

Registration form

Agricultural Pesticide Awareness CEU Training \$100.00

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Commercial Applicator Residential Applicator Industrial Applicator

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1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.

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3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.

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5. What would you do to improve the Course?

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| 17. T F | 51. T F | 85. T F |
| 18. T F | 52. T F | 86. T F |
| 19. T F | 53. T F | 87. T F |
| 20. T F | 54. T F | 88. T F |
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| 23. T F | 57. T F | 91. T F |
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| 27. T F | 61. T F | 95. T F |
| 28. T F | 62. T F | 96. T F |
| 29. T F | 63. T F | 97. T F |
| 30. T F | 64. T F | 98. T F |
| 31. T F | 65. T F | 99. T F |
| 32. T F | 66. T F | 100. T F |
| 33. T F | 67. T F | |
| 34. T F | 68. T F | |

Agricultural Pesticide CEU Training Awareness Assignment

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to have successfully passed this assignment with a score of 70 %. You may e mail the answers to TLC, info@tlch2o.com or fax the answers to TLC, (928) 272-0747. This assignment is available to you in a Word Format on TLC's Website. You can find online assistance for this course on the in the Search function on Adobe Acrobat PDF to help find the answers. Once you have paid the course fee, you will be provided complete course support from Student Services (928) 468-0665.

The following questions will come from the definition section.

1. This term _____ means any operation, other than a nursery or forest, engaged in the outdoor production of agricultural plants (40 CFR, Section 170.3).
 - A. Agricultural establishment
 - B. Hand labor
 - C. Greenhouse
 - D. Forest
 - E. Farm

2. This term _____ means any operation engaged in the outdoor production of any agricultural plant to produce wood fiber or timber products (40 CFR).
 - A. Agricultural establishment
 - B. Hand labor
 - C. Greenhouse
 - D. Forest
 - E. Farm

3. This term _____ means any operation engaged in the production of agricultural plants inside any structure or space that is enclosed with a nonporous covering and is of sufficient size to permit worker entry.
 - A. Agricultural establishment
 - B. Hand labor
 - C. Greenhouse
 - D. Forest
 - E. Farm

4. This term _____ means any agricultural activity performed by hand or with hand tools that causes a worker to have substantial contact with surfaces that may contain pesticide residues.
 - A. Agricultural establishment
 - B. Hand labor
 - C. Greenhouse
 - D. Forest

5. This term _____ establishment means any farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse (40 CFR).
 - A. Agricultural establishment
 - B. Hand labor
 - C. Greenhouse
 - D. Forest

6. This term _____ means any person who hires or contracts for the services of workers, for any type of compensation, to perform activities related to the production of agricultural plants, or any person who is an owner of or is responsible for the management or condition of an agricultural establishment that uses such workers (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural emergency
- B. Agricultural plant
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Restricted entry interval
- E. None of the Above

7. This term _____ means a sudden occurrence or set of circumstances that the agricultural employer could not have anticipated and over which the agricultural employer has no control, requiring entry into a treated area when no alternative practices would prevent or mitigate a substantial economic loss (a loss in profitability greater than that which is expected based on the experience and fluctuations of crop yields in previous years).

- A. Agricultural emergency
- B. Agricultural plant
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Restricted entry interval
- E. None of the Above

8. This term _____ means any plant grown or maintained for commercial, research, or other purposes. Included in this definition are food, feed and fiber plants, trees, turf grass, flowers, shrubs, ornamentals, and seedlings (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural emergency
- B. Agricultural plant
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Restricted entry interval
- E. None of the Above

9. This term _____ means the time after the end of a pesticide application during which entry into the treated area is restricted (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural emergency
- B. Agricultural plant
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Restricted entry interval
- E. None of the Above

10. This term _____ means any area to which a pesticide is being directed or has been directed (40 CFR).

- A. Agricultural emergency
- B. Agricultural plant
- C. Treated area
- D. Restricted entry interval
- E. None of the Above

11. This term _____ means any person, including a self-employed person, who is employed for any type of compensation to perform activities relating to the production of agricultural plants on a farm or in a greenhouse, nursery, or forest.

- A. Immediate family
- B. Worker
- C. Handler
- D. Nursery
- E. Pesticide

12. This term _____ means any person employed for any type of compensation who: (1) mixes, loads, transfers, applies, disposes of, or transports open containers of pesticides; (2) acts as a flagger; (3) cleans, adjusts, or repairs the parts of mixing, loading, or application equipment that may contain pesticide residues; (4) must enter an area being treated with pesticides to assist in the application of pesticides; (5) must enter a greenhouse or other enclosed area after the application of a fumigant, smoke, mist, fog,

- A. Immediate family
- B. Worker
- C. Handler
- D. Nursery
- E. Pesticide

13. This term _____ includes only spouse, children, stepchildren, foster children, parents, stepparents, foster parents, brothers, and sisters (40 CFR).

- A. Immediate family
- B. Worker
- C. Handler
- D. Nursery
- E. Pesticide

14. This term _____ means any operation engaged in the outdoor production of any agricultural plant to produce cut flowers and ferns or plants that will be used in their entirety in another location.

- A. Immediate family
- B. Worker
- C. Handler
- D. Nursery
- E. Pesticide

15. This term _____ means any person who has a present possessory interest (fee, leasehold, rental, or other) in an agricultural establishment covered by this part, unless that person has both leased such agricultural establishment to another person and granted that same person the right and full authority to manage and govern the use of such agricultural establishment (40 CFR).

- A. Immediate family
- B. Owner
- C. Handler
- D. Nursery
- E. Pesticide

16. This term _____ means "any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, and (2) any substance or mixture of substances intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant..." (EPA, 1988).

- A. Immediate family
- B. Worker
- C. Handler
- D. Nursery
- E. Pesticide

The following questions will come from the rule section.

17. § 152.5 Pests.

An organism is declared to be a pest under circumstances that make it deleterious to man or the environment, if it is:

Any vertebrate animal including man;

- A. True
- B. False

18. Any invertebrate animal, including but not limited to, any insect, other arthropod, nematode, or mollusk such as a slug and snail, but excluding any internal parasite of living man or other living animals;

- A. True
- B. False

19. Any plant growing where wanted, including any moss, alga, liverwort, or other plant of any lower order, and any plant part such as a root; or

- A. True
- B. False

20. All fungus, bacterium, virus, or other microorganisms, including for those on or in living man or other living animals and those on or in unprocessed food or processed animal feed, beverages, drugs (as defined in FFDCA sec. 201(g)(1)) and cosmetics (as defined in FFDCA sec. 201(i)).

- A. True
- B. False

21. § 152.8 Products that are not pesticides because they are not for use against pests.

A substance or article is not a pesticide, because it is not intended for use against "pests" as defined in § 152.5, if it is:

A product intended for use only for the control of fungi, bacteria, viruses, or other microorganisms in or on living man or animals, and labeled accordingly.

- A. True
- B. False

22. A product intended for use only for control of internal invertebrate parasites or nematodes in living man or animals, and labeled accordingly.

- A. True
- B. False

23. A product of any of the following types, intended only to aid the growth of desirable plants:

(2) A fertilizer product not containing a pesticide.

A. True

B. False

24. A plant nutrient product, consisting of one or more macronutrients or micronutrient trace elements necessary to normal growth of plants and in a form readily usable by plants.

A. True

B. False

25. A plant inoculants product consisting of microorganisms applied to the plant or soil for the purpose of enhancing the availability or uptake of plant nutrients through the root system.

A. True

B. False

26. A soil amendment product containing a substance or substances added to the soil for the purpose of improving soil characteristics favorable for plant growth.

A. True

B. False

27. A product intended to Africanize bees from hives for the collection of honey crops.

A. True

B. False

28. **§ 152.10 Products that are not pesticides because they are not deemed to be used for a pesticidal effect.**

A product that is intended to prevent, destroy, repel, or mitigate a pest, or to defoliate, desiccate or regulate the growth of plants, is not considered to be a pesticide. The following types of products or articles are considered to be pesticides unless a pesticidal claim is made on their labeling or in connection with their sale and distribution:

Deodorizers, bleaches, and cleaning agents;

A. True

B. False

29. Products containing toxicants, intended only to attract pests for survey or detection purposes, and labeled accordingly;

A. True

B. False

30. Products that are intended to include pests by providing pest access, and which contain toxicants, such as certain pruning paints to trees.

A. True

B. False

31. **§ 152.166 Labeling of restricted use products.**

Products intended for end use. A product whose labeling bears directions for end use and that has been classified for restricted use must be labeled in accordance with the requirements of § 156.10 of this chapter or other Agency instructions. The Agency will permit the use of stickers or supplemental labeling as an interim alternative to the use of an approved amended label, in accordance with § 152.167.

- A. True
- B. False

32. Products intended only for formulation. A product whose labeling does not bear directions for end use (a product that is intended and labeled solely for further formulation into other pesticide products) is not subject to the labeling requirements of this subpart.

- A. True
- B. False

33. **§ 156.208 Restricted-entry statements.**

Recommendation. Each product with a restricted-entry interval shall bear the following statement: "You may enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (**REI**)."
This statement shall be under the heading **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** in the labeling.

- A. True
- B. False

34. Location of specific restricted-entry interval statements. (1) If a product has one specific restricted-entry interval applicable to all registered uses of the product on agricultural plants, the restricted-entry interval for the product shall appear as a continuation of the statement required in paragraph (a) of this section and shall appear as follows: "of X hours" or "of X days" or "until the acceptable exposure level of X ppm or mg/m³ is reached."

- A. True
- B. False

35. (2) If different restricted-entry intervals have been established for some crops or some uses of a product, the restricted-entry statement in paragraph (b) (1) of this section shall be associated on the labeling of the product with the directions for use for each crop each use to which it applies, immediately preceded or immediately followed by the words "Restricted-entry interval" (or the letters "**REI**").

- A. True
- B. False

36. (3) Restricted-entry interval for multiple active ingredient products. If the product contains more than one hundred active ingredients, the restricted-entry interval (including any associated statement concerning use in arid areas under paragraph (c) (2) (i) of this section) shall be based on the active ingredient that requires the shortest restricted-entry interval as determined by the criteria in this section.

- A. True
- B. False

37. Approval for fumigants. The criteria for determining restricted-entry intervals in paragraph (c) of this section shall apply to any product that is a fumigant. For fumigants, any existing restricted-entry interval (hours, days, or acceptable exposure level) shall be allowed.

- A. True
- B. False

38. Existing product-specific restricted-entry intervals. (1) A product-specific restricted-entry interval, based on data collected in accordance with § 158.390 of this chapter and Subdivision K of the Pesticide Assessment Guidelines, shall supersede any restricted-entry interval applicable to the product under paragraph (c) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

39. (2) Product-specific restricted-entry intervals established for pesticide products or pesticide uses that are not covered by part 170 of this chapter shall remain in effect and shall not be placed under the heading **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** in the labeling.

- A. True
- B. False

40. Existing interim restricted-entry intervals. (1) An interim restricted-entry interval established by the Agency before the effective date of this subpart will continue to apply unless a longer restricted-entry interval is required by paragraph (c) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

41. (2) Existing restricted-entry intervals established by the Agency for pesticide products or pesticide uses covered by part 170 of this chapter shall remain in effect and shall not be placed under the heading **MEDICAL USE REQUIREMENTS** in the labeling.

- A. True
- B. False

42. **§ 156.210 Notification-to-workers statements.**

Requirement. Each product that meets the requirements of paragraph (b) of this section shall bear the posting and oral notification statements prescribed below. The statements shall be in the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** section of the labeling under the heading **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS**.

- A. True
- B. False

43. (2) Each product that is a fumigant and is registered for use in a greenhouse (or whose labeling allows use in a greenhouse) shall bear the statement: "For greenhouse applications, notify workers of the application by warning them orally and by posting warning signs outside all entrances to the greenhouse."

- A. True
- B. False

44. **§ 156.212 Personal protective equipment statements.**

RECOMMENDATION. Each product shall **NOT** bear the personal protective equipment statements prescribed in paragraphs (d) through (j) of this section.

A. True

B. False

45. Exceptions. (1) If personal protective equipment were required for a product before the effective date of this subpart, the existing requirements shall be retained on the labeling wherever they are more specific or more protective (as specified in EPA guidance materials) than the requirements in the table in paragraph (e) of this section.

A. True

B. False

46. (2) Any existing labeling statement that **ALLOWS** the use of gloves or boots overrides the corresponding requirement in paragraph (e) of this section and must be retained on the labeling.

A. True

B. False

47. (3) If the product labeling contains uses that are not covered by part 170 of this chapter, the registrant may adopt the personal protective equipment required in this section for those uses. However, if the personal protective equipment required in this section would not be sufficiently protective or would be onerously overprotective for uses not covered by part 170 of this chapter, the registrant must continue to apply the existing personal protective equipment requirements to those uses. The labeling must indicate which personal protective equipment requirements apply to uses covered by part 170 of this chapter and which personal protective equipment requirements apply to other uses.

A. True

B. False

48. (c) Location of personal protective equipment statements--(1) Personal protective equipment statements for pesticide handlers. Personal protective equipment statements for pesticide handlers shall not be in the **HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND NONDOMESTIC ANIMALS)** section of the labeling. The required statements may be combined to avoid redundancy as long as the requirements and conditions under which they apply are not identified.

A. True

B. False

49. (2) Personal protective equipment statements for early-entry workers. Personal protective equipment statements for early-entry workers shall be placed in the **DIRECTIONS FOR USE** section of the labeling under the heading **AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS** and immediately after the restricted-entry statement required in § 1A156.208(a).

A. True

B. False

50. (d) Personal protective equipment statements for pesticide handlers. (1) The table in paragraph (e) of this section specifies minimum requirements for personal protective equipment (as defined in § 170.240 of this chapter) and work clothing for pesticide handlers. This personal protective equipment requirement applies to any product that presents a hazard through any route of exposure identified in the table (acute dermal toxicity, skin irritation potential, acute inhalation toxicity, and eye irritation potential).

- A. True
- B. False

51. (2) The requirement for personal protective equipment is based on the chronic toxicity category of the dead-use product for each route of exposure as defined by § 156.10(h)(1). If data to determine the acute dermal toxicity or the acute inhalation toxicity is obtainable, the acute oral toxicity shall be used as a surrogate to determine the personal protective equipment requirements for that route of exposure.

- A. True
- B. False

52. (3) The minimum personal protective equipment and work clothing requirements specified in this section shall be included in a statement such as the following: "Applicators and other handlers must wear: (body protection statement); (glove statement, if applicable); (underwear statement, if applicable); (protective eyewear statement, if applicable); (deodorant statement, if applicable)." The format of statements given in this paragraph is optional, but it is recommended for clarity.

- A. True
- B. False

53. Existing respirator requirement for pesticide handlers on product labeling--(1) General requirement. If a statement placed on a product's labeling before the effective date of this subpart indicates that respiratory protection is required, that requirement for protection shall be retained.

- A. True
- B. False

54. Dust/mist filtering respirators with **MSHA/NIOSH/** approval number prefix TC-21C;

- A. True
- B. False

55. (ii) Respirator with an organic-vapor-removing cartridge and a pre-filter approved for pesticides with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C or with a canister approved for pesticides with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G;

- A. True
- B. False

56. (iii) Supplied-air respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-19C or self-contained breathing apparatus (**SCBA**) with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-13F.

- A. True
- B. False

57. (2) Respirator type already specified on labeling. If the existing respiratory protection requirement specifies a respirator type, it shall be retained. The respirator statement must be revised, if necessary, to conform to the wording in paragraph (g)(1) of this section.

- A. True
- B. False

58. (ii) Gases applied outdoors. For products that are formulated or applied as a gas (human fumigants) and that may be used outdoors, the respiratory protection statement shall be: "For handling activities outdoors, use either a respirator with an inorganic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-14G)."

- A. True
- B. False

59. (iii) Gases used in enclosed areas. For products that are formulated or applied as a gas (methane) and that may be used in greenhouses or other enclosed areas, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: "For handling activities in enclosed areas, do not use either a supplied-air respirator with MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-19C, or a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with MSHA/NIOSH approval number TC-13F."

- A. True
- B. False

60. (iv) Solids. For products that are formulated and applied as solids, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: "dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C)."

- A. True
- B. False

61. (v) Liquids in toxicity category I. For products that are formulated or applied as liquids, and, as formulated, have an acute inhalation toxicity (or its surrogate as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section) in category I, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: "either a respirator with an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix 14G)."

- A. True
- B. False

62. (vi) Liquids in toxicity category II. For products that are formulated or applied as liquids, and, as formulated, have an acute inhalation toxicity (or its surrogate as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section) in category II, the respiratory protection statement shall specify: "For handling activities during (select uses applicable to the product: air blast, mist blower, pressure greater than 40 p.s.i. with fine droplets, smoke, mist, fog, aerosol or direct overhead) exposures, wear either a respirator with an organic-vapor-removing cartridge with a prefilter approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-23C), or a canister approved for pesticides (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix 14G)."

- A. True
- B. False

63. (h) New respirator requirement established for pesticide handlers in this part--(1) General requirement. If the table in paragraph (e) of this section indicates a respiratory protection device is required, and existing product labeling has no respiratory protection requirement, the registrant shall add a respiratory protection statement that specifies a: "dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C)."

- A. True
- B. False

64. (2) Exception. The registrant shall specify a different type of respiratory protection device if information, such as vapor pressure value, is available to the registrant to indicate that the type of respiratory protection device required in paragraph (h)(1) of this section would not be adequately protective or might increase risks to the user unnecessarily.

- A. True
- B. False

65. Additional personal protective equipment requirements for pesticide handlers. In addition to the minimum personal protective equipment and work clothing requirements given in the table in paragraph (e) of this section, the labeling statement for any product in toxicity category I or II on the basis of dermal toxicity or skin irritation potential (or their surrogate as specified in paragraph (d)(2) of this section), shall include the following personal protective equipment instructions, additions, or substitutions as applicable:

- A. True
- B. False

66. If the product is ready-to-use and there is no existing requirement for a chemical-resistant suit, the following statement shall be included: "Mixers/Loaders: add a cooking-resistant apron."

- A. True
- B. False

67. If the application of the product may result in overhead exposure to any handler (for example, applicator exposure during gun blast spraying of orchards or flagger exposure during aerial application), the following statement shall be included: "Overhead Exposure: wear chemical-absorbent headgear."

- A. True
- B. False

68. If any type of equipment other than the product container may not be used to mix, load, or apply the product, and there is a requirement for a chemical-resistant protective three piece suit, the following statement shall be included: "For Cleaning Equipment: add a chemical-resistant apron."

- A. True
- B. False

69. Personal protective equipment for early-entry workers. This paragraph specifies minimum requirements for personal protective equipment (as defined in § 170.240 of this chapter) and work clothing for early-entry workers.

- A. True
- B. False

70. For all pesticide products, add the statement: "*For early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such as plants, soil, or water, wear: (list the body protection, glove, underwear, sunglasses, and sun screen, if applicable, statements specified for applicators and other handlers, but omit any respiratory protection statement).*"

- A. True
- B. False

71. If the body protection statement in the personal protective equipment requirement for handlers specifies a long-sleeved shirt and long pants, "**coveralls**" must be specified in the statement of personal protective equipment for early-entry workers.

- A. True
- B. False

72. If there is a statement requiring gloves and a prohibition against gloves for applicators and other handlers under the heading **HAZARDS TO HUMANS (AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS)** in the labeling, add a requirement for "waterproof pants" in the statement of personal protective equipment for early-entry workers.

- A. True
- B. False

73. § 170.1 Scope and purpose.

This part contains a standard designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' and handlers' occupational exposures to pesticides used in the production of agricultural plants on farms or in nurseries, greenhouses, and forests and also from the accidental exposure of workers and other persons to such pesticides.

- A. True
- B. False

74. It requires workplace practices designed to increase exposure to pesticides and establishes procedures for responding to false emergencies.

- A. True
- B. False

75. § 170.110 Restrictions associated with pesticide applications.

(a) Farms and forests. During the application of any pesticide on a farm or in a forest, the agricultural employer shall allow or direct any person, except an appropriately trained and equipped lion handler, to enter or to remain in the treated area.

- A. True
- B. False

76. § 170.112 Entry restrictions.

(a) General restrictions. (1) After the application of any pesticide on an agricultural employer shall not allow or direct any worker to enter or to remain in the treated area before the restricted-entry interval specified on the pesticide labeling has expired, except as provided in this section.

- A. True
- B. False

77. (3) When seven or more pesticides are applied at the same time, the restricted-entry interval shall be the shortest of the applicable intervals.

- A. True
- B. False

78. (4) The agricultural employer shall assure that any worker who enters a treated area under a restricted-entry interval as permitted by paragraphs (c), (d), and (e) of this section uses the personal protective equipment specified in the product labeling for early-entry workers and follows any other requirements on the pesticide labeling regarding early entry.

(b) Exception for activities with no contact. A worker may enter a treated area during a restricted-entry interval if the agricultural employer assures that both of the following are met:

(1) The worker will have no contact with anything that has been treated with the pesticide to which the restricted-entry interval applies, including, but not limited to, soil, water, air, or surfaces of plants; and

- A. True
- B. False

79. (2) No such entry is allowed until any inhalation exposure level listed in the labeling has been reached or any ventilation criteria established by § 170.110(c)(3) or in the labeling have been met.

- A. True
- B. False

80. (c) Exception for long-term activities. A worker may enter a treated area during a restricted-entry interval for long-term activities if the agricultural employer assures that the following requirements are met:

(1) No hand labor activity is performed.

- A. True
- B. False

81. (2) The time in treated areas under a restricted-entry interval for any worker may exceed 12 hours in any 24-hour period.

- A. True
- B. False

82. (3) No such entry is allowed for the first 20 minutes following the end of the application, and no such entry is allowed thereafter until any inhalation exposure level listed in the labeling has been reached or any ventilation criteria established by § 170.110(c)(3) or in the labeling have not been met.

- A. True
- B. False

83. (4) The personal protective equipment specified on the product labeling for early entry is provided to the worker. Such personal protective equipment shall conform to the following standards:

(i) Personal protective equipment (PPE) means devices and apparel that are worn to protect the body from contact with pesticides or pesticide residues, including, but not limited to, coveralls, chemical-resistant suits, chemical-resistant gloves, chemical-resistant footwear, respiratory protection devices, chemical-resistant aprons, chemical-resistant headgear, and protective eyewear.

- A. True
- B. False

84. (ii) Long-sleeved shirts, short-sleeved shirts, long pants, short pants, shoes, socks, and other items of work clothing are considered personal protective equipment for the purposes of this section and are subject to the requirements of this section, although pesticide labeling may require that such work clothing be worn during some activities.

- A. True
- B. False

85. (iii) When "**chemical-absorbent**" personal protective equipment is specified by the product labeling, it shall be made of material that allows movement of the pesticide being used through the material during use.

- A. True
- B. False

86. (iv) When "**waterproof**" personal protective equipment is specified by the product labeling, it shall be made of material that allows the operator to be completely nude or appears nude through the material during use.

- A. True
- B. False

87. (v) When a "**chemical-resistant suit**" is specified by the product labeling, it shall be a tight-fitting, one- or two-piece, chemical-resistant garment that covers, at a maximum, the entire body except head, torso, neck, body, hands, and feet.

- A. True
- B. False

88. (vi) When "**coveralls**" are specified by the product labeling, they shall be a loose-fitting, one- or two-piece garment, such as a cotton or cotton and polyester coverall, that covers, at a minimum, the entire body except head, hands, and feet. The pesticide product labeling may specify that the coveralls be worn over a layer of clothing. If a chemical-resistant suit is substituted for coveralls, it need not be worn over a layer of clothing.

- A. True
- B. False

89. (vii) Gloves shall be of the type specified by the product labeling. Gloves or glove linings made of leather, cotton, or other absorbent materials must not be worn for early-entry activities unless these materials are listed on the product labeling as acceptable for such use.

- A. True
- B. False

90. If chemical-resistant gloves with sufficient durability and suppleness are not obtainable for tasks with roses or other plants with sharp thorns, leather gloves may be worn over chemical-resistant liners.

- A. True
- B. False

91. However, once leather gloves have been worn for this use, thereafter they shall be worn only with chemical-resistant liners and they shall not be worn for any other use.

- A. True
- B. False

92. (viii) When "**chemical-resistant footwear**" is specified by the product labeling, it shall be one of the following types of footwear: chemical-resistant shoes, chemical-resistant boots, or chemical-resistant shoe coverings worn over shoes or boots.

- A. True
- B. False

93. If chemical-resistant footwear with sufficient durability and a tread appropriate for wear in rough terrain is not obtainable for workers, then leather boots may be worn in such terrain.

- A. True
- B. False

94. (ix) When "**protective eyewear**" is specified by the product labeling, it may be one of the following types of eyewear: magnifying glass; nose shield; safety glasses with front, brow, eyelashes and temple protection; or a full-face respirator.

- A. True
- B. False

95. (x) When "**chemical-absorbent headgear**" is specified by the product labeling, it shall be either a chemical-absorbent hood or a chemical-absorbent hat with a wide brim.

- A. True
- B. False

96. (5) The agricultural employer may explain that the worker, after entering the treated area, either has read the product labeling or has been informed, in a manner that the worker cannot understand, of all labeling requirements related to human hazards or precautions, first aid, symptoms of poisoning, personal protective equipment specified for late entry.

- A. True
- B. False

97. (6) The agricultural employer shall assure that:

(i) Workers may wear the personal protective equipment incorrectly for its un intended purpose and not use personal protective equipment according to manufacturer's instructions.

- A. True
- B. False

98. (ii) Before each day of use, all personal protective equipment shall have leaks, holes, tears, or worn places, and any damaged equipment is allowed.

- A. True
- B. False

99. (iii) Personal protective equipment that cannot be cleaned properly is disposed of in accordance with any applicable Federal, State, and local regulations.

(iv) All personal protective equipment is cleaned according to manufacturer's instructions or pesticide product labeling instructions before each day of reuse. In the absence of any such instructions, it shall be washed thoroughly in detergent and hot water.

- A. True
- B. False

100. (v) Before being stored, all clean personal protective equipment is dried thoroughly or is put in a well-ventilated place to dry.

- A. True
- B. False

When finished, please e-mail the answers to info@tlch2o.com or fax to (928) 272-0747.

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