"I want to know whether they're reference materials or test prep manuals."



Manuals: How They're Written vs.

How They're Used

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CTAG Manual Development Workshop
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Intended Uses of Manual

Certification training



Intended Uses of Manual

- Certification training
- Reference material

Intended Users of Manual



Intended Users of Manual





Applicator: Test prep



- Applicator: Test prep
 - Readable study guide
 - Manual covers test content

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 - Readable study guide
 - Manual covers test content

 $Study\ manual = Pass\ test$

Trainer: Instructional aid



- Trainer: Instructional aid
 - Trainees can follow along in manual
 - Manual is training blueprint

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Hit highlights = Trainees pass test

SLA: Test Development



- SLA: Test Development
 - Manual covers necessary job knowledge and skills/test item bank
 - Manual conveys potential test content to applicators for SLA
 - Manual makes it easier to write quality test items

- SLA: Test Development
 - Manual covers necessary job knowledge and skills/test item bank
 - Manual conveys potential test content to applicators for SLA
 - Manual makes it easier to write quality test items
 - $Pass\ test = Demonstrate\ minimal\ competency$



For the SLA: Pass Test = Competency



For the SLA: Pass Test = Competency

- Work with PSEP and SMEs to identify necessary knowledge and skills
- Base test on learning objectives that relate to the knowledge and skills
- Review manual drafts

For the Applicator: Study manual = Pass test



For the Applicator: Study manual = Pass test

Base manual on necessary knowledge and skills

Links manual to test

- For the Applicator: Study manual = Pass test
- Base manual on necessary knowledge and skills
 - Links manual to test
- Relate this to applicator via learning objectives

The problems with review questions:



The problems with review questions:

They cover a subset of material, whereas learning objectives cover all testable material

The problems with review questions:

- They cover a subset of material, whereas learning objectives cover all testable material
- Applicators might study them instead of content

The problems with review questions:

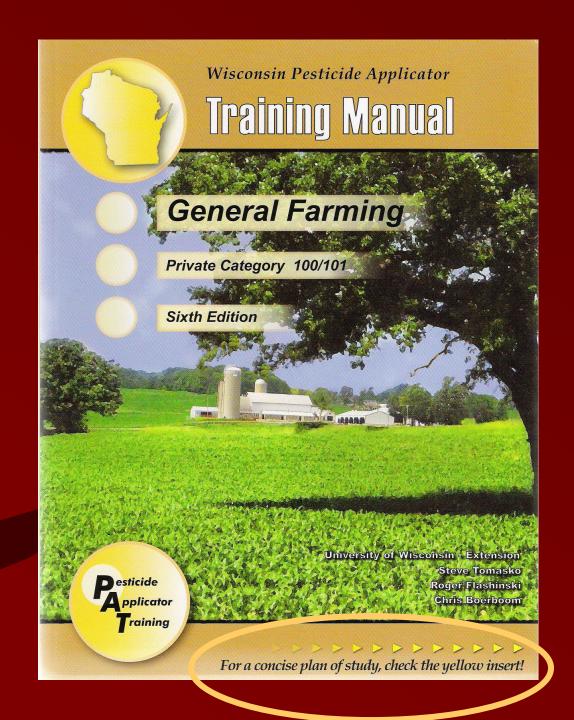
- They cover a subset of material, whereas learning objectives cover all testable material
- Applicators might study them instead of content
- They deplete the pool of potential test items for the SLA

How to Prepare for the Test

Each chapter in this manual begins with a set of learning objectives. These objectives describe what you should be able to do after reading each chapter. To help you pass the certification exam, follow these steps:

- 1. Read and understand the learning objectives at the beginning of a chapter.
- 2. Read the chapter in detail, keeping in mind the learning objectives as you read.
- 3. After reading the chapter, return to the learning objectives and see if you can satisfy them.





Wood Preservation



A Pesticide Applicator Certification Training Manual for Wood Treaters

Wood Preservation



The guidelines listed above will help anyone learn the material in this manual. However, testing requirements vary from state to state; check with the appropriate agency in your state for additional tips on how to best prepare for their certification test.





A Pesticide Applicator Certification Training Manual for Wood Treaters

For the Trainer: Hit highlights = Trainees pass test



- For the Trainer: Hit highlights = Trainees pass test
- > Have trainees follow along in manual
 - Well organized, easy to read
- Develop training modules based on manual
 - Short, topic-specific chapters

Pest Problems: Structures



- Detract from appearance
- Weaken structural timbers
- Ruin insulation
- Contribute to electrical fires

Reference Material: Expectations of Manual



Reference Material: Expectations of Manual

≥ WHOSE expectations?



Reference Material: Expectations of Manual

WHOSE expectations?

≥ SLA: probably not

- WHOSE expectations?
 - ≥ SLA: probably not
 - Trainers: maybe

- WHOSE expectations?
 - ≥ SLA: probably not
 - Trainers: maybe
 - PSEP: more likely

WHOSE expectations?

Applicator: ?

™WHOSE expectations? Applicator: ? NY: SMEs often suggest adding info

WHOSE expectations?

Applicator: ?

NY: SMEs often suggest adding info

≥ WI: 76% of private applicators use as reference

- WHOSE expectations?
 - Applicator: ?
 - NY: SMEs often suggest adding info
 - ≥ WI: 76% of private applicators use as reference
 - ≥ WI: Focus groups differ

≥ WHAT is reference?



WHAT is reference?

Testable material for frequent review?



™ WHAT is reference?

Testable material for frequent review?

$$GPA = \frac{GPM \times 495}{MPH \times SW}$$

GPA = spray application rate in gallons per acre

GPM = nozzle flow rate in gallons per minute

MPH = sprayer travel speed in miles per hour

SW = swath width in feet

495 = a constant used to convert units

- WHAT is reference?
 - Testable material for frequent review?
 - Nontestable material for practical use?

- **™** Users expect reference material to:
 - Be present in the manual BUT. . .
 - a... not interfere with training



- > Identify reference material
- ≥ Package it

SIGNAL WORDS

A pesticide's signal word(s) required on its label are assigned on the basis of the highest measured toxicity, be it oral, dermal, or inhalation; effects on the eyes and external injury to the skin also are considered. Thus, the signal words indicate the relative toxicity of the pesticide.

The toxicity category and, therefore, the signal word(s) are based on the total formulation. Thus, different formulations of the same active ingredient may bear different signal words.

Description of Toxicity Categories						
	Category I High Toxicity	Category II Moderate Toxicity	Category III Slight Toxicity	Category IV Low Toxicity		
Signal Word	DANGER ^a	WARNING	CAUTION	CAUTION		
Oral LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	0 - 50	50 - 500	500 - 5,000	> 5,000		
Approximate Oral Lethal Dose for a 150-lb. person	A few drops to 1 teaspoon	1 teaspoon to 1 ounce	1 ounce to 1 pint or pound	> 1 pint or pound		
Dermal LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	0 - 200	200 - 2,000	2,000 - 20,000	> 20,000		
Inhalation LC ₅₀ — Gas or Vapor (ppm)	< 200	200 - 2,000	2,000 - 20,000	> 20,000		
— Dust or Mist (mg/L)	0 - 0.2	0.2 - 2	2 - 20	> 20		
Effects on Eyes	Corrosive	Irritation persists for 7 days	Irritation reversible within 7 days	No irritation		
Effects on Skin	Corrosive	Severe irritation	Moderate irritation	Mild irritation		

^aProducts assigned to Category I due to oral, inhalation, or dermal toxicity (as distinct from skin and eye local effects) also must have the word "poison" and the "skull and crossbones" symbol on the label.



- Gray box alternative: *If* test items are based on learning objectives
 - Exclude reference material from learning objectives
 - Describe how pesticides are assigned to toxicity categories.
 - Explain what signal words are.
 - Match signal words to a pesticide's toxicity category and relative level of toxicity.

Keeping Pesticides on Target SECTION VIII

CHAPTER 28

OVERSPRAY AND DRIFT

Learning Objectives

KNOW THE LAW

- Define overspray and drift.
- Explain Wisconsin's regulations regarding overspray and drift.
- Compare the difference between particle drift and vapor drift.
- Describe the relation of each of the following to drift:
 - Weather conditions, including wind, temperature inversion, air stability, temperature and humidity.
 - Spray particle size, including those factors that influence particle size.
 - Method of application and nozzle height.

- Overspray is prohibited under all circumstances.
- * Significant drift is considered a negligent, prosecutable action.
- * The applicator is responsible for preventing overspray and drift.

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