

Registration form

WPS CEU Training \$150.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00
Rush service does not include overnight delivery or FedEx fees.

Start and finish dates: _____
You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course

Print Name _____
I have read and understood the disclaimer notice found on pages 2 and 4. Signature is required.

Signature _____

Address: _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone:
Home (_____) _____ Work (_____) _____

Fax (_____) _____ Email _____

License or
Operator ID # _____ Exp. Date _____

Class/Grade _____

Please circle/check which certification you are applying the course CEU's.

Commercial Applicator _____ Residential Applicator _____ Industrial Applicator _____

Pesticide Handler _____ Agricultural Applicator _____ Adviser _____ Other _____

Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.

Technical Learning College P.O. Box 3060, Chino Valley, AZ 86323
Toll Free (866) 557-1746 Fax (928) 272-0747 info@tlch2o.com

If you've paid on the Internet, please write your Customer # _____

We'll e-mail you the certificate of completion. Please provide an e-mail address.

Important Information about this Course (Disclaimer Notice)

This CEU course has been prepared to educate pesticide applicators and operators in general safety awareness of dealing with the often-complex and various pesticide treatment sprays, devices, methods, and applications. This course (manual) will cover general laws, regulations, required procedures and accepted policies relating to the use of pesticides and herbicides. It should be noted, however, that the regulation of pesticides and hazardous materials is an ongoing process and subject to change over time. For this reason, a list of resources is provided to assist in obtaining the most up-to-date information on various subjects. This manual is not a guidance document for applicators or operators who are involved with pesticides. It is not designed to meet the requirements of the United States Environmental Protection Agency or your local State environmental protection agency or health department. This course manual will provide general pesticide safety awareness and should not be used as a basis for pesticide treatment method/device guidance. This document is not a detailed pesticide informational manual or a source or remedy for poison control.

Technical Learning College or Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. makes no warranty, guarantee or representation as to the absolute correctness or appropriateness of the information in this manual and assumes no responsibility in connection with the implementation of this information. It cannot be assumed that this manual contains all measures and concepts required for specific conditions or circumstances. This document should be used for educational purposes only and is not considered a legal document. Pesticides are poisonous. Always read and carefully follow all precautions and safety recommendations given on the container label. Store all chemicals in the original labeled containers in a locked cabinet or shed, away from food or feeds, and out of the reach of children, unauthorized persons, pets, and livestock.

Confine chemicals to the property or plants being treated. Avoid drift onto neighboring properties, especially gardens containing fruits and/or vegetables ready to be picked. Dispose of empty containers carefully. Follow label instructions for disposal. Never reuse containers. Make sure empty containers are not accessible to children or animals. Never dispose of containers where they may contaminate water supplies or natural waterways. Do not pour down sink or toilet. Consult your county agricultural commissioner for correct ways of disposing of excess pesticides. You should never burn pesticide containers.

Individuals who are responsible for pesticide storage, mixing and application should obtain and comply with the most recent federal, state, and local regulations relevant to these sites and are urged to consult with the EPA and other appropriate federal, state and local agencies.

USE PESTICIDES WISELY: ALWAYS READ THE ENTIRE PESTICIDE LABEL CAREFULLY, FOLLOW ALL MIXING AND APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS AND WEAR ALL RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE GEAR AND CLOTHING. CONTACT YOUR STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR ANY ADDITIONAL PESTICIDE USE REQUIREMENTS, RESTRICTIONS OR RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOTICE: MENTION OF PESTICIDE PRODUCTS IN THIS COURSE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE ENDORSEMENT OF ANY MATERIAL OR HERB OR HERBAL SUPPLEMENT. ALWAYS FOLLOW THE PRODUCT'S LABEL INSTRUCTIONS.

NOTICE

I fully understand that this type of study program deals with dangerous conditions and that I will not hold Technical Learning College, Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. (TLC) liable for any errors, omissions, advice, suggestions or neglect contained in this CEU education training course or for any violation or injury, death, neglect, damage or loss of your license or certification caused in any fashion by this CEU education training or course material suggestion or error. It is my responsibility to call or contact TLC if I need help or assistance and double-check to ensure my registration page and assignment has been received and graded. It is my responsibility to ensure all information is correct and to abide with all rules and regulations.

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

All downloads are electronically tracked and monitored for security purposes.

CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

WPS Training

NAME: _____

E-MAIL _____ PHONE _____

PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.

- 1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.
Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult
- 2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.
Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult
- 3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.
Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different
- 4. How did you hear about this Course? _____

How about the price of the course?

Poor ____ Fair ____ Average ____ Good ____ Great ____

How was your customer service?

Poor ____ Fair ____ Average ____ Good ____ Great ____

Any other concerns or comments.

DISCLAIMER NOTICE

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that this CEU course is either approved or accepted in my State for CEU credit. I understand State laws and rules change on a frequent basis and I believe this course is currently accepted in my State for CEU or contact hour credit, if it is not, I will not hold Technical Learning College responsible. I also understand that this type of study program deals with dangerous conditions and that I will not hold Technical Learning College, Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. (TLC) liable for any errors or omissions or advice contained in this CEU education training course or for any violation or injury caused by this CEU education training course material. I will call or contact TLC if I need help or assistance and double-check to ensure my registration page and assignment has been received and graded.

You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional \$69.95 plus shipping charges.

AFFIDAVIT OF EXAM COMPLETION

I affirm that I personally completed the entire text of the course. I also affirm that I completed the exam without assistance from any outside source. I understand that it is my responsibility to file or maintain my certificate of completion as required by the state or by the designation organization.

Grading Information

In order to maintain the integrity of our courses we do not distribute test scores, percentages or questions missed. Our exams are based upon pass/fail criteria with the benchmark for successful completion set at 70%.

Once you pass the exam, your record will reflect a successful completion and a certificate will be issued to you.

For security purposes, please fax or e-mail a copy of your driver's license and always call us to confirm we've received your assignment and to confirm your identity.

Thank you...

Do not solely depend on TLC's Approval list for it may be outdated.

Some States and many employers require the final exam to be proctored.

<http://www.abctlc.com/downloads/PDF/PROCTORFORM.pdf>

A second certificate of completion for a second State Agency \$50 processing fee.

All downloads are electronically tracked and monitored for security purposes.

No refunds.

WPS Answer Key Name _____

Phone# _____

**Multiple Choice Exam. Pick only one answer per question.
Circle or Mark off or Bold the answer. Please circle the number of the
assignment version 1 or 2 or 3 or 4 or 5**

Not approved for Worker or Handler training.

This is a continuing education distance training course for certified agricultural pesticide applicators who need to understand and follow the WPS standard. You must check with your State Agency to ensure that this course is accept or approved for either type of training

Did you check with your pesticide agency to ensure if the course is accepted?

State Agency Name _____

Topic 1 Agricultural Pesticide Application Introduction

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A B C D E F | 6. A B C D E F | 11. A B C D E F |
| 2. A B C D E F | 7. A B C D E F | 12. A B C D E F |
| 3. A B C D E F | 8. A B C D E F | 13. A B C D E F |
| 4. A B C D E F | 9. A B C D E F | 14. A B C D E F |
| 5. A B C D E F | 10. A B C D E F | 15. A B C D E F |

Topic 2 EPA Requirement Training Section

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A B C D E F | 6. A B C D E F | 11. A B C D E F |
| 2. A B C D E F | 7. A B C D E F | 12. A B C D E F |
| 3. A B C D E F | 8. A B C D E F | 13. A B C D E F |
| 4. A B C D E F | 9. A B C D E F | 14. A B C D E F |
| 5. A B C D E F | 10. A B C D E F | 15. A B C D E F |

Topic 3 Pesticide Section

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A B C D E F | 6. A B C D E F | 11. A B C D E F |
| 2. A B C D E F | 7. A B C D E F | 12. A B C D E F |
| 3. A B C D E F | 8. A B C D E F | 13. A B C D E F |
| 4. A B C D E F | 9. A B C D E F | 14. A B C D E F |
| 5. A B C D E F | 10. A B C D E F | 15. A B C D E F |

Topic 4 PPE, Safety and Health Section

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A B C D E F | 6. A B C D E F | 11. A B C D E F |
| 2. A B C D E F | 7. A B C D E F | 12. A B C D E F |
| 3. A B C D E F | 8. A B C D E F | 13. A B C D E F |
| 4. A B C D E F | 9. A B C D E F | 14. A B C D E F |
| 5. A B C D E F | 10. A B C D E F | 15. A B C D E F |

Topic 5 Training Section

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A B C D E F | 6. A B C D E F | 11. A B C D E F |
| 2. A B C D E F | 7. A B C D E F | 12. A B C D E F |
| 3. A B C D E F | 8. A B C D E F | 13. A B C D E F |
| 4. A B C D E F | 9. A B C D E F | 14. A B C D E F |
| 5. A B C D E F | 10. A B C D E F | 15. A B C D E F |

Amount of Time for Course Completion – How many hours you spent on course?

Must match State Hour Requirement _____ (Hours)

Please fax or email this answer key and the registration Page to TLC.
Call 15 minutes later to ensure we have received the paperwork

I have read the disclaimer page 2 and 4 and agree to the terms. I have checked with my State and ensured that it is accepted for CEU credit,

Please sign and date

Name

Date

Instructions

1. We will require all students to fax or e-mail a copy of their driver's license with the registration form.
2. You will need to pick one of the following four assignments to complete. This selection process is based upon your last name.

Assignment for Last Names

If your last name...

A-G Assignment #1 pages 9-21

H-M Assignment #2 Pages 23-36

N-S Assignment #3 Pages 37-50

T-Z Assignment #4 Pages 51-64

Alternative Assignment #5 for repeat students Pages 65-78

**These exams are frequently rotated.
Complete all topics before submitting the answers key.**

2017 Changes to EPA's Farm Worker Protection Standard

In late 2015 the Environmental Protection Agency issued the long awaited revision to the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). This law it is now technically active and it will be enforced. Please keep in mind that the WPS covers both restricted use AND general use pesticides. This course is not for worker and/or handler training.

This course contains EPA's federal rule requirements. Please be aware that each state implements pesticide regulations that may be more stringent than EPA's regulations and these frequently are changed. Check with your state environmental/pesticide agency for more information.

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

Please complete all topics before submitting the answer key.

Please fax this answer key and your registration page along with the customer survey to TLC.
Fax Number (928) 272-0747

Precept-Based Training Course

This training course is based upon a form of induction training, made of topical and technical precepts. The training topics are made up of “micro-content” or “precepts”– or small chunks of information that can be easily digested. These bite-size pieces of technical information are considered to be one of the most effective ways of teaching people new information because it helps the mind retain knowledge easier. Micro-learning or precept-based training doesn’t rely on the student to process a large amount of information before breaking it down. Our method includes short modules with clearly defined learning goals for each section. This method allows a student to hone in on a particular skill, then given the opportunity to exhibit their knowledge in the final assessment.

A second certificate of completion for a second State Agency \$50 processing fee.

Many State Agencies and employers require the final exam to be proctored.

WPS CEU Training Awareness Assignment #1

Last Names A to G Only

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. Student Services (928) 468-0665.

Topic 1- Agricultural Pesticide Application Introduction

Changes to EPA's Farm Worker Protection Standard

1. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' (those who perform _____ , such as harvesting, thinning, pruning) and pesticide handlers' (those who mix, load and apply pesticides) use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover persons working with livestock.

- A. Application
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

Employers covered by the WPS must:

2. Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a restricted entry interval, and _____. Some activities are allowed during restricted entry intervals if workers are properly trained and protected.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Pesticide application
- C. Pesticide(s)
- D. Notifying workers about treated areas
- E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- F. None of the Above

3. _____ are very complicated and are likely to affect a large number of employers and their workers.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. Retaliatory action(s)
- C. WPS
- D. Mitigate exposure(s)
- E. Agricultural establishment
- F. None of the Above

4. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the WPS. Therefore, employers should contact their State agency that regulates the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act in cooperation with the _____ to determine whether they must comply with the WPS and local regulations. Nothing in this report replaces technical and professional legal advice.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. States
- C. Annual mandatory training
- D. EPA
- E. Standards
- F. None of the Above

**Agricultural Employers Responsibility
New WPS Requirements 2015-2018**

5. Requirement to provide more than one way for farmworkers and their representatives to gain access to _____ and safety data sheets – centrally-posted, or by requesting records.
- A. Requirement(s)
 - B. Emergency assistance
 - C. Information exchange(s)
 - D. Appropriate measure(s)
 - E. Pesticide application information
 - F. None of the Above

Training Changes

6. This is the area with the most changes. Under the revision growers subject to the WPS must now train their employees every year and they must be trained on Day 1 before they do any work in the crop areas if it has been less than _____ days since the last restricted entry interval expired. Make sure the employees sign off on their training and keep those on file. If the employee requests a copy of the sign off employers are now responsible to give them one copy.
- A. 30
 - B. 45
 - C. 60
 - D. 7
 - E. 360
 - F. None of the Above

Central Location

7. Of course you will still need to keep pesticide application information for _____ days at the central location and the pesticide safety information (poster). The central location must be easily accessible to your employees.
- A. 30
 - B. 45
 - C. 60
 - D. 7
 - E. 360
 - F. None of the Above

Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

8. Provisions of the WPS apply to: Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are _____ agricultural plants. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.
- A. Used in the production of
 - B. Work
 - C. Apply
 - D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
 - E. Tasks related to growing
 - F. None of the Above

General Duties of WPS

9. Assure that any _____ subject to the standard is used in a manner consistent with the labeling of the pesticide, including the requirements in the standard.
- A. Emergency assistance
 - B. Labeling of the pesticide
 - C. PPE
 - D. Requirements in the standard
 - E. Pesticide
 - F. None of the Above

What Does the Revised WPS Require?

10. The requirements in the _____ are intended to inform workers and handlers about pesticide safety, provide protections from potential exposure to pesticides, and mitigate exposures that do occur.
- A. Protective clothing
 - B. Retaliatory action(s)
 - C. WPS
 - D. Mitigate exposure(s)
 - E. Agricultural establishment
 - F. None of the Above

11. Emergency assistance making transportation available to a medical care facility in case of a pesticide injury or poisoning, and providing _____ to which the person may have been exposed.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Information about the pesticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

Who is Covered by the 2015 WPS?

12. The WPS protects employees on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses from occupational exposure to agricultural pesticides and covers two types of employees: Pesticide handlers: those who mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticides; clean or repair pesticide application equipment; or _____.

- A. Application
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Assist with the application of pesticides
- F. None of the Above

13. Agricultural workers: those who perform _____ and harvesting plants on farms or in greenhouses, nurseries, or forests.

- A. Application
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

Understanding the Worker Protection Standard?

14. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a regulation issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It covers pesticides that are used in the production of agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses. The _____ requires you to take steps to reduce the risk of pesticide-related illness and injury if you (1) use such pesticides, or (2) employ workers or pesticide handlers who are exposed to such pesticides.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

15. If you are an agricultural pesticide user and/or an employer of agricultural workers or pesticide handlers, the _____ requires you to provide to your employees and, in some cases, to yourself and to others: information about exposure to pesticides, protections against exposures to pesticides, and ways to mitigate exposures to pesticides.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Topic 2- EPA Required Training Citation Section

Which Pesticides Uses are Covered?

1. Most pesticide uses involved in the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse are covered by the WPS. This includes pesticides used on plants, and pesticides used on the soil or planting medium the plants are (or will be) grown in. Both general-use and restricted-use pesticides are covered by the _____. You will know that the product is covered by the WPS if you see the following statement in the Directions for Use section of the pesticide labeling.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination Supplies and Requirements

2. _____ must have adequate water for routine washing, soap and sufficient paper towels. Where there is no running water, early-entry workers and handlers must have at least 10 gallons of water for one employee and 20 gallons of water for two or more employees. The water must be of a "quality and temperature" that will not cause illness or injury.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Workers, handlers and early-entry workers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

3. Handlers and early-entry workers must also carry _____ of water with them (or it must be "immediately" nearby on their vehicle) for emergency eyeflushing when the pesticide label requires protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield).

- A. A pint
- B. Gallon
- C. 2 gallons
- D. 2 pints
- E. 5 gallons
- F. None of the Above

WPS Requires Providing Decontamination Sites

4. _____ must establish a decontamination site for all workers and handlers for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues. A decontamination site must be within a quarter (1/4) mile of the employees' work site.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(s)
- F. None of the Above

No-contact early-entry workers do not have to be provided the special protections required in

5. Early Entry. However, they must be provided the following protections offered to other agricultural workers: information at a central location, pesticide safety training for workers, notification, restrictions during applications and during restricted-entry intervals, and emergency assistance. Decontamination supplies, however, need **not** be provided to _____ workers.

- A. No hand labor
- B. No Contact
- C. Short-term
- D. No entry
- E. No-contact early-entry
- F. None of the Above

Specific Duties - Emergency Transportation

6. Promptly make emergency transportation available to take the worker to an emergency medical facility able to provide treatment: from the agricultural establishment, or _____ can “make transportation taking the employee to the emergency medical facility, or calling a such as an ambulance, or making sure the employee has a ride to the medical and facility with someone else.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Employers
- E. Workers and handlers
- F. None of the Above

Emergency Information

7. Provide to the worker or handler or to treating medical personnel, promptly upon emergency vehicle, request, any obtainable information on: product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredients for any product(s) to which the person may have been exposed, antidote, first aid, _____ and other medical or emergency information from the product labeling, description of the way the pesticide was being used, circumstances of the worker’s or handler’s exposure to the pesticide.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. Statement of practical treatment
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Requirements for Handlers

8. The general applicability, exceptions and exemptions in the requirements for handlers and workers are the same. However, the requirements for _____ have specific differences.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

Restrictions During Application

9. The handler employer must assure that: No pesticide is applied so as to contact any worker (directly or through _____) other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler.

- A. Drift
- B. Droplets
- C. Contact
- D. Dusts
- E. Application
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Safety Training

10. A handler employer must assure that each handler is properly trained in pesticide safety by a qualified trainer. The minimum pesticide training required, as well as the criteria for qualified trainers, is specified in the standard. _____ who have been trained under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 171 are exempt from this requirement.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Certified handlers and handlers
- E. Workers and handlers
- F. None of the Above

Restrictions During Application

11. The handler employer must assure that: No pesticide is applied so as to contact any worker (_____) other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler.

- A. Drift
- B. Droplets
- C. Contact
- D. Directly or through drift
- E. Application
- F. None of the Above

Notice of Application to Agricultural Employers

12. Prior to applying any pesticide on an agricultural establishment, a handler employer must provide the following information to an agricultural employer or be assured that the agricultural employer is aware of the specific time, date, location, and description of _____, labeling requirements relating to protection of workers during or after application, product name, the EPA registration number, active ingredients, REI, and notification requirements.

- A. The pesticide-treated area
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Safety Training

13. A handler employer must assure that each handler is properly trained in pesticide safety by a _____. The minimum pesticide training required, as well as the criteria for qualified trainers, is specified in the standard. Certified handlers and handlers who have been trained under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 171 are exempt from this requirement.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Qualified trainer
- E. Workers and handlers
- F. None of the Above

Minimum Protection

14. Farmworkers labor in one of the nation's most dangerous industries and suffer the highest rates of chemical injuries and skin disorders. They have historically been among the least protected from _____.

- A. Right(s)
- B. On-the-job dangers
- C. Relevant exposure
- D. Circumstances of the exposure
- E. Chemical injuries and skin disorders
- F. None of the Above

Employee Rights:

15. A _____ may designate a representative to request, on their behalf, pesticide application and hazard information.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(s)
- F. None of the Above

Topic 3 - Pesticide Section

Pesticides Encountered during Work Activities

1. Workers may be exposed to pesticides in a variety of ways, including: working in a field where pesticides have recently been applied; breathing in pesticide "drift" from adjoining or nearby fields; working in a pesticide-treated field without appropriate _____; eating with pesticide-contaminated hands; eating contaminated fruits and vegetables; and eating in a pesticide-contaminated field.

- A. Coveralls
- B. Rainsuit
- C. Chemical-resistant clothing
- D. Clean change of Clothes
- E. PPE
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Protection

2. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) oversees pesticide use through the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). The WPS is a regulation for agricultural pesticides which is aimed at reducing the risk of pesticide poisonings and injuries among agricultural workers and pesticide handlers. The _____ protects employees on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses from occupational exposure to agricultural pesticides.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Classes of Agricultural Insecticides

3. Contact insecticides are toxic to insects brought into direct contact. Efficacy is often related to the quality of pesticide application, with small droplets (such as aerosols) often improving _____.

- A. Mode of action
- B. Sorption
- C. Pesticide application
- D. Persistent soil contaminants
- E. Performance
- F. None of the Above

4. _____ are synthetic chemicals which comprise the largest numbers of pesticides available for use today.

- A. Natural insecticides
- B. Sorption
- C. Pesticide application
- D. Persistent soil contaminants
- E. Organic insecticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

Soil

5. Many of the chemicals used in pesticides are persistent soil contaminants, whose impact may endure for decades and adversely affect soil conservation. The _____ decreases the general biodiversity in the soil. Not using the chemicals results in higher soil quality, with the additional effect that more organic matter in the soil allows for higher water retention. This helps increase yields for farms in drought years, when organic farms have had yields 20-40% higher than their conventional counterparts.

- A. Mode of action
- B. Sorption
- C. Pesticide application
- D. Use of pesticides
- E. Organic insecticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

**Tractors, Application and Chemigation Equipment
Information for Persons Working on Pesticide Equipment**

6. The equipment you will be cleaning, adjusting, or repairing may have _____ on it. Although you may not be able to see or smell the pesticides, they can rub off on you when you touch the equipment.

- A. Toxic substance
- B. Effects of pesticide(s)
- C. Small, repeated doses
- D. Pesticides
- E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
- F. None of the Above

Protecting Persons Who Maintain Equipment

7. You must make sure that persons repairing, cleaning, or adjusting pesticide handling equipment are protected or informed. You must remove _____ from pesticide handling equipment before anyone other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler is allowed to repair, clean, or adjust it.

- A. Pesticide residue(s)
- B. Pesticide(s)
- C. Sorbed chemical(s)
- D. Plant-Incorporated Protectants (PIP)
- E. Water
- F. None of the Above

8. Actions for Consumers to Reduce Spray Drift and Runoff from Pesticide Product Applications
Be mindful of the location of storm drains, drainage ditches, gutters, or surface waters during a pesticide application. Apply the pesticide in a manner that does not allow _____ .

- A. Mode of action
- B. Sorption
- C. Pesticide application
- D. Persistent soil contamination
- E. The product to enter these areas
- F. None of the Above

Effects of Pesticides in Irrigation Water

9. Pesticides occur in water as intentional and unintentional additives. _____ are made to control aquatic organisms including mosquitoes and gnats, algae, snails, weeds and "trash" fish. Use of pesticides in water presents special hazards to plants growing in or irrigated with the water, to fish and other animals living in the water.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Specific hazard(s)
- C. Intentional applications
- D. Agricultural poisoning and injury
- E. Accidental exposure or overexposure to pesticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

Routes of Exposure

10. Dermal exposure results in absorption immediately after a pesticide contacts skin or eyes. Absorption will continue as long as _____ remains in contact with the skin. The rate at which dermal absorption occurs is different for each part of the body. The relative absorption rates are determined by comparing each respective absorption rate with the forearm absorption rate.

- A. The pesticide
- B. Poisonous one pesticide
- C. The toxicity of a pesticide
- D. Pesticide spray droplets
- E. A pesticide with a lower LD50
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Toxicity

11. _____ can be measured several ways. Determining the toxicity of pesticides to humans is not easy. Obviously humans can't be test animals. Other animals, usually rats, are used.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Poisonous one pesticide
- C. The toxicity of a pesticide
- D. Pesticide spray droplets
- E. A pesticide with a lower LD50
- F. None of the Above

Measuring Toxicity

12. The toxicity of a pesticide is determined by laboratory testing on animals such as rats, mice and rabbits. The measuring method, LD50 (lethal dose, 50 percent), describes the dose of a pesticide that will kill half of a group of test animals from a single exposure (dose) by either the dermal, oral or inhalation routes. A pesticide with a lower LD50 is more toxic than a _____ because it takes less of the pesticide to kill half of the test animals.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Poisonous one pesticide
- C. The toxicity of a pesticide
- D. Pesticide spray droplets
- E. Pesticide with a higher number
- F. None of the Above

Change into Clean Clothes

13. Cover up to get the most protection from _____. Wear long pants and long sleeves. Button your shirt at the neck and the wrist. Layer clothing for better protection.

- A. Coveralls
- B. Wash water
- C. Regular work clothes
- D. Clean change of Clothes
- E. PPE
- F. None of the Above

Body Wash

14. Wash the skin with lots of clean water and soap to prevent the pesticide from being absorbed through the skin and into the body. Your supervisor or others who are involved in the decontamination process should protect themselves from exposure before they assist you. If medical attention is not necessary, shower, shampoo, and change into _____ before resuming work.

- A. Rain suit
- B. Bloomers
- C. Protective clothing
- D. Coveralls
- E. Clean clothes
- F. None of the Above

Read and Understand the Pesticide Label

15. Your risk depends on both exposures to and the toxicity of the pesticides. Many pesticide product labels give information on _____ along with the application and handling procedures.

- A. Regular work clothes
- B. Clothing worn
- C. Work clothing
- D. Protective clothing
- E. Type of clothing to wear
- F. None of the Above

Topic 4- PPE, Safety and Health Section

How is the AEZ measured and the size of the AEZ determined?

1. The AEZ is measured from the application equipment. The AEZ also moves with the application equipment like a halo around the _____.

- A. No responsibility(ies)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. AEZ
- D. Application equipment
- E. Planting medium
- F. None of the Above

2. Does the new WPS requirements related to the AEZ apply to the agricultural employer or the handler making the application. There are several different requirements regarding the AEZ in the _____. First, the WPS provision at 170.405(a)(1) establishes the applicable AEZ distances.

- A. No responsibility(ies)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. Revised WPS
- D. Halo around the application equipment
- E. Planting medium
- F. None of the Above

3. The agricultural employer may not allow a pesticide to be applied while _____ on the establishment is in the treated area or within the AEZ.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Any worker or other person
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

4. Does the agricultural employer have WPS responsibilities related to the new AEZ requirements if workers or other persons are off his/her establishment? The AEZ requirement at §170.405(a) imposes no responsibilities on an agricultural employer in regard to workers or other persons who are not on the _____ as long as the agricultural employer is not the pesticide applicator.

- A. No responsibility(ies)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. Agricultural establishment
- D. Halo around the application equipment
- E. Planting medium
- F. None of the Above

5. If the agricultural employer is also the handler making the pesticide application, then §170.505 would require him/her to suspend a pesticide application if any worker or other person is within the AEZ beyond the boundary of the _____.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. AEZ
- C. Agricultural establishment
- D. Pesticide application
- E. Pesticide applicator
- F. None of the Above

6. It is important to note that this answer only applies in regard to workers and other persons beyond the boundaries of the establishment; if a handler were to resume an application while workers or other persons on the establishment are still within the _____, that would give rise to a violation of § 170.405.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. AEZ
- C. Establishment
- D. Pesticide application
- E. Pesticide applicator
- F. None of the Above

Prevention, Recognition, First Aid Treatment of Heat-Related Illness

Heat-Related Illnesses and First Aid

7. _____, the most serious form of heat-related illness, happens when the body becomes unable to regulate its core temperature. Sweating stops and the body can no longer rid itself of excess heat. Signs include confusion, loss of consciousness, and seizures.

- A. Tired muscles
- B. Heat stroke
- C. Heat rash
- D. Heat exhaustion
- E. Heat cramps
- F. None of the Above

8. _____ is a medical emergency that may result in death! Call 911 immediately.

- A. Heat rash
- B. Heat stroke
- C. Tired muscles
- D. Heat exhaustion
- E. Heat cramps
- F. None of the Above

9. _____—those used for performing the work—are usually the ones most affected by cramps. Cramps may occur during or after working hours.

- A. Heat rash
- B. Heat stroke
- C. Tired muscles
- D. Heat exhaustion
- E. Heat cramps
- F. None of the Above

10. _____, also known as prickly heat, is skin irritation caused by sweat that does not evaporate from the skin. Heat rash is the most common problem in hot work environments.

- A. Tired muscles
- B. Heat stroke
- C. Heat rash
- D. Heat exhaustion
- E. Heat cramps
- F. None of the Above

Why Rinse Pesticide Containers?

11. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers is easy to do, saves money, and helps protect people and the environment. It also helps prevent potential problems with un-rinsed containers, rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes. Even during a busy season the few extra minutes it takes to properly _____ is time well spent.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Pesticide container
- D. Dispose of the rinsate
- E. Rinse empty pesticide containers
- F. None of the Above

12. Rinsate from the containers, when added directly into the sprayer tank, efficiently and economically uses all pesticide in the container. This eliminates the need to store and later dispose of the _____.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Pesticide containers
- D. Rinsate
- E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
- F. None of the Above

Rinsing Helps Protect the Environment

13. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers reduces a potential source of contamination of soil, surface, and ground water. When contamination occurs, plants and animals may be harmed and water supplies affected. _____ is always better than cleanup. Rinsing also helps in reducing the problem of handling pesticide wastes.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Pesticide containers
- D. Prevention of environmental contamination
- E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
- F. None of the Above

14. No matter how an empty pesticide container is disposed of, it must be properly _____.
- A. Triple punched
 - B. Properly rinsed
 - C. Rinsed and triple punched
 - D. Dispose of the rinsate
 - E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
 - F. None of the Above

15. Both federal and state laws require rinsing. Landfill operators and recyclers can only accept properly _____. Pesticide containers should only be offered to recycling projects designed for pesticide containers and not general plastic and metal recycling programs. Pesticide container recycling project personnel will inspect containers to determine if they have been properly rinsed.
- A. Triple punched
 - B. Properly rinsed
 - C. Rinsed containers
 - D. Dispose of the rinsate
 - E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
 - F. None of the Above

Topic 5 - WPS Required Training Section

Training Requirements

1. If a worker or handler was trained in _____, they will need to receive WPS training within 1 year of the 2016 training. This training will not need to include the 2018 training content. For example, a worker trained on April 14, 2016 will need to be retrained prior to April 14, 2017.

- A. 2015
- B. 2016
- C. 2017
- D. 2018
- E. 2014
- F. None of the Above

2. If a worker or handler was not trained in _____, they would have to be trained before they do any worker or handler tasks.

- A. 2015
- B. 2016
- C. 2017
- D. 2018
- E. 2014
- F. None of the Above

The training must include, at a minimum, all of the following after January 2, 2017:

3. Where and in what form pesticides may be encountered during _____.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Toxicity and exposure
- C. Pesticide(s)
- D. Pesticide application
- E. Pesticide applicator
- F. None of the Above

4. _____, including emergency eye flushing techniques.

- A. Workers' questions
- B. Safety
- C. All training materials
- D. Emergency decontamination procedures
- E. Routine and emergency decontamination procedures
- F. None of the Above

5. Requirements designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the _____ about applications, and the protection against retaliatory acts

- A. Availability of specific information
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

6. Requirements that must be followed by handler employers for the protection of handlers and other persons, including the prohibition against applying pesticides in a manner that will cause contact with _____, the requirement to use personal protective equipment, the provisions for training and decontamination, and the protection against retaliatory acts.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Workers or other persons
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

7. The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide specific information to workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities. _____ must be 18 years old to perform early-entry activities.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Hired workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

8. After working in pesticide treated areas, remove work boots or shoes before entering your home, and _____ and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Pesticide applicator
- C. Remove work clothes
- D. Pesticide application
- E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination Supplies

9. 1 gallon of water per worker and _____ gallons of water per handler at the beginning of each work period for routine and emergency decontamination,

- A. 100
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5
- E. 10
- F. None of the Above

10. Plenty of soap and single-use towels, Note: hand sanitizers and wet towelettes are insufficient. 170.411 (b)(2) and 170.509 (b)(2) A clean coverall (or other clean change of clothes) for _____.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

Labeling Information Section

11. A handler employer must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the _____ during handling activities.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Product labeling information
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Personal Protective Equipment

12. Any person handling a pesticide must use the clothing and PPE specified on the label for product use. Characteristics of protective clothing and PPE are specified in the _____, as are exceptions to PPE specified on product labeling. The handler employer must take appropriate measures to prevent heat-related illnesses.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Standard
- F. None of the Above

Workers and Handlers Section

Who Must Protect Workers and Handlers?

13. Employers are responsible for making sure that workers and handlers receive the protections required by the pesticide labeling and the WPS. The term “employer” has a special meaning in the WPS — you are an employer even though you are _____ or use only members of your own family to do the work on your establishment.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Self-employed
- E. Employe(es)
- F. None of the Above

WPS Employer Definitions

Worker Employers:

14. Worker employers are people who: _____ for the services of workers (including themselves and members of their family) for any type of compensation to perform tasks related to the production of agricultural plants, or own or operate an agricultural establishment that uses such workers. (See definition of “owner,”.) (See definition of “worker,”.)

- A. Employ or contract
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

Handler Employers:

15. Handler employers are people who: employ pesticide handlers (including members of their family), for any type of compensation, or are self-employed as _____.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Pesticide handlers
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employe(es)
- F. None of the Above

Revised WPS CEU Training Awareness Assignment #2 Last Names H to M Only

You'll 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. Student Services (928) 468-0665.

Topic 1- Agricultural Pesticide Application Introduction

New and Required EPA Information

1. All agricultural employers whose workers perform hand labor operations in fields, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses treated with pesticides, and handle pesticides in these locations are covered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's worker protection standard revised

- _____.
- | | |
|---------|----------------------|
| A. 2015 | D. 2014 |
| B. 2013 | E. 2005 |
| C. 2004 | F. None of the Above |

Changes to EPA's Farm Worker Protection Standard

2. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' (those who perform _____, such as harvesting, thinning, pruning) and pesticide handlers' (those who mix, load and apply pesticides) use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover persons working with livestock.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| A. Application | D. Hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops |
| B. Work | E. Tasks related to growing |
| C. Apply | F. None of the Above |

Employers covered by the WPS must:

3. Mitigate exposures by requiring decontamination supplies be present and emergency assistance be available. Inform workers about pesticide hazards by _____(workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Requiring safety training | D. Appropriate measure(s) |
| B. Emergency assistance | E. Safe operation |
| C. Information exchange(s) | F. None of the Above |

Agricultural Employers Responsibility

New WPS Requirements 2015-2018

4. Annual mandatory training to inform farmworkers on the required protections. This increases the likelihood that _____ will be followed.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Protective clothing | D. Mitigate exposure(s) |
| B. Retaliatory action(s) | E. Protections |
| C. WPS | F. None of the Above |

5. _____ for farm owners and their immediate family with an expanded definition of immediate family.

- A. No hand labor
- B. No Contact
- C. Continue the exemption
- D. No entry
- E. No exemption
- F. None of the Above

What Types of Activities Are Covered?

6. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' (those who perform hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops, such as harvesting, thinning, pruning) and pesticide handlers' (those who mix, load and apply pesticides) use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover _____ working with livestock.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Persons
- D. Hired workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

Training Changes

7. This is the area with the most changes. Under the revision growers subject to the WPS must now train their employees every year and they must be trained on Day 1 before they do any work in the crop areas if it has been less than _____ days since the last restricted entry interval expired. Make sure the employees sign off on their training and keep those on file. If the employee requests a copy of the sign off employers are now responsible to give them one copy.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 60
- D. 7
- E. 360
- F. None of the Above

Central Location

8. The big change here is the need to keep SDS sheets (Safety Data Sheets). Many of you are unfamiliar with SDS sheets but they are the old MSDS sheets in a standardized format. You will need to "display" them at the central location for _____ days following their use. Keeping them in a loose leaf notebook at the central location is acceptable.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 60
- D. 7
- E. 360
- F. None of the Above

Protection Against Retaliatory Acts

9. Requirements of this subpart designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the availability of specific information about applications, and the _____.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. Protection against retaliatory acts
- C. Annual mandatory training
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. Safe level
- F. None of the Above

Mitigating Exposures

10. _____ will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and emergency assistance.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Labeling

11. Requires _____ applying pesticides to obey instructions printed on the pesticide container's label.

- A. Everyone
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Hired workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

12. Protect early-entry workers who are doing permitted tasks in pesticide-treated areas during an _____, including special instructions and duties related to correct use of personal protective equipment.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

13. Emergency assistance making transportation available to a medical care facility in case of a pesticide injury or poisoning, and providing _____ to which the person may have been exposed.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Information about the pesticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

Who is Covered by the 2015 WPS?

14. The WPS protects employees on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses from occupational exposure to agricultural pesticides and covers two types of employees: Pesticide handlers: those who mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticides; clean or repair pesticide application equipment; or _____.

- A. Application
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Assist with the application of pesticides
- F. None of the Above

Understanding the Worker Protection Standard?

15. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a regulation issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It covers pesticides that are used in the production of agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses. The _____ requires you to take steps to reduce the risk of pesticide-related illness and injury if you (1) use such pesticides, or (2) employ workers or pesticide handlers who are exposed to such pesticides.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Topic 2- EPA Required Training Citation Section

Agricultural Employers Responsibility

1. _____ must be trained on pesticide safety before they begin working at your grow operation. The training can be presented orally from written materials or by video (Check with your State agency to ensure this section is acceptable). In either case, the training must be in a language that the workers and handlers understand. You may use a translator such as a bilingual employee if necessary.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Hired workers and handlers
- E. All workers and handlers
- F. None of the Above

Which Pesticides Uses are Covered?

2. Most pesticide uses involved in the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse are covered by the WPS. This includes pesticides used on plants, and pesticides used on the soil or planting medium the plants are (or will be) grown in. Both general-use and restricted-use pesticides are covered by the _____. You will know that the product is covered by the WPS if you see the following statement in the Directions for Use section of the pesticide labeling.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination Supplies and Requirements

3. _____ must have adequate water for routine washing, soap and sufficient paper towels. Where there is no running water, early-entry workers and handlers must have at least 10 gallons of water for one employee and 20 gallons of water for two or more employees. The water must be of a "quality and temperature" that will not cause illness or injury.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Workers, handlers and early-entry workers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

4. Also, handlers must have a clean change of clothes -- such as _____ -- to put on in case their clothes become contaminated.

- A. Coveralls
- B. Rainsuit
- C. Bloomers
- D. Normal Clothes
- E. PPE
- F. None of the Above

5. Handlers and early-entry workers must also carry _____ of water with them (or it must be "immediately" nearby on their vehicle) for emergency eyeflushing when the pesticide label requires protective eyewear (goggles or faceshield).

- A. A pint
- B. Gallon
- C. 2 gallons
- D. 2 pints
- E. 5 gallons
- F. None of the Above

6. All permanent mixing/loading sites regardless of whether or not the label requires _____.

- A. Protective eyewear
- B. Decontamination site
- C. Emergency eyewash
- D. Permanent decontamination station(s)
- E. All permanent mixing/loading sites
- F. None of the Above

WPS Requires Providing Decontamination Sites

7. _____ must establish a decontamination site for all workers and handlers for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues. A decontamination site must be within a quarter (1/4) mile of the employees' work site.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

8. No-contact early-entry workers do not have to be provided the special protections required in Early Entry. However, they must be provided the following protections offered to other agricultural workers: information at a central location, pesticide safety training for workers, notification, restrictions during applications and during restricted-entry intervals, and emergency assistance. Decontamination supplies, however, need **not** be provided to _____ workers.

- A. No hand labor
- B. No Contact
- C. Short-term
- D. No entry
- E. No-contact early-entry
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination Supply Requirements

9. Employers must make sure to provide handlers with decontamination supplies for _____ and pesticide residues while they are performing handling tasks and to workers who are in a pesticide-treated area and are performing tasks that involve contact with anything that has been treated with pesticides, including soil, water, or plant surfaces.

- A. Washing off pesticides
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

Worker Decontamination Supplies

10. Supplies must be located within 1/4 mile of the work area if a WPS-labeled pesticide has been used within _____ days, except in those cases where low-risk pesticides (those with REIs of four hours or less) are used.

- A. 72
- B. 4
- C. 24
- D. 30
- E. 48
- F. None of the Above

Handler Decontamination Supplies

11. Supplies must be provided at the mixing site and within 1/4 mile of the application area. Supplies may be in the application area if protected from drift and spray residues. Supplies must include the following: Water—a minimum of _____ gallons per handler or a potable source of tap water

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 2
- E. 3
- F. None of the Above

12. _____ if the pesticides used require protective eyewear as stated on the label; potable water may be used as eyewash

- A. Work Activities
- B. Decontamination site
- C. Emergency eyewash
- D. Permanent decontamination station(s)
- E. All permanent mixing/loading sites
- F. None of the Above

Emergency Information

13. Provide to the worker or handler or to treating medical personnel, promptly upon emergency vehicle, request, any obtainable information on: product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredients for any product(s) to which the person may have been exposed, antidote, first aid, _____ and other medical or emergency information from the product labeling, description of the way the pesticide was being used, circumstances of the worker's or handler's exposure to the pesticide.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. Statement of practical treatment
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

14. If there is reason to believe that a worker has been poisoned or injured by pesticides, the employer must make prompt transportation to a medical facility available to the worker. On request the employer must provide, to either the worker or medical personnel providing treatment, information about the product including the EPA registration number, active ingredients in any product the worker might have been exposed to in the past _____ days, antidote and other first aid information from the product labeling, and information about the application and the exposure of workers to the pesticide.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 60
- D. 7
- E. 360
- F. None of the Above

Restrictions During Application

15. The handler employer must assure that: No pesticide is applied so as to contact any worker (directly or through _____) other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler.

- A. Drift
- B. Droplets
- C. Contact
- D. Dusts
- E. Application
- F. None of the Above

Topic 3 - Pesticide Section

Routes of Exposure

1. Dermal exposure results in absorption immediately after a pesticide contacts skin or eyes. Absorption will continue as long as _____ remains in contact with the skin. The rate at which dermal absorption occurs is different for each part of the body. The relative absorption rates are determined by comparing each respective absorption rate with the forearm absorption rate.

- A. The pesticide
- B. Poisonous one pesticide
- C. The toxicity of a pesticide
- D. Pesticide spray droplets
- E. A pesticide with a lower LD50
- F. None of the Above

2. It is easy to transfer _____ from one part of the body to another. When this occurs, the applicator increases the potential for pesticide poisoning. For example, residues can be inadvertently moved from a hand to a sweaty forehead (4.2) or to the genital area (11.8). At this very high rate, the absorption of a pesticide is more dangerous than swallowing it!

- A. Toxic substance
- B. Effects of pesticide(s)
- C. Small, repeated doses
- D. Pesticide residue
- E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
- F. None of the Above

3. Oral exposure may result in serious illness, severe injury, or even death, if a pesticide is swallowed. pesticides can be ingested by accident, through carelessness, or intentionally. The most common accidental oral exposures occur when _____ have been removed from their original containers and placed into an unlabeled bottle, jar or food container.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Poisonous one pesticide
- C. The toxicity of a pesticide
- D. Pesticide spray droplets
- E. A pesticide with a lower LD50
- F. None of the Above

4. Respiratory exposure is particularly hazardous because pesticide particles can be rapidly absorbed by the lungs into the bloodstream. pesticides can cause serious damage to nose, throat, and lung tissue if inhaled in sufficient amounts. _____ pose the most serious risks.

- A. Toxic substance
- B. Effects of pesticide(s)
- C. Small, repeated doses
- D. Vapors and very small particles
- E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
- F. None of the Above

5. Handling concentrated wettable powders can pose a hazard if inhaled during mixing. The hazard from inhaling _____ is fairly low when dilute sprays are applied with low pressure application equipment. This is because most droplets are too large to remain airborne long enough to be inhaled.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Poisonous one pesticide
- C. The toxicity of a pesticide
- D. Pesticide spray droplets
- E. A pesticide with a lower LD50
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Toxicity

6. _____ can be measured several ways. Determining the toxicity of pesticides to humans is not easy. Obviously humans can't be test animals. Other animals, usually rats, are used. However, if a pesticide is poisonous to rats, it is not necessarily poisonous to dogs, cows, wildlife or people.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Poisonous one pesticide
- C. The toxicity of a pesticide
- D. Pesticide spray droplets
- E. A pesticide with a lower LD50
- F. None of the Above

Measuring Toxicity

7. The toxicity of a pesticide is determined by laboratory testing on animals such as rats, mice and rabbits. The measuring method, LD50 (lethal dose, 50 percent), describes the dose of a pesticide that will kill half of a group of test animals from a single exposure (dose) by either the dermal, oral or inhalation routes. A pesticide with a lower LD50 is more toxic than a _____ because it takes less of the pesticide to kill half of the test animals.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Poisonous one pesticide
- C. The toxicity of a pesticide
- D. Pesticide spray droplets
- E. Pesticide with a higher number
- F. None of the Above

8. The _____, as with acute toxicity, are dose-related. In other words, low-level exposure to chemicals that have potential to cause long-term effects may not cause immediate injury, but repeated exposures through careless handling or misuse can greatly increase the risk of chronic adverse effects.

- A. Effects of chronic toxicity
- B. Effects of pesticide(s)
- C. Small, repeated doses
- D. Cholinesterase depression
- E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
- F. None of the Above

Change into Clean Clothes

9. Cover up to get the most protection from _____. Wear long pants and long sleeves. Button your shirt at the neck and the wrist. Layer clothing for better protection.

- A. Coveralls
- B. Wash water
- C. Regular work clothes
- D. Clean change of Clothes
- E. PPE
- F. None of the Above

10. Protect your feet with work shoes or boots and socks. Remember, some jobs involving pesticides need more protection than _____ can offer.

- A. Regular work clothes
- B. Clothing worn
- C. Work clothing
- D. Protective clothing
- E. Type of clothing to wear
- F. None of the Above

11. Always keep _____ worn when applying pesticides separate from the rest of the wash. When applying pesticides, wash pesticide-soiled clothing daily. Wash separately from the family wash, using hot water and a heavy-duty detergent. Pre-rinsing or presoaking also may help.

- A. Regular work clothes
- B. Clothing
- C. Work clothing
- D. Protective clothing
- E. Type of clothing to wear
- F. None of the Above

Body Wash

12. Wash the skin with lots of clean water and soap to prevent the pesticide from being absorbed through the skin and into the body. Your supervisor or others who are involved in the decontamination process should protect themselves from exposure before they assist you. If medical attention is not necessary, shower, shampoo, and change into _____ before resuming work.

- A. Rain suit
- B. Bloomers
- C. Protective clothing
- D. Coveralls
- E. Clean clothes
- F. None of the Above

Protect the Body from Pesticide Residues

13. When working in pesticide treated areas, wear _____ that protects the body from pesticide residues.

- A. Regular work clothes
- B. Bloomers
- C. Work clothing
- D. Protective clothing
- E. Type of clothing to wear
- F. None of the Above

Read and Understand the Pesticide Label

14. Your risk depends on both exposures to and the toxicity of the pesticides. Many pesticide product labels give information on _____ along with the application and handling procedures.

- A. Regular work clothes
- B. Clothing worn
- C. Work clothing
- D. Protective clothing
- E. Type of clothing to wear
- F. None of the Above

Protection to Pesticide Exposure from Clothing

15. Wear work clothing with long pants and sleeves. (_____ with a soil-repellent finish can increase your protection).

- A. Regular work clothes
- B. Clothing
- C. Work clothing
- D. Protective clothing
- E. Type of clothing to wear
- F. None of the Above

Topic 4- PPE, Safety and Health Section

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

1. One of the changes that happened as a direct result of implementing the WPS regulation is that protective clothing requirements are more clearly and completely listed on product labels. Each product label should list the _____ to be worn when the product is being used or when the potential for exposure to the product exists.

- A. Coveralls
- B. Rainsuit
- C. Chemical-resistant clothing
- D. Clean change of Clothes
- E. Specific PPE
- F. None of the Above

2. _____ must supply handlers with personal protective equipment (PPE) as required by the pesticide label. All PPE should be stored in an area separate from pesticides.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employe(es)
- F. None of the Above

Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ

3. The “Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ is a new term used in the _____ rule and refers to the area surrounding the pesticide application equipment that must be free of all persons other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers during pesticide applications.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

How is the AEZ measured and the size of the AEZ determined?

4. The AEZ is measured from the application equipment. The AEZ also moves with the application equipment like a halo around the _____.

- A. No responsibilitie(s)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. AEZ
- D. Application equipment
- E. Planting medium
- F. None of the Above

5. _____ varies depending on the type of application and other factors, including droplet size, and height of nozzles above the planting medium.

- A. No responsibilitie(s)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. The size of an AEZ
- D. Halo around the application equipment
- E. Planting medium
- F. None of the Above

6. The AEZ is _____ feet for aerial, air blast, fumigant, smoke, mist and fog applications, as well as spray applications using very fine or fine droplet sizes (a volume median droplet diameter (VMD) size of less than 294 microns).

- A. 50
- B. 10
- C. 500
- D. 25
- E. 100
- F. None of the Above

Prevention, Recognition, First Aid Treatment of Heat-Related Illness

Heat-Related Illnesses and First Aid

7. _____, the most serious form of heat-related illness, happens when the body becomes unable to regulate its core temperature. Sweating stops and the body can no longer rid itself of excess heat. Signs include confusion, loss of consciousness, and seizures.
- A. Tired muscles
 - B. Heat stroke
 - C. Heat rash
 - D. Heat exhaustion
 - E. Heat cramps
 - F. None of the Above
8. _____ are caused by the loss of body salts and fluid during sweating. Low salt levels in muscles cause painful cramps.
- A. Heat rash
 - B. Heat stroke
 - C. Tired muscles
 - D. Heat exhaustion
 - E. Heat cramps
 - F. None of the Above
9. _____—those used for performing the work—are usually the ones most affected by cramps. Cramps may occur during or after working hours.
- A. Heat rash
 - B. Heat stroke
 - C. Tired muscles
 - D. Heat exhaustion
 - E. Heat cramps
 - F. None of the Above
10. _____, also known as prickly heat, is skin irritation caused by sweat that does not evaporate from the skin. Heat rash is the most common problem in hot work environments.
- A. Tired muscles
 - B. Heat stroke
 - C. Heat rash
 - D. Heat exhaustion
 - E. Heat cramps
 - F. None of the Above

Why Rinse Pesticide Containers?

11. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers is easy to do, saves money, and helps protect people and the environment. It also helps prevent potential problems with un-rinsed containers, rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes. Even during a busy season the few extra minutes it takes to properly _____ is time well spent.
- A. Triple punched
 - B. Properly rinsed
 - C. Pesticide container
 - D. Dispose of the rinsate
 - E. Rinse empty pesticide containers
 - F. None of the Above
12. Rinsate from the containers, when added directly into the sprayer tank, efficiently and economically uses all pesticide in the container. This eliminates the need to store and later dispose of the _____.
- A. Triple punched
 - B. Properly rinsed
 - C. Pesticide containers
 - D. Rinsate
 - E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
 - F. None of the Above

Rinsing Helps Protect the Environment

13. When contamination occurs, plants and animals may be harmed and water supplies affected. _____ is always better than cleanup. Rinsing also helps in reducing the problem of handling pesticide wastes.
- A. Triple punched
 - B. Properly rinsed
 - C. Pesticide containers
 - D. Prevention of environmental contamination
 - E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
 - F. None of the Above

14. No matter how an empty pesticide container is disposed of, it must be properly _____.
- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| A. Triple punched | D. Dispose of the rinsate |
| B. Properly rinsed | E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes |
| C. Rinsed and triple punched | F. None of the Above |

15. Both federal and state laws require rinsing. Landfill operators and recyclers can only accept properly _____. Pesticide containers should only be offered to recycling projects designed for pesticide containers and not general plastic and metal recycling programs. Pesticide container recycling project personnel will inspect containers to determine if they have been properly rinsed.
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| A. Triple punched | D. Dispose of the rinsate |
| B. Properly rinsed | E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes |
| C. Rinsed containers | F. None of the Above |

Topic 5 - WPS Required Training Section

The training must include, at a minimum, all of the following after January 2, 2017:

1. Where and in what form pesticides may be encountered during _____.
- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Work Activities | D. Pesticide application |
| B. Toxicity and exposure | E. Pesticide applicator |
| C. Pesticide(s) | F. None of the Above |

Worker Training 2018

2. The pesticide safety training for _____ under the revised WPS (subparts D, E, F and G of 40 CFR Part 170) must be presented either orally from written materials or audio-visually, at a location that is reasonably free from distraction and conducive to training.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Worker(s) | D. Hired workers and handlers |
| B. Handler(s) | E. Hand labor operations |
| C. Agricultural Employer(s) | F. None of the Above |

3. The _____ must be present during the entire training program and must respond to workers' questions.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Worker(s) | D. Hired workers and handlers |
| B. Handler(s) | E. Worker trainer |
| C. Agricultural Employer(s) | F. None of the Above |

4. The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide specific information to workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities. _____ must be 18 years old to perform early-entry activities.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Worker(s) | D. Hired workers and handlers |
| B. Handler(s) | E. Hand labor operations |
| C. Agricultural Employer(s) | F. None of the Above |

5. After working in pesticide treated areas, remove work boots or shoes before entering your home, and _____ and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| A. Work Activities | D. Pesticide application |
| B. Pesticide applicator | E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure |
| C. Remove work clothes | F. None of the Above |

6. The rule prohibits agricultural employers from intimidating, threatening, coercing, or discriminating against any worker or handler for complying with or attempting to comply with the _____, or because the worker or handler provided, caused to be provided or is about to provide information to the employer or the EPA or its agents regarding conduct that the employee reasonably believes violates this part, and/or made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing concerning compliance with this rule.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Requirements of this rule
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination Supplies

7. Provide _____ with decontamination supplies at each mixing and loading site. 170.509 (c)(1)

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

8. When a product requires protective eyewear for handlers, and/or when using a closed system under pressure, provide the following in mixing and loading areas: a system that can deliver gently running water at 0.4 gallons per minute for at least _____ minutes or 6 gallons of water in containers suitable for providing a gentle eye-flush for about 15 minutes. 170.509 (d)(1)

- A. 60
- B. 20
- C. 45
- D. 15
- E. 30
- F. None of the Above

9. When applying a product that requires protective eyewear, provide 1 pint of water per handler in portable containers that are immediately available to each _____. 170.509 (d)(2)

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

Emergency Assistance

10. Promptly provide to the treating medical personnel, information related to each pesticide product to which the person may have been exposed: Safety Data Sheet, Product name, EPA registration number, and _____.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Active ingredient(s)
- F. None of the Above

Labeling Information Section

11. A handler employer must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the _____ during handling activities.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Product labeling information
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Safe Operation of Equipment

12. A handler employer must assure that handlers are instructed in the safe operation of all equipment they will be using. It is the handler-employer's responsibility to assure that the equipment is working properly and to inform employees, when appropriate, that the equipment may be contaminated with pesticides and to explain the correct way to handle such _____.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Equipment
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

Emergency Assistance

13. A handler employer must provide the _____ to handlers as discussed for workers.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Same emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

Label Requirements

14. When these requirements appear on pesticide labels, all end-users must meet them unless exempt. Exempt end-users should voluntarily obey the _____ because of the dangers of pesticide exposure.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

Workers and Handlers Section

Who Must Protect Workers and Handlers?

15. Employers are responsible for making sure that workers and handlers receive the protections required by the pesticide labeling and the WPS. The term "employer" has a special meaning in the WPS — you are an employer even though you are _____ or use only members of your own family to do the work on your establishment.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Self-employed
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

Revised WPS CEU Training Awareness Assignment #3 Last Names N to S Only

You'll 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. Student Services (928) 468-0665.

Topic 1- Agricultural Pesticide Application Introduction

Changes to EPA's Farm Worker Protection Standard

1. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' (those who perform _____ , such as harvesting, thinning, pruning) and pesticide handlers' (those who mix, load and apply pesticides) use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover persons working with livestock.

- A. Application
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

Employers covered by the WPS must:

2. Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a restricted entry interval, and _____. Some activities are allowed during restricted entry intervals if workers are properly trained and protected.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Pesticide application
- C. Pesticide(s)
- D. Notifying workers about treated areas
- E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- F. None of the Above

3. Mitigate exposures by requiring decontamination supplies be present and emergency assistance be available. Inform workers about pesticide hazards by _____(workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Requiring safety training
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

What Will These Changes Achieve?

4. There is a clear need for _____ for farmworkers. Each year, between 1,800 and 3,000 occupational incidents involving pesticide exposure are reported from the farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses covered by the Worker Protection Standard. There is widespread underreporting.

- A. Protective clothing
- B. Retaliatory action(s)
- C. WPS
- D. Mitigate exposure(s)
- E. Better protection
- F. None of the Above

5. By better protecting our agricultural workers, the agency anticipates fewer pesticide exposure incidents among farmworkers and their family members. Fewer incidents mean a healthier workforce and avoiding lost wages, medical bills, and absences from work and school. In addition, EPA is concerned about _____ that may contribute to chronic illness.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. States
- C. Annual mandatory training
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. Low level, repeated exposure to pesticides
- F. None of the Above

What Types of Activities Are Covered?

6. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' (those who perform hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops, such as harvesting, thinning, pruning) and pesticide handlers' (those who mix, load and apply pesticides) use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover _____ working with livestock.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Persons
- D. Hired workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

Family Exemption

7. There is an "immediate family" exemption to the WPS that exempts family members from MOST of the WPS protections. However, family members must still use label required _____ and still must obey the REIs (Restricted Entry Intervals) and the other label requirements.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. PPE
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Training Changes

8. This is the area with the most changes. Under the revision growers subject to the WPS must now train their employees every year and they must be trained on Day 1 before they do any work in the crop areas if it has been less than _____ days since the last restricted entry interval expired. Make sure the employees sign off on their training and keep those on file. If the employee requests a copy of the sign off employers are now responsible to give them one copy.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 60
- D. 7
- E. 360
- F. None of the Above

Central Location

9. The big change here is the need to keep SDS sheets (Safety Data Sheets). Many of you are unfamiliar with SDS sheets but they are the old MSDS sheets in a standardized format. You will need to "display" them at the central location for _____ days following their use. Keeping them in a loose leaf notebook at the central location is acceptable.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 60
- D. 7
- E. 360
- F. None of the Above

Protection Against Retaliatory Acts

10. Requirements of this subpart designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the availability of specific information about applications, and the _____.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. Protection against retaliatory acts
- C. Annual mandatory training
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. Safe level
- F. None of the Above

Mitigating Exposures

11. _____ will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and emergency assistance.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

12. Workers will be informed about _____ through required safety training (workers and handlers), safety posters, access to labeling information, and access to specific information (listing of treated areas on the establishment).

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. Pesticide hazards
- F. None of the Above

Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

13. Provisions of the WPS apply to: Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are _____ agricultural plants. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

- A. Used in the production of
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

What Does the Revised WPS Require?

14. The requirements in the _____ are intended to inform workers and handlers about pesticide safety, provide protections from potential exposure to pesticides, and mitigate exposures that do occur.

- A. Protective clothing
- B. Retaliatory action(s)
- C. WPS
- D. Mitigate exposure(s)
- E. Agricultural establishment
- F. None of the Above

Understanding the Worker Protection Standard?

15. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a regulation issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It covers pesticides that are used in the production of agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses. The _____ requires you to take steps to reduce the risk of pesticide-related illness and injury if you (1) use such pesticides, or (2) employ workers or pesticide handlers who are exposed to such pesticides.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Topic 2- EPA Required Training Citation Section

Information for Agricultural Establishment Operators

1. Commercial pesticide applicators must inform the operator of a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse about the following information: The _____ and description of the areas on the agricultural establishment that are to be treated with the pesticide(s)

- A. Protective clothing
- B. Retaliatory action(s)
- C. Specific location
- D. Mitigate exposure(s)
- E. Agricultural establishment
- F. None of the Above

2. Operators of commercial pesticide applicator establishments must have this information to inform and _____.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Pesticide application
- C. Protect their employees
- D. Pesticides and pesticide residues
- E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- F. None of the Above

3. Pesticide Safety, and Application and Hazard Information

That the employer must provide all the _____ and hazard information.

- A. Protective clothing
- B. Retaliatory action(s)
- C. Pesticide safety and application
- D. Mitigate exposure(s)
- E. Agricultural establishment
- F. None of the Above

WPS Requires Providing Decontamination Sites

4. _____ must establish a decontamination site for all workers and handlers for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues. A decontamination site must be within a quarter (1/4) mile of the employees' work site.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(s)
- F. None of the Above

5. Employers must provide _____ where workers and handlers can wash pesticide residue from their hands and body.

- A. A site
- B. Decontamination site
- C. Emergency eyewash
- D. Permanent decontamination station(s)
- E. All permanent mixing/loading sites
- F. None of the Above

6. No-contact early-entry workers do not have to be provided the special protections required in Early Entry. However, they must be provided the following protections offered to other agricultural workers: information at a central location, pesticide safety training for workers, notification, restrictions during applications and during restricted-entry intervals, and emergency assistance. Decontamination supplies, however, need **not** be provided to _____ workers.

- A. No hand labor
- B. No Contact
- C. Short-term
- D. No entry
- E. No-contact early-entry
- F. None of the Above

7. The following are examples of situations where a worker would **not** be expected to contact _____ in a treated area after sprays, dusts, and vapors have settled out of the air: The worker is wearing footwear and is walking in aisles or on roads, footpaths, or other pathways through the treated area where the plants or other treated surfaces cannot brush against the worker and cannot drop or drip pesticides onto the worker.
- A. Toxic substance
 - B. Effects of pesticide(s)
 - C. Small, repeated doses
 - D. Pesticide residues
 - E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
 - F. None of the Above

Decontamination Supply Requirements

8. Employers must make sure to provide handlers with decontamination supplies for _____ and pesticide residues while they are performing handling tasks and to workers who are in a pesticide-treated area and are performing tasks that involve contact with anything that has been treated with pesticides, including soil, water, or plant surfaces.
- A. Washing off pesticides
 - B. Work
 - C. Apply
 - D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
 - E. Tasks related to growing
 - F. None of the Above

Worker Decontamination Supplies

9. Supplies must be located within ¼ mile of the work area if a WPS-labeled pesticide has been used within _____ days, except in those cases where low-risk pesticides (those with REIs of four hours or less) are used.
- A. 72
 - B. 4
 - C. 24
 - D. 30
 - E. 48
 - F. None of the Above

Handler Decontamination Supplies

10. Supplies must be provided at the mixing site and within ¼ mile of the application area. Supplies may be in the application area if protected from drift and spray residues. Supplies must include the following: Water—a minimum of _____ gallons per handler or a potable source of tap water
- A. 1
 - B. 5
 - C. 10
 - D. 2
 - E. 3
 - F. None of the Above

Specific Duties - Emergency Transportation

11. Promptly make emergency transportation available to take the worker to an emergency medical facility able to provide treatment: from the agricultural establishment, or _____ can “make transportation taking the employee to the emergency medical facility, or calling a such as an ambulance, or making sure the employee has a ride to the medical and facility with someone else.
- A. Worker(s)
 - B. Handler(s)
 - C. Agricultural employer
 - D. Employers
 - E. Workers and handlers
 - F. None of the Above

Emergency Information

12. Provide to the worker or handler or to treating medical personnel, promptly upon emergency vehicle, request, any obtainable information on: product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredients for any product(s) to which the person may have been exposed, antidote, first aid, _____ and other medical or emergency information from the product labeling, description of the way the pesticide was being used, circumstances of the worker's or handler's exposure to the pesticide.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. Statement of practical treatment
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

13. If there is reason to believe that a worker has been poisoned or injured by pesticides, the employer must make prompt transportation to a medical facility available to the worker. On request the employer must provide, to either the worker or medical personnel providing treatment, information about the product including the EPA registration number, active ingredients in any product the worker might have been exposed to in the past _____ days, antidote and other first aid information from the product labeling, and information about the application and the exposure of workers to the pesticide.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 60
- D. 7
- E. 360
- F. None of the Above

Requirements for Handlers

14. The general applicability, exceptions and exemptions in the requirements for handlers and workers are the same. However, the requirements for _____ have specific differences.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Safety Training

15. A handler employer must assure that each handler is properly trained in pesticide safety by a _____. The minimum pesticide training required, as well as the criteria for qualified trainers, is specified in the standard. Certified handlers and handlers who have been trained under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 171 are exempt from this requirement.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Qualified trainer
- E. Workers and handlers
- F. None of the Above

Topic 3 - Pesticide Section

Pesticides Encountered during Work Activities

1. Pesticides can present a hazard to applicators, to harvesters reentering a sprayed field, to family members due to _____, and to rural residents via air, ground water and food.

- A. Take-home contamination
- B. Pesticide application
- C. Pesticide(s)
- D. Pesticides and pesticide residues
- E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Protection

2. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) oversees pesticide use through the Worker Protection Standard (WPS). The WPS is a regulation for agricultural pesticides which is aimed at reducing the risk of pesticide poisonings and injuries among agricultural workers and pesticide handlers. The _____ protects employees on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses from occupational exposure to agricultural pesticides.

- A. AEZ D. EPA
- B. REI E. OSHA
- C. WPS F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

3. Pesticide handlers -- those who mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticides; clean or repair pesticide application equipment; or assist with the _____ in any way.

- A. Work Activities D. Pesticides and pesticide residues
- B. Application of pesticides E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- C. Pesticide(s) F. None of the Above

Classes of Agricultural Insecticides

4. Contact insecticides are toxic to insects brought into direct contact. Efficacy is often related to the quality of pesticide application, with small droplets (such as aerosols) often improving _____.

- A. Mode of action D. Persistent soil contaminants
- B. Sorption E. Performance
- C. Pesticide application F. None of the Above

5. _____ are synthetic chemicals which comprise the largest numbers of pesticides available for use today.

- A. Natural insecticides D. Persistent soil contaminants
- B. Sorption E. Organic insecticide(s)
- C. Pesticide application F. None of the Above

Soil

6. Many of the chemicals used in pesticides are persistent soil contaminants, whose impact may endure for decades and adversely affect soil conservation. The _____ decreases the general biodiversity in the soil. Not using the chemicals results in higher soil quality, with the additional effect that more organic matter in the soil allows for higher water retention. This helps increase yields for farms in drought years, when organic farms have had yields 20-40% higher than their conventional counterparts.

- A. Mode of action D. Use of pesticides
- B. Sorption E. Organic insecticide(s)
- C. Pesticide application F. None of the Above

7. Degradation and sorption are both factors which influence the persistence of pesticides in soil. Depending on the _____, such processes control directly the transportation from soil to water, and in turn to air and our food. Breaking down organic substances, degradation, involves interactions among microorganisms in the soil.

- A. Pesticide residue(s) D. Plant-Incorporated Protectants (PIP)
- B. Pesticide(s) E. Chemical nature of the pesticide
- C. Sorbed chemical(s) F. None of the Above

Tractors, Application and Chemigation Equipment Information for Persons Working on Pesticide Equipment

8. The equipment you will be cleaning, adjusting, or repairing may have _____ on it. Although you may not be able to see or smell the pesticides, they can rub off on you when you touch the equipment.

- A. Toxic substance
- B. Effects of pesticide(s)
- C. Small, repeated doses
- D. Pesticides
- E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
- F. None of the Above

Protecting Persons Who Maintain Equipment

9. You must make sure that persons repairing, cleaning, or adjusting pesticide handling equipment are protected or informed. You must remove _____ from pesticide handling equipment before anyone other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler is allowed to repair, clean, or adjust it.

- A. Pesticide residue(s)
- B. Pesticide(s)
- C. Sorbed chemical(s)
- D. Plant-Incorporated Protectants (PIP)
- E. Water
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Drift

10. Pesticide spray drift is the movement of pesticide dust or droplets through the air at the time of application or soon after, to any site other than the area intended. _____ are produced by spray nozzles used in application equipment for spraying pesticides on crops, forests, turf and home gardens. Some other pesticides are formulated as very fine dry particles (commonly referred to as dust formulations).

- A. Drift
- B. Pesticide droplets
- C. Contact
- D. Directly or through drift
- E. Application
- F. None of the Above

Effects of Pesticide Drift

11. Pesticide drift of sprays and _____ can affect people's health and the environment, and damage nearby crops.

- A. Drift
- B. Droplets
- C. Contact
- D. Dusts
- E. Application
- F. None of the Above

Effects of Pesticides in Irrigation Water

12. Pesticides occur in water as intentional and unintentional additives. _____ are made to control aquatic organisms including mosquitoes and gnats, algae, snails, weeds and "trash" fish. Use of pesticides in water presents special hazards to plants growing in or irrigated with the water, to fish and other animals living in the water.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Specific hazard(s)
- C. Intentional applications
- D. Agricultural poisoning and injury
- E. Accidental exposure or overexposure to pesticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

13. Fish, animals and people who might drink or bathe in the water may be at risk. Therefore, it is extremely important that those planning to apply pesticides directly to bodies of water be completely familiar with and follow label directions pertaining to _____ - including posting notice of the application when required by the product label.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Specific hazard(s)
- C. Weather conditions
- D. Any material being used in or around water
- E. Accidental exposure or overexposure to pesticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

Routes by which Pesticides can enter the Body

14. _____ can enter the body by four main routes; dermal (absorbed through the skin), oral (swallowed), inhalation (breathe in vapors or dusts), and/or ocular (in eyes).
- A. Pesticide(s)
 - B. Specific hazard(s)
 - C. Drift
 - D. Agricultural poisoning and injury
 - E. Accidental exposure or overexposure to pesticide(s)
 - F. None of the Above

Routes of Exposure

15. It is easy to transfer _____ from one part of the body to another. When this occurs, the applicator increases the potential for pesticide poisoning. For example, residues can be inadvertently moved from a hand to a sweaty forehead (4.2) or to the genital area (11.8). At this very high rate, the absorption of a pesticide is more dangerous than swallowing it!
- A. Toxic substance
 - B. Effects of pesticide(s)
 - C. Small, repeated doses
 - D. Pesticide residue
 - E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
 - F. None of the Above

Topic 4- PPE, Safety and Health Section

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

1. One of the changes that happened as a direct result of implementing the WPS regulation is that protective clothing requirements are more clearly and completely listed on product labels. Each product label should list the _____ to be worn when the product is being used or when the potential for exposure to the product exists.
- A. Coveralls
 - B. Rainsuit
 - C. Chemical-resistant clothing
 - D. Clean change of Clothes
 - E. Specific PPE
 - F. None of the Above

Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ

2. The “Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ is a new term used in the _____ rule and refers to the area surrounding the pesticide application equipment that must be free of all persons other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers during pesticide applications.
- A. AEZ
 - B. REI
 - C. WPS
 - D. EPA
 - E. OSHA
 - F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

How is the AEZ measured and the size of the AEZ determined?

3. The AEZ is measured from the application equipment. The AEZ also moves with the application equipment like a halo around the _____.
- A. No responsibility(s)
 - B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
 - C. AEZ
 - D. Application equipment
 - E. Planting medium
 - F. None of the Above
4. _____ varies depending on the type of application and other factors, including droplet size, and height of nozzles above the planting medium.
- A. No responsibility(s)
 - B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
 - C. The size of an AEZ
 - D. Halo around the application equipment
 - E. Planting medium
 - F. None of the Above

5. The AEZ is _____ feet for aerial, air blast, fumigant, smoke, mist and fog applications, as well as spray applications using very fine or fine droplet sizes (a volume median droplet diameter (VMD) size of less than 294 microns).

- A. 50
- B. 10
- C. 500
- D. 25
- E. 100
- F. None of the Above

6. Does the new WPS requirements related to the AEZ apply to the agricultural employer or the handler making the application. There are several different requirements regarding the AEZ in the _____. First, the WPS provision at 170.405(a)(1) establishes the applicable AEZ distances.

- A. No responsibility(ies)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. Revised WPS
- D. Halo around the application equipment
- E. Planting medium
- F. None of the Above

7. The requirement for the agricultural employer to keep persons out of the _____ only applies within the boundaries of the establishment because the agricultural employer cannot be expected to control persons off the establishment.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

8. The “suspend application” provision does apply beyond the boundaries of the establishment because the handler (applicator) and handler employer DO have control over the pesticide application and are subject to a _____ requirement to apply the pesticide in a way that will not contact workers or other persons on or off the establishment.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

9. What are the agricultural employer’s responsibilities related to the pesticide applications and the new AEZ requirements, and when does this requirement go into effect? During any WPS-covered pesticide application, the agricultural employer must keep workers and all other persons (other than appropriately trained and equipped _____ involved in the application) out of the treated area and the AEZ within the boundary of the agricultural establishment. This includes people occupying migrant labor camps or other housing or buildings that are located on the agricultural establishment.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Children
- E. Workers and handlers
- F. None of the Above

10. The agricultural employer may not allow a pesticide to be applied while _____ on the establishment is in the treated area or within the AEZ.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Any worker or other person
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(s)
- F. None of the Above

11. Interpretive Policy on when a handler may resume a suspended application when a person is in the AEZ. If workers or other persons are within the AEZ, the handler must suspend the application whether the workers and other persons are located on or off the agricultural establishment. Before resuming the application when workers and other persons are in the AEZ but located off the establishment, the handler must take measures to ensure that such workers and other persons will not be contacted by the _____ either directly or through drift.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Pesticide application
- F. None of the Above

Why Rinse Pesticide Containers?

12. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers is easy to do, saves money, and helps protect people and the environment. It also helps prevent potential problems with un-rinsed containers, rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes. Even during a busy season the few extra minutes it takes to properly _____ is time well spent.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Pesticide container
- D. Dispose of the rinsate
- E. Rinse empty pesticide containers
- F. None of the Above

13. Rinsate from the containers, when added directly into the sprayer tank, efficiently and economically uses all pesticide in the container. This eliminates the need to store and later dispose of the _____.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Pesticide containers
- D. Rinsate
- E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
- F. None of the Above

Rinsing Helps Protect the Environment

14. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers reduces a potential source of contamination of soil, surface, and ground water. When contamination occurs, plants and animals may be harmed and water supplies affected. _____ is always better than cleanup. Rinsing also helps in reducing the problem of handling pesticide wastes.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Pesticide containers
- D. Prevention of environmental contamination
- E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
- F. None of the Above

15. Both federal and state laws require rinsing. Landfill operators and recyclers can only accept properly _____. Pesticide containers should only be offered to recycling projects designed for pesticide containers and not general plastic and metal recycling programs. Pesticide container recycling project personnel will inspect containers to determine if they have been properly rinsed.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Rinsed containers
- D. Dispose of the rinsate
- E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
- F. None of the Above

Topic 5 - WPS Required Training Section

The training must include, at a minimum, all of the following after January 2, 2017:

1. Where and in what form pesticides may be encountered during _____.
A. Work Activities D. Pesticide application
B. Toxicity and exposure E. Pesticide applicator
C. Pesticide(s) F. None of the Above

2. _____ resulting from toxicity and exposure, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization.
A. Work Activities D. Pesticide application
B. Toxicity and exposure E. Hazards of pesticides
C. Pesticide(s) F. None of the Above

3. The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide specific information to workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities. _____ must be 18 years old to perform early-entry activities.
A. Worker(s) D. Hired workers and handlers
B. Handler(s) E. Hand labor operations
C. Agricultural Employer(s) F. None of the Above

4. After working in pesticide treated areas, remove work boots or shoes before entering your home, and _____ and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.
A. Work Activities D. Pesticide application
B. Pesticide applicator E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
C. Remove work clothes F. None of the Above

5. The rule prohibits agricultural employers from intimidating, threatening, coercing, or discriminating against any worker or handler for complying with or attempting to comply with the _____, or because the worker or handler provided, caused to be provided or is about to provide information to the employer or the EPA or its agents regarding conduct that the employee reasonably believes violates this part, and/or made a complaint, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing concerning compliance with this rule.
A. Requirement(s) D. Appropriate measure(s)
B. Emergency assistance E. Safe operation
C. Requirements of this rule F. None of the Above

Decontamination Supplies

6. 1 gallon of water per worker and _____ gallons of water per handler at the beginning of each work period for routine and emergency decontamination,
A. 100 D. 5
B. 2 E. 10
C. 3 F. None of the Above

Labeling Information Section

7. A handler employer must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the _____ during handling activities.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Product labeling information
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Safe Operation of Equipment

8. A handler employer must assure that handlers are instructed in the safe operation of all equipment they will be using. It is the handler-employer's responsibility to assure that the equipment is working properly and to inform employees, when appropriate, that the equipment may be contaminated with pesticides and to explain the correct way to handle such _____.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Equipment
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

Personal Protective Equipment

9. Any person handling a pesticide must use the clothing and PPE specified on the label for product use. Characteristics of protective clothing and PPE are specified in the _____, as are exceptions to PPE specified on product labeling. The handler employer must take appropriate measures to prevent heat-related illnesses.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Standard
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination

10. A handler employer must provide a decontamination site (as specified in the standard) for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues during any _____ activity.

- A. Work
- B. Pesticide application
- C. Handling
- D. Pesticides and pesticide residues
- E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- F. None of the Above

Emergency Assistance

11. A handler employer must provide the _____ to handlers as discussed for workers.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Same emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

Label Requirements

12. When these requirements appear on pesticide labels, all end-users must meet them unless exempt. Exempt end-users should voluntarily obey the _____ because of the dangers of pesticide exposure.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

Workers and Handlers Section

Who Must Protect Workers and Handlers?

13. Employers are responsible for making sure that workers and handlers receive the protections required by the pesticide labeling and the WPS. The term “employer” has a special meaning in the WPS — you are an employer even though you are _____ or use only members of your own family to do the work on your establishment.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Self-employed
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

WPS Employer Definitions

Worker Employers:

14. If you are a worker employer, you are responsible for providing your agricultural worker employees with the protections that the WPS requires for workers. (In the WPS itself, “worker employers” are called “_____.”)

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Hired workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

Handler Employers:

15. Handler employers are people who: employ pesticide handlers (including members of their family), for any type of compensation, or are self-employed as_____.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Pesticide handlers
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

Revised WPS CEU Training Awareness Assignment #4 Last Names T to Z Only

You'll 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. Student Services (928) 468-0665.

Topic 1- Agricultural Pesticide Application Introduction

New and Required EPA Information

1. Precise estimates of the number of _____ who will be covered by the WPS are unknown, but the EPA estimates that nearly 5 million owners, operators, family members, hired workers and handlers could be affected.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

Employers covered by the WPS must:

2. Reduce overall exposure to pesticides by prohibiting handlers from exposing workers during pesticide application, excluding workers from areas being treated and areas under a restricted entry interval, and _____. Some activities are allowed during restricted entry intervals if workers are properly trained and protected.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Pesticide application
- C. Pesticide(s)
- D. Notifying workers about treated areas
- E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- F. None of the Above

3. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the WPS. Therefore, employers should contact their State agency that regulates the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act in cooperation with the _____ to determine whether they must comply with the WPS and local regulations. Nothing in this report replaces technical and professional legal advice.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. States
- C. Annual mandatory training
- D. EPA
- E. Standards
- F. None of the Above

Agricultural Employers Responsibility

New WPS Requirements 2015-2018

4. _____ includes instructions to reduce take-home exposure from pesticides on work clothing and other safety topics.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. Expanded training
- C. Annual mandatory training
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. Standards
- F. None of the Above

What Will These Changes Achieve?

5. By better protecting our agricultural workers, the agency anticipates fewer pesticide exposure incidents among farmworkers and their family members. Fewer incidents mean a healthier workforce and avoiding lost wages, medical bills, and absences from work and school. In addition, EPA is concerned about _____ that may contribute to chronic illness.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. States
- C. Annual mandatory training
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. Low level, repeated exposure to pesticides
- F. None of the Above

What Types of Activities Are Covered?

6. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' (those who perform hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops, such as harvesting, thinning, pruning) and pesticide handlers' (those who mix, load and apply pesticides) use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover _____ working with livestock.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Persons
- D. Hired workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

Family Exemption

7. There is an "immediate family" exemption to the WPS that exempts family members from MOST of the WPS protections. However, family members must still use label required _____ and still must obey the REIs (Restricted Entry Intervals) and the other label requirements.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. PPE
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Central Location

8. Of course you will still need to keep pesticide application information for _____ days at the central location and the pesticide safety information (poster). The central location must be easily accessible to your employees.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 60
- D. 7
- E. 360
- F. None of the Above

Protection Against Retaliatory Acts

9. Requirements of this subpart designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the availability of specific information about applications, and the _____.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. Protection against retaliatory acts
- C. Annual mandatory training
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. Safe level
- F. None of the Above

Four Basic Requirements

10. There are specific _____ for 12 pesticides, interim restrictive entry levels for certain pesticides, and a general re-entry interval for all other agricultural pesticides prohibiting re-entry into treated areas until sprays have dried, dusts have settled, and vapors have dispersed;

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Mitigating Exposures

11. _____ will be accomplished by requiring decontamination supplies and emergency assistance.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

12. Provisions of the WPS apply to: Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are _____ agricultural plants. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

- A. Used in the production of
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

General Duties of WPS

13. Require each person who supervises _____ to assure compliance by the worker or handler with the provisions of this standard and to assure that the worker or handler receives the required protection (40 CFR).

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Any worker or handler
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

Who is Covered by the 2015 WPS?

14. Pesticide handlers: those who mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticides; clean or repair pesticide application equipment; or _____.

- A. Application
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Assist with the application of pesticides
- F. None of the Above

Understanding the Worker Protection Standard?

15. If you are an agricultural pesticide user and/or an employer of agricultural workers or pesticide handlers, the _____ requires you to provide to your employees and, in some cases, to yourself and to others: information about exposure to pesticides, protections against exposures to pesticides, and ways to mitigate exposures to pesticides.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Topic 2- EPA Required Training Citation Section

Decontamination Supply Requirements

1. Employers must make sure to provide handlers with decontamination supplies for _____ and pesticide residues while they are performing handling tasks and to workers who are in a pesticide-treated area and are performing tasks that involve contact with anything that has been treated with pesticides, including soil, water, or plant surfaces.

- A. Washing off pesticides
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

2. The WPS requires that _____ be provided regardless of the number of employees. Whenever provided to workers or handlers, decontamination and emergency eye-flush water must, at all times, be of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury if it comes in contact with the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed.

- A. PPE
- B. Water
- C. Emergency Assistance
- D. Decontamination supplies
- E. Clean clothes
- F. None of the Above

Handler Decontamination Supplies

3. Supplies may be in the application area if protected from drift and spray residues. Supplies must include the following: Water—a minimum of _____ gallons per handler or a potable source of tap water

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 2
- E. 3
- F. None of the Above

4. _____ if the pesticides used require protective eyewear as stated on the label; potable water may be used as eyewash

- A. Work Activities
- B. Decontamination site
- C. Emergency eyewash
- D. Permanent decontamination station(s)
- E. All permanent mixing/loading sites
- F. None of the Above

Notice of Application to Agricultural Employers

5. Prior to applying any pesticide on an agricultural establishment, a handler employer must provide the following information to an agricultural employer or be assured that the agricultural employer is aware of the specific time, date, location, and description of the pesticide-treated area, labeling requirements relating to protection of workers during or after application, product name, the EPA registration number, active ingredients, REI, and _____.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. Notification requirements
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Safety Training

6. The minimum pesticide training required, as well as the criteria for qualified trainers, is specified in the standard. _____ who have been trained under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 171 are exempt from this requirement.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Certified handlers and handlers
- E. Workers and handlers
- F. None of the Above

Restrictions During Application

7. _____ handling highly toxic pesticides are monitored visually or by voice communication at least every 2 hours.
- A. Worker(s)
 - B. Handler(s)
 - C. Employer(s)
 - D. Workers and handlers
 - E. Employee(es)
 - F. None of the Above

Notice of Application to Agricultural Employers

8. Prior to applying any pesticide on an agricultural establishment, a handler employer must provide the following information to an agricultural employer or be assured that the agricultural employer is aware of the specific time, date, location, and description of _____, labeling requirements relating to protection of workers during or after application, product name, the EPA registration number, active ingredients, REI, and notification requirements.
- A. The pesticide-treated area
 - B. Labeling of the pesticide
 - C. PPE
 - D. Requirements in the standard
 - E. Mitigating exposure(s)
 - F. None of the Above

Pesticide Safety Training

9. If there is reason to believe that a(n) _____ has been poisoned or injured by a pesticide exposure, you must provide prompt transportation to an emergency medical facility.
- A. Worker(s)
 - B. Handler(s)
 - C. Employer(s)
 - D. Workers and handlers
 - E. Employee
 - F. None of the Above

Minimum Protection

10. A minimum protection in the _____ is the ability of farmworkers across the country to obtain information they need for medical treatment, workers' compensation or to exercise their legal rights by having designated representatives request information on their behalf about the pesticides to which they are exposed while working.
- A. Right(s)
 - B. Standards
 - C. Relevant exposure
 - D. Circumstances of the exposure
 - E. Chemical injuries and skin disorders
 - F. None of the Above

Employee Rights:

11. To personally receive _____ about pesticides to which he or she may be exposed.
- A. Right(s)
 - B. Information
 - C. Relevant exposure
 - D. Circumstances of the exposure
 - E. Chemical injuries and skin disorders
 - F. None of the Above

Entry Restrictions in the Treated Area

12. The restricted-entry interval (REI) begins immediately after the pesticide application is complete. During the REI, no worker is allowed to enter the entry-restricted area except under very limited conditions: No early-entry by any worker is allowed until: At least _____ hours after the application is complete.
- A. 72
 - B. 4
 - C. 24
 - D. 1
 - E. 48
 - F. None of the Above

Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ)

13. As of January _____, all outdoor applications will have an “application exclusion zone” of 0 – 100 feet. The size of the zone depends on the type of application equipment used. The application exclusion zone extends beyond the treatment area. Applicators will be required to stop the application if anyone enters the exclusion zone.

- A. 2015
- B. 2016
- C. 2017
- D. 2018
- E. 2005
- F. None of the Above

Entry Restrictions

14. Only properly trained pesticide handlers who are wearing the required PPE may be in the _____ area during the application.

- A. Entry restricted/treated
- B. No Contact
- C. Short-term
- D. No entry
- E. No exemption
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination Supplies Summary

15. Pesticide handlers still need _____ gallons of water, soap and paper towels at the mix and load site, within a quarter mile of the application area and where PPE is taken off. If they are working with a product requiring eye protection they must have “immediate “access to at least a pint of eye wash or fresh water.

- A. 3
- B. 1
- C. 10
- D. 2
- E. 5
- F. None of the Above

Topic 3 - Pesticide Section

Soil

1. Sorption affects _____ of pesticides which are dependent on organic matter in the soil. Weak organic acids have been shown to be weakly sorbed by soil, because of pH and mostly acidic structure.

- A. Mode of action
- B. Bioaccumulation
- C. Pesticide application
- D. Persistent soil contaminants
- E. Organic insecticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

Tractors, Application and Chemigation Equipment

Information for Persons Working on Pesticide Equipment

2. If _____ get on you, they can hurt you. They can: cause skin rashes or burns, go through your skin and into your body and make you ill, burn your eyes, make you ill if you get them in your mouth.

- A. Pesticide residue(s)
- B. Pesticide(s)
- C. Sorbed chemical(s)
- D. Plant-Incorporated Protectants (PIP)
- E. Organic insecticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

3. You should wear work clothing that protects your body from _____, such as long-sleeved shirts, long pants, shoes, and socks. If possible, avoid touching the parts of the equipment where the pesticide is most likely to be.

- A. Toxic substance
- B. Effects of pesticide(s)
- C. Small, repeated doses
- D. Pesticide residues
- E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
- F. None of the Above

Protecting Persons Who Maintain Equipment

4. You must make sure that persons repairing, cleaning, or adjusting pesticide handling equipment are protected or informed. You must remove _____ from pesticide handling equipment before anyone other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler is allowed to repair, clean, or adjust it.

- A. Pesticide residue(s)
- B. Pesticide(s)
- C. Sorbed chemical(s)
- D. Plant-Incorporated Protectants (PIP)
- E. Water
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Drift

5. Pesticide spray drift is the movement of pesticide dust or droplets through the air at the time of application or soon after, to any site other than the area intended. _____ are produced by spray nozzles used in application equipment for spraying pesticides on crops, forests, turf and home gardens. Some other pesticides are formulated as very fine dry particles (commonly referred to as dust formulations).

- A. Drift
- B. Pesticide droplets
- C. Contact
- D. Directly or through drift
- E. Application
- F. None of the Above

Effects of Pesticide Drift

6. Pesticide drift of sprays and _____ can affect people's health and the environment, and damage nearby crops.

- A. Drift
- B. Droplets
- C. Contact
- D. Dusts
- E. Application
- F. None of the Above

Actions for Consumers to Reduce Spray Drift and Runoff from Pesticide Product Applications

7. When watering treated areas, refer to the watering-in instructions on the label, and ensure you do not water the treated area to the _____.

- A. Runoff to water bodies
- B. Point of runoff
- C. Unintentional water pollution
- D. Non-target toxicity and biological oxygen demand
- E. Intentional and unintentional additives
- F. None of the Above

Effects of Pesticides in Irrigation Water

8. Pesticides occur in water as intentional and unintentional additives. _____ are made to control aquatic organisms including mosquitoes and gnats, algae, snails, weeds and "trash" fish. Use of pesticides in water presents special hazards to plants growing in or irrigated with the water, to fish and other animals living in the water.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Specific hazard(s)
- C. Intentional applications
- D. Agricultural poisoning and injury
- E. Accidental exposure or overexposure to pesticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

Routes by which Pesticides can enter the Body

9. _____ or overexposure to pesticides can have serious health implications.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Specific hazard(s)
- C. Weather conditions
- D. Agricultural poisoning and injury
- E. Accidental exposure
- F. None of the Above

Routes of Exposure

10. Dermal exposure results in absorption immediately after a pesticide contacts skin or eyes. Absorption will continue as long as _____ remains in contact with the skin. The rate at which dermal absorption occurs is different for each part of the body. The relative absorption rates are determined by comparing each respective absorption rate with the forearm absorption rate.

- A. The pesticide
- B. Poisonous one pesticide
- C. The toxicity of a pesticide
- D. Pesticide spray droplets
- E. A pesticide with a lower LD50
- F. None of the Above

11. When high pressure, ultra-low volume (ULV), or fogging equipment is used, the potential for _____ is increased. The droplets produced during these operations are in the mist- or fog-size range and can be carried on air currents for a considerable distance.

- A. Toxic substance
- B. Effects of pesticide(s)
- C. Small, repeated doses
- D. Respiratory exposure
- E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Toxicity

12. _____ can be measured several ways. Determining the toxicity of pesticides to humans is not easy. Obviously humans can't be test animals. Other animals, usually rats, are used. However, if a pesticide is poisonous to rats, it is not necessarily poisonous to dogs, cows, wildlife or people.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Poisonous one pesticide
- C. The toxicity of a pesticide
- D. Pesticide spray droplets
- E. A pesticide with a lower LD50
- F. None of the Above

Measuring Toxicity

13. The toxicity of a pesticide is determined by laboratory testing on animals such as rats, mice and rabbits. The measuring method, LD50 (lethal dose, 50 percent), describes the dose of a pesticide that will kill half of a group of test animals from a single exposure (dose) by either the dermal, oral or inhalation routes. A pesticide with a lower LD50 is more toxic than a _____ because it takes less of the pesticide to kill half of the test animals.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Poisonous one pesticide
- C. The toxicity of a pesticide
- D. Pesticide spray droplets
- E. Pesticide with a higher number
- F. None of the Above

Change into Clean Clothes

14. Cover up to get the most protection from _____. Wear long pants and long sleeves. Button your shirt at the neck and the wrist. Layer clothing for better protection.

- A. Coveralls
- B. Wash water
- C. Regular work clothes
- D. Clean change of Clothes
- E. PPE
- F. None of the Above

Read and Understand the Pesticide Label

15. Your risk depends on both exposures to and the toxicity of the pesticides. Many pesticide product labels give information on _____ along with the application and handling procedures.

- A. Regular work clothes
- B. Clothing worn
- C. Work clothing
- D. Protective clothing
- E. Type of clothing to wear
- F. None of the Above

Topic 4- PPE, Safety and Health Section

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

1. One of the changes that happened as a direct result of implementing the WPS regulation is that protective clothing requirements are more clearly and completely listed on product labels. Each product label should list the _____ to be worn when the product is being used or when the potential for exposure to the product exists.

- A. Coveralls
- B. Rainsuit
- C. Chemical-resistant clothing
- D. Clean change of Clothes
- E. Specific PPE
- F. None of the Above

2. _____ must supply handlers with personal protective equipment (PPE) as required by the pesticide label. All PPE should be stored in an area separate from pesticides.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employe(es)
- F. None of the Above

3. PPE should be well maintained, frequently cleaned, and checked for wear. Employers are responsible for making sure handlers wear the _____.

- A. Coveralls
- B. Rainsuit
- C. Chemical-resistant clothing
- D. Clean change of Clothes
- E. Proper PPE
- F. None of the Above

Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ

4. The “Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ is a new term used in the _____ rule and refers to the area surrounding the pesticide application equipment that must be free of all persons other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers during pesticide applications.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

How is the AEZ measured and the size of the AEZ determined?

5. The AEZ is measured from the application equipment. The AEZ also moves with the application equipment like a halo around the _____.

- A. No responsibilitie(s)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. AEZ
- D. Application equipment
- E. Planting medium
- F. None of the Above

6. Does the new WPS requirements related to the AEZ apply to the agricultural employer or the handler making the application. There are several different requirements regarding the AEZ in the _____. First, the WPS provision at 170.405(a)(1) establishes the applicable AEZ distances.

- A. No responsibilitie(s)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. Revised WPS
- D. Halo around the application equipment
- E. Planting medium
- F. None of the Above

7. The requirement for the agricultural employer to keep persons out of the _____ only applies within the boundaries of the establishment because the agricultural employer cannot be expected to control persons off the establishment.

- A. AEZ D. EPA
- B. REI E. OSHA
- C. WPS F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

8. Does the agricultural employer have WPS responsibilities related to the new AEZ requirements if workers or other persons are off his/her establishment? The AEZ requirement at §170.405(a) imposes no responsibilities on an agricultural employer in regard to workers or other persons who are not on the _____ as long as the agricultural employer is not the pesticide applicator.

- A. No responsibility(ies) D. Halo around the application equipment
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s) E. Planting medium
- C. Agricultural establishment F. None of the Above

9. If the agricultural employer is also the handler making the pesticide application, then §170.505 would require him/her to suspend a pesticide application if any worker or other person is within the AEZ beyond the boundary of the _____.

- A. Agricultural employer D. Pesticide application
- B. AEZ E. Pesticide applicator
- C. Agricultural establishment F. None of the Above

10. What are the applicator's/pesticide handler's responsibilities related to the pesticide applications and the new AEZ requirements, and when does this requirement go into effect? Starting January 2, 2018, the handler performing the application must immediately suspend the pesticide application if _____, other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler involved in the application, is in the AEZ, regardless of whether such persons are on or off the establishment.

- A. Agricultural employer D. Pesticide application
- B. AEZ E. Pesticide applicator
- C. Any worker or other person F. None of the Above

11. It is important to note that this answer only applies in regard to workers and other persons beyond the boundaries of the establishment; if a handler were to resume an application while workers or other persons on the establishment are still within the _____, that would give rise to a violation of § 170.405.

- A. Agricultural employer D. Pesticide application
- B. AEZ E. Pesticide applicator
- C. Establishment F. None of the Above

Prevention, Recognition, First Aid Treatment of Heat-Related Illness Heat-Related Illnesses and First Aid

12. _____, the most serious form of heat-related illness, happens when the body becomes unable to regulate its core temperature. Sweating stops and the body can no longer rid itself of excess heat. Signs include confusion, loss of consciousness, and seizures.

- A. Tired muscles D. Heat exhaustion
- B. Heat stroke E. Heat cramps
- C. Heat rash F. None of the Above

13. _____ is the body's response to loss of water and salt from heavy sweating. Signs include headache, nausea, dizziness, weakness, irritability, thirst, and heavy sweating.
- A. Tired muscles
 - B. Heat stroke
 - C. Heat rash
 - D. Heat exhaustion
 - E. Heat cramps
 - F. None of the Above

Why Rinse Pesticide Containers?

14. Rinsate from the containers, when added directly into the sprayer tank, efficiently and economically uses all pesticide in the container. This eliminates the need to store and later dispose of the _____.
- A. Triple punched
 - B. Properly rinsed
 - C. Pesticide containers
 - D. Rinsate
 - E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
 - F. None of the Above

Rinsing Helps Protect the Environment

15. Both federal and state laws require rinsing. Landfill operators and recyclers can only accept properly _____. Pesticide containers should only be offered to recycling projects designed for pesticide containers and not general plastic and metal recycling programs. Pesticide container recycling project personnel will inspect containers to determine if they have been properly rinsed.
- A. Triple punched
 - B. Properly rinsed
 - C. Rinsed containers
 - D. Dispose of the rinsate
 - E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
 - F. None of the Above

Topic 5 - WPS Required Training Section

Worker Training 2018

1. The pesticide safety training for _____ under the revised WPS (subparts D, E, F and G of 40 CFR Part 170) must be presented either orally from written materials or audio-visually, at a location that is reasonably free from distraction and conducive to training.
- A. Worker(s)
 - B. Handler(s)
 - C. Agricultural Employer(s)
 - D. Hired workers and handlers
 - E. Hand labor operations
 - F. None of the Above
2. How to recognize and understand the meaning of the posted warning signs used for notifying workers of restrictions on entering _____.
- A. Work Activities
 - B. Pesticide treated areas on the establishment
 - C. Pesticide(s)
 - D. Pesticide application
 - E. Potential hazards from exposure
 - F. None of the Above
3. Where and in what forms pesticides may be encountered during work activities, and _____ on the agricultural establishment. This includes exposure to pesticide residues that may be on or in plants, soil, tractors, application and chemigation equipment, or used personal protective equipment, and that pesticides may drift through the air from nearby applications or be in irrigation water.
- A. Potential sources of pesticide exposure
 - B. Toxicity and exposure
 - C. Pesticide(s)
 - D. Pesticide application
 - E. Pesticide applicator
 - F. None of the Above

4. Potential hazards from toxicity and _____ that pesticides present to workers and their families, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Pesticide applicator
- C. Pesticide(s)
- D. Pesticide application
- E. Exposure
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination Supplies

5. 1 gallon of water per worker and _____ gallons of water per handler at the beginning of each work period for routine and emergency decontamination,

- A. 100
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5
- E. 10
- F. None of the Above

6. Provide _____ with decontamination supplies where personal protective equipment (PPE)

is removed at the end of a task. 170.509 (a)

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Hired workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

7. Provide _____ with decontamination supplies at each mixing and loading site. 170.509 (c)(1)

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(s)
- F. None of the Above

8. For handlers, decontamination supplies must be kept outside the treated area, or any area under a(n) _____, unless they are protected from contamination in closed containers. 170.509 (c)(1)&(3)

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Emergency Assistance

9. If there is reason to believe a worker or handler has been exposed to pesticides, during or within _____ hours of employment, and needs emergency medical treatment, employers must do the following: Promptly make transportation available to an appropriate emergency medical facility.

- A. 72
- B. 4
- C. 24
- D. 1
- E. 48
- F. None of the Above

Labeling Information Section

10. A handler employer must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the _____ during handling activities.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Product labeling information
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Safe Operation of Equipment

11. A handler employer must assure that handlers are instructed in the safe operation of all equipment they will be using. It is the handler-employer's responsibility to assure that the equipment is working properly and to inform employees, when appropriate, that the equipment may be contaminated with pesticides and to explain the correct way to handle such _____.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Equipment
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination

12. A handler employer must provide a decontamination site (as specified in the standard) for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues during any _____ activity.

- A. Work
- B. Pesticide application
- C. Handling
- D. Pesticides and pesticide residues
- E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- F. None of the Above

Emergency Assistance

13. A handler employer must provide the _____ to handlers as discussed for workers.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Same emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

Label Requirements

14. When these requirements appear on pesticide labels, all end-users must meet them unless exempt. Exempt end-users should voluntarily obey the _____ because of the dangers of pesticide exposure.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

15. A display of information at a central location (WPS safety poster, the location of emergency medical facilities, and _____).

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. A list of recent pesticide applications
- F. None of the Above

Revised WPS CEU Training Awareness Assignment #5 For Repeat Students

You'll 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. Student Services (928) 468-0665.

Topic 1- Agricultural Pesticide Application Introduction

New and Required EPA Information

1. Precise estimates of the number of _____ who will be covered by the WPS are unknown, but the EPA estimates that nearly 5 million owners, operators, family members, hired workers and handlers could be affected.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

Changes to EPA's Farm Worker Protection Standard

2. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' (those who perform _____, such as harvesting, thinning, pruning) and pesticide handlers' (those who mix, load and apply pesticides) use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover persons working with livestock.

- A. Application
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

Employers covered by the WPS must:

3. States may also issue worker protection standards that are stricter than the WPS. Therefore, employers should contact their State agency that regulates the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act in cooperation with the _____ to determine whether they must comply with the WPS and local regulations. Nothing in this report replaces technical and professional legal advice.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. States
- C. Annual mandatory training
- D. EPA
- E. Standards
- F. None of the Above

Agricultural Employers Responsibility

New WPS Requirements 2015-2018

4. Requirement to provide more than one way for farmworkers and their representatives to gain access to _____ and safety data sheets – centrally-posted, or by requesting records.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Pesticide application information
- F. None of the Above

What Will These Changes Achieve?

5. By better protecting our agricultural workers, the agency anticipates fewer pesticide exposure incidents among farmworkers and their family members. Fewer incidents mean a healthier workforce and avoiding lost wages, medical bills, and absences from work and school. In addition, EPA is concerned about _____ that may contribute to chronic illness.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. States
- C. Annual mandatory training
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. Low level, repeated exposure to pesticides
- F. None of the Above

What Types of Activities Are Covered?

6. The regulation seeks to protect and reduce the risks of injury or illness resulting from agricultural workers' (those who perform hand-labor tasks in pesticide-treated crops, such as harvesting, thinning, pruning) and pesticide handlers' (those who mix, load and apply pesticides) use and contact with pesticides on farms, forests, nurseries and greenhouses. The regulation does not cover _____ working with livestock.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Persons
- D. Hired workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

Family Exemption

7. There is an "immediate family" exemption to the WPS that exempts family members from MOST of the WPS protections. However, family members must still use label required _____ and still must obey the REIs (Restricted Entry Intervals) and the other label requirements.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. PPE
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Central Location

8. Of course you will still need to keep pesticide application information for _____ days at the central location and the pesticide safety information (poster). The central location must be easily accessible to your employees.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 60
- D. 7
- E. 360
- F. None of the Above

Protection Against Retaliatory Acts

9. Requirements of this subpart designed to reduce the risks of illness or injury resulting from workers' occupational exposure to pesticides, including application and entry restrictions, the design of the warning sign, posting of warning signs, oral warnings, the availability of specific information about applications, and the _____.

- A. WPS provisions
- B. Protection against retaliatory acts
- C. Annual mandatory training
- D. Personal protective equipment
- E. Safe level
- F. None of the Above

Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides

10. Provisions of the WPS apply to: Owners or managers of farms, forests, nurseries, or greenhouses where pesticides are _____ agricultural plants. Those who hire or contract for services of agricultural workers to do tasks related to the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse.

- A. Used in the production of
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

What Does the Revised WPS Require?

11. Emergency assistance making transportation available to a medical care facility in case of a pesticide injury or poisoning, and providing _____ to which the person may have been exposed.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Information about the pesticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

Who is Covered by the 2015 WPS?

12. The WPS protects employees on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses from occupational exposure to agricultural pesticides and covers two types of employees: Pesticide handlers: those who mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticides; clean or repair pesticide application equipment; or _____.

- A. Application
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Assist with the application of pesticides
- F. None of the Above

13. Agricultural workers: those who perform _____ and harvesting plants on farms or in greenhouses, nurseries, or forests.

- A. Application
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

Understanding the Worker Protection Standard?

14. The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a regulation issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. It covers pesticides that are used in the production of agricultural plants on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses. The _____ requires you to take steps to reduce the risk of pesticide-related illness and injury if you (1) use such pesticides, or (2) employ workers or pesticide handlers who are exposed to such pesticides.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

15. If you are an agricultural pesticide user and/or an employer of agricultural workers or pesticide handlers, the _____ requires you to provide to your employees and, in some cases, to yourself and to others: information about exposure to pesticides, protections against exposures to pesticides, and ways to mitigate exposures to pesticides.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Topic 2- EPA Required Training Citation Section

Commercial Pesticide Applicators

1. Commercial (custom) pesticide applicators must provide _____ to the owner/operator of a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse who hires them before their pesticides are applied on the agricultural establishment.

- A. Protective clothing
- B. Retaliatory action(s)
- C. WPS
- D. Certain information about the pesticide(s)
- E. Agricultural establishment
- F. None of the Above

Information for Agricultural Establishment Operators

2. Operators of agricultural establishments must have this information to protect their employees.

Operators of farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses must also provide commercial pesticide applicators with certain information concerning _____ on the agricultural establishment.

- A. Toxic substance
- B. Effects of pesticide(s)
- C. Small, repeated doses
- D. Previously treated areas
- E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
- F. None of the Above

Which Pesticides Uses are Covered?

3. Most pesticide uses involved in the production of agricultural plants on a farm, forest, nursery, or greenhouse are covered by the WPS. This includes pesticides used on plants, and pesticides used on the soil or planting medium the plants are (or will be) grown in. Both general-use and restricted-use pesticides are covered by the _____. You will know that the product is covered by the WPS if you see the following statement in the Directions for Use section of the pesticide labeling.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. WPS
- F. None of the Above

WPS Requires Providing Decontamination Sites

4. _____ must establish a decontamination site for all workers and handlers for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues. A decontamination site must be within a quarter (1/4) mile of the employees' work site.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(s)
- F. None of the Above

No-contact early-entry workers do **not** have to be provided the special protections required in 5. Early Entry. However, they must be provided the following protections offered to other agricultural workers: information at a central location, pesticide safety training for workers, notification, restrictions during applications and during restricted-entry intervals, and emergency assistance. Decontamination supplies, however, need **not** be provided to _____ workers.

- A. No hand labor
- B. No Contact
- C. Short-term
- D. No entry
- E. No-contact early-entry
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination Supply Requirements

6. Employers must make sure to provide handlers with decontamination supplies for _____ and pesticide residues while they are performing handling tasks and to workers who are in a pesticide-treated area and are performing tasks that involve contact with anything that has been treated with pesticides, including soil, water, or plant surfaces.

- A. Washing off pesticides
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Mix, load, or apply agricultural pesticide(s)
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

Worker Decontamination Supplies

7. When pesticides with an REI of four hours or less are used, decontamination supplies only need to be available for _____ days.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 60
- D. 7
- E. 360
- F. None of the Above

Handler Decontamination Supplies

8. Supplies must be provided at the mixing site and within ¼ mile of the application area. Supplies may be in the application area if protected from drift and spray residues. Supplies must include the following: Water—a minimum of _____ gallons per handler or a potable source of tap water

- A. 1
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 2
- E. 3
- F. None of the Above

Specific Duties - Emergency Transportation

9. Promptly make emergency transportation available to take the worker to an emergency medical facility able to provide treatment: from the agricultural establishment, or _____ can “make transportation taking the employee to the emergency medical facility, or calling a such as an ambulance, or making sure the employee has a ride to the medical and facility with someone else.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Employers
- E. Workers and handlers
- F. None of the Above

Emergency Information

10. On request the employer must provide, to either the worker or medical personnel providing treatment, information about the product including the EPA registration number, active ingredients in any product the worker might have been exposed to in the past _____ days, antidote and other first aid information from the product labeling, and information about the application and the exposure of workers to the pesticide.

- A. 30
- B. 45
- C. 60
- D. 7
- E. 360
- F. None of the Above

Requirements for Handlers

11. The general applicability, exceptions and exemptions in the requirements for handlers and workers are the same. However, the requirements for _____ have specific differences.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(s)
- F. None of the Above

Restrictions During Application

12. The handler employer must assure that: No pesticide is applied so as to contact any worker (directly or through _____) other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler.

- A. Drift
- B. Droplets
- C. Contact
- D. Dusts
- E. Application
- F. None of the Above

Notice of Application to Agricultural Employers

13. Prior to applying any pesticide on an agricultural establishment, a handler employer must provide the following information to an agricultural employer or be assured that the agricultural employer is aware of the specific time, date, location, and description of the pesticide-treated area, labeling requirements relating to protection of workers during or after application, product name, the EPA registration number, active ingredients, REI, and _____.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Requirements in the standard
- E. Notification requirements
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Safety Training

14. A handler employer must assure that each handler is properly trained in pesticide safety by a qualified trainer. The minimum pesticide training required, as well as the criteria for qualified trainers, is specified in the standard. _____ who have been trained under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 171 are exempt from this requirement.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural employer
- D. Certified handlers and handlers
- E. Workers and handlers
- F. None of the Above

Restrictions During Application

15. Any worker who handles a fumigant in a greenhouse, including a handler entering before acceptable safe entry criteria have been met, maintains continuous visual or voice contact with another handler who has immediate access to the required PPE if rescuing the _____ in the greenhouse becomes necessary.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(s)
- F. None of the Above

Topic 3 - Pesticide Section

Pesticides Encountered during Work Activities

1. Workers who perform hand labor _____ in areas that have been treated with pesticides face exposure from direct spray, drift or contact with pesticide residues on the crop or soil.

- A. Application
- B. Work
- C. Apply
- D. Tasks
- E. Tasks related to growing
- F. None of the Above

2. Pesticides can present a hazard to applicators, to harvesters reentering a sprayed field, to family members due to _____, and to rural residents via air, ground water and food.
- A. Take-home contamination
 - B. Pesticide application
 - C. Pesticide(s)
 - D. Pesticides and pesticide residues
 - E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
 - F. None of the Above

Pesticide Protection

3. Agricultural workers -- those who perform tasks related to the cultivation and harvesting of plants on farms or in greenhouses, nurseries, or forests. _____ include anyone employed for any type of compensation (including self-employed) doing tasks -- such as carrying nursery stock, repotting plants, or watering -- related to the production of agricultural plants on an agricultural establishment.
- A. Worker(s)
 - B. Handler(s)
 - C. Employer(s)
 - D. Workers and handlers
 - E. Employee(s)
 - F. None of the Above

4. _____ do not include office employees, truck drivers, mechanics, and any others not engaged in handling, cultivation, or harvesting activities.
- A. Worker(s)
 - B. Handler(s)
 - C. Employer(s)
 - D. Workers and handlers
 - E. Employee(es)
 - F. None of the Above

Classes of Agricultural Insecticides

5. _____—how the pesticide kills or inactivates a pest—is another way of classifying insecticides. Mode of action is important in predicting whether an insecticide will be toxic to unrelated species, such as fish, birds and mammals.
- A. Mode of action
 - B. Sorption
 - C. Pesticide application
 - D. Persistent soil contaminants
 - E. Organic insecticide(s)
 - F. None of the Above

Soil

6. Degradation and sorption are both factors which influence the persistence of pesticides in soil. Depending on the _____, such processes control directly the transportation from soil to water, and in turn to air and our food. Breaking down organic substances, degradation, involves interactions among microorganisms in the soil.
- A. Pesticide residue(s)
 - B. Pesticide(s)
 - C. Sorbed chemical(s)
 - D. Plant-Incorporated Protectants (PIP)
 - E. Chemical nature of the pesticide
 - F. None of the Above

Tractors, Application and Chemigation Equipment Information for Persons Working on Pesticide Equipment

7. The equipment you will be cleaning, adjusting, or repairing may have _____ on it. Although you may not be able to see or smell the pesticides, they can rub off on you when you touch the equipment.
- A. Toxic substance
 - B. Effects of pesticide(s)
 - C. Small, repeated doses
 - D. Pesticides
 - E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
 - F. None of the Above

Protecting Persons Who Maintain Equipment

8. You must make sure that persons repairing, cleaning, or adjusting pesticide handling equipment are protected or informed. You must remove _____ from pesticide handling equipment before anyone other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler is allowed to repair, clean, or adjust it.

- A. Pesticide residue(s)
- B. Pesticide(s)
- C. Sorbed chemical(s)
- D. Plant-Incorporated Protectants (PIP)
- E. Water
- F. None of the Above

Pesticide Drift

9. Pesticide spray drift is the movement of pesticide dust or droplets through the air at the time of application or soon after, to any site other than the area intended. _____ are produced by spray nozzles used in application equipment for spraying pesticides on crops, forests, turf and home gardens. Some other pesticides are formulated as very fine dry particles (commonly referred to as dust formulations).

- A. Drift
- B. Pesticide droplets
- C. Contact
- D. Directly or through drift
- E. Application
- F. None of the Above

Effects of Pesticides in Irrigation Water

10. At times pesticides have been accidentally sprayed onto bodies of water, where they cause extensive pollution. Such contamination is usually preventable. _____ are usually of limited local importance and, because of their emergency nature, are frequently dealt with very effectively. Sewage effluents are generally associated with manufacturing processes and are of little direct concern to the pesticide applicator.

- A. Pesticide spills
- B. Point of runoff
- C. Unintentional water pollution
- D. Non-target toxicity and biological oxygen demand
- E. Intentional and unintentional additives
- F. None of the Above

Routes by which Pesticides can enter the Body

11. _____ or overexposure to pesticides can have serious health implications.

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Specific hazard(s)
- C. Weather conditions
- D. Agricultural poisoning and injury
- E. Accidental exposure
- F. None of the Above

12. _____ can enter the body by four main routes; dermal (absorbed through the skin), oral (swallowed), inhalation (breathe in vapors or dusts), and/or ocular (in eyes).

- A. Pesticide(s)
- B. Specific hazard(s)
- C. Drift
- D. Agricultural poisoning and injury
- E. Accidental exposure or overexposure to pesticide(s)
- F. None of the Above

Routes of Exposure

13. Respiratory exposure is particularly hazardous because pesticide particles can be rapidly absorbed by the lungs into the bloodstream. pesticides can cause serious damage to nose, throat, and lung tissue if inhaled in sufficient amounts. _____ pose the most serious risks.

- A. Toxic substance
- B. Effects of pesticide(s)
- C. Small, repeated doses
- D. Vapors and very small particles
- E. A pesticide with a high acute toxicity
- F. None of the Above

Protection to Pesticide Exposure from Clothing

14. _____ made of heavy weight, tightly woven fabrics gives you some protection. Specialized liquid-proof, chemical-resistant clothing gives you much more, but you may not feel as comfortable.

- A. Coveralls
- B. Rainsuit
- C. Chemical-resistant clothing
- D. Regular clean work clothing
- E. PPE
- F. None of the Above

Glove Section

15. Always protect your hands whenever you handle pesticides, including unopened or empty pesticide containers and pesticide-contaminated equipment, clothing and materials. Unlined, clean gloves at least 12 inches long with sealed seams are necessary when handling undiluted or highly toxic pesticides. _____ are good choices.

- A. Unlined, clean gloves
- B. Gloves at the sleeve
- C. Chemical resistant
- D. Strong rubber latex gloves
- E. Nitrite, neoprene and butyl rubber
- F. None of the Above

Topic 4- PPE, Safety and Health Section

Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ

1. The “Application Exclusion Zone” or AEZ is a new term used in the _____ rule and refers to the area surrounding the pesticide application equipment that must be free of all persons other than appropriately trained and equipped handlers during pesticide applications.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

How is the AEZ measured and the size of the AEZ determined?

2. The AEZ is measured from the application equipment. The AEZ also moves with the application equipment like a halo around the _____.

- A. No responsibilitie(s)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. AEZ
- D. Application equipment
- E. Planting medium
- F. None of the Above

3. Does the new WPS requirements related to the AEZ apply to the agricultural employer or the handler making the application. There are several different requirements regarding the AEZ in the _____. First, the WPS provision at 170.405(a)(1) establishes the applicable AEZ distances.

- A. No responsibilitie(s)
- B. Applicable AEZ distance(s)
- C. Revised WPS
- D. Halo around the application equipment
- E. Planting medium
- F. None of the Above

4. The requirement for the agricultural employer to keep persons out of the _____ only applies within the boundaries of the establishment because the agricultural employer cannot be expected to control persons off the establishment.

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

5. What are the applicator's/pesticide handler's responsibilities related to the pesticide applications and the new AEZ requirements, and when does this requirement go into effect? Starting January 2, 2018, the handler performing the application must immediately suspend the pesticide application if _____, other than an appropriately trained and equipped handler involved in the application, is in the AEZ, regardless of whether such persons are on or off the establishment.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. AEZ
- C. Any worker or other person
- D. Pesticide application
- E. Pesticide applicator
- F. None of the Above

6. Interpretive Policy on when a handler may resume a suspended application when a person is in the AEZ. If workers or other persons are within the AEZ, the handler must suspend the application whether the workers and other persons are located on or off the agricultural establishment. Before resuming the application when workers and other persons are in the AEZ but located off the establishment, the handler must take measures to ensure that such workers and other persons will not be contacted by the _____ either directly or through drift.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Pesticide application
- F. None of the Above

7. The handler may resume the pesticide application when a _____ is in the AEZ only if the handler can ensure that it can be carried out in compliance with all of the pesticide's applicable labeling requirements and restrictions, and that workers and other persons on and off the establishment will not be contacted by the pesticide as a result of the application except as may be permitted by the pesticide's labeling.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Worker or other person
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(es)
- F. None of the Above

8. It is important to note that this answer only applies in regard to workers and other persons beyond the boundaries of the establishment; if a handler were to resume an application while workers or other persons on the establishment are still within the _____, that would give rise to a violation of § 170.405.

- A. Agricultural employer
- B. AEZ
- C. Establishment
- D. Pesticide application
- E. Pesticide applicator
- F. None of the Above

Prevention, Recognition, First Aid Treatment of Heat-Related Illness

Heat-Related Illnesses and First Aid

9. _____, the most serious form of heat-related illness, happens when the body becomes unable to regulate its core temperature. Sweating stops and the body can no longer rid itself of excess heat. Signs include confusion, loss of consciousness, and seizures.

- A. Tired muscles
- B. Heat stroke
- C. Heat rash
- D. Heat exhaustion
- E. Heat cramps
- F. None of the Above

10. _____ is a medical emergency that may result in death! Call 911 immediately.

- A. Heat rash
- B. Heat stroke
- C. Tired muscles
- D. Heat exhaustion
- E. Heat cramps
- F. None of the Above

Why Rinse Pesticide Containers?

11. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers is easy to do, saves money, and helps protect people and the environment. It also helps prevent potential problems with un-rinsed containers, rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes. Even during a busy season the few extra minutes it takes to properly _____ is time well spent.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Pesticide container
- D. Dispose of the rinsate
- E. Rinse empty pesticide containers
- F. None of the Above

12. Rinsate from the containers, when added directly into the sprayer tank, efficiently and economically uses all pesticide in the container. This eliminates the need to store and later dispose of the _____.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Pesticide containers
- D. Rinsate
- E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
- F. None of the Above

Rinsing Helps Protect the Environment

13. Proper rinsing of pesticide containers reduces a potential source of contamination of soil, surface, and ground water. When contamination occurs, plants and animals may be harmed and water supplies affected. _____ is always better than cleanup. Rinsing also helps in reducing the problem of handling pesticide wastes.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Pesticide containers
- D. Prevention of environmental contamination
- E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
- F. None of the Above

14. No matter how an empty pesticide container is disposed of, it must be properly _____.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Rinsed and triple punched
- D. Dispose of the rinsate
- E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
- F. None of the Above

15. Both federal and state laws require rinsing. Landfill operators and recyclers can only accept properly _____. Pesticide containers should only be offered to recycling projects designed for pesticide containers and not general plastic and metal recycling programs. Pesticide container recycling project personnel will inspect containers to determine if they have been properly rinsed.

- A. Triple punched
- B. Properly rinsed
- C. Rinsed containers
- D. Dispose of the rinsate
- E. Rinsate storage, and pesticide wastes
- F. None of the Above

Topic 5 - WPS Required Training Section

The training must include, at a minimum, all of the following after January 2, 2017:

1. Where and in what form pesticides may be encountered during _____.
- A. Work Activities
 - B. Toxicity and exposure
 - C. Pesticide(s)
 - D. Pesticide application
 - E. Pesticide applicator
 - F. None of the Above

Worker Training 2018

2. The responsibility of agricultural employers to provide specific information to workers before directing them to perform early-entry activities. _____ must be 18 years old to perform early-entry activities.

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Hired workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

3. After working in pesticide treated areas, remove work boots or shoes before entering your home, and _____ and wash or shower before physical contact with children or family members.

- A. Work Activities
- B. Pesticide applicator
- C. Remove work clothes
- D. Pesticide application
- E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination Supplies

4. 1 gallon of water per worker and _____ gallons of water per handler at the beginning of each work period for routine and emergency decontamination,

- A. 100
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 5
- E. 10
- F. None of the Above

5. When applying a product that requires protective eyewear, provide 1 pint of water per handler in portable containers that are immediately available to each _____. 170.509 (d)(2)

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Employer(s)
- D. Workers and handlers
- E. Employee(s)
- F. None of the Above

6. Do not put _____ decontamination supplies in areas being treated or under an REI. 170.411 (d)

- A. Worker(s)
- B. Handler(s)
- C. Agricultural Employer(s)
- D. Hired workers and handlers
- E. Hand labor operations
- F. None of the Above

7. For handlers, decontamination supplies must be kept outside the treated area, or any area under a(n) _____, unless they are protected from contamination in closed containers. 170.509 (c)(1)&(3)

- A. AEZ
- B. REI
- C. WPS
- D. EPA
- E. OSHA
- F. None of the Above

These are abbreviations and can be as exactly as in text or can be used in place of the full term.

Emergency Assistance

8. Promptly provide to the treating medical personnel, information related to each pesticide product to which the person may have been exposed: Safety Data Sheet, Product name, EPA registration number, and _____.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Active ingredient(s)
- F. None of the Above

Labeling Information Section

9. A handler employer must assure that handlers understand all of the labeling requirements related to safe use of pesticides before any handling activity takes place. The handler must also have access to the _____ during handling activities.

- A. Emergency assistance
- B. Labeling of the pesticide
- C. PPE
- D. Product labeling information
- E. Mitigating exposure(s)
- F. None of the Above

Safe Operation of Equipment

10. A handler employer must assure that handlers are instructed in the safe operation of all equipment they will be using. It is the handler-employer's responsibility to assure that the equipment is working properly and to inform employees, when appropriate, that the equipment may be contaminated with pesticides and to explain the correct way to handle such _____.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Equipment
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

Personal Protective Equipment

11. Any person handling a pesticide must use the clothing and PPE specified on the label for product use. Characteristics of protective clothing and PPE are specified in the _____, as are exceptions to PPE specified on product labeling. The handler employer must take appropriate measures to prevent heat-related illnesses.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Standard
- F. None of the Above

Decontamination

12. A handler employer must provide a decontamination site (as specified in the standard) for washing off pesticides and pesticide residues during any _____ activity.

- A. Work
- B. Pesticide application
- C. Handling
- D. Pesticides and pesticide residues
- E. Potential hazards from toxicity and exposure
- F. None of the Above

Emergency Assistance

13. A handler employer must provide the _____ to handlers as discussed for workers.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Same emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

Label Requirements

14. When these requirements appear on pesticide labels, all end-users must meet them unless exempt. Exempt end-users should voluntarily obey the _____ because of the dangers of pesticide exposure.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above

15. Details of _____ between employers of agricultural workers and employers of commercial (for-hire) pesticide applicators.

- A. Requirement(s)
- B. Emergency assistance
- C. Information exchange(s)
- D. Appropriate measure(s)
- E. Safe operation
- F. None of the Above