

A. Baseline testing should be done during the time of year when pesticide use is the greatest and at least 14 days into the application season

B. Baseline testing should be done during the time of year when pesticides are not being used or at least 30 days from the most recent exposure

C. Baseline testing should be done during the time of year when pesticides are not being used or within one week of the most recent exposure

D. Baseline testing should be done about halfway through the application season to measure the average amount of pesticide exposure - B. Baseline testing should be done during the time of year when pesticides are not being used or at least 30 days from the most recent exposure

Which statement is "true" about pesticide exposure routines?

A. Oil-based liquid pesticide formulations, such as emulsifiable concentrates, do not absorb through the skin

B. Evidence indicates that about 97 percent of all body exposure to pesticides during a spraying operation is by inhalation

C. Some products that cause systemic injury are as toxic as when they are swallowed

D. The palms and forearms absorb more pesticides than the warm, moist areas of the body - C. Some products that cause systemic injury are as toxic as when they are swallowed

Which statement is "false" about first-aid response for pesticide exposure to the eye?

A. Hold the eye open and immediately begin gently washing the eye with drips of clean water

B. The water should be dripped directly into the eye, don't use an eyewash dispenser

C. Continuously rinse the eye for 15 minutes

D. Flush under the eyelid with water to remove debris - B. The water should be dripped directly into the eye, don't use an eyewash dispenser

What is the "first" thing you should do the help a victim of inhalation exposure?

A. Get the victim to fresh air

B. Administer artificial respiration

- B. a heavy clay soil, high in organic matter, where groundwater is deep
- C. A sandy soil, high in organic matter, where groundwater is deep
- D. A sandy soil, low in organic matter, where groundwater is shallow - D. A sandy soil, low in organic matter, where groundwater is shallow

Which is a recommended best management practice for preventing contamination of surface and groundwater by pesticides?

- A. Use pesticides that are highly water soluble
- B. Use terrace and conservation tillage practices
- C. Clean sprayers near sinkholes
- D. Select persistent pesticides - B. Use terrace and conservation tillage practices

What two things should pesticide applicators be "most" aware of to avoid spray drift?

- A. Droplet size and wind direction and speed
- B. Air stability and temperature
- C. Viscosity of liquid pesticides and air turbulence
- D. Temperature and pesticide volatility - A. Droplet size and wind direction and speed

What two things should pesticide applicators be "most" aware of to avoid vapor drift?

- A. Droplet size and wind direction and speed
- B. Air stability and temperature
- C. Viscosity of liquid pesticides and air turbulence
- D. Temperature and pesticide volatility - D. Temperature and pesticide volatility

Which statement about sensitive areas is "true"?

- A. Never spray a sensitive area to control a pest for any reason
- B. Do not spray a larger target site if it contains a sensitive area
- C. Pesticide labels may contain statements that list special precautions around sensitive areas

- B. 600 square feet
- C. 900 square feet
- D. 1,200 square feet - C. 900 square feet

You are applying a pesticide to circular area with a 20-foot diameter. What is the area?

- A. 128 square feet
- B. 314 square feet
- C. 400 square feet
- D. 628 square feet -

You have calibrated your equipment to spray 50 gallons per acre. You need to spray 1 acre. The label calls for 3 pounds of formulation per 100 gallons of water. How much formulation should you add to the tank in order to make 50 gallons of finished spray?

- A. 1.5 pounds
- B. 2 pounds
- C. 2.5 pounds
- D. 3 pounds - A. 1.5 pounds

According to FIFRA, what is the minimum standard for direct supervision of a pesticide application by uncertified individuals?

- A. The application is done by a competent person with the certified applicator present at the time and place the pesticide is applied
- B. The application is done by a competent person acting under the instruction and control of a certified applicator who is available if and when needed
- C. The application is done by a competent person who has received a six-month training course by a certified applicator
- D. The application is done by a person who has passed a competency exam - B. The application is done by a competent person acting under the instruction and control of a certified applicator who is available if and when needed