

2016 CFPC Test Questions and Answers

**1. True or False – Under Current Federal and State laws/regulations, a certified applicator who is supervising the application of a Restricted Use Pesticide (RUP) using non-certified applicators must be on site at all times.**

1. Answer – False – 7 USC 136(e)(4) and 40CFR171.2(a)(28) – “available if and when needed even though such certified applicator is not physically present...” California regs, section 6406 Supervision Standards – “The availability of the certified applicator shall be directly related to the actual or potential hazard of the situation”

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**2. You work in California on private timberlands. Can you ever wear leather gloves when spraying Roundup on vegetation during a plantation release treatment? If yes, under what conditions?**

2. Answer – Yes (CCR 6738.3(e)). NOTE TO SCORERS – ALL 3 CONDITIONS THAT FOLLOW MUST BE STATED – 1) only if chemical resistant gloves are not of sufficient strength for the conditions (e.g., thorns); 2) chemical resistant gloves must be worn under the leather gloves; and 3) the leather gloves can only be used for this purpose from then on.

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**3. You are a QAC applying carbaryl to large specimen trees in a Forest Service Campground to protect them from bark beetle attacks. Are you required to follow the Worker Protection Standards? Why or why not?**

3. Answer – No, because a campground is not being managed to produce an agricultural crop.

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**4. It is February 18, 2017 and a wildlife biologist will be surveying for voles in a clearcut sprayed 20 days ago with Garlon 4 which has an REI of 12 hours. Under EPA’s new WPS rules, the biologist needs to have a minimum of how much water on hand at the beginning of the workday to be able to provide for his/her decontamination?**

4. Answer – Since Garlon 4 has an REI of 12 hours, contamination supplies have to be provided up to 30 days after the end of the REI. The biologist would have to have at least 1 gallon of water at the beginning of his/her shift. If the worker was in the unit during the REI, 3 gallons of water would be required at the beginning of the shift (as per 40 CFR 170.411(b) or CCR 6768)

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**5. Assume glyphosate was listed a year ago by the state of California under Proposition 65 as a possible carcinogen, what must I do as a spray contractor with a 20-person crew before I let my crew apply glyphosate on SPI land?**

5. Answer – After a pesticide has been listed for 12 months, warnings to public and employees are required.

**READ THE FOLLOWING AS FURTHER EXPLANATION** - Employee warnings can be part of A-8 or A-9 Pesticide Safety Information Series (PSIS) forms; communicated as part of pesticide handler training; or given separately. Public warnings can be done several ways, including posting treated areas, mail notifications to neighbors, publishing notice in paper, etc.

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**6. Three part question:**

**a. I am a 13-year old son of a San Joaquin County farmer; can I legally spray glyphosate on crops on our farm? Yes or No**

**b. I work on a farm today in Tehama County as a pesticide handler. I am not related to the owners. Can I mix and load a Restricted-Use Pesticide that requires a closed system if I am 17?**

**c. Under the EPA WPS rules, what is the minimum age for a pesticide handler applying glyphosate as an employee after January 2, 2017?**

6. Answer – a. Yes – Immediate family is exempt from many of the requirements of the WPS.

b. No. CCR Section 6612 – Age – must be 18 years of age

c. 18 years of age.

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**7. a. You are the pilot of a helicopter applying Garlon to a unit in mid-2018. There is a property line 40 feet from one edge of the unit with a road on the other side of the property line. As you are spraying along the property boundary, you see a vehicle driving along the road. What is your responsibility under the WPS proposal?**

**b. How would your answer be different if you were the property owner of the area being treated and you saw the same vehicle?**

7. Answer - a. As the pesticide handler, you would be required to suspend applications in the 100 foot Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ) until the truck left the area.

b. The property owner may try to stop the truck, but legally, his/her responsibility for keeping people out of the AEZ extends to his/her employees and property line.

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**8. The Application Exclusion Zone (AEZ) can be thought of as a ‘moving buffer’ around the application equipment.**

**a. How wide is the AEZ if helicopters are being used?**

**b. How wide is the AEZ if backpack sprayers are being used and the targeted vegetation is 4 foot high deerbrush and the wand is held no more than 12 inches above the target vegetation?**

8. Answer – a. 100 feet (CCR 6762 (c)(1)A)

b. 25 feet (CCR 6762(c)(1)(B). Bonus draw if anyone says it would be 0 feet if the wand is never more than 12 inches above ground).

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**9. Under current WPS and California regulations, how often does an agricultural worker need to be trained in pesticide awareness and safety? How will that change after January 2, 2017?**

9. Answer – a. 5 years; b. 1 year (annual training)

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**10. Assuming the proposed state regulations on *Pesticide Applications Near Schools* is in effect as written. There is a public elementary school adjacent to the property you manage. You have some clearcuts near the property line that need to be sprayed next July with herbicide to release the plantations. You plan to use a helicopter to apply the herbicide. When would you have to notify the school of your plans for the following year? When *could* you consider spraying during the school year?**

10. Answer – a. By April 30<sup>th</sup> of next year.

b. Could not occur Monday-Friday from 6 am to 6 pm unless: 1) classes aren't scheduled the day you will spray; or 2) an agreement has been reached between the school principal, the operator of the property, and the ag commissioner.