

## N-SERIES TEST PREP QUESTIONS

N-1

- 1) Workers who handle pesticides must be trained how to protect themselves. To handle pesticides means:
  - a) mix, load or apply pesticides
  - b) repair or clean equipment
  - c) touch unranked pesticide containers
  - d) both a and b
  - e) a, b and c**
  
- 2) Pesticides may have both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ effects on your health.
  - a) acute, and persistent
  - b) acute and chronic**
  - c) aversive and detrimental
  - d) positive and negative
  
- 3) If prolonged exposure creates an effect to your health this type of illness or exposure is called
  - a) prolonged
  - b) elongated
  - c) chronic**
  - d) chronos
  
- 4) Pesticides can make you sick by moving through your
  - a) skin
  - b) eyes
  - c) mouth
  - d) lungs
  - e) all of the above**
  
- 5) On the label, in CAPITAL LETTERS, a pesticide is labeled, telling you what the acute toxicity of the product is. These words include:
  - a) POISON, DANGER, CAUTION
  - b) DANGER, HAZARD, CAUTION
  - c) WARNING, POISON, CAUTION
  - d) DANGER, WARNING, CAUTION**

- 6) b DANGER a) moderately harmful  
7) a WARNING b) extremely harmful  
8) c CAUTION c) slightly harmful

9) You must use pesticides according to instructions from:

- a) your trainer
- b) the internet
- c) the label**
- d) common practices amongst pest control professionals

10) California and local laws may be more strict than the laws on the label.

- a) True**
- b) False

11) If a local ordinance, law, or regulation does not appear on the label of a pesticide.

- a) you can just follow the pesticide application and defined on the label
- b) you must follow the local law, without exception**
- c) use your best judgement
- d) do what your supervisor recommends

12) A pest control professional must be aware of situational conditions such as:

- a) weather conditions, people, or buildings around you**
- b) political climate, social demographics of people and properties getting sprayed
- c) size of the treatment area and the moisture conditions of soil

13) What are the two most dangerous parts of working with pesticides?

- a) calibrating spray systems
- b) applying the pesticides
- c) storing the pesticides in office area(s)
- d) moving and pouring pesticides.**

14) PPE stands for:

- a) Protective Personnel Equipment
- b) Personal Protective Equipment**
- c) Pesticide Protection Equipment
- d) Pesticide Protection Evaluation

- 15) Pesticides that are mixed with water may be less dangerous but they can still hurt you.
- a) **True**
  - b) False
- 16) Types of eye protection can be:
- a) **safety glasses with temple and eyebrow protection, face shields, goggles, or facemasks**
  - b) safety glasses, facemasks, bandanas, goggles
  - c) safety glasses with temple and eyebrow protection, face shields, prescription glasses, goggles, or facemasks
  - d) prescription glasses and nosh-approved safety goggles or glasses
- 17) Regular glasses or sunglasses provide sufficient protection for pesticide application.
- a) True
  - b) **False**
- 18) If the label does not specify what type of glove you need to wear, then you should wear:
- a) chemical resistant gloves made of chemical resistant material such as rubber or neoprene
  - b) chemical resistant gloves made of chemical resistant material such as latex and pvc
  - c) comfortable gloves, preferably made of chemical resistant neoprene or rubber, with lining for comfort
- 19) PPE gloves can have a fabric or fur lining
- a) True
  - b) **False**
- 20) Leather work gloves are permitted, as long as"
- a) they are clean and are disposed of at the end of the work day
  - b) they are clean upon starting the work day and will be washed afterwards
  - c) they are stored safely in a chemical resistant plastic container to avoid secondary contamination
  - d) **leather gloves are not permitted as PPE against pesticide exposure**
- 21) Your employer must give you NEW or CLEAN work gloves every:
- a) **day you perform application, mix, or move pesticides**
  - b) week you perform application, mix, or move pesticides
  - c) month you perform application, mix, or move pesticides
  - d) time you perform application, mix, or move pesticides

- 22) In rare cases, the label may actually recommend you do not wear gloves during an application. In this case:
- a) Wear gloves anyway as California Structural Pest Control requires it.
  - b) do not wear gloves**
  - c) split the difference and wear one glove on one hand and no glove on the other.
- 23) Minimal Exposure Pesticides may require the use of:
- a) 14 mil safety gloves
  - b) full-face shield PPE
  - c) a crawl suit for body protection
  - d) a respirator**
- 24) Working with pesticides labeled with a signal word of DANGER or WARNING requires that an employer issue you a(n):
- a) respirator
  - b) crawlsuit/body suit**
  - c) antidote for potential pesticide poisoning
  - d) additional worker's compensation policy
  - e) additional set of gloves in case of pesticide contamination of the first
- 25) If a pesticide requires a bodysuit, to avoid overheating, you must not work in temperatures of over \_\_\_\_\_ during the day or \_\_\_\_\_ at night.
- a) 80, 80
  - b) 80, 85**
  - c) 85, 90
  - d) 90, 95
- 26) Your employer must give you a location to wash-up and change at the end of the day if you are working with:
- a) dust-based, or powder-based pesticides labeled as DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION
  - b) oil based pesticides labeled as CAUTION or WARNING
  - c) dust or oil-based pesticides
  - d) any pesticides with signal words DANGER or WARNING**
- 27) An [**employer**] must give you all PPE and [**you**] must wear it.
- 28) California law requires that you be trained in a chemicals use before you use it [**for the first time**] and even [**year**] after that.

- 29) Pesticide training must include how pesticides can potentially make you sick.  
**a) True**  
b) False
- 30) Pesticide training must include general cost and economic impact of pesticides.  
a) True  
**b) False**
- 31) Pesticide training must include heat-related illnesses, and how to recognize them.  
**a) True**  
b) False
- 32) Pesticide training must include how to clean yourself if you get pesticides on you.  
**a) True**  
b) False
- 33) Pesticide training must include how to recognize nausea-like symptoms and signs of the flu.  
a) True  
**b) False**
- 34) Pesticide training from your employer must include first aid and where to locate medical care.  
**a) True**  
b) False
- 35) The pesticide safety training from your employer must include dangers to the environment from pesticide use.  
**a) True**  
b) False

N-2

- 36) Pesticides can be dangerous and must be stored and handled with concern for others, especially [**children**].
- 37) Every year, children are poisoned by pesticides that are left unattended or improperly stored.  
**a) True**  
b) False

- 38) Pesticides should be stored in:
- a) Chemical resistant PVC, Neoprene, Rubber, or metal containers
  - b) their original containers**
  - c) any container with chemical resistant seals
  - d) any container that is properly labeled
- 39) NEVER put pesticides in container used for:
- a) heat combustion, pyrotechnics, fire, or explosive purposes.
  - b) food, drink, or household products.**
  - c) underground or underwater storage
  - d) short term storage because they may be forgotten and begin to corrode or leak
- 40) DO NOT take \_\_\_\_\_ any pesticide used \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) home, work**
  - b) inside, outside
  - c) over state lines, in California
- 41) No job is finished until:
- a) the pesticide, containers, and equipment has been put away properly**
  - b) the pesticide has dried and is safe to the touch
  - c) the correct amount of pesticide for the job has been applied
  - d) the job has been paid in full and a SPCA-compliant receipt has been issued
- 42) While cleaning up after a job or cleaning equipment, the same amount of PPE must be worn as you wore during the application.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 43) Pesticides must be kept either in a [**locked container**] or with a [**person**] who can keep others away.
- 44) Pesticides and fertilizers must be stored \_\_\_\_\_ because they may \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) in a refrigerator, biodegrade
  - b) separately, start a fire**
  - c) in a cool or damp area, dry out
  - d) in an airtight cabinet, be odorous

45) Pesticides may not be stored near human food, but may be stored near animal feed.

a) True

**b) False**

46) b Pesticides may be stored a) food, animal feed, clothing, PPE

47) a Pesticides MAY NOT be stored b) near application equipment, tools, racks, or soil

48) A truck or trailer with lockable side racks at least [6 feet off the ground is an acceptable place to store pesticides.

49) An acceptable place to store pesticides is in a locked, fenced area.

**a) True**

b) False

50) An acceptable place to store pesticides includes:

a) a locked, fenced area.

b) a lockable storage compartment made of fiberglass

c) a lockable storage compartment made of metal

d) a truck or trailer with locked side racks at least six feet above the ground.

e) a,c, and d

**f) all of the above**

51) You may transport pesticides in a car's trunk but not its cab.

a) True

**b) False**

52) You may store or transport pesticides in the back of a van.

a) True

**b) False**

53) Pesticides may not be mixed, but may be stored overnight in the cab of a service truck.

a) True

**b) False**

- 54) Secure pesticides \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent spills.
- a) with bungee cords
  - b) with brads, tacks or nails.
  - c) in an upright position**
  - d) with the lid secured tightly in any position
  - e) with packing tape
  - f) stacked horizontally, if more than one,
- 55) All pesticide containers must have a label.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 56) It is illegal to store a pesticide in a container it was not sold in originally.
- a) True
  - b) False**
- 57) If you do store a pesticide in a separate container than the original you must label it with:
- a) the pesticide name and signal word as well as the name and address of the person or company responsible for the pesticide.**
  - b) the pesticide name, active ingredient, EPA establishment number, and your personal address.
  - c) the EPA registration number
  - d) The common name (trade name) of the pesticide and the active ingredient.
- 58) Once a container of liquid pesticide is emptied. The container must be [**triple rinsed**].
- 59) To properly triple rinse an emptied pesticide container you must fill it completely with water and completely drain it.
- a) True
  - b) False**
- 60) The process of triple rinsing includes filling the container \_\_\_\_\_, closing the lid tightly and shaking it, then \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) with absorbent material, disposing of the container in an EPA approved facility.
  - b) 1/4 full of water, pouring the rinsate into the spray equipment to be sprayed with pesticide.**
  - c) 3/4 full of water, pouring the rinsate into next batch of pesticide.
  - d) 1/4 full of absorbent material, burying the container 500 feet or more away from a source of groundwater or in a landfill

61) \_\_\_\_\_ all empty container and backs until they can be properly disposed of.

- a) label
- b) lock up**
- c) mark as empty
- d) crush

62) If you are transporting more pesticide than you will use within a few days, you should call the:

- a) California Structural Pest Control Board, Transportation Unit
- b) California Highway Patrol, Motor Carrier Safety Unit**
- c) California Highway Patrol, Hazardous Material Unit
- d) California Department of Transportation, Structural Pest Control Unit
- e) California Department of Transportation, County Agricultural Liaison

#### N-Series N-3

63) If you hand-pour or mix a dangerous pesticide, you are at great risk of getting hurt or sick.

- a) True**
- b) False

64) \_\_\_\_\_ should make sure you know these rules before you use dangerous pesticides.

- a) You, the licensee, and you alone
- b) Your employer**
- c) The structural pest board
- d) Your trainer

65) A closed system is a system that requires a specialized key or passcode to operate in order to prevent theft, vandalism, or accidental discharge by children.

- a) True
- b) False**

66) If used properly, a "closed system" application machine will prevent even one drop from getting on you.

- a) True**
- b) False

67) A closed system does not require PPE because it is "safe".

- a) True
- b) False**

68) Closed system pesticide application equipment is generally used because \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_.

**a) the label requires it, you are mixing Minimal Exposure Pesticides.**

b) it is far more economically efficient, the county Agricultural Commissioner prefers it

c) it spreads pesticide more evenly on windy days, the pesticide is expensive and must be sprayed sparingly

d) the technician has allergies to the pesticide, the Structural Pest Control board has required it.

69) A technician may choose what PPE he desire to wear when using a closed system.

a) True

**b) False**

70) When operating a closed system, you will always have to wear eye protection, but may not be required to wear other forms of PPE.

**a) True**

b) False

71) \_\_\_\_\_ must make sure a closed system is cleaned properly and functional.

**a) Your employer**

b) Your supervisor

c) You, the licensee

d) A licensed Field Representative or Operator of your company

72) There are two types of enclosed cabs, those that filter air that gets into the cab from pesticides, and those that don't.

**a) True**

b) False

73) You should NEVER cut open a water-soluble package.

**a) True**

b) False

- 74) d If you use a closed system for pesticides with "Danger" or "Warning" signal word
- 75) c If you use a closed system for pesticides with "Caution" signal word
- 76) a If you use an enclosed cab
- 77) b If you used an enclosed cab acceptable for respiratory protection

- a) you may use work clothing and whatever respiratory protection is required on the label
- b) work clothing alone
- c) you may use work clothing + eye protection
- d) you may use coveralls, chemical resistant gloves, chemical resistant apron, and eye protection

78) Though you may not be using all PPE required by a pesticide label while operating a "closed system", this PPE must be available on site.

**a) True**

b) False

79) The regulating body of enclosed cabs is the

a) American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

b) Federal Insecticide and Fertilizer Regulatory Agency (FIFRA)

**c) American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE)**

d) High Efficiency Particulate Air Board (HEPA)

#### N-Series N-4

80) In case of an emergency, [**your employer**] must make arrangements ahead of time to provide you with emergency medical care if you handle pesticides.

81) The first step is a person collapses while using pesticides is:

a) call 911

**b) get the person away from the pesticides without hurting yourself**

c) notify your supervisor

d) get the person away from the pesticides unless you will get pesticides on yourself, then you should try and shut off the pesticide application equipment first.

- 82) c First Aid Step 1
- 83) e First Aid Step 2
- 84) d First Aid Step 3
- 85) b First Aid Step 4
- 86) a REMEMBER:
- a) Tell emergency personnel about the pesticide(s) you were applying, and also remember, the pesticides may not be the problem, heat, a heart attack, or other natural causes could cause collapse.
  - b) If the person is not breathing, offer CPR
  - c) If a person collapses, remove them from the area with the pesticides immediately. Remember they may have pesticides that can get on you.
  - d) Try to stop pesticides from getting on the persons body
  - e) Get help RIGHT AWAY. If you have a phone, call 911

87) If someone swallows a pesticide, you should:

- a) Call your manager
- b) Notify the Structural Pest Control Board
- c) Call 911
- d) Call Poison control
- e) c and d**
- f) b and c
- g) a and b

88) The Toll Free number for California Poison Control is:

- a) 1-800-222-1222**
- b) 1-888-222-2222
- c) 1-800-CA-POISON
- d) 1-866-122-2222
- e) 1-800-122-1222

89) If a person is unconscious from poisoning or you do not have a phone you should take them to a doctor right away.

- a) True**
- b) False

90) If a person swallows a pesticide you should induce vomiting immediately.

- a) True
- b) False**

- 91) If a person swallows a pesticide but is awake and alert, you should follow the first aid instructions on the label.
- a) **True**
  - b) False
- 92) If a person swallows a pesticide, the person should immediately be administered milk or water.
- a) True
  - b) **False**
- 93) If a person swallows a pesticide, you should use saltwater or mustard to induce vomiting.
- a) True
  - b) **False**
- 94) b If you get sick from a pesticide, STEP ONE is...      a) Ask your employer to take you to the hospital. DO NOT TAKE YOURSELF.
- 95) c If you get sick from a pesticide, STEP TWO is...      b) STOP work and leave the area right away.
- 96) a If you get sick from a pesticide, STEP THREE is...      c) GET HELP and tell someone at your workplace what has happened.
- 97) To stop a person from breathing in pesticides, take them where the air is clean or in open areas, \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) 25 feet away
  - b) 50 feet away
  - c) **100 feet away**
  - d) 100 yards away
- 98) Most often, pesticides are absorbed into the body through your skin.
- a) **True**
  - b) False
- 99) To get dangerous pesticides off your skin, you should remove all clothing with pesticides on them, including your underwear.
- a) **True**
  - b) False

- 100) If you get pesticides on your clothing you should:
- a) spot-clean the area(s) with pesticides on them and then continue working in the same clothing after spot-cleaning
  - b) despise of the clothing and wear new clothing
  - c) wash the clothing with pesticides on it separately and completely before wearing it again.**
  - d) wash the clothing as soon as possible
- 101) When applying first aid you should never force anybody's eyes open.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 102) To get pesticides out of your eyes, you should:
- a) rinse eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes**
  - b) rinse eyes while blinking for 5 minutes. Rinsing in a shower is Ok, but not with a hard spray
  - c) rinse eyes with oil-based soap and water for 15 minutes
  - d) keep eyes closed for 5 minutes, allowing body's natural defenses to combat pesticide
- 103) You don;t need to report every illness or injury to your employer, only serious injuries.
- a) True
  - b) False**
- 104) In case you must take an employee to the hospital you should:
- a) warn the doctor that the employee was sick from pesticides so they can protect themselves.
  - b) tell the doctor what pesticide was involved
  - c) bring information about the pesticide to the hospital
  - d) if no information is available besides the bottle, bring the bottle itself.
  - e) all of the above.

#### N-Series # 5

- 105) The best way to avoid breathing pesticides is to wear a protective mask called a [**respirator**].
- 106) You must wear a respirator anytime \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) the label requires it or the label says "avoid breathing vapor or mist".**
  - b) the label requires it or you are using fine dust of less than 5 microns
  - c) the chemical is very odorous.
  - d) the chemical is odorless.

- 107) Your employer must give a respirator \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a) at wholesale price
  - b) at 50% off retail price
  - c) at no cost**
  - d) at a shared cost, deducted pre-tax from your paycheck.
- 108) If your employer says you must wear a respirator, you must wear a respirator.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 109) Breathing through a respirator may be hard for some people so they don't have to use one.
- a) True
  - b) False**
- 110) You must get doctor's permission before using a respirator.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 111) Before beginning work with pesticides that require the use of a respirator, you must get a written report from a doctor, with a copy also provided to your employer.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 112) A respirator can be effectively used with facial hair.
- a) True
  - b) False**
- 113) Before using a respirator you must be \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) licensed, bonded
  - b) licensed, trained
  - c) fit-tested, trained.**
  - d) trained, employed
- 114) You must get fit tested and trained on respirator use and safety \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) before each job
  - b) once a month
  - c) once a year
  - d) once, before working with a respirator

115) The filters on half-face respirators that protect against vapors are called:

- a) vapor-locks
- b) HEPA filters
- c) cartridges**
- d) NIOSH

116) Some pesticides will convert into vapors after spraying.

- a) True**
- b) False

117) The respirator you use for work with pesticides must have the words \_\_\_\_\_ on it.

- a) NIOSH**
- b) HEPA
- c) FIFRA
- d) AQMB

118) NIOSH stands for:

- a) National Institute Of Standard and Health
- b) National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health**
- c) National Institutional Oversight of Service and Health
- d) None of the above

119) While wearing a respirator, If you notice a smell, bad taste, or it becomes hard for you to breath you should:

- a) leave the area immediately.**
- b) hold your breathe, inspect the respirator briefly for cracks, and then replace respirator
- c) hurry up and finish the job before it gets worse.
- d) all of the above

120) The filter must be replaced when the directions on the pesticide label say so.

- a) True**
- b) False

121) Respirators should be:

- a) expensive, you get what you pay for.
- b) cleaned and inspected regularly**
- c) constructed of chemical resistant neoprene or rubber
- d) ANSI-approved and FIFRA-rated for use with pesticides

122) Respirators should be:

- a) made of composite materials, such as plastic, rubber, or moulded PVC
- b) stored in a locked box with other protected items such as pesticide containers and equipment to avoid vandalism or theft
- c) stored so the face piece does not become bent**
- d) thrown away after each use.

123) Your employer may provide you with an ANSI approved respirator that can be thrown away at the end of the day.

- a) True**
- b) False

124) Your employer may provide you with a respirator that has been fit-test to you, with replaceable cartridges.

- a) True**
- b) False

125) Repisrators need to be protected from:

- a) dust, sunlight, and big changes in temperature**
- b) dust, sunlight, and arid environments
- c) direct sunlight, UV rays, and airborne dirt
- d) vapors, dust, powders, and acids

126) Good storage containers for respirators include:

- a) metal locked boxed to avoid vandalism or theft or accidental touch by children
- b) zip-lock bags, especially those with hanging apparatus
- c) canvas bags with drawstrings to keep out dust and sunlight
- d) hard, plastic containers with airtight lids.**

N-Series N-6

127) MEP stands for:

- a) Maximum Environmental Performance
- b) Maximum Exposure Pesticide
- c) Minimal Exposure Pesticide**
- d) Minimally Efficient Pesticide
- e) Maximum Efficiency Pesticide

128) MEP's hurt you in ways you notice almost immediately.

- a) True
- b) False**

129) MEP's you may use in the field include:

- a) Buctril
- b) Malathion
- c) Lambda-Cyhalothrin (Demand SC)
- d) Cyfluthrin and Acetamiprid (Temprid)
- e) Metasystox-R (MSR) and Inject-A-Cide
- f) c and d
- g) a and e**
- h) b and c
- i) all of the above

130) Buctril generally cause erectile dysfunction and impotence in males

- a) True
- b) False**

131) Metasytox-R (MSR) and Inject-A-Cide may affect your nervous system and cause impotence in males.

- a) True**
- b) False

132) MSR poisoning and Inject-A-cide poisoning symptoms include:

- a) vomiting, headache, and hyper-activity
- b) vomiting, sinus pressure, vertigo, gender dysphoria
- c) vomiting, headache, sickness of stomach, blurry vision, and reproductive harm**
- d) headache, stomach sickness, gender dysphoria, blurry vision, reproductive harm

133) When using MEP's you should wear coveralls.

- a) True**
- b) False

- 134) When using MEP's, your employer must provide you with:
- a) enough water, soap, and clean single-use towels for normal washing in case of emergency
  - b) a clean, pesticide-free place to store all your clothes while you work with these pesticides
  - c) a closed system for mixing and loading MEP pesticides
  - d) a fact-sheet of the dangers of MEP pesticides and an ANSI-approved respirator
  - e) Clean, chemical-resistant clothes that cover your hands, legs, and feet
  - f) a and b
  - g) b and c
  - h) a,b,c, and e**
  - i) all of the above

#### N-Series Number 7

- 135) If you wear coveralls, then pesticides cannot get onto your clothes.
- a) True
  - b) False**
- 136) If you do not wash your clothes then the pesticides on your clothes can make your family sick.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 137) Pesticides on your clothes can be breathed in and make you sick.
- a) True
  - b) False**
- 138) You must pay special attention to your cuffs and pockets when using granules or powders when washing your clothes as the granules can get stuck in them.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 139) It is your responsibility to tell the person that cleans your clothes at home that they have pesticides on them.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 140) You should store clothes after work in plastic bags outside your home.
- a) True**
  - b) False

- 141) If you get pesticides on a leather bracelet, watchband, or personal item, you must remove the item and throw it away.
- a) **True**
  - b) False
- 142) You should use the coldest water setting possible when washing pesticides in order to deter their mixture with rinsate water and spread into other clothing.
- a) True
  - b) **False**
- 143) You should wash work clothing separately from other clothing in the family to avoid spreading pesticides through rinse water.
- a) **True**
  - b) False
- 144) You should use a mild detergent when washing work-clothes to avoid skin irritation throughout the day.
- a) **True**
  - b) False
- 145) After washing clothes from work you need to run the washing machine on an empty cycle just to be sure there's no pesticides in the system.
- a) **True**
  - b) False
- 146) If possible, work clothes need to be dried outside, on a clothes-line.
- a) **True**
  - b) False
- 147) You should always use the highest water level on your washing machine regardless of what water conservationists recommend.
- a) **True**
  - b) False
- 148) When you get home, it is against EPA regulation to hug or touch your family until you have changed out of your work clothes, and you have showered and washed your hair.
- a) **True**
  - b) False

149) You need to wear rubber gloves while washing your work-clothes to protect against pesticides.

**a) True**

b) False

150) Bleach helps removed break-down pesticides from work-clothing.

a) True

**b) False**

151) If possible, when washing work clothing, you should use an extra rinse cycle or a double-wash cycle.

**a) True**

b) False

152) The sun will help remove any pesticides not removed with detergent in the wash cycle.

**a) True**

b) False

153) If you accidentally spill pesticides on you you should remove the clothing right away.

**a) True**

b) False

154) If you spill a full strength, undiluted pesticide on you, you must throw the clothes away.

**a) True**

b) False

155) You may wash your own work-clothes, but coveralls and other PPE must be washed by your employer.

**a) True**

b) False

156) You may not wash your own work clothes.

a) True

**b) False**

157) You may NEVER take home PPE to clean it.

**a) True**

b) False

- 158) If you think pesticides have made you sick at work, your employer must
- a) call poison control
  - b) report it to the structural pest control board
  - c) call a doctor and inquire about symptomatic responses
  - d) take you immediately to the doctor**
- 159) You may be required to pay for medical care if you are taken to a doctor in work-related illnesses. Generally this only includes deductibles for the doctor visit.
- a) True
  - b) False**
- 160) Your employer must provide you with the name of the pesticide being applied, the active ingredient of the pesticide being applied, and the EPA registration number of the pesticide being applied.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 161) If you get sick or hurt on your way home from work, workers compensation will cover you still.
- a) True
  - b) False**
- 162) If you get sick or hurt because of your job you have the right to file for worker's compensation.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 163) You have the right to see all the SDS (formerly MSDS) sheets for all the pesticides you apply.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 164) At unipest, all the SDS sheets are stored in 3 ring binders behind the car seats for your review.
- a) True**
  - b) False
- 165) Your employer must train you monthly on how to work safely with pesticides.
- a) True
  - b) False**
- 166) Your employer does not need to give you additional training if you use a respirator.
- a) True
  - b) False**

167) Not all pesticides are poisonous.

- a) True
- b) False**

168) The pesticide label must be:

- a) on the physical container
- b) at the place where the pesticides are being mixed.**
- c) written in size 15 times new roman font or larger
- d) readable from at least 25 feet away

169) Most pesticide labels have this in LARGE print on the label

- a) the formulation (SC, EC, D, or G)
- b) the signal word**
- c) the name of the pesticide and EPA registration number
- d) the EPA establishment number

170) If the pesticide can severely hurt your eyes or skin, the label will often state:

- a) "Danger, this can severely hurt your eyes or skin"
- b) "Danger Will Robinson, Danger"
- c) "Corrosive, causes eye and skin damage"**
- d) "Warning: Corrosive pesticide"

171) If the label says "FATAL" this means the pesticide may kill you "if swallowed, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin".

- a) True**
- b) False

172) Chronic effects of pesticide poisoning may not just hurt you, but may hurt your unborn baby.

- a) True**
- b) False

- 173) a Training papers must be kept at a) employers office site
- 174) j Written Training Program papers must be kept at b) employer's office site  
c) employer's office site
- 175) h Respirator Program Procedures must be kept at d) employer's office site  
e) at storage area
- 176) g Pesticide Labels must be kept at f) employer's office site
- 177) d Pesticide Safety Information Series (N-Series) must be kept at g) work site  
h) employer's office site
- 178) b Safety Data Sheet or MSDS sheet must be kept at i) employer's office site  
j) employer's office site
- 179) e Storage Area posting must be kept
- 180) c Emergency Medical Care Notice and Information must be kept at
- 181) f Doctor's Report for Respirator Use must be kept at
- 182) i Pesticide Use Records must be kept at

183) In 1986 the law called \_\_\_\_\_ was passed.

- a) the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65)**  
b) the Federal Insecticide, Fertilizer, Rodenticide, and Insecticide Act (FIFRA)  
c) The Structural Pest Control Act (SPCA)  
d) The Bill of Rights

184) Prop 65 requires the state to publish lists of chemicals known to cause reproductive harm and cancer.

- a) True**  
b) False