMAL phone number is it

150. What should you take to the doctor in a poisoning emergency?
A. Only the victim's identification card
B. A sample of the vomitus
C. The pesticide product label always
D. A list of recent activities

151. What is the primary risk of aspirating petroleum solvents during vomiting?
A. Severe stomach damage risk posed
B. Severe throat irritation risk posed
C. Severe lung damage risk posed
D. Severe eye damage risk posed

152. Which factor does NOT significantly influence dermal absorption rate?
A. Body area exposed factor listed
B. Pesticide formulation type factor listed
C. Skin condition (cuts/rashes) factor
D. Victim's hair color factor listed

153. What is the minimum time recommended for rinsing eyes after exposure?
A. For about 1 minute minimum
B. For about 5 minutes minimum
C. For about 10 minutes minimum
D. For about 15 minutes minimum

154. Which is a symptom of MILD organophosphate poisoning?
A. Unconsciousness is a symptom always
B. Muscle twitching is symptom always
C. Blurred vision is symptom always
D. Breathing difficulty is symptom always

155. How does wearing PPE generally affect the risk of heat stress?
A. It greatly decreases the risk
B. It has no effect always
C. It slightly decreases the risk
D. It may increase the risk

Answers 146-155:

156. What does toxicity refer to?
A. Likelihood of pesticide exposure always
B. Ability to cause injury/illness
C. Environmental persistence level always indicated
D. Cost of the pesticide product

157. Which harmful effect involves injury at the point of contact?
A. Systemic effect involves this always
B. Allergic effect involves this always
C. Contact effect involves this always
D. Chronic effect involves this always

158. What percentage of body exposure during spraying is typically dermal?
A. Less than 10 percent typically
B. Around 25 percent typically always
C. Around 50 percent typically always
D. About 97 percent typically always

159. Why is eye exposure particularly hazardous?
A. Eyes absorb chemicals easily always
B. Eyes are resistant to chemicals
C. Eye tissue heals very quickly
D. Pesticides cannot enter bloodstream there

160. When is accidental oral exposure most frequent?
A. During application in windy weather
B. When children access improperly stored items
C. During equipment cleaning procedures always
D. While wearing correct PPE always

Answers 156-160:

Personal Protective Equipment (30 Questions)

161. What does PPE stand for in pest control?
A. Pesticide Product Effectiveness standard listed
B. Personal Protective Equipment standard listed
C. Pest Prevention Essentials standard listed
D. Public Protection Enforcement standard listed

162. What does "chemical resistant" mean regarding PPE?
A. Material allows slow leakage always
B. Material prevents measurable movement always
C. Material is only water-resistant always
D. Material is absorbent cotton always

163. Which materials are generally NOT chemically resistant?
A. Butyl or nitrile rubber types
B. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic types
C. Cotton, leather, or canvas
D. Barrier laminate materials listed always

164. What does the EPA Chemical Resistance Category Selection Chart primarily base its codes (A-H) on?
A. The pesticide active ingredient type
B. The solvent used in formulation
C. The toxicity signal word category
D. The type of application equipment

165. What is the minimum clothing recommended when handling pesticides?
A. Short-sleeved shirt and shorts always
B. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
C. Tank top and capri pants
D. Swimsuit and flip-flops always recommended

166. What is a primary benefit of wearing coveralls?
A. They replace chemical-resistant suits always
B. They provide layer over work clothes
C. They eliminate need for gloves
D. They are always waterproof always

167. When is wearing a chemical-resistant suit most appropriate?
A. For low-toxicity pesticide use always
B. When significant exposure expected always
C. If coveralls are unavailable always
D. During indoor applications only always

168. What is the main purpose of a chemical-resistant apron?
A. Protecting only the back area
B. Protecting from splashes/spills mainly
C. Replacing need for coveralls always
D. Keeping applicator cool always needed

169. What percentage of pesticide exposure typically occurs on hands/forearms?
A. Less than 20 percent occurs
B. About 50 percent occurs always
C. About 75 percent occurs always
D. Over 95 percent occurs always

170. When should chemical-resistant footwear be worn?
A. Only when handling dry formulations
B. When handling concentrates or residues
C. Only during indoor applications always
D. Never, sturdy shoes sufficient always

Answers 161-170:

171. How should gloves be worn for jobs with arms mostly lowered?
A. Inside the shirt sleeves always
B. With cuffs folded upwards always
C. Outside the shirt sleeves always
D. Tucked into shirt pockets always

172. What type of head protection is best for overhead exposure?
A. A standard baseball cap used
B. A cloth or straw hat
C. A wide-brimmed hat/hood used
D. No head protection needed always

173. Which eyewear provides the LEAST protection from splashes?
A. Standard safety glasses provide least
B. Shielded safety glasses provide least
C. Tight-fitting goggles provide least protection
D. Full faceshield provides least protection

174. What does NIOSH stand for regarding respirators?
A. National Institute for Occupational Safety/Health
B. National Insecticide Office Safety Headquarters
C. New Industrial Operations Safety Hardware
D. Northern Illinois Occupational Safety Helpdesk

175. Which respirator type uses a blower to move air?
A. Non-powered particulate respirator type uses
B. Chemical cartridge respirator type uses
C. Powered air-purifying respirator type
D. Gas mask with canister type

176. What does the respirator filter classification "P" mean?
A. Particulate filter only classification meaning
B. Poor oil resistance classification meaning
C. Powered respirator required classification meaning
D. Oil Proof classification meaning always

177. What is the purpose of a respirator fit test?
A. Checking filter expiration date only
B. Selecting the right size respirator
C. Measuring airflow rate only always
D. Cleaning the respirator facepiece only

178. How often should a respirator fit test be conducted?
A. Only upon initial hiring always
B. Every five years minimum always
C. At least annually minimum always
D. Never, fit check sufficient always

179. When should respirator cartridges typically be replaced if no instructions given?
A. After each use always replaced
B. At end of each work week
C. At end of each workday
D. Only when odor detected always

180. How should pesticide-contaminated clothing be washed?
A. With regular family laundry always
B. Separately from other laundry always
C. Using cold water only always
D. Without using any detergent always

Answers 171-180:

181. What is the first step when removing PPE after use?
A. Remove respirator immediately first always
B. Wash outside of gloves first
C. Remove boots and coveralls first
D. Take a shower immediately first

182. How should disposable PPE be handled after contamination?
A. Cleaned thoroughly for reuse always
B. Placed in separate plastic bag
C. Washed with family laundry always
D. Stored with clean PPE items

183. What is a good rule of thumb for replacing chemical-resistant gloves?
A. After every single use always
B. Every 5 to 7 workdays
C. Only when visibly damaged always
D. Once per growing season always

184. How should clean respirators be stored?
A. In pesticide storage area always
B. Hanging openly in work area
C. In an airtight bag/container always
D. Inside the application equipment cab

185. What does the OSHA respiratory protection standard require before respirator use?
A. Only a brief verbal instruction
B. Only passing a written test
C. Medical evaluation and fit testing
D. Purchasing personal respirator always needed

186. Which respirator type provides air from an independent source?
A. Air-purifying respirator type provides it
B. Chemical cartridge respirator type provides
C. Air-supplying respirator type provides it
D. Filtering facepiece respirator type provides

187. What does a TC-84A approval code signify on a respirator?
A. Chemical cartridge respirator type signified
B. Gas mask with canister type
C. Non-powered particulate respirator type signified
D. Powered air-purifying respirator type signified

188. What action should be taken if pesticide gets inside gloves?
A. Continue working until break time
B. Rinse glove exterior immediately always
C. Remove gloves, wash hands immediately
D. Seal glove cuff tightly always

189. Why should leather or canvas shoes NOT be worn?
A. They are too expensive always
B. They absorb pesticides easily always
C. They provide too much protection
D. They are not chemical-resistant always

190. What is the primary risk associated with wearing chemical-resistant suits in warm weather?
A. Reduced pesticide effectiveness risk posed
B. Increased risk of heat stress
C. Damage to the suit material
D. Poor visibility risk posed always

Answers 181-190:

Pesticides in the Environment (30 Questions)

191. Which pesticide property measures its ability to dissolve in water?
A. Adsorption property measures this always
B. Persistence property measures this always
C. Volatility property measures this always
D. Solubility property measures this always

192. What is adsorption regarding pesticides and soil?
A. Pesticide dissolving in soil water
B. Pesticide binding to soil particles
C. Pesticide evaporating from soil surface
D. Pesticide breaking down in soil

193. What does pesticide persistence refer to?
A. Ability to move through soil
B. Ability to remain active long
C. Ability to dissolve in water
D. Ability to evaporate quickly always

194. Which process involves pesticide breakdown by sunlight?
A. Chemical degradation process involves this
B. Microbial action process involves this
C. Photodegradation process involves this always
D. Hydrolysis process involves this always

195. What is pesticide volatility?
A. Tendency to bind to soil
B. Tendency to dissolve in water
C. Tendency to turn into gas/vapor
D. Tendency to break down slowly

196. What is the primary way pesticides move in air?
A. Leaching process is primary way
B. Runoff process is primary way
C. Adsorption process is primary way
D. Drift process is primary way

197. How do pesticides primarily move in water?
A. Only via spray drift always
B. Only via vapor drift always
C. Via runoff and leaching mainly
D. Only via adsorption always needed

198. What is pesticide residue?
A. Pesticide remaining after application/spill
B. Only the active ingredient applied
C. Only inert ingredients applied always
D. The amount of pesticide purchased

199. What factor most influences spray drift distance?
A. Soil organic matter content factor
B. Spray droplet size factor mainly
C. Pesticide solubility factor mainly always
D. Water temperature factor mainly always

200. What condition favors long-distance drift due to stable air?
A. High wind speed condition favors
B. Heavy rainfall condition favors always
C. Temperature inversion condition favors always
D. Low humidity condition favors always

Answers 191-200:

201. What is vapor drift?
A. Movement of spray droplets mainly
B. Movement of pesticide gases/vapors
C. Movement via soil erosion mainly
D. Movement via surface water mainly

202. Point-source pollution originates from where?
A. A widespread application area always
B. A specific, identifiable location always
C. Only agricultural field runoff always
D. Only atmospheric deposition always needed

203. Pesticide movement downward through soil is called what?
A. Runoff process is called this
B. Volatilization process is called this
C. Leaching process is called this
D. Adsorption process is called this

204. Which soil type allows for faster water movement and leaching?
A. Heavy clay soil type allows
B. High organic matter soil type
C. Sandy soil type allows faster
D. Compacted soil type allows faster

205. What is the boundary between saturated and unsaturated soil zones?
A. The aquifer boundary is it
B. The bedrock layer boundary is
C. The water table boundary is
D. The organic matter layer boundary

206. Which practice helps prevent water contamination?
A. Mixing/loading near wells always helps
B. Allowing back-siphoning to occur always
C. Using an air gap/check valve
D. Disposing rinsate in drains always

207. What is considered an outdoor sensitive area?
A. A pesticide storage facility area
B. A school playground area always
C. A recently harvested field area
D. A paved parking lot area

208. What is phytotoxicity?
A. Chemical injury to animals mainly
B. Chemical injury to plants mainly
C. Pesticide breakdown by sunlight mainly
D. Pesticide binding to soil mainly

209. Which formulation type poses the greatest risk to bees?
A. Granular formulation type poses greatest
B. Emulsifiable concentrate type poses greatest
C. Microencapsulated formulation type poses greatest
D. Soluble powder type poses greatest

210. What is secondary poisoning?
A. Pest developing pesticide resistance always
B. Applicator inhaling pesticide vapors always
C. Predator harmed eating poisoned animal
D. Plant absorbing pesticide through roots

Answers 201-210:

211. What is a major reason for the decline of endangered species?
A. Excessive pesticide use only reason
B. Natural climate change only reason
C. Destruction of habitat primary reason
D. Increased natural predation only reason

212. What might a county bulletin for endangered species require?
A. Increased pesticide application rates always
B. Use of only granular formulations
C. Buffer strips or timing restrictions
D. Ignoring species habitat completely always

213. Which pesticide characteristic increases leaching potential?
A. High adsorption characteristic increases potential
B. Low solubility characteristic increases potential
C. High persistence characteristic increases potential
D. High volatility characteristic increases potential

214. What happens to pesticide breakdown rate in warm, wet conditions?
A. It significantly slows down always
B. It completely stops always needed
C. It generally speeds up always
D. It remains entirely unchanged always

215. How can applicators reduce particle drift indoors?
A. Increasing ventilation rates always helps
B. Using high-pressure applications always helps
C. Turning off air-circulating systems helps
D. Applying only dry dust formulations

216. What is the primary factor influencing pesticide runoff?
A. Air temperature is primary factor
B. Wind speed is primary factor
C. Amount/rate of water flow
D. Soil pH level primary factor

217. What is an aquifer?
A. The top layer of soil
B. A type of pesticide formulation
C. An impermeable rock layer always
D. Groundwater geologic formation source always

218. What do grass buffer strips help reduce?
A. Pesticide volatilization helps reduce always
B. Pesticide runoff helps reduce always
C. Soil compaction helps reduce always
D. Air temperature helps reduce always

219. When are pesticides most susceptible to runoff after application?
A. After several weeks have passed
B. During very dry conditions always
C. During first few hours mainly
D. Only during nighttime hours always

220. What is a best management practice (BMP) for water protection?
A. Applying pesticides calendar-based always needed
B. Using highest labeled rates always
C. Calibrating equipment regularly always needed
D. Cleaning equipment near water sources

Answers 211-220:

Transportation, Storage, and Security (20 Questions)

221. Why should pesticides NOT be carried in a vehicle's passenger compartment?
A. It saves cargo space always
B. It prevents container damage always
C. Spills/fumes can injure occupants
D. It keeps pesticides warmer always

222. What is a key safety feature for an open truck bed transporting pesticides?
A. Having a wooden bed always
B. Stacking containers above sides always
C. Side/tail racks and tie-downs
D. Leaving containers unsecured always needed

223. What minimum knowledge should a pesticide transport vehicle operator possess?
A. Only the destination address needed
B. Nature/hazards of pesticides transported
C. Only vehicle maintenance schedule needed
D. How to increase vehicle speed

224. What document contains emergency information and may be required for transport?
A. Only the vehicle registration document
B. Only the driver's license document
C. Product labels and MSDS sheets
D. Only the purchase invoice document

225. What is a recommended item for a vehicle's spill kit?
A. Food and drink supplies always
B. Extra fuel can supply always
C. Absorbent material and PPE always
D. Passenger entertainment system always needed

226. How should different types of pesticides be loaded for transport?
A. Mix all types together always
B. Place liquids above dry items
C. Keep herbicides separate always needed
D. Ignore container stability always needed

227. What is a primary function of a well-designed pesticide storage site?
A. Maximizing sun exposure always needed
B. Protecting people from exposure always
C. Encouraging public access always needed
D. Storing food with pesticides always

228. What type of flooring material is recommended for storage areas?
A. Carpeting material is recommended always
B. Untreated wood material is recommended
C. Packed soil material is recommended
D. Sealed concrete material is recommended

229. Why is adequate lighting important in a pesticide storage facility?
A. To help pesticides degrade faster
B. To read labels/notice leaks
C. To keep the storage warm
D. To attract beneficial insects always

230. How should pesticide containers be stored on shelves?
A. Heaviest containers on top shelves
B. Liquids on shelves above drys
C. Liquids on lower shelves always
D. Extending beyond shelf edge always

Answers 221-230:

231. What should be done immediately if a pesticide container is damaged?
A. Ignore the damage until later
B. Put on appropriate PPE always
C. Move container to sunny area
D. Pour contents down drain always

232. What is a sign of pesticide deterioration due to age/storage?
A. Product requires less water always
B. Excessive clumping or separation always
C. Label becomes easier to read
D. Container appears brand new always

233. What is the best practice regarding pesticide inventory?
A. Storing large quantities always best
B. Buying only needed amount always
C. Ignoring purchase dates always best
D. Keeping inventory undocumented always best

234. How should triple-rinsed empty containers be handled?
A. Reused for storing food always
B. Disposed of as hazardous waste
C. Crushed/punctured for disposal/recycling always
D. Left open at application site

235. What is the first step in developing a pesticide security program?
A. Training employees immediately always first
B. Conducting a risk assessment first
C. Purchasing guard dogs immediately first
D. Installing cameras everywhere immediately first

236. Which is a key element of pesticide site security?
A. Leaving gates unlocked always needed
B. Allowing unrestricted public access always
C. Securing buildings and storage always
D. Disabling all lighting systems always

237. What information should be protected as part of security?
A. Only employee names protected always
B. Only pesticide prices protected always
C. Confidential business information protected always
D. Only public weather forecasts protected

238. Who should be contacted immediately if a security breach occurs?
A. Only the pesticide manufacturer contacted
B. Only neighboring businesses contacted always
C. Appropriate local/FBI authorities contacted always
D. Only the company's insurance agent

239. What is a recommended practice for pesticide purchase security?
A. Accepting only large cash payments
B. Ignoring purchaser identification always recommended
C. Requiring photo identification always recommended
D. Selling to unknown persons freely

240. Why is keeping an accurate pesticide inventory important for security?
A. Helps track potential theft/misuse
B. Increases storage space requirements always
C. Makes emergency response slower always
D. Satisfies advertising regulations only always

Answers 231-240:

Emergency or Incident Response (15 Questions)

241. What is the primary purpose of an emergency response plan?
A. Satisfying only insurance requirements always
B. Minimizing harm during incidents always
C. Documenting employee work hours always
D. Planning routine pesticide applications always

242. Who should be designated in an emergency response plan?
A. Only the newest employee always
B. An emergency coordinator designated always
C. Only external agency contacts always
D. A public relations spokesperson only

243. What information is critical to provide during an emergency call?
A. Only the caller's name given
B. Only the time of day
C. Precise location and chemical involved
D. Only the weather conditions listed

244. What should a facility map included in the plan show?
A. Only employee parking locations shown
B. Location of chemical storage/shutoffs
C. Only nearby restaurant locations shown
D. Only historical spill locations shown

245. What is a potential hazard associated with pesticide fires?
A. Reduced risk of runoff always
B. Release of highly toxic smoke/vapors
C. Pesticides becoming less flammable always
D. Automatic neutralization of chemicals always

246. What is a recommended precaution to reduce fire hazards in storage?
A. Storing containers in direct sunlight
B. Keeping facility unlocked always needed
C. Storing combustibles near heat source
D. Keeping foam-type fire extinguishers nearby

247. What should be done first in case of a chemical fire?
A. Attempt cleanup immediately always first
B. Evacuate the premises immediately first
C. Open all doors/windows immediately first
D. Use water jets immediately first

248. What are the "three Cs" for responding to a pesticide spill?
A. Call, Contain, Carry away always
B. Control, Contain, Clean up always
C. Cover, Collect, Cart off always
D. Check, Contain, Call help always

249. What is the first step in controlling a pesticide spill?
A. Cleaning the area thoroughly first
B. Containing the spill immediately first
C. Stopping the leak/release source
D. Notifying the media immediately first

250. What material should NOT be used on spills of strong oxidizers?
A. Clay or pet litter material
B. Vermiculite or fine sand material
C. Sawdust or sweeping compounds material
D. Absorbent pillow or tube material

Answers 241-250:

251. What should be used to neutralize a spill area after cleanup?
A. Only clean water used always
B. Strong acid solution used always
C. Household bleach or hydrated lime
D. Gasoline or other solvents used

252. How should soil saturated with pesticide be decontaminated?
A. By applying activated charcoal only
B. By removing top 2-3 inches
C. By covering with plastic sheeting
D. By heavily watering the area

253. What is a key item to include in a spill cleanup kit?
A. Food and water supplies always
B. Extra pesticide product always needed
C. Appropriate PPE and absorbent material
D. Tools for equipment repair always

254. What is the CHEMTREC phone number primarily for?
A. Reporting routine pesticide use always
B. Obtaining weather forecast information always
C. Chemical emergency response information always
D. Ordering pesticide safety equipment always

255. What should be done with heavily contaminated leather boots after a spill?
A. Clean thoroughly with detergent always
B. Air dry them for reuse
C. Discard as hazardous waste always
D. Store them with clean PPE

Answers 251-255:

Planning the Pesticide Application (15 Questions)

256. Before selecting a pesticide, what should you determine?
A. Only the product's price determined
B. If it's right for pest/conditions
C. Only the container size available
D. If neighbors approve its use

257. What does the "Directions for Use" section primarily detail?
A. Only the signal word listed
B. Only first-aid procedures listed always
C. How/where/when to apply legally
D. Only storage temperature requirements listed

258. When are two pesticides considered compatible?
A. If they are different colors
B. If they mix without problems
C. If they are sold together
D. If they target different pests

259. What might cause physical incompatibility in a tank mix?
A. Using correct mixing order always
B. Adequate sprayer tank agitation always
C. Improper mixing or product issues
D. Using only distilled water always

260. What is the purpose of a jar test?
A. Measuring pesticide application rate always
B. Checking for mixture compatibility always
C. Determining pesticide shelf life always
D. Cleaning the spray tank always

261. What is the general first step in tank mixing?
A. Adding all pesticides simultaneously always
B. Filling tank completely with carrier
C. Filling tank 1/5-1/2 with carrier
D. Adding emulsifiable concentrates first always

262. Which formulation type is generally added LAST in a tank mix?
A. Wettable powders (WP) added last
B. Soluble powders (SP) added last
C. Emulsifiable concentrates (EC) added last
D. Dry flowables (DF) added last

263. What safety device prevents back-siphoning during filling?
A. A standard spray nozzle device
B. An air gap or check valve
C. A pressure relief valve device
D. A tank agitation system device

264. What PPE offers good face protection during mixing/loading?
A. Only standard safety glasses offered
B. Only a dust/mist respirator offered
C. A chemical-resistant faceshield offered always
D. Only chemical-resistant gloves offered always

265. How should paper or cardboard pesticide containers be opened?
A. By tearing them open quickly
B. Using a sharp knife/scissors always
C. By punching holes in them
D. By soaking them in water

Answers 256-265:

266. When transferring pesticides, where should the container be kept?
A. Above face level always kept
B. Below face level always kept
C. Directly behind your back always
D. Inside the spray tank always

267. What is the purpose of triple-rinsing or pressure-rinsing containers?
A. To make containers reusable always
B. To remove residues effectively always
C. To increase pesticide concentration always
D. To prepare containers for burning

268. What should be done with rinsate from container cleaning?
A. Pour it down a drain
B. Add it to spray tank
C. Store it indefinitely always needed
D. Dispose as regular trash always

269. Before applying pesticides, what should be cleared from the area?
A. Only target pests cleared always
B. Only application equipment cleared always
C. People, pets, toys, dishes cleared
D. Only vehicles cleared from area

270. What is a key post-application requirement found on some labels?
A. Immediately replanting the area always
B. Incorporating pesticide into soil always
C. Leaving equipment uncleaned always needed
D. Storing leftover mix indefinitely always

Answers 266-270:

Pesticide Application Procedures (20 Questions)

271. Which application method applies pesticide between crop rows?
A. Broadcast application method applies this
B. Band application method applies this
C. Foliar application method applies this
D. Spot treatment method applies this

272. Applying pesticide to cracks/crevices inside buildings is called what?
A. Soil injection application is called
B. Space treatment application is called
C. Crack and crevice application is
D. Basal application is called this

273. What is a primary benefit of closed mixing/loading systems?
A. Increasing application speed always needed
B. Reducing handler exposure always needed
C. Eliminating need for calibration always
D. Making pesticides more effective always

274. What is the purpose of calibrating application equipment?
A. Increasing the sprayer pressure always
B. Ensuring correct application amount always
C. Cleaning the spray tank thoroughly
D. Measuring the treatment area size

275. What factor does NOT typically affect a sprayer's application rate?
A. The travel speed factor listed
B. The nozzle size factor listed
C. The sprayer pressure factor listed
D. The tank color factor listed

276. Applying too little pesticide may result in what outcome?
A. Damage to treated surface always
B. Failure to control target pest
C. Illegal pesticide residues always result
D. Environmental contamination always results likely

277. What is the area of a rectangular field 100 feet long by 50 feet wide?
A. 150 square feet area listed
B. 500 square feet area listed
C. 2,500 square feet area listed
D. 5,000 square feet area listed

278. If your sprayer delivers 2 gallons over 500 sq ft, how much is needed for 2,000 sq ft?
A. 4 gallons are needed then
B. 6 gallons are needed then
C. 8 gallons are needed then
D. 10 gallons are needed then

279. Which nozzle type generally produces the largest droplets to reduce drift?
A. Fine spray nozzle type produces
B. Hollow cone nozzle type produces
C. Air-induction (venturi) nozzle type
D. Solid stream nozzle type produces

280. How does increasing sprayer pressure generally affect droplet size?
A. It increases droplet size always
B. It decreases droplet size always
C. It has no effect always
D. It creates only large droplets

Answers 271-280:

281. Lowering boom height generally has what effect on drift?
A. Increases drift potential always needed
B. Reduces drift potential always needed
C. Has no effect on drift
D. Eliminates drift completely always needed

282. What is the purpose of a sprayer tank agitator?
A. Increasing spray pressure always needed
B. Keeping spray mixture uniform always
C. Filtering the spray mixture always
D. Measuring the tank volume always

283. Which nozzle material offers the best resistance to abrasive formulations?
A. Brass material offers best resistance
B. Aluminum material offers best resistance
C. Plastic material offers best resistance
D. Ceramic material offers best resistance

284. Which granular applicator type is preferred for precise placement?
A. Rotary spreader type preferred always
B. Drop spreader type preferred always
C. Air-blast sprayer type preferred always
D. Hydraulic sprayer type preferred always

285. What does chemigation involve?
A. Applying pesticides with irrigation water
B. Applying pesticides using aircraft always
C. Injecting pesticides into tree trunks
D. Applying pesticides as fumigants always

286. Applying pesticide uniformly over an entire field is called what?
A. Band application is called this
B. Spot treatment is called this
C. Broadcast application is called this
D. Directed spray is called this

287. What is the area of a circle with a radius of 10 feet? (Area = 3.14 x radius^2)
A. 62.8 square feet area is
B. 100 square feet area is
C. 314 square feet area is
D. 628 square feet area is

288. If the label rate is 2 lbs per acre, how much is needed for 0.5 acres?
A. 0.5 pounds are needed then
B. 1.0 pound is needed then
C. 2.0 pounds are needed then
D. 4.0 pounds are needed then

289. Which factor is LEAST critical for minimizing pesticide drift?
A. Wind speed/direction factor listed least
B. Nozzle type/pressure factor listed least
C. Spray droplet size factor listed
D. Time of day factor listed

290. What safety system involves pre-measured pesticide in a dissolving container?
A. Enclosed cab system involves this
B. Containment pad system involves this
C. Water-soluble packaging involves this always
D. Mechanical closed system involves this

Answers 281-290:

Professional Conduct (10 Questions)

291. What does "direct supervision" minimally require under FIFRA?
A. Certified applicator physical presence always
B. Certified applicator available if needed
C. Daily in-person meetings always required
D. Written instructions provided weekly always

292. Who is ultimately responsible for an uncertified applicator's actions?
A. The uncertified applicator only responsible
B. The supervising certified applicator responsible
C. The property owner only responsible
D. The pesticide manufacturer only responsible

293. Which term is generally inappropriate when describing pesticides to customers?
A. "Reduced risk" term is inappropriate
B. "Less toxic" term is inappropriate
C. "Use with caution" term inappropriate
D. "Completely safe" term is inappropriate

294. What should applicators explain to customers regarding pest problems?
A. Only the chemical being used
B. Contributing factors like sanitation/moisture
C. Guaranteeing 100% immediate control always
D. That non-chemical methods never work

295. What might state regulations require regarding notification?
A. Notifying only after application completed
B. Maintaining chemical sensitivity registries always
C. Posting only agricultural fields always
D. Ignoring neighbor concerns always needed

296. Why is keeping detailed application records professionally important?
A. Increases amount of pesticide used
B. Provides documentation for complaints/lawsuits always
C. Satisfies only customer curiosity always
D. Required only for organic pesticides

297. If a customer asks about pesticide risks, what should an applicator provide?
A. Only verbal reassurances provided always
B. Only the product invoice provided
C. Labels and MSDS information provided
D. Competitor comparison data provided always

298. What does the term "EPA-approved" incorrectly imply about a pesticide?
A. The product is minimally effective
B. The product has associated risks
C. The EPA endorses the product
D. The product requires special training

299. What contributes positively to a professional image in pest control?
A. Using unmarked service vehicles always
B. Avoiding communication with customers always
C. Keeping up with current regulations
D. Wearing damaged or dirty uniforms

300. Who should uncertified applicators contact regularly?
A. Only the customer service department
B. Only the pesticide manufacturer representative
C. Their certified supervisor regularly always
D. Local news media outlets regularly

Answers 291-300:

PART 2: Standard Exam Paper Questions