

# GCAPP Test

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Score: \_\_\_\_\_

**Circle one answer per question.** 11 wrong passes

1. Which of the following may be pests?
  - A. Insects
  - B. Weeds
  - C. Mollusks
  - D. All of the above
  
2. What is the first step of any pest control program?
  - A. Apply a recommended pesticide according to label directions
  - B. Properly identify the pest causing the problem.
  - C. Identify any biological controls presenting the control area.
  - D. Review Human Environmental Risks associated with pesticide options.
  
3. Pest control typically has one of the following goals, which goal is most common?
  - A. Eradication
  - B. Suppression
  - C. Prevention
  - D. Oppression
  
4. What is IPM?
  - A. Insect pest management.
  - B. Important pest management.
  - C. Integrated pest management.
  - D. Integrated pesticide management.
  
5. What is the basic strategy of IPM?
  - A. IPM combines several pest control tactics into a single plan to reduce pest to an acceptable level.
  - B. IPM combines several types of pesticide to prevent the development of pesticide resistance.
  - C. IPM focuses on a single method that will control pests more quickly.
  - D. IPM combines suppression strategy with prevention tactics to eradicate pest.

6. When using a pesticide you must follow the pesticide labeling. What is pesticide labeling?
  - A. The information printed on the pesticide container.
  - B. The information printed on the pesticide container plus all other information provided by the manufacturer including any referenced EPA bulletins
  - C. Any information about pesticide on EPA website
  - D. Any information about the pesticide from the GA Dept of Ag
  
7. How can you identify restricted use pesticides?
  - A. The label has skull and crossbones.
  - B. The label has a red border.
  - C. The label carries the signal word danger.
  - D. The label says “restricted use pesticide” in a box on the front panel.
  
8. Who is permitted to use a restricted use pesticide?
  - A. Any applicator above the age of 18.
  - B. Any applicator that has been advised by an Extension specialist.
  - C. Any applicator with pesticide applicators license or someone under their supervision.
  - D. Any applicator that has received full training under the EPA worker protection standard.
  
9. What is the best way to compare different pesticides for the same purpose?
  - A. Look at brand names.
  - B. Look at the manufacturer or registrant.
  - C. Look at the active ingredients.
  - D. Look at the list of inert ingredients.
  
10. Which signal word(s) indicate the pesticide of high toxicity (pesticides that can kill you)?
  - A. Warning –Poison
  - B. Caution – Poison
  - C. Danger – Poison
  - D. Poison – Hazard
  
11. Which of the following is a chronic risk associated with some pesticides?
  - A. Eye irritation following pesticide application.
  - B. Tumors or genetic changes.
  - C. Severe immediate skin corrosion.
  - D. All of the above.

12. Which one of the following statements is true?
- A. An active ingredient is usually available in only one formulation.
  - B. When the formulation changes the active ingredient will change.
  - C. Dry formulations are better because they have no inert ingredients.
  - D. An active ingredient is usually available in several formulations.
13. Which is an advantage of an EC (Emulsifiable Concentrate) formulation?
- A. Require little agitation when mixed.
  - B. Because EC is a dry formulation.
  - C. Leave a visible residue so you can tell where you sprayed.
  - D. All of the above.
14. Which is a disadvantage of an EC (Emulsifiable Concentrate)?
- A. Abrasive to equipment.
  - B. Easily absorbed through the skin.
  - C. Lose efficacy rapidly when applied in sunlight.
  - D. Because it is granular formulation, EC cannot be sprayed.
15. Which is a disadvantage of D (Dust) formulation?
- A. Easily absorbed through skin.
  - B. Require large amounts of water to maintain solution.
  - C. Difficult to distribute evenly.
  - D. May cause electric shorts.
16. Which is disadvantage of WP (Wettable Powder)?
- A. Abrasive to spray equipment
  - B. Easily absorbed through the skin.
  - C. An additional step of wetting the powder after application
  - D. All of the above.
17. What is Environment?
- A. The Ozone and the oceans.
  - B. Wilderness and the animals that live there.
  - C. Surface water, Ground water, and the Ocean.
  - D. The air, water plants, animal's buildings and all that is around them.
18. How far away from wells or surface water should you locate a pesticide mix/load site?
- A. As close as possible to have easy access to water.
  - B. At least 50 feet away.
  - C. At least 100 feet away.
  - D. At least 1/2 mile away.

19. What soil type has the greatest risk of pesticide moving to ground water?
- A. Clay soil.
  - B. Loamy soil.
  - C. Sandy soil
  - D. None of the above.
20. What is an endangered species?
- A. A plant or animal in danger of becoming extinct.
  - B. A plant or animal that lives on Federal Property.
  - C. A plant or animal and the habitat it needs to survive.
  - D. All of the above.
21. What is critical habitat?
- A. The area of land, water and air that an endangered species must have for survival.
  - B. An area that has not been developed for human use.
  - C. Any of the designated Federal Wilderness areas.
  - D. All of the above.
22. Your personal risk of hazard from pesticide depends on what two factors?
- A. Actual inert ingredients.
  - B. Toxicity of the pesticide and your exposure to it.
  - C. The pesticide formulation and the type application equipment.
  - D. Your age and the number of years you have used pesticides.
23. If a person gets pesticide in their eyes you should rinse their eyes at least this Long.
- A. 5 minutes.
  - B. 10 minutes.
  - C. 15 minutes.
  - D. 20 minutes.
24. How is heat stress related to pesticide application?
- A. Pesticides Cause Heat Stress.
  - B. The Protective clothing required for pesticide application can Cause heat stress.
  - C. Pesticides do not cause heat stress.
  - D. All of the above
25. What are the symptoms of heat stress?
- A. Nausea
  - B. Headache
  - C. No sweating or heavy sweating
  - D. All of the above

26. Which of the following is first aid for heat stress?
- A. Give the person a warm drink such as coffee.
  - B. Give a strong alcoholic drink.
  - C. Cool the person down by pouring water on them and offering cool drinks.
  - D. All of the above.
27. Which of the following are true about personal protective equipment?
- A. The PPE on the pesticide label are recommendations for inexperienced operators.
  - B. The law requires you to use the PPE as indicated on the pesticide label.
  - C. No one is required to wear PPE on the pesticide label.
  - D. PPE is only required if you are applying pesticides in a confined space.
28. Where do pesticide handlers get most pesticide exposure?
- A. Legs and Ankles
  - B. Face and Eyes
  - C. Front of body
  - D. Hand and Forearms
29. What kind of gloves provide adequate protection against pesticide exposure?
- A. Cotton or wool
  - B. Leather Gloves
  - C. Plastic or Rubber Gloves
  - D. All of the above
30. Which of the following tasks has the greatest risk of pesticide over exposure?
- A. Mixing and Loading
  - B. Operating spray equipment
  - C. Rinsing equipment after spraying
  - D. Disposing of empty pesticide containers
31. When would you wash pesticide gloves and boots?
- A. Before you put them on
  - B. After you take them off following a spray operation
  - C. Before you take them off after a spray application
  - D. The day following spray application after spray residues have dried.

32. If you have a choice what time of day is usually best for pesticide application?
- A. Early Morning
  - B. Noon till 12 pm
  - C. Evening
  - D. A & C
33. How can you prevent back siphoning of pesticide spray mix?
- A. When hose is turned off keep it in the spray mix for at least one minute.
  - B. Keep the hose above the level of the spray mix
  - C. Always use gentle water pressure.
  - D. Always use greatest water pressure available.
34. When you pour a pesticide, where should you hold the pesticide container?
- A. Above eye level so it is easy to see any spills.
  - B. Exactly at eye level so you can hold the container securely.
  - C. Below face level.
  - D. A. & C.
35. After a liquid pesticide container is empty you should rinse the container at least this many times.
- A. 2 times
  - B. 3 times
  - C. 4 times
  - D. 7 times
36. What are the components of a single simple pesticide spill kit?
- A. A hose
  - B. Broom, mop, shovel, absorbent material, buckets and plastic bags.
  - C. Rags or paper towels and shovel
  - D. Shop Vac and broom
37. How can you legally dispose of properly rinsed empty pesticide containers?
- A. Take them to the landfill
  - B. Burn them
  - C. Bury them in an unpopulated area
  - D. All of the above