

## LDAF General Standards Exam Study Guide

(this exam is multiple choice, fill in the blank and true/false questions)

### LDAF Rules and Regulations

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) is a law passed by Congress in 1972 that regulates the registration, manufacturing, transportation and use of pesticides in the United States.

- EPA is responsible for regulating pesticides on a national level.
- La Department of Agriculture and Forestry is the state agency in Louisiana that is responsible for certification of pest control operators and the enforcement of the structural pest control laws, rules and regulations.
- A major violation of FIFRA carries a maximum fine of \$25,000 per violation and one year in jail
- Maximum fine for a civil penalty: \$1000

The licensee must keep the bond and liability insurance in full force and effect at all times. The limits are:

- not less than \$250,000, public/ general liability coverage, per occurrence
- not less than \$100,000 coverage for property damage or combined single limits of \$350,000;
- evidence of a fidelity bond of \$2000

The licensee must apply for a registration certificate for each employee under his supervision within 30 days after the employee is hired and must comply with all other requirements pertaining to registration

Upon termination of a registered employee, the licensee shall secure the employee's registration certificate, notify the department of the employee's termination and return the registration certificate to the department within five working days after the termination.

Each employee and/or registered technician shall remit to each employer all funds collected in connection with structural pest control work performed by the employee within 10 calendar days.

A licensee attending an approved recertification seminar shall attend the entire approved program; otherwise the licensee shall not be recertified at this approved seminar, regardless of the categories he is certified in.

The fee for issuance of a permit for operation shall be \$125 for firms which employ two or less employees and \$175 for firms which employ three or more employees.

Records for applications of pesticides for wood destroying insects shall contain the following information:

- place of business name, address, and number;
- primary licensee name, address, and department I.D. number;
- customer name and address;
- location of application;
- product\brand name;

- EPA registration number;
- restricted\general use pesticide;
- application date and time;
- target pest;
- type of application (pre-treat, post, spot, etc.);
- size of area treated (square feet or linear feet);
- mixture concentration;
- total amount of product mixture applied;
- applicator and department I.D. number.

Record keeping for applications of pesticides in the general pest and commercial vertebrate phases shall contain the following information:

- place of business name address, and number;
- primary licensee name, address, and certification department I.D. number;
- customer name and address;
- location of application;
- product/brand name;
- EPA registration number;
- restricted/general use pesticide;
- application date and time;
- pest treated/type of application;
- mixture concentration (percent);
- applicator and department I.D. number

### The 2 Classification of Pesticides

- General Use Pesticides:
  - These pesticides will not ordinarily cause unreasonable or adverse effects when used in accordance with the label
  - Available to the general public.
- Restricted Use Pesticides
  - These pesticides that may cause adverse effects on the environment or applicator without the use of additional safeguards.
  - Must be a certified operator to purchase and must be used by the certified operator or under their direct supervision.
  - Restricted use pesticides (RUP) can only be purchased by a certified operator possessing a license in the category that specific pesticide falls in.

### Pesticide Signal Words

- Danger (most toxic): taste to a teaspoon of product will kill average adult
- Warning (moderately toxic): teaspoon to an ounce will kill average adult
- Caution (least toxic): ounce or more will kill an average adult

### Pesticide Labels, Safety and Spills

- Specific first aid instructions on the statement of practical treatment for pesticide poisoning are found on or in the pesticide label.
- If you accidentally spill pesticide on your skin, you should first remove all contaminated clothing and wash with soap and water
- If you accidentally swallow a pesticide you should immediately follow the label first aid instructions
- When seeing emergency medical help for suspected pesticide poisoning, one should take along a clean, uncontaminated copy of the label.
- The most hazardous formulation of a pesticide for the handler to be exposed to is an Emulsifiable concentrate
- The ingredient in a finished emulsion is an emulsifier
- When applying pesticides, change into clean clothes daily and take a shower after work
- If a highly toxic pesticide is spilled on a truck bed during intrastate movement, the trucker must contact the Department of Transportation
- The time that must pass before an area is safe for a person to enter without wearing protective clothing is called the Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) or reentry interval/period
- It is the applicators responsibility to read and understand the label before applying pesticides
- Unlined neoprene or rubber gloves must be worn when handling rodenticides because they can be absorbed through the skin just like insecticide.
- All pesticide labels must list the names of all the active ingredients and the percentage of each.
- If not stored properly, aerosols can cause fire by spontaneous combustion

### Misc Info

- The LD50 of a substance is the amount of a substance which will be lethal to 50% of the test population which it was exposed to. The lower the LD50 of a substance, the higher the toxicity.
- The antidotes for anticoagulant rodenticides are Vitamin K and activated charcoal

- The best defense against nozzle and pump clogging is frequent maintenance and cleaning
- Grounding electrical tools can be done with a 3 wire plug
- OSHA: regulates safety in the workplace

## **Definitions**

Moderate Violation—any act of negligence in meeting the guarantees of an agreement for structural pest control work in the licensure phase where the violation occurs, such as failure to apply chemicals in accordance with label and labeling requirements and minimum specifications

Spot treatment may not exceed 2 square feet by conventional application methods

Avicide means any pesticide, other than a fumigant, which is used for the control of pest birds.

Repellant means any pesticide, other than a fumigant, which is noxious to and has the property of repelling pests.

Restricted use pesticide means any pesticide which is classified for restricted use by the EPA under FIFRA or by the commissioner under the Louisiana Pesticide Law

Rodent means any of several mammals such as rats and mice commonly associated with man-made structures and characterized by constantly growing incisors.

Registration Certificate—a document issued by the commission staff to a non-licensed employee of a business engaged in structural pest control work.

Teratogen – an agent or factor that causes birth defects/ malformation of an embryo.

Toxicity of a substance is its intrinsic capacity to produce injury when tested by itself

Pesticide: any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest.

Botanical insecticides are referred to as “natural insecticides” because they are derived from plants