1. According to the Worker Protection Standard, an individual who does planting, weeding, pruning or harvesting is considered?
   a. Handler
   b. Worker
   c. Supervisor
   d. None of the above

2. An example of a pesticide is?
   a. Herbicides
   b. Insecticides
   c. Fungicides
   d. All of the above

3. What forms of pesticides can be encountered during work activities?
   a. Liquids
   b. Granules
   c. Residue
   d. All of the above

4. A source of pesticide exposure includes?
   a. Treated plants or soil
   b. Irrigation equipment
   c. Work clothes and PPE
   d. All of the above

5. The majority of pesticide exposures are through what route?
   a. Oral (Mouth)
   b. Dermal (Skin)
   c. Ocular (Eyes)
   d. Inhalation (Nose)

6. A pesticide exposure effect that happens during or shortly after an exposure is called?
   a. Acute
   b. Chronic
   c. Delayed
   d. Sensitization

7. The amount of time that must pass before it is safe to re-enter a pesticide treated area is known as?
   a. Delayed Entry Interval (DEI)
   b. Acute Exposure Rate (AER)
   c. Restricted Entry Interval (REI)
   d. Exposure Amount Timeframe (EAT)
8. Information that can be found at the Central Posting Location includes?
   a. Pesticide safety information
   b. Pesticide application information
   c. Emergency information
   d. All of the above

9. Specific information for the pesticides being used at your location can be found in?
   a. Material Data Sheets (MDS)
   b. Pesticide Applicator Sheets (PAS)
   c. Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
   d. All of the above

10. The most common method of pesticide decontamination from residue is?
    a. Routine hand washing
    b. Washing work clothes
    c. Using irrigation water
    d. Shower in / shower out procedures

11. Preventing additional contamination at home should include?
    a. Remove work shoes before entry
    b. Shower / Bathe immediately after work
    c. Wash work clothes separately from other clothes
    d. All of the above