

Questions Version II

Complete the Questions with the Correct Answers

Name: ----- DPR License/Certificate-----

Topic 2: Regulations Pesticides Labelling and Label Interpretation

1. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), -----“Label” and “Labeling” label is the written, printed, or graphic matter on, or attached to, the pesticide or device or any of its containers or wrappers.

- A. defines pesticide
- B. defines insecticide
- C. defines fungicide
- D. defines herbicide

Inorganic pesticides

2. Inorganic pesticides having simpler compounds such as -----appearance, easily to dissolve in water.

- A. crystalline, salt-like
- B. Red like pepper
- C. Whitish like sugar
- D. All of the above

Organophosphates (OPs)

3. -----is the main element in this group as insecticides.

- A. Phosphorous
- B. Carbon
- C. Nitrogen
- D. All of the above

4. -----are synthetic molecules that are chemically similar to pyrethrin's.

- A. Pyrethroids
- B. Organophosphates
- C. Carbamates
- D. All of the above

What pesticide does to control pest (s)?

5. Ovicides are used to control eggs of insects and mites. True ----- or False -----

Active Ingredients

6. The “inert ingredients” that are added intentionally, are combined with active ingredients to make a pesticide product according to federal law. True -----

Or False -----

California pesticide for registration

7. Pesticide must be registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and CA Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) before any pesticide can be sold or used in California. True ----- or False -----

What is a master label?

8. Master labels must be submitted for EPA approval. Approved master labels are stamped “ACCEPTED” and placed in the official record. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide licensing

9. After the 30-day posting period is completed and DPR has responded to all public comments received, the pesticide product can be licensed. True ----- or False -----

Lapsed registration

10. Once the registrant product fails to renew or registration of that product has lapsed. True - ----- or False -----

How to qualify for exemption, products?

11. The active ingredients (s) must be listed by name and percentage (by weight) on the label. True ----- or False -----

Why should the formulation selection consider?

12. Pesticides are available in various “formulation” True ----- or False -----

Environmental concerns

13. Special precautions need to be taken with pesticide formulations that are prone to drift in air or move off target into water, soil, and air. True ----- or False -----

Surface to be protected

14. Must be following label directions for considering sensitivity, safety, and effective use of pesticide formulation on surrounding areas. True ----- or False -----

Why should you obey a pesticide label?

15. The “label” is a legal document that instructs us for the best pest control with all requirements prohibitions, and other related information such as health and safety precautions. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide label components

16. The term formulation refers to the character or combination form of active and inert ingredients in the pesticide product. True ----- or False -----

Emulsifiable concentrates (EC or E)

17. The ECs formulations are among the most versatile formulations and usually contains an oil-soluble liquid active ingredient, one or more petroleum-based solvents, and a mixing agent. True ----- or False -----

18. RTU Examples are aerosols (A), granules (G), and most baits (B). True ----- or False -----

Invert emulsions

19. This mixture contains a water-soluble pesticide dispersed in an oil carrier. True -----
--- or False -----

Aerosols (A)

20. These formulations contain one or more active ingredients and a solvent. Most aerosols contain a low percentage of active ingredient. True ----- or False -----

Dry formulation

21. Generally, dry formulation is available in the market such as ready-to-use, others are concentrates, which must be mixed with water and applied as a spray. True ----- or False -----

Granules (G)

22. Granular formulations are similar to dust formulations; except granular are in particular larger and heavier. True ----- or False -----

Soluble powder (SP or S)

23. SP formulations are similar to wettable powders, but the difference is when mixed with water, soluble powders dissolve readily in water and form a true solution. True ----- or False -----

Water-Soluble Bag/Packages (WSB)

24. WSBs have more pesticide products that are available in the market. A special film packages a precise amount of wettable powder, soluble powder, or gel containing the pesticide active ingredients. True ----- or False -----

Pellets (P or PS)

25. They are the result of combination of the active ingredients with inert materials to form a “slurry” a thick liquid mixture. True ----- or False -----

Fumigants

26. Are pesticides that the active ingredient produces in the form of gas or vapor intended to destroy pests in soil or building. True ----- or False -----

Attractants

27. Are devices or substances such as pheromones, sugar and protein syrups, yeasts, and rotting meat. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide/Fertilizer Combinations

28. One of the pest management strategies is the use of insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides in combination with fertilizers. True ----- or False -----

Topic 2 Surface and Ground Water Protection from Pesticides

1. The purpose of the PCPA (Food and Agricultural Code sections 13141-13152) is to prevent further pollution by agricultural pesticides of ground water used for drinking water supplies. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide adsorption

2. The process whereby a pesticide binds to soil particles, which are microscopic inorganic and organic particles in the soil. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide persistence

3. A half-life is the time it takes for a certain amount of a pesticide to be reduced by half. True ----- or False -----

Why is to know a pesticide’s environmental half-life important?

4. Pesticides with shorter half-lives tend to build up less because they are much less likely to persist in the environment. True ----- or False -----

How pesticide is breakdown?

5. Some pesticides break down very rapidly in a matter of days or even hours. Others take longer times in the environment for example some may take months, a year, or more.
True ----- or False -----

Volatility

6. The ability of a pesticide to turn into a gas or vapor.
True ----- or False -----

Pesticide and soil structure

7. This soil aggregation, significantly affects water movement and may allow pesticides to move through the soil profile before they can be adsorbed or degraded.
True ----- or False -----

Understanding sources of water contamination

8. One of the main reasons, pesticide runoff to surface water is a significant source of aquatic toxicity. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide contamination of surface water

9. Another consideration issue is that runoff is a potential problem for most outdoor application sites. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide leaching and runoff

10. Leaching is the process that some pesticides reach groundwater by moving through the soil. True ----- or False -----

Surface water regulations: Limited to 4 options

11. One of the options is pin stream treatments of 1 inch wide or less.
True ----- or False -----

Surface water regulations: Applicators must understand about prohibited applications.

12. No applications to any horizontal surface (including the soil surface, mulch, gravel, lawn, turf, groundcover, or horizontal impervious surfaces) with standing water, including puddles. True ----- or False -----

Surface water regulations: Application exemptions include

13. Applications to the underside of eaves True ----- or False -----

Protecting California's waters from Neonicotinoid contamination

14. Numerous researches are showing that current contamination in California could harm and even kill sensitive aquatic invertebrate, such as mayflies and caddisflies, that are critical to maintaining healthy freshwater ecosystems.

True ----- or False -----

Why changing pesticides for less toxic ones?

15. Data indicates that much of surface water toxicity was due to organophosphate pesticides such as diazinon and chlorpyrifos. True ----- or False -----

3 California Code Regulations 6609 Wellhead Protection

16. Prohibited within 100 feet of a well (including domestic, municipal, agricultural, dry or drainage, monitoring, or abandoned wells) True ----- or False -----

NPDES and pesticides

17. U.S. EPA issued a general discharge permit to cover the majority of pesticide applications resulting in point source discharges. True ----- False -----

What is a pollutant?

18. Any type of industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged soil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide NPDES permits

19. An NPDES permit is required for applications of pesticides that result in a discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States. True ----- or False -----

Prevention activities

20. Pesticide applicators must implement according to all pesticide products labeled directions for outdoor uses to include the environmental hazard statement on the label. True ----- or False -----

Identify vulnerable areas

21. Never dispose of empty pesticide containers in sinkholes, or dump or rinse sprayers into or near sinkholes. True ----- or False -----

Keep pesticides away from wells

22. Back-siphoning that is the reverse flow of liquids into a fill hose. It sucks tank contents back into the water supply. True ----- or False -----

Weather forecast and pesticide applications

23. It is always wise to avoid over-spraying an area and causing drift, follow the pesticide label for applications or restrictions during windy and rainy conditions. True ----- or False -----

Handle pesticides safety

24. Immediately contain and control pesticide spills. True ----- or False -----

Topic 3: Pesticide Applicator and Safety

Why workers safety is important?

1. Pesticides can do damage by entering the human body through skin, mouth, eyes, and lungs as we breathe. True ----- or False -----

Considerations for mixing pesticides

2. Pesticide manufacturers may combine two or more pesticides, commonly applied at the same time, in premix packages. True ----- or False -----

Water temperature affects solubility

3. Pesticides that are available in the market as water dispersible granules (WG) disperse slower in cold water than in warm water. True ----- or False -----

What are the linked between pesticides and the environmental factors?

4. The rate of evaporation is one of the most important environmental conditions. True ----- or False -----

Leaf surface affect pesticide performance

5. These biological structures of leaf surfaces include light absorption, breath, exchange water, defense mechanism, resist physical and chemical forces, and other related issues. True----- or False -----

Applicator must consider spray droplets contact leaves

6. It is a challenging task for pesticide applicator to get spray droplets to hit and remain on narrow, upright blades of grass than it is for wide, horizontal broadleaf plants.

True ----- or False -----

Applicator must consider leaves retain spray droplets

7. When a pesticide spray droplet lands on a leaf, the droplet has to remain on the foliage to be ineffective. True ----- or False -----

Understanding application equipment

8. A spray droplet's size and how it deposits on a plant depends on your equipment.

True ----- or False -----

What safety rules do need to know about signal word and follow?

9. Danger or Danger Poison sign (skull-and-crossbones symbol), this pesticide is extremely harmful. True ----- or False -----

Environmental conditions

10. Heavy wind can make pesticides drift onto people and make them sick, or onto other crops and cause damage. True ----- or False -----

Factors linked with pesticide drift

11. Droplet size is playing an important role in particle drift. True ----- or False -----

How to reduce chances for drift?

12. Spray downwind from sensitive areas, such as houses, schools, sensitive crops, waterways, beehives. True ----- or False -----

Why wear the right kind of protection?

13. Employers must provide their employees with personal protective equipment including instructions on what to wear, when it is required by the label or California's regulations.

True ----- or False -----

Hands protection

14. Pesticide applicators must wear gloves when mixing, loading, or applying pesticides; also goes for cleaning or repairing pesticide application equipment according to the label instructions.

True ----- or False -----

Body protection

15. Employers must provide each work day that the applicator works with pesticides with either the word DANGER or WARNING on the label, unless the label states you cannot wear coveralls.

True ----- or False -----

Understanding storing moving and disposing of pesticides

16. Pesticides must be stored, moved, and disposed with caution and concern for the safety of everyone, particularly children. True ----- or False -----

Transporting Pesticides Safely

17. Requires prudent consideration, even during moving pesticides a short distance, in order to avoid accidents. True ----- or False -----

Rinsing method # 1 (triple rinsing)

18. Wear all the required PPE. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide spill clean-up

19. Stand container upright, shut off the mixing or application equipment, or put the leaking container into another container. True ----- or False -----

Closed mixing system

20. Is equipment that protects the applicator from dangerous pesticides that can get on his or her skin. True ----- or False -----

Tier 2 closed mixing system

21. That removes the pesticide from the container but does not rinse the container. True ----- or False -----

Enclosed cabs

22. An “enclosed cab” is a place where pesticide applicators can sit and be protected while pesticides are being applied. True ----- False -----

A significant medical care for handler of organophosphates and carbamates

23. Must get special blood tests, the doctor can tell if the pesticides are hurting or not. True ----- or False -----

Topic 4: Pesticide Safety and Regulatory Issues

Hazard

1. A hazard is any source of potential damage, harm or adverse health effects on something or someone. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide Application and Worker Protection Standard (WPS)

2. Both agricultural and commercial pesticide handler employers are responsible to provide specific information and protection to workers, handlers, pesticide applicators and other people when WPS- labeled pesticide products are used in agricultural production. True ----- or False -----

New WPS implementation requirements 2017-2018

3. Expanded training content according to Worker Protection Standard Criteria for workers and handlers. True ----- or False -----

Inform

4. Pesticide safety training includes workers and handlers. True ----- or False -----

Mitigate

5. Decontamination supplies for emergency decontamination include specific amounts of water for workers and handlers along with soap and towels for routine washing. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide uses are not under the (170,303 (b) WPS)

6. Some pesticide uses are not covered by the WPS, even when the “Agricultural Use Requirements” section is on the labeling. True ----- or False -----

The pesticide safety information must be including with EPA revised WPS after January 2, 2018.

7. Wash or shower with soap and water, shampoo hair, and put on clean clothes after work. True ----- or False -----

Understanding Hazards of Pesticides to Humans and the Environment

8. Pesticides active ingredients are chemicals designed to disrupt life processes in pests. True ----- or False -----

Dermal Exposure

9. The degree of dermal absorption hazard depends on the dermal toxicity of the pesticide, the extent of exposure, the way the pesticide is formulated, and the part of the body contaminated. True ----- or False -----

Respiratory Exposure

10. Vapors and extremely fine particles have the greatest potential for poisoning via respiratory exposure. True ----- or False -----

Pesticide Testing and Measurement

11. Pesticide residue amounts are frequently measured in parts per million (ppm). Comparatively speaking, a part per million is a very small amount of a substance.
True ----- or False -----

Pesticide Dose-Effect Related Terms

12. Most often pesticide reports use this expression; mg/kg of body weight (animal) is the standard unit used to determine dosage in pesticide tests. True ----- or False -----

Why Mode of Action is Important

13. To understand how pesticides work (their mode of action), it is necessary to understand how the pests' targeted systems normally function. True ----- or False -----

Biochemicals and microbials (biopesticides)

14. Are naturally occurring substances that control pests by a mechanism other than toxicity.
True ----- or False -----

What is a Section 18 emergency exemption from registration?

15. The U.S. EPA, is allowed an unregistered use of a pesticide for a limited time, if U.S. EPA determines that an emergency condition exists. Section 18 is Code of Federal Regulations of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).
True ----- or False -----

Selected pesticide categories in pest management

16. For insecticides, the top AIs by acres treated in California included petroleum and mineral oils, abamectin, lambda-cyhalothrin, chlorantraniliprole, and methoxyfenozide.
True ----- or False -----

In case of pesticide poisoning

17. It is crucially important that with any pesticide poisoning one must act immediately and get help. True ----- or False -----

Employee health and employer responsibilities

18. An employee works such pesticides for more than 6 days in a consecutive 30-days period, blood levels of an important enzyme called cholinesterase must be monitored by a physician.
19. True ----- or False -----

