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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CA Department of Pesticide Regulation

HRX6U8RB

CA QAL/QAC Category D - Plant Agriculture

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA Department of Pesticide Regulation **HRX6U8RB**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **HRX6U8RB**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California law, who is legally required to ensure that a pesticide application is performed according to the registered label directions and applicable regulations?

- ☐ A Only the certified applicator who actually operates the equipment
- ☐ B Only the agricultural pest control business that holds the license
- ☒ C Both the property operator and the licensed pest control business, jointly
- ☐ D Only the county agricultural commissioner where the application is made

ANSWER C

WHY California law places responsibility on both the property operator and the licensed pest control business, in addition to the applicator. The property operator must ensure the use is lawful on the site and the licensed business is accountable for supervising the work, so both share legal responsibility for compliance with the label and regulations.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

When a pesticide label contains the statement 'Do not enter or allow worker entry into treated areas during the restricted-entry interval (REI)' except under specific exceptions, which personal protective equipment (PPE) requirement must be followed for early-entry workers performing hand labor tasks?

- ☐ A Only the PPE listed in the 'Engineering Controls' box on the label
- ☐ B PPE specified by the worker employer without reference to the label
- ☒ C The PPE listed for early-entry workers on the label for the specific task being performed
- ☐ D Any PPE that the worker finds comfortable

ANSWER C

WHY California adopts the federal Worker Protection Standard (WPS) early-entry rules. Early-entry workers performing hand labor in a treated area during the REI must wear the specific PPE listed on the pesticide label for early-entry tasks, which is typically more protective than PPE listed for applicators. The label is the legal authority for PPE selection.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A Category D applicator is preparing to apply a pesticide at 2 pints of product per acre using a boom sprayer that delivers 20 gallons of spray mixture per acre at the calibrated speed and pressure. What is the minimum amount of formulated product needed to treat a 40-acre alfalfa field?

- ☐ A 40 pints
- ☐ B 60 pints
- ☒ C 80 pints
- ☐ D 100 pints

ANSWER C

WHY 2 pints/acre × 40 acres = 80 pints of formulated product. Calibration (20 GPA) is extra information; it does not change the total product needed at the specified rate, only the carrier volume. The math here is straightforward: rate × area.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following routes of pesticide exposure is generally considered the most significant occupational hazard for mixer/loader personnel during pesticide application in plant agriculture?

- ☐ A Oral ingestion from contaminated food eaten in the mix area
- ☒ B Dermal absorption from spills and splashes of concentrated product
- ☐ C Inhalation of fumigant gases during field application
- ☐ D Eye exposure from wind-blown dust during ground application

ANSWER B

WHY For mixer/loaders handling concentrates, dermal absorption (especially through the hands, forearms, and neck) is the leading occupational route of exposure. Most pesticide poisoning cases in mixer/loaders result from skin contact with undiluted or partially diluted product. Proper PPE—especially chemical-resistant gloves and apron—is the primary control.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which pesticide formulation characteristic is most likely to require the use of a full-face respirator and chemical-resistant coveralls when handled in open pouring situations?

- ☐ A Granular (G) formulation with low water solubility
- ☒ B Wettable powder (WP) formulation
- ☐ C Ready-to-use (RTU) liquid formulation in dilute concentration
- ☐ D Pellet (P) formulation with low dermal toxicity

ANSWER B

WHY Wettable powders (WPs) generate fine dust during mixing/loading, which creates both inhalation and dermal exposure hazards when concentrates are poured. The label typically requires a particulate-filtering respirator (often in conjunction with other PPE such as coveralls and chemical-resistant gloves) for open pouring of WPs. Granulars, pellets, and dilute RTU liquids pose much lower inhalation risk.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

In a California alfalfa IPM program, which of the following is the most appropriate first step before selecting a chemical control for an insect pest?

- ☐ A Select the broadest-spectrum insecticide available and treat the entire field
- ☒ B Correctly identify the pest species and confirm that populations exceed the economic threshold
- ☐ C Apply a preventative calendar-based insecticide spray on a fixed schedule
- ☐ D Tank-mix two insecticides to reduce the chance of resistance

ANSWER B

WHY IPM begins with accurate pest identification and monitoring. Treatment decisions are based on economic thresholds—populations at which the cost of control is justified by the expected crop loss. Treating without identification and threshold information violates IPM principles and California regulations encouraging IPM-based decisions.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

A California grower wants to apply a pesticide to a crop that does not appear on the label's crop list. What is the correct legal interpretation under California regulations?

- ☐ A The application is legal as long as a smaller-than-labeled rate is used
- ☐ B The application is legal if the pest is listed on the label, even though the crop is not
- ☒ C The application is illegal because pesticide use must be consistent with both the crop and use sites listed on the label
- ☐ D The application is legal with verbal permission from the pesticide dealer

ANSWER C

WHY Under federal and California law, the label is the legal document. Using a pesticide on a crop not listed on the label is a label violation, regardless of rate. Such 'off-label' use can lead to enforcement action by the County Agricultural Commissioner and possible crop seizure or destruction.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California regulations, a written record of pesticide use must include all of the following EXCEPT:

- ☐ A The location of the application site, identified by parcel number or legal description
- ☐ B The pesticide product name and EPA registration number
- ☒ C The applicator's home address
- ☐ D The date, time, and amount of pesticide applied

ANSWER C

WHY California pesticide use records must include the operator identification, location, date, time, product (including EPA registration number), and amount applied. The applicator's home address is not a required field—only the qualified applicator's name and license/certificate number, plus the operator's information, are required.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California law, which agency has primary regulatory authority over pesticide registration and label enforcement?

- ☐ A California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)
- ☒ B California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)
- ☐ C California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) regional offices
- ☐ D U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region 9

ANSWER B

WHY The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), a department within CalEPA, has primary responsibility under California law for registering pesticides, enforcing label requirements, and overseeing pesticide use. While EPA registers pesticides federally, DPR is the lead state agency for day-to-day regulation in California.