

Apply Pesticides Correctly/CORE Exam Review ANSWERS

1. An adjuvant is:
 - a) Inert material
 - b) Something added to a formulation or tank mix
 - c) Increases the effectiveness of the active ingredient
 - d) All of the above
2. Some common adjuvants are:
 - a) Wetting agents, emulsifiers, stickers
 - b) Buffers, penetrants, anti-foaming agents
 - c) None of the above
 - d) a and b
3. What is the cause of most accidental pesticide deaths?
 - a) Skin contact of pesticides
 - b) Inhaling while mixing or loading the pesticide
 - c) Eating or drinking the product
 - d) Improper use of respirators
4. The OSHA Act of 1970 is administered by:
 - a) Dept. of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACCS)
 - b) Dept. of Labor
 - c) Farm Worker Safety Council (FWSC)
 - d) Department of Human Resources (HRS)
5. Records required by the OSHA Act of 1970:
 - a) Must include all work-related deaths
 - b) Must include all work-related injuries
 - c) Must include all work-related illnesses
 - d) Are only required of companies employing 11 or more people
 - e) All of the above
6. Acute exposure is repeated exposure to pesticides over a period of time.
T or F
7. All pesticides must be stored in their original unopened containers.
T or F
8. Empty pesticide containers are rinsed once and offered for recycling or taken to an approved landfill.
T or F
9. All plant derived pesticides are fairly non-toxic.
T or F
10. A supervisor and all his or her employees who handle restricted use pesticides must be certified.
T or F

26. Wettable powders are made to:
- Dissolve in water
 - Suspend in water
 - Dissolve in an oil base
 - Suspend in an oil base
27. It is against FIFRA to use any pesticide:
- At a concentration less than directed by the label
 - In a manner inconsistent with the label directions
 - At a concentration greater than directed by the label
 - b and c only
 - a and b only
28. A pesticide with an LD50 of 15 is _____ than a pesticide with an LD50 of 3000.
- Less toxic
 - More toxic
 - More effective
 - Less effective
29. Which of the following is a pesticide dust?
- Dursban 2D
 - Ficam 20WP
 - Diazinon 5G
 - Tempo 1D
 - a and d
30. Baits are considered:
- Stomach poisons
 - Contact poisons
 - Residual poisons
 - Non-residual poisons
31. A residual pesticide:
- Obtains an effect that will last for days
 - Obtains an effect that will last for less than an hour
 - Kills quickly
 - Has no effect once it dries
32. Desiccants kill by:
- Causing internal bleeding
 - Blocking the breathing process (clogs spiracles)
 - Allowing loss of body fluids
 - Increasing the activity of the pest
33. An example of a wettable powder is:
- Dursban LO
 - Saga WP
 - Tempo 2E
 - Ficam G

41. Suppression is:
- a) Reducing the pest population to a tolerable level
 - b) Prevention
 - c) Deciding what control is necessary
 - d) All of the above
42. An economic threshold is:
- a) Where economic losses caused by the pest would exceed control costs if the pest population were left to grow
 - b) The level at which economic damage starts to occur
 - c) The level of pests that aggravate the customer
 - d) None of the above
43. Concentration is the amount of active ingredient in a formulation.
T or F
44. Dermal reactions occur when you swallow a pesticide.
T or F
45. Organic compounds are ones that contain carbon.
T or F
46. Phytotoxic describes the action of materials that are harmful to plants.
T or F
47. An antidote is a practical treatment for poisoning, sometimes found on the label in the Statement of Practical Treatment.
T or F
48. A surfactant is a chemical additive that increases the ability of a pesticide to do its job.
T or F
49. The target site is found on the label and tells you what pests the material will be effective against.
T or F
50. When we say that a material is volatile, we mean that it does not evaporate at normal temperatures.
T or F
51. The label does not have to tell you if the material is a physical, chemical, fire, or explosion hazard.
T or F
52. The dermal LD50 of a material is the amount that will kill 50% of a test population when mixed with their food or water.
T or F
53. A violation of label instructions can result in a fine of \$25,000 and up to one year in jail.
T or F
54. The waiting time from application of a pesticide until people and animals may go back to an area treated with a pesticide is called the "re-entry" period and is found on the label.
T or F

62. A Sales Inspector does not need an ID card.
T or F
63. DACS must notify a business of an impending hearing at least 20 days before the hearing.
T or F
64. Anyone who is employed by a pest control company must have 30 days of training in the first 5 months of employment.
T or F
65. Anyone violating Chapter 482 or 5E-14 is guilty of a felony in the second degree.
T or F
66. If the Certified Operator in Charge is separated from the licensee, DACS must be notified immediately.
T or F
67. The use of compound 1080 (sodium fluoroacetate) that wildlife agents sometimes use to kill nuisance animals, is prohibited indoors.
T or F
68. Fill pipes for all application devices must terminate at least 6 inches above the top of the tank opening.
T or F
69. The State must be notified within 10 days of the change of address of a pest control business.
T or F
70. When a pest company purchases a new customer base, the new contract holders must be notified within 30 days of the change.
T or F
71. The Certified Operator Certificate expires annually on the anniversary of its issuance.
T or F
72. Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is:
- a) Combining appropriate tactics into a single plan (strategy)
 - b) Reducing pests to an acceptable level
 - c) Controlling a pest problem while causing the least amount of disruption to non-target organisms and surroundings
 - d) All of the above
73. Applied controls in an IPM strategy include:
- a) Host resistance
 - b) Biological control
 - c) Mechanical control
 - d) Sanitation
 - e) All of the above

82. An emergency Certificate may not be issued in the category of :
- a) General Pest Control
 - b) Lawn & Ornamental
 - c) Fumigation
 - d) Termite
83. The following items must be maintained by the licensee at the licensed business location:
- a) Copies of all labels for materials used
 - b) Records of pesticides applied
 - c) Copies of termite 13645 inspections for closings
 - d) The certified operator's certificate
 - e) All of the above
84. The issuance and renewal fee for an employee ID card is:
- a) \$10.00
 - b) \$25.00
 - c) \$50.00
 - d) \$100.00
85. An employee ID card is issued:
- a) Annually on the anniversary of the issuance
 - b) Annually on the date set by DACS
 - c) Annually on the anniversary of the business license
 - d) Annually on the anniversary of the Certified Operator's Certificate
 - e) None of the above
86. After a Certificate has been revoked, reapplication can be made:
- a) After 30 days
 - b) After 90 days
 - c) After 2 years
 - d) After 3 years
87. Probation can be for no longer than:
- a) 1 year
 - b) 2 years
 - c) 3 years
 - d) 60 days
88. A pest control business can be inspected by:
- a) A DACS Inspector
 - b) County Sheriff
 - c) Local authorities
 - d) Highway Patrol
 - e) All of the above
89. The term "fumigation" may include the use of a fumigant in box cars.
T or F

98. Runoff refers to:
- Movement of a pesticide in water down through the soil
 - Movement of the pesticide horizontally across the surface
 - Movement of the pesticide away from the release site
 - Both b and c
99. What 2 factors usually most often influence the likelihood of a spray drifting offsite through the air?
- Droplet size and direction of release
 - Relative humidity and temperature
 - Wind speed and height above ground of the release
 - Brand of spray unit and it's pressure
100. Adsorption refers to:
- Solubility of the material
 - Persistence of the material
 - Attachment of the material to soil particles without washing away
 - Soaking into or clinging to any porous material
101. Who is responsible for identifying the habitat and range for endangered animals?
- EPA
 - US Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) of the Dept. of the Interior
 - US Forest Service
 - Dept. of Natural Resources
102. Hazard is:
- The risk of harm from pesticides
 - Toxicity x Exposure
 - Both of the above
 - None of the above
103. Toxicity is:
- A measure of harm
 - Depends on the amount of active ingredient
 - Depends on the type and amount of solvent or carrier
 - Depends on the inert ingredients
 - All of the above
104. The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) is
- A regulation under the OSHA which is under the Dept. of Labor
 - Requires employers to provide protection to employees who use pesticides
 - Requires listing the chemicals used in the workplace
 - Requires employer/employee access to SDSs
 - All of the above