

General Standards Practice Exam

1. A major violation of FIFRA
 - a. Carries a maximum fine of \$5000 per violation and 1 year in jail
 - b. Carries a maximum fine of \$25,000 per violation and 1 year in jail
 - c. Carries a maximum fine of \$25,000 per violation with no jail time
 - d. Carries a maximum fine of \$5000 per violation with no jail time
2. TRUE or FALSE A moderate violation is considered 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
3. A spot treatment
 - a. any area treated that is no larger than 4 square feet
 - b. may not exceed 2 square feet
 - c. may not exceed 4 square feet
 - d. is a 2 foot by 2 foot area
4. Which agency is responsible for regulating pesticides on a national level?
 - a. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - b. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - c. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - d. Federal Trade Commission (FTC)
5. A registration certificate is
 - a. Issued to a non-licensed employee of a business engaged in structural pest control work
 - b. Issues to a licensed employee of a business engaged in structural pest control work
 - c. Issued to the owner of the company legally allowing them to operate a business where they engage in structural pest control work
 - d. Issued to administrative personnel (office manager, office assistant) of a structural pest control business stating they do not engage in structural pest control work
6. According to LA Rules & Regulations, when must a licensee apply for registration of a new employee
 - a. Within 90 days from date of employment
 - b. Within 45 days from date of employment
 - c. Within 30 days from date of employment
 - d. Within 10 days from date of employment
7. What are the 2 classifications of pesticides?
 - a. General use and Specific use
 - b. Restricted use and Non-restricted use
 - c. Classified and Non-Classified
 - d. General use and Restricted use
8. Restricted use products
 - a. May cause adverse effects on the environment or applicator without the use of safeguards
 - b. Must be purchased by a certified operator

- c. Must be used by a certified operator or under their direct supervision
 - d. Can only be purchased by a certified operator possessing a license in the category that the specific pesticide falls in
 - e. All of the above
9. TRUE or FALSE A DANGER signal word indicates that a taste to a teaspoon of the product will kill an average adult
 10. TRUE or FALSE A WARNING signal word indicates that on ounce or more will kill an average adult
 11. TRUE or FALSE Specific first aid instructions are found on the pesticide label in the "Directions for Use" section
 12. TRUE or FALSE If you accidentally spill pesticide on your skin you should first remove the contaminated clothing and wash with soap and water
 13. TRUE or FALSE If you accidentally swallow a pesticide you induce vomiting.
 14. TRUE or FALSE When you return home after applying pesticides you should remove clothes and shower
 15. If a highly toxic pesticide is spilled while driving/intrastate movement, the driver must contact
 - a. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
 - b. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - c. Department of Transportation
 - d. Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)
 16. The time that must pass after a pesticide is applied in an area before it is safe for a person to enter without wearing PPE is called the
 - a. Safe Entry Interval
 - b. Restricted Entry Interval
 - c. Minimal Reentry Period
 - d. Reentry Interval Period
 17. TRUE or FALSE Because they can be absorbed by the skin, chemical resistant gloves must be worn when handling rodenticide.
 18. TRUE or FALSE there is no chance of a problem when an aerosol is exposed to a fire.
 19. When seeing emergency medical assistance for a suspected pesticide poisoning, you should bring
 - a. A copy of the MSDS/SDS
 - b. A copy of the label
 - c. A sample of the pesticide
 - d. Both A and B
 20. Which formulation is the most hazardous for the pesticide handler to be exposed to?
 - a. Wettable powder
 - b. Dust
 - c. Emulsifiable concentrate
 - d. Suspension
 21. The antidote for an anticoagulant rodenticide
 - a. Dependent upon the active ingredient

- b. Requires treatment with Vitamin D and activated charcoal
 - c. Requires treatment with Vitamin K and activated charcoal
 - d. Requires treatment with Vitamin A and activated charcoal
22. Which state agency in Louisiana is responsible for certification of pest control operators and the enforcement of pest control laws, rules and regulations?
- a. LA Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
 - b. LA Department of Wildlife and Fisheries (LDWF)
 - c. LA Department of Ag and Forestry (LDAF)
 - d. LA Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
23. An effective pest management system should begin with:
- a. choosing an effective chemical control.
 - b. determining the extent of damage.
 - c. accurately identifying the pest.
 - d. developing a plan for eradication of the pest.
24. How can a pesticide applicator minimize off-target drift?
- a. Spray during a temperature inversion.
 - b. Use the largest droplets practical to provide necessary coverage.
 - c. Increase the height of the nozzles above the target.
 - d. Increase pressure and travel speed.
25. The Personal Protective Equipment portion of the label provides:
- a. the minimum amount of personal protective equipment that is required for handling the pesticide.
 - b. the maximum amount of personal protective equipment that is required for handling the pesticide.
 - c. only suggestions as to the personal protective equipment available.
 - d. information about PPE that is on the market.
26. Which of the following federal agencies is responsible for registering or licensing pesticide products for use in the United States?
- a. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - b. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
 - c. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - d. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
27. Which equation reflects the relationship between pesticide safety concerns?
- a. Toxicity = hazard x exposure.
 - b. Hazard = exposure x risk.
 - c. Exposure = hazard x toxicity.
 - d. Hazard = toxicity x exposure.
28. A pesticide that is considered persistent is one that:
- a. eradicates all pests identified in the area.
 - b. does not leave residue in the environment.

- c. does not ever result in an accumulation problem.
 - d. leaves residues that stay in the environment for long periods of time.
29. When pesticides are swallowed, vomiting should be induced:
- a. using a salt solution.
 - b. if the victim is having convulsions.
 - c. only if indicated on the label.
 - d. immediately after ingestion.
30. To find out how much pesticide to apply, refer to the section on the label called:
- a. Directions for Use.
 - b. Precautionary Statements.
 - c. Restricted Use Designation.
 - d. Environmental Hazards.
31. The three C's of spill management are:
- a. Control, Contain, Clean up.
 - b. Call for help, Contain, Clean up.
 - c. Control, Clean up, Contact authorities.
 - d. Control, Contain, Cover up.
32. The provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) are administered by the:
- a. individual states.
 - b. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
 - c. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
 - d. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
33. Which federal law governs the establishment of pesticide tolerances for food and feed products is governed by:
- a. the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA).
 - b. the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).
 - c. the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).
 - d. the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).
34. Which of the following statements is true about pest management strategies in Integrated Pest Management?
- a. The goal is often to maintain pest damage at economically acceptable levels.
 - b. Eradication is never the goal of an IPM program.
 - c. Pesticides are not included in an IPM strategy.
 - d. Non-chemical methods usually provide only short-term control of a pest.
35. What are the two main classifications of pesticides under FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act)?
- a. regulated and unregulated
 - b. general-use and unclassified use

- c. unclassified use and restricted-use
 - d. organic and inorganic
36. Destroying an entire pest population is referred to as:
- a. modification of population.
 - b. suppression of population.
 - c. eradication of population.
 - d. control of population.
37. Checking and readjusting application equipment so that it continues to deliver the correct amount of material is called:
- a. validating the equipment.
 - b. resetting the equipment.
 - c. calibrating the equipment.
 - d. labeling the equipment.
38. The following statement “For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator’s certification” is found on:
- a. general use pesticides.
 - b. unclassified use pesticides.
 - c. restricted use pesticides.
 - d. all pesticides regardless of classification.
39. A systemic pesticide is one that:
- a. is applied before or during infection of a plant by the pathogen.
 - b. is applied after infection occurs.
 - c. is absorbed and translocated within a plant or animal.
 - d. controls the pest on contact.
40. A chemical that is considered a defoliant:
- a. initiates the premature drop of leaves from a plant.
 - b. influences the vegetative or reproductive growth of a plant.
 - c. speeds up the drying of plant leaves, stems, or vines.
 - d. kills disease-causing organisms on leaves.
41. If Pesticide A has an LD₅₀ of 20, Pesticide B has an LD₅₀ of 100, and Pesticide C has an LD₅₀ of 200, which is the most toxic?
- a. Pesticide A
 - b. Pesticide B
 - c. Pesticide C
 - d. All are equally toxic.
42. The active ingredient in Tempo 20WP is listed as β-Cyfluthrin, cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate.
What does the term “Cyfluthrin” represent?

- a. The brand name.
 - b. The chemical name.
 - c. The common name.
 - d. The registered trade name
43. The routes of entry statement, “Extremely hazardous by skin contact—rapidly absorbed through the skin,” on a label would most likely carry which signal word?
- a. DANGER.
 - b. WARNING.
 - c. CAUTION.
44. Under the provisions of FIFRA, individual states:
- a. have the authority to establish stricter standards governing pesticides, but not more permissive ones.
 - b. have the authority to change strict standards to be more permissive.
 - c. may not establish any standards governing pesticides.
 - d. have the authority to make all decisions regarding pesticide use and distribution.
45. On the labeling of a pesticide, the statement “Do not breathe vapors or spray mist” is an example of:
- a. a specific action statement.
 - b. a route of entry statement.
 - c. a statement of practical treatment.
 - d. a protective clothing statement.
46. When handling or applying pesticides, which of the following is the best choice for protective headgear?
- a. a straw hat with a brim
 - b. a cotton baseball-style cap
 - c. a plastic “safari” hat with a plastic sweatband
 - d. a special leather “gardening” hat
47. The chemicals in a pesticide product that control pests are called the:
- a. active ingredients.
 - b. inert ingredients.
 - c. passive ingredients.
 - d. adjuvants.
48. Pesticide labeling statements regarding appropriate use of products during adverse wind conditions are:
- a. considered to be mandatory under the law and must be followed.
 - b. suggestions only.
 - c. probably overly-cautious and may be ignored.

- d. only applicable to applicators using crop dusters.
49. Which statement about pesticide label names and ingredients is true?
- a. Both the active ingredients and inert ingredients must be listed by chemical name.
 - b. Various manufacturers use different trade names, even though the products may contain the same active ingredient.
 - c. Common names are those officially accepted by the manufacturer.
 - d. Brand names do not have to be present on the label, but common names are required to be present on the 1st page. .
50. Which type of application method should be used to treat for German cockroaches?
- a. Band application
 - b. Crack & crevice application
 - c. Broadcast application
 - d. Directed application
51. The technical name derived from the chemical structure of the active ingredient(s) found in a formulated product is referred to as the:
- a. chemical name.
 - b. common name.
 - c. brand name.
 - d. scientific name.
52. Which signal word appears on a label with a skull and crossbones symbol?
- a. DANGER – POISON
 - b. DANGER
 - c. WARNING
 - d. CAUTION
53. The type of dry/solid formulation that is mixed in water and when used reduces the risk of inhalation exposure is:
- a. wettable powders (WP).
 - b. soluble powders (SP).
 - c. dusts (D).
 - d. water-dispersible granules (WDG) or dry flowables (DF).
54. An acceptable way to handle a damaged pesticide container would be to:
- a. move it away from other pesticides and stored products.
 - b. check it periodically for leakage.
 - c. transfer contents to an undamaged container and label correctly.

- d. mix with another pesticide in the same class.
55. The fungi, bacteria, and viruses that cause plant diseases are called:
- a. carriers.
 - b. pathogens.
 - c. conditions.
 - d. parasites.
56. What is the purpose of the signal word on pesticide labels?
- a. It indicates the type of first aid treatment to seek in case of exposure.
 - b. It indicates the type of PPE (personal protection equipment) to wear.
 - c. It indicates relative acute toxicity of the product to humans and animals.
 - d. It indicates toxicity to wildlife and the environment.
57. Which statement about FIFRA is false?
- a. State restrictions on pesticides can be more liberal than those of FIFRA.
 - b. Approved pesticide labels have the force of law.
 - c. The EPA has the authority to remove pesticide products from the market.
 - d. FIFRA regulates the registration and licensing of pesticide products.
58. The series of changes that an insect passes through as it grows from egg to adult is called:
- a. evolution.
 - b. transformation.
 - c. metamorphosis.
 - d. life cycle
59. Precautions concerning allergic effects of a pesticide product are found in the section of the labeling entitled:
- a. Antidotes.
 - b. Precautionary Statement/Hazards to Humans.
 - c. Statement of Practical Use.
 - d. Environmental Hazards.
60. When considering the replacement of reusable PPE, it is important to remember that:
- a. reusable items need to be replaced only at the end of the work season.
 - b. gloves generally last longer than footwear, aprons, headgear, and protective suits.
 - c. glove replacement is a high priority.
 - d. if PPE is starting to thin out, it can be reused as long as there are no holes.
61. How often should calibration of equipment be rechecked?
- a. once at the beginning of the spraying season
 - b. regularly during the spraying season
 - c. not at all if initial calibration is done correctly

- d. every day during season
62. What is the reason for a pesticide handler to do a fit check on a respirator?
- a. To select the right size respirator for the user.
 - b. To make sure you have a tight-fitting seal with no leakages each time the respirator is used.
 - c. To determine if you can taste or smell any substance leaking into the mask
 - d. To measure respirator fit by comparing the dust concentration in the surrounding air with the dust concentration inside the respirator.
63. In the event of a fire involving pesticides, what is one practice that is not recommended?
- a. Build small dikes to help contain contaminated runoff.
 - b. Notify the fire department and inform them of the pesticides involved in the fire.
 - c. Use fog, foam, or dry powder to contain small fires.
 - d. Use water jets to put out pesticide fires.
64. Selecting plants and animals with characteristics for resistance to pests is an example of which type of pest management method?
- a. biological control
 - b. mechanical control
 - c. genetic control
 - d. physical/environmental modification
65. The likelihood of pesticide resistance can be decreased by:
- a. increasing label dosages.
 - b. applying the pesticide over a wide area.
 - c. using pesticides from the same class of chemicals.
 - d. using pesticides with multiple sites of toxicity in an organism.
66. Biennial plants are those with a:
- a. one year life cycle.
 - b. two year life cycle.
 - c. three(or more) year life cycle.
 - d. unpredictable life cycle.
67. Cancelled pesticide products that can no longer be legally used should be:
- a. used up by applying at a rate greater than specified by the label.
 - b. stored in the same area as other pesticides and marked as outdated.
 - c. recycled by mixing with other pesticide products.
 - d. treated as hazardous waste and disposed of accordingly.
68. The term labeling, in reference to pesticide use, includes:
- a. only the information printed on or attached to the container.

- b. information on the container plus all other information received when the product is purchased.
 - c. flyers and advertisements received from pesticide manufacturers.
 - d. information printed in official EPA documents.
69. According to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, what is the minimum standard for direct supervision of a pesticide application by uncertified personnel?
- 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 who has received a six-month training course by a certified applicator.
 - c. 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.
 - d. The application is done by a person who has passed a competency test.
70. To calibrate accurately, it is necessary to determine the:
- a. approximate speed of equipment.
 - b. speedometer speed of equipment.
 - c. actual speed of equipment.
 - d. driving habits of the applicator.
71. What 2 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.
72. Which parts of the body are the most likely to be exposed to pesticides during use?
- a. chest and forearms
 - b. hands and forearms
 - c. feet and legs
 - d. eyes and lungs
73. The capacity of a pesticide to cause short-term (acute) or long-term (chronic) injury is referred to as its:
- a. toxicity.
 - b. hazard.
 - c. exposure.
 - d. oral LD₅₀.

74. The most accurate source of information for a physician when treating a case of suspected pesticide poisoning is:
- the pesticide label.
 - the application manual.
 - a first aid manual.
 - the advice of a colleague.
75. When working under conditions of prolonged exposure to heat, it is recommended that pesticide handlers:
- avoid water consumption, as it may cause cramps.
 - drink a lot of water before, during, and after work, and take breaks in the shade throughout the workday.
 - drink water only when thirsty.
 - continue to work as even mild symptoms of heat stress are not dangerous to the worker.
76. Directions for mixing and loading a pesticide are usually found on the pesticide label under:
- Environmental Hazards.
 - Precautionary Statements.
 - Agricultural Use Requirements.
 - Directions for Use.
77. When solid particles are dispersed in a liquid, the pesticide formulation is referred to as:
- a solution.
 - a suspension.
 - an emulsion.
 - a ULV solvent.
78. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is:
- an informational sheet developed by the pesticide salesperson.
 - detailed information about the product's benefits provided by EPA.
 - detailed information about a product's composition, physical and chemical properties and hazards, toxicological and ecological information provided by the manufacturer.
 - a standard part of the pesticide label.
79. Dry/solid pesticide formulations that consist of particles that are uniform in weight and shape are referred to as:
- dusts.
 - baits.
 - pellets.
 - granules.

80. Proper cleanup procedures for pesticide spills include which of the following?
- Remove the top 1 inch of soil to decontaminate soil saturated with a pesticide.
 - Sweep up the absorbed chemical and place it in a steel or fiber drum lined with a heavy-duty plastic bag
 - Use bleach and lime together to clean up spill areas.
 - Use charcoal briquettes to reduce soil contamination and subsequent plant damage.
81. A pesticide applicator should consider which of the following in determining when to apply a pesticide?
- the life cycle of the pest and weather conditions
 - the percent active ingredient
 - the need for additives or adjuvants
 - what safety measures to be followed
82. Illnesses or injuries that appear immediately after exposure to a pesticide are categorized as:
- delayed effects.
 - allergic reactions.
 - acute effects.
 - short-lived and not dangerous.
83. A shorter name that EPA recognizes as a substitute for the chemical name of a pesticide is its:
- brand name.
 - common name.
 - chemical name.
 - research name.
84. Which liquid pesticide formulation may contribute to abrasive wear of nozzles and pumps because the solid particles contained in it do not dissolve in either water or oil?
- ultra-low volume(ULV)
 - invert emulsions
 - flowables (F)/liquids(L)
 - aerosols (A)
85. The Ingredient Statement is:
- all printed material attached to pesticide container.
 - supplemental pesticide information.
 - a portion of the label that gives the name and amount of each active ingredient and total amount of inert ingredients.
 - a portion of the label that provides directions on how to use the product.

86. Gloves worn while handling pesticides:
- should be washed thoroughly before removing.
 - should only be washed after removing.
 - should be thrown away and replaced after each use.
 - are not of importance because of the low exposure rate to applicators' hands.
87. An important practice to remember concerning the cleaning and disposal of pesticide containers is:
- handlers may reuse pesticide containers that cannot be recycled or returned to the manufacturer.
 - rinsate should be poured down the drain.
 - containers must be disposed of according to label directions and federal, state, and local laws.
 - rinsed pesticide containers should not be punctured.
88. Rinsate created when pesticide equipment is cleaned should be:
- collected and reused or disposed of as excess pesticide (according to label instructions).
 - stored in a specially dug pit.
 - diluted and poured into a storm drain or sewer.
 - allowed to run-off and absorb into the soil.
89. Under the federal Endangered Species Protection Program, what must be on pesticide products that might adversely affect an endangered species:
- a label statement advising applicators to consult a county bulletin to determine if they must take any special precautionary measures.
 - a label statement advising them to consult a local conservation officer for a permit to apply the pesticide.
 - a label statement prohibiting them from applying pesticides in all areas where endangered species might be harmed
 - a label statement that lists the endangered species that might be harmed by the pesticide and how to prevent it.
90. If dermal exposure to a pesticide handler occurs, the first priority would be to:
- get the victim to fresh air immediately.
 - administer artificial respiration.
 - apply a first-aid ointment to the affected area.
 - rinse the pesticide off to prevent absorption.
91. To protect the water source and prevent back-siphoning when mixing pesticides, keep the water supply pipe or hose:
- below the level of the pesticide mixture.
 - at the same level as the pesticide mixture.
 - well above the level of the pesticide mixture.
 - completely away for mixing; transport water in buckets.

92. A coverall that has highly-toxic pesticide concentrate spilled on it should be:
- discarded in the regular trash.
 - laundered separately from other clothing using two wash cycles.
 - laundered separately and line dried.
 - discarded in a hazardous waste collection site.
93. Chemical degradation is defined as:
- the process in which chemicals are degraded by soil microorganisms.
 - the breakdown of chemicals in reaction to sunlight.
 - the tendency of a pesticide to turn into a gas or vapor.
 - the breakdown of chemicals by processes that do not involve living organisms.
94. What type of pesticide application would be best used for the treatment of fleas on the exterior of a structure?
- Broadcast application
 - Band application
 - Directed spray application
 - Basal application
95. The directions for use on a pesticide label indicate:
- The disposal procedures of the pesticide waste
 - The target sites or areas on which the pesticide may be used
 - The environmental, physical and chemical hazards
 - Treatment procedures in case of an exposure
96. TRUE or FALSE OSHA regulates safety in the workplace
97. TRUE or FALSE Grounding electrical tools is not necessary
98. Which statement is true about transporting pesticides
- Carry hazardous pesticides in the passenger compartment of a vehicle to prevent unauthorized access
 - Enclosed cargo boxes offer the greatest protection but are not always practical
 - Operators of vehicles transporting hazardous materials are not required to have any special training, only commercial driver's license
 - The operator is not held responsible if a pesticide spill occurs because the vehicle was left unattended.
99. Which statement is true about protecting bees from pesticide injury?
- Wettable powders are the safest formulation for preventing bee injury
 - It is best to spray plants when they are in full bloom
 - Applying pesticides in the evening or during early morning is recommended.
100. Matching
- Avicide
 - Rodenticide
 - Pesticide
 - Teratogen

- e. Botanical insecticide
- f. Restricted use pesticide
- g. Toxicity

_____ the measure of the capacity of a substance to product injury when tested along

_____ sometimes called natural insecticides because they are derived from plants

_____ causes birth defects/malformation of an embryo

_____ used to control birds

_____ substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating a pest

_____ used to control rats and mice

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

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24. How can a pesticide applicator minimize off-target drift?
- a. Spray during a temperature inversion.
 - b. Use the largest droplets practical to provide necessary coverage.
 - c. Increase the height of the nozzles above the target.
 - d. Increase pressure and travel speed.
25. The Personal Protective Equipment portion of the label provides:
- a. the minimum amount of personal protective equipment that is required for handling the pesticide.
 - b. the maximum amount of personal protective equipment that is required for handling the pesticide.
 - c. only suggestions as to the personal protective equipment available.
 - d. information about PPE that is on the market.
26. Which of the following federal agencies is responsible for registering or licensing pesticide products for use in the United States?
- a. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
 - b. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
 - c. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 - d. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
27. Which equation reflects the relationship between pesticide safety concerns?
- a. Toxicity = hazard x exposure.
 - b. Hazard = exposure x risk.
 - c. Exposure = hazard x toxicity.
 - d. Hazard = toxicity x exposure.
28. A pesticide that is considered persistent is one that:
- a. eradicates all pests identified in the area.
 - b. does not leave residue in the environment.

- c. does not ever result in an accumulation problem.
 - d. leaves residues that stay in the environment for long periods of time.
29. When pesticides are swallowed, vomiting should be induced:
- a. using a salt solution.
 - b. if the victim is having convulsions.
 - c. only if indicated on the label.
 - d. immediately after ingestion.
30. To find out how much pesticide to apply, refer to the section on the label called:
- a. Directions for Use.
 - b. Precautionary Statements.
 - c. Restricted Use Designation.
 - d. Environmental Hazards.
31. The three C's of spill management are:
- a. Control, Contain, Clean up.
 - b. Call for help, Contain, Clean up.
 - c. Control, Clean up, Contact authorities.
 - d. Control, Contain, Cover up.
32. The provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) are administered by the:
- a. individual states.
 - b. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
 - c. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).
 - d. U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA).
33. Which federal law governs the establishment of pesticide tolerances for food and feed products is governed by:
- a. the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA).
 - b. the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).
 - c. the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FFDCA).
 - d. the Worker Protection Standard (WPS).
34. Which of the following statements is true about pest management strategies in Integrated Pest Management?
- a. The goal is often to maintain pest damage at economically acceptable levels.
 - b. Eradication is never the goal of an IPM program.
 - c. Pesticides are not included in an IPM strategy.
 - d. Non-chemical methods usually provide only short-term control of a pest.
35. What are the two main classifications of pesticides under FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act)?
- a. regulated and unregulated
 - b. general-use and unclassified use

- c. unclassified use and restricted-use
 - d. organic and inorganic
36. Destroying an entire pest population is referred to as:
- a. modification of population.
 - b. suppression of population.
 - c. eradication of population.
 - d. control of population.
37. Checking and readjusting application equipment so that it continues to deliver the correct amount of material is called:
- a. validating the equipment.
 - b. resetting the equipment.
 - c. calibrating the equipment.
 - d. labeling the equipment.
38. The following statement “For retail sale to and use only by certified applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the certified applicator’s certification” is found on:
- a. general use pesticides.
 - b. unclassified use pesticides.
 - c. restricted use pesticides.
 - d. all pesticides regardless of classification.
39. A systemic pesticide is one that:
- a. is applied before or during infection of a plant by the pathogen.
 - b. is applied after infection occurs.
 - c. is absorbed and translocated within a plant or animal.
 - d. controls the pest on contact.
40. A chemical that is considered a defoliant:
- a. initiates the premature drop of leaves from a plant.
 - b. influences the vegetative or reproductive growth of a plant.
 - c. speeds up the drying of plant leaves, stems, or vines.
 - d. kills disease-causing organisms on leaves.
41. If Pesticide A has an LD₅₀ of 20, Pesticide B has an LD₅₀ of 100, and Pesticide C has an LD₅₀ of 200, which is the most toxic?
- a. Pesticide A
 - b. Pesticide B
 - c. Pesticide C
 - d. All are equally toxic.
42. The active ingredient in Tempo 20WP is listed as β-Cyfluthrin, cyano(4-fluoro-3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl 3-(2,2-dichloroethenyl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate.
What does the term “Cyfluthrin” represent?

- a. The brand name.
 - b. The chemical name.
 - c. The common name.
 - d. The registered trade name
43. The routes of entry statement, “Extremely hazardous by skin contact—rapidly absorbed through the skin,” on a label would most likely carry which signal word?
- a. DANGER.
 - b. WARNING.
 - c. CAUTION.
44. Under the provisions of FIFRA, individual states:
- a. have the authority to establish stricter standards governing pesticides, but not more permissive ones.
 - b. have the authority to change strict standards to be more permissive.
 - c. may not establish any standards governing pesticides.
 - d. have the authority to make all decisions regarding pesticide use and distribution.
45. On the labeling of a pesticide, the statement “Do not breathe vapors or spray mist” is an example of:
- a. a specific action statement.
 - b. a route of entry statement.
 - c. a statement of practical treatment.
 - d. a protective clothing statement.
46. When handling or applying pesticides, which of the following is the best choice for protective headgear?
- a. a straw hat with a brim
 - b. a cotton baseball-style cap
 - c. a plastic “safari” hat with a plastic sweatband
 - d. a special leather “gardening” hat
47. The chemicals in a pesticide product that control pests are called the:
- a. active ingredients.
 - b. inert ingredients.
 - c. passive ingredients.
 - d. adjuvants.
48. Pesticide labeling statements regarding appropriate use of products during adverse wind conditions are:
- a. considered to be mandatory under the law and must be followed.
 - b. suggestions only.
 - c. probably overly-cautious and may be ignored.

- d. only applicable to applicators using crop dusters.
49. Which statement about pesticide label names and ingredients is true?
- Both the active ingredients and inert ingredients must be listed by chemical name.
 - Various manufacturers use different trade names, even though the products may contain the same active ingredient.
 - Common names are those officially accepted by the manufacturer.
 - Brand names do not have to be present on the label, but common names are required to be present on the 1st page. .
50. Which type of application method should be used to treat for German cockroaches?
- Band application
 - Crack & crevice application
 - Broadcast application
 - Directed application
51. The technical name derived from the chemical structure of the active ingredient(s) found in a formulated product is referred to as the:
- chemical name.
 - common name.
 - brand name.
 - scientific name.
52. Which signal word appears on a label with a skull and crossbones symbol?
- DANGER – POISON
 - DANGER
 - WARNING
 - CAUTION
53. The type of dry/solid formulation that is mixed in water and when used reduces the risk of inhalation exposure is:
- wettable powders (WP).
 - soluble powders (SP).
 - dusts (D).
 - water-dispersible granules (WDG) or dry flowables (DF).
54. An acceptable way to handle a damaged pesticide container would be to:
- move it away from other pesticides and stored products.
 - check it periodically for leakage.
 - transfer contents to an undamaged container and label correctly.

- d. mix with another pesticide in the same class.
55. The fungi, bacteria, and viruses that cause plant diseases are called:
- a. carriers.
 - b. pathogens.
 - c. conditions.
 - d. parasites.
56. What is the purpose of the signal word on pesticide labels?
- a. It indicates the type of first aid treatment to seek in case of exposure.
 - b. It indicates the type of PPE (personal protection equipment) to wear.
 - c. It indicates relative acute toxicity of the product to humans and animals.
 - d. It indicates toxicity to wildlife and the environment.
57. Which statement about FIFRA is false?
- a. State restrictions on pesticides can be more liberal than those of FIFRA.
 - b. Approved pesticide labels have the force of law.
 - c. The EPA has the authority to remove pesticide products from the market.
 - d. FIFRA regulates the registration and licensing of pesticide products.
58. The series of changes that an insect passes through as it grows from egg to adult is called:
- a. evolution.
 - b. transformation.
 - c. metamorphosis.
 - d. life cycle
59. Precautions concerning allergic effects of a pesticide product are found in the section of the labeling entitled:
- a. Antidotes.
 - b. Precautionary Statement/Hazards to Humans.
 - c. Statement of Practical Use.
 - d. Environmental Hazards.
60. When considering the replacement of reusable PPE, it is important to remember that:
- a. reusable items need to be replaced only at the end of the work season.
 - b. gloves generally last longer than footwear, aprons, headgear, and protective suits.
 - c. glove replacement is a high priority.
 - d. if PPE is starting to thin out, it can be reused as long as there are no holes.
61. How often should calibration of equipment be rechecked?
- a. once at the beginning of the spraying season
 - b. regularly during the spraying season
 - c. not at all if initial calibration is done correctly

- d. every day during season
62. What is the reason for a pesticide handler to do a fit check on a respirator?
- a. To select the right size respirator for the user.
 - b. To make sure you have a tight-fitting seal with no leakages each time the respirator is used.
 - c. To determine if you can taste or smell any substance leaking into the mask
 - d. To measure respirator fit by comparing the dust concentration in the surrounding air with the dust concentration inside the respirator.
63. In the event of a fire involving pesticides, what is one practice that is not recommended?
- a. Build small dikes to help contain contaminated runoff.
 - b. Notify the fire department and inform them of the pesticides involved in the fire.
 - c. Use fog, foam, or dry powder to contain small fires.
 - d. Use water jets to put out pesticide fires.
64. Selecting plants and animals with characteristics for resistance to pests is an example of which type of pest management method?
- a. biological control
 - b. mechanical control
 - c. genetic control
 - d. physical/environmental modification
65. The likelihood of pesticide resistance can be decreased by:
- a. increasing label dosages.
 - b. applying the pesticide over a wide area.
 - c. using pesticides from the same class of chemicals.
 - d. using pesticides with multiple sites of toxicity in an organism.
66. Biennial plants are those with a:
- a. one year life cycle.
 - b. two year life cycle.
 - c. three(or more) year life cycle.
 - d. unpredictable life cycle.
67. Cancelled pesticide products that can no longer be legally used should be:
- a. used up by applying at a rate greater than specified by the label.
 - b. stored in the same area as other pesticides and marked as outdated.
 - c. recycled by mixing with other pesticide products.
 - d. treated as hazardous waste and disposed of accordingly.
68. The term labeling, in reference to pesticide use, includes:
- a. only the information printed on or attached to the container.

- b. information on the container plus all other information received when the product is purchased.
- c. flyers and advertisements received from pesticide manufacturers.
- d. information printed in official EPA documents.

69. According to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, what is the minimum standard for direct supervision of a pesticide application by uncertified personnel?

- 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 who has received a six-month training course by a certified applicator.
- c. 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.
- d. The application is done by a person who has passed a competency test.

70. To calibrate accurately, it is necessary to determine the:

- a. approximate speed of equipment.
- b. speedometer speed of equipment.
- c. actual speed of equipment.
- d. driving habits of the applicator.

71. What 2 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.

72. Which parts of the body are the most likely to be exposed to pesticides during use?

- a. chest and forearms
- b. hands and forearms
- c. feet and legs
- d. eyes and lungs

73. The capacity of a pesticide to cause short-term (acute) or long-term (chronic) injury is referred to as its:

- a. toxicity.
- b. hazard.
- c. exposure.
- d. oral LD₅₀.

74. The most accurate source of information for a physician when treating a case of suspected pesticide poisoning is:
- the pesticide label.
 - the application manual.
 - a first aid manual.
 - the advice of a colleague.
75. When working under conditions of prolonged exposure to heat, it is recommended that pesticide handlers:
- avoid water consumption, as it may cause cramps.
 - drink a lot of water before, during, and after work, and take breaks in the shade throughout the workday.
 - drink water only when thirsty.
 - continue to work as even mild symptoms of heat stress are not dangerous to the worker.
76. Directions for mixing and loading a pesticide are usually found on the pesticide label under:
- Environmental Hazards.
 - Precautionary Statements.
 - Agricultural Use Requirements.
 - Directions for Use.
77. When solid particles are dispersed in a liquid, the pesticide formulation is referred to as:
- a solution.
 - a suspension.
 - an emulsion.
 - a ULV solvent.
78. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is:
- an informational sheet developed by the pesticide salesperson.
 - detailed information about the product's benefits provided by EPA.
 - detailed information about a product's composition, physical and chemical properties and hazards, toxicological and ecological information provided by the manufacturer.
 - a standard part of the pesticide label.
79. Dry/solid pesticide formulations that consist of particles that are uniform in weight and shape are referred to as:
- dusts.
 - baits.
 - pellets.
 - granules.

80. Proper cleanup procedures for pesticide spills include which of the following?
- Remove the top 1 inch of soil to decontaminate soil saturated with a pesticide.
 - Sweep up the absorbed chemical and place it in a steel or fiber drum lined with a heavy-duty plastic bag
 - Use bleach and lime together to clean up spill areas.
 - Use charcoal briquettes to reduce soil contamination and subsequent plant damage.
81. A pesticide applicator should consider which of the following in determining when to apply a pesticide?
- the life cycle of the pest and weather conditions
 - the percent active ingredient
 - the need for additives or adjuvants
 - what safety measures to be followed
82. Illnesses or injuries that appear immediately after exposure to a pesticide are categorized as:
- delayed effects.
 - allergic reactions.
 - acute effects.
 - short-lived and not dangerous.
83. A shorter name that EPA recognizes as a substitute for the chemical name of a pesticide is its:
- brand name.
 - common name.
 - chemical name.
 - research name.
84. Which liquid pesticide formulation may contribute to abrasive wear of nozzles and pumps because the solid particles contained in it do not dissolve in either water or oil?
- ultra-low volume(ULV)
 - invert emulsions
 - flowables (F)/liquids(L)
 - aerosols (A)
85. The Ingredient Statement is:
- all printed material attached to pesticide container.
 - supplemental pesticide information.
 - a portion of the label that gives the name and amount of each active ingredient and total amount of inert ingredients.
 - a portion of the label that provides directions on how to use the product.

86. Gloves worn while handling pesticides:
- should be washed thoroughly before removing.
 - should only be washed after removing.
 - should be thrown away and replaced after each use.
 - are not of importance because of the low exposure rate to applicators' hands.
87. An important practice to remember concerning the cleaning and disposal of pesticide containers is:
- handlers may reuse pesticide containers that cannot be recycled or returned to the manufacturer.
 - rinsate should be poured down the drain.
 - containers must be disposed of according to label directions and federal, state, and local laws.
 - rinsed pesticide containers should not be punctured.
88. Rinsate created when pesticide equipment is cleaned should be:
- collected and reused or disposed of as excess pesticide (according to label instructions).
 - stored in a specially dug pit.
 - diluted and poured into a storm drain or sewer.
 - allowed to run-off and absorb into the soil.
89. Under the federal Endangered Species Protection Program, what must be on pesticide products that might adversely affect an endangered species:
- a label statement advising applicators to consult a county bulletin to determine if they must take any special precautionary measures.
 - a label statement advising them to consult a local conservation officer for a permit to apply the pesticide.
 - a label statement prohibiting them from applying pesticides in all areas where endangered species might be harmed
 - a label statement that lists the endangered species that might be harmed by the pesticide and how to prevent it.
90. If dermal exposure to a pesticide handler occurs, the first priority would be to:
- get the victim to fresh air immediately.
 - administer artificial respiration.
 - apply a first-aid ointment to the affected area.
 - rinse the pesticide off to prevent absorption.
91. To protect the water source and prevent back-siphoning when mixing pesticides, keep the water supply pipe or hose:
- below the level of the pesticide mixture.
 - at the same level as the pesticide mixture.
 - well above the level of the pesticide mixture.
 - completely away for mixing; transport water in buckets.

92. A coverall that has highly-toxic pesticide concentrate spilled on it should be:
- discarded in the regular trash.
 - laundered separately from other clothing using two wash cycles.
 - laundered separately and line dried.
 - discarded in a hazardous waste collection site.
93. Chemical degradation is defined as:
- the process in which chemicals are degraded by soil microorganisms.
 - the breakdown of chemicals in reaction to sunlight.
 - the tendency of a pesticide to turn into a gas or vapor.
 - the breakdown of chemicals by processes that do not involve living organisms.
94. What type of pesticide application would be best used for the treatment of fleas on the exterior of a structure?
- Broadcast application
 - Band application
 - Directed spray application
 - Basal application
95. The directions for use on a pesticide label indicate:
- The disposal procedures of the pesticide waste
 - The target sites or areas on which the pesticide may be used
 - The environmental, physical and chemical hazards
 - Treatment procedures in case of an exposure
96. TRUE or FALSE OSHA regulates safety in the workplace
97. TRUE or FALSE Grounding electrical tools is not necessary
98. Which statement is true about transporting pesticides
- Carry hazardous pesticides in the passenger compartment of a vehicle to prevent unauthorized access
 - Enclosed cargo boxes offer the greatest protection but are not always practical
 - Operators of vehicles transporting hazardous materials are not required to have any special training, only commercial driver's license
 - The operator is not held responsible if a pesticide spill occurs because the vehicle was left unattended.
99. Which statement is true about protecting bees from pesticide injury?
- Wettable powders are the safest formulation for preventing bee injury
 - It is best to spray plants when they are in full bloom
 - Applying pesticides in the evening or during early morning is recommended.
100.
Matching
- Avicide
 - Rodenticide
 - Pesticide

- d. Teratogen
- e. Botanical insecticide
- f. Restricted use pesticide
- g. Toxicity

G the measure of the capacity of a substance to product injury when tested along

E sometimes called natural insecticides because they are derived from plants

D causes birth defects/malformation of an embryo

A used to control birds

C substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating a pest

B used to control rats and mice

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