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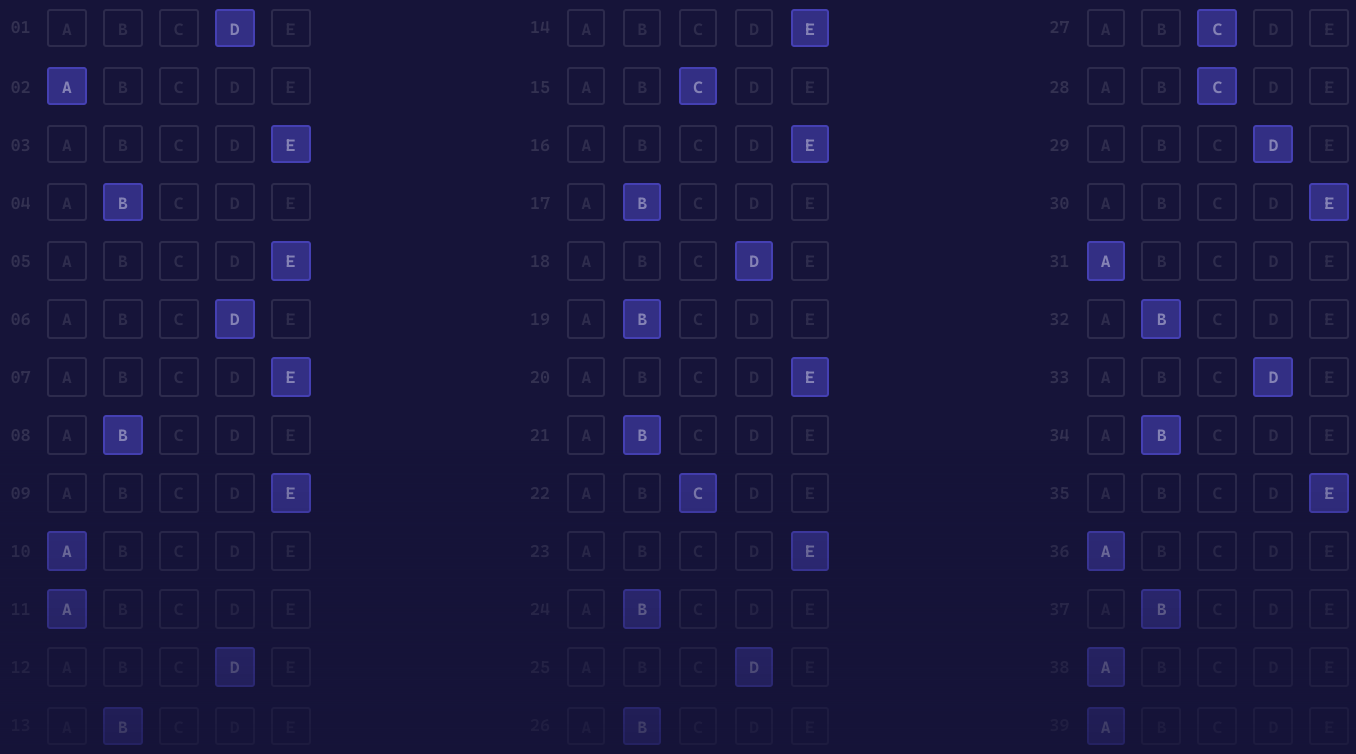

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CA Department of Pesticide Regulation

LA9QHR8C

CA QAL/QAC Category I - Animal Agriculture

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

WEB www.mometrix.net

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA Department of Pesticide Regulation `LA9QHR8C`, 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, `LA9QHR8C`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Under California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) regulations, what is the minimum education and experience requirement to qualify for a Category I (Animal Agriculture) QAL or QAC?

A A high school diploma and 12 months of experience

B A bachelor's degree in animal science with no field experience required

C Completion of a community college course in pest management and 6 months of experience

D A high school diploma (or equivalent) and at least 24 months of experience as a licensed applicator in animal agriculture

ANSWER D

WHY DPR regulations (3 CCR § 6800 series) require applicants for a QAL or QAC to have a high school diploma or equivalent and a specified period of qualifying experience, which for most categories is at least 12 months (and longer for some pathways). For a Category I QAL/QAC, applicants typically must document hands-on experience performing pesticide applications on livestock or in animal agriculture settings. Option D captures the documented education + experience requirement. The other options either describe incorrect timeframes or substitute a degree for required field experience.

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QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

When applying a pesticide to livestock (such as a pour-on or dip) for pest control, which of the following best describes the requirement for following the product label?

A Label directions are suggestions; the applicator may adjust the rate based on the size of the animal

B The label must be followed exactly, including the species, dose, route, withdrawal periods, and any pre-slaughter or milk-discard intervals

C Only the active ingredient rate must match the label; the carrier volume may be increased at the applicator's discretion

D The applicator may use any portion of the label so long as the pesticide is registered with DPR

ANSWER B

WHY Under FIFRA and California law, it is unlawful to use a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. For animal agriculture products, this is especially critical because labels specify the target species, dose, route of administration, and required pre-slaughter and milk-discard (withdrawal) intervals to prevent illegal residues in meat, milk, and eggs. Departures from any of these directions (rate, species, route, or withholding period) are misuse. Options A, C, and D each describe deviations that would constitute label violations.

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QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A dairy operator treats the milking herd with a topical insecticide labeled for use on lactating dairy cattle. Before the treated animals' milk can be shipped, what must occur?

A The milk must be tested for antibiotic residues before each shipment

B The labeled milk-discard (withdrawal) interval must be observed, after which milk may resume being shipped without further action

C The herd veterinarian must sign a release for each treated cow before its milk returns to the tank

D The milk processor must be notified in writing of the treatment date

ANSWER B

WHY Pesticide labels for lactating dairy animals specify a milk-discard (withdrawal) interval during which milk from treated animals must not enter the food supply. Once the interval has elapsed, the milk is considered compliant and may be shipped. Routine residue testing (A) is not a substitute for observing the interval; a vet release (C) is not required by label; written notice to the processor (D) is not a substitute for the legal withdrawal requirement. The applicator's responsibility is to follow the label's milk-withholding instructions exactly.

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QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Following an application of a pesticide with an agricultural Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) inside a poultry house, when may agricultural workers re-enter the treated area without personal protective equipment (PPE)?

A Immediately after the spray droplets have settled

B After the REI listed on the label has expired and posted warnings have been removed

C Once the ventilation system has run for at least one hour

D As soon as the odor from the application is no longer detectable

ANSWER B

WHY Workers may not enter an REI area until the REI on the product label has expired, any required early-entry PPE requirements have been met for those entering early under the narrow exceptions, and warning signs have been taken down. Settling (A), one hour of ventilation (C), and odor dissipation (D) are not the legal triggers. Only the label's REI and posting requirements control re-entry timing.

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

An animal agriculture worker applying a pesticide complains of headache, dizziness, and nausea shortly after the application. What is the appropriate action for a QAL/QAC supervisor?

A Send the worker home and document the incident only if symptoms persist for more than 24 hours

B Have the worker return to work but provide them with extra drinking water

C Seek prompt medical care for the worker and report the suspected pesticide illness to the local County Agricultural Commissioner (and to the Department of Pesticide Regulation as required)

D Wait to see if symptoms develop in nearby animals before taking further action

ANSWER C

WHY Suspected pesticide illnesses must be addressed promptly. The supervisor should ensure the worker receives medical evaluation and must report the incident to the County Agricultural Commissioner (and DPR as required). Reporting is not contingent on symptom duration (A), hydration does not substitute for medical care and reporting (B), and waiting to observe animal symptoms (D) delays needed medical attention and violates reporting obligations under California regulations.

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QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Under California pesticide use reporting requirements, which of the following records must a QAL/QAC applicator typically document for an agricultural-use pesticide application?

A **The brand name or product name, EPA registration number, total amount applied, location, date, and target site or crop**

B Only the date and total amount applied

C The applicator's hourly wage and the time clocked on the application

D The retail price paid for the pesticide and the dealer invoice number

ANSWER **A**

WHY California's pesticide use reporting requirements (3 CCR § 6625 et seq. and the CalAgPermits/CA PUR system) require detailed use information including product identity (brand name and EPA registration number), total amount applied, application location, date, target site, and other elements needed to support residue and enforcement programs. Employee wages (C), dealer invoices (D), and minimal date/quantity alone (B) do not satisfy these requirements.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

A Category I applicator intends to use a California-restricted material pesticide on a livestock operation. What must generally be true before the application can legally proceed?

A No permit is required because livestock operations are exempt from restricted material rules

B A restricted materials permit for the specific site and use must be issued (or approved) by the County Agricultural Commissioner, and the application must comply with its conditions

C Only a verbal authorization from the pesticide dealer is required

D The applicator must personally notify neighboring farms 48 hours in advance

ANSWER B

WHY Restricted materials in California require a permit from the County Agricultural Commissioner for the specific site, pest, and commodity/use, and the application must be conducted in accordance with permit conditions, label directions, and any applicable regulations. There is no blanket livestock exemption (A), dealer verbal authorization (C) is not a substitute, and advance notice to neighbors (D) is not a general legal requirement for restricted material use. Only B captures the permit-based framework.

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QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A pour-on insecticide label specifies 1 mL per 22 lb of body weight. The applicator mistakenly applies 2 mL per 22 lb. The most likely regulatory consequence is:

A No consequence because pour-ons are absorbed slowly

B A pesticide use violation because the rate exceeds the label, potentially creating illegal residues and exposure concerns

C A violation only if animals show visible signs of toxicity

D A violation only if the operation is later audited

ANSWER B

WHY Using a pesticide at a rate, dose, or frequency higher than the label allows is a violation of California and federal law, regardless of whether visible toxicity appears or an audit occurs. Over-dosing can result in illegal residues in meat, milk, or eggs that exceed tolerances, and increases the risk to the animal, the handler, and the consumer. Absorption rate (A), visible toxicity (C), and audit timing (D) are not the legal standard — the label is.

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QUESTION 9 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is required for storage of pesticides used on an animal agriculture operation in California?

A Pesticides may be stored anywhere on the farm as long as they are kept in their original containers

B **Pesticides must be stored in a manner that protects them from weather, in their original containers, and in a location that is not accessible to children, pets, or unauthorized persons, and separated from food, feed, and animals as required by label and regulation**

C Pesticides must always be stored in a refrigerated container regardless of label

D Pesticide storage is unregulated as long as they remain sealed

ANSWER **B**

WHY Pesticide storage in California must comply with label directions and applicable regulations. Pesticides are generally required to be kept in their original containers, protected from the elements, secured against access by children, animals, and unauthorized persons, and stored so they do not contaminate food, feed, animals, or animal products. Options A and D are incorrect because storage is regulated beyond simply being in original containers. Option C is incorrect because refrigeration is required only if the label specifies it.

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