PRACTICE EXAM 8 — WDI CATEGORY SIMULATION (50 QUESTIONS)

Case A (Questions 1–3): An inspector enters a crawlspace beneath a 40-year-old home and finds pencil-width earthen tubes running up a concrete pier. Bare soil covers the floor, the space smells musty, and a plumbing joint overhead is dripping.

1. Breaking open one of the earthen tubes reveals pale, soft-bodied insects that begin rebuilding the tube within hours. What does this confirm?

A. An inactive infestation abandoned years ago

B. A drywood termite colony inside the pier

C. A carpenter ant nest in the damp soil

D. An active subterranean termite infestation

2. Aside from the termites, how should the dripping plumbing joint and bare damp soil be classified in the report?

A. As active infestation requiring chemical treatment

B. As previous infestation that has resolved

C. As conducive conditions favoring infestation

D. As inaccessible areas that could not be evaluated

3. What is the most complete recommendation for this home?

A. Treat the termites and correct the moisture and conducive conditions

B. Treat only the termites, since that is the immediate problem

C. Correct only the moisture and leave the termites untreated

D. Take no action because the home is over 40 years old

Case B (Questions 4–6): During a real estate inspection, a homeowner shows the inspector a small pile of identical detached wings on a windowsill and mentions seeing "flying ants" indoors last spring.

4. The inspector examines the wings and finds all four are equal in length. What does this most likely indicate?

A. A carpenter bee nest near the window

B. A powderpost beetle emergence from the sill

C. Wood-decay fungus releasing spores

D. A termite swarm rather than flying ants

5. What does the springtime indoor swarm most strongly suggest about the structure?

A. The home is guaranteed free of any infestation

B. The swarmers caused all the structural damage themselves

C. A mature colony exists in or very near the home

D. The wings prove the colony has already died out

6. Much of the wall framing near the window is concealed behind finished drywall. How should the inspector handle this?

A. Remove the drywall to inspect the framing behind it

B. Certify the concealed framing as completely termite-free

C. Document the concealed framing as inaccessible and note the reason

D. Assume the framing is infested and recommend fumigation

Case C (Questions 7–9): An inspector finds clean, smooth galleries in a chronically damp door frame, with a pile of coarse, sawdust-like debris containing fragments of insect bodies beneath it. The galleries contain no soil.

7. Which organism is most consistent with this evidence?

A. Subterranean termites entering from the soil

B. Carpenter ants nesting in the moisture-softened wood

C. Drywood termites ejecting six-sided pellets

D. Wood-boring beetle larvae powdering the frame

8. Why is the chronic dampness of the door frame relevant to this finding?

A. Dampness repels the organism from the wood

B. Dampness is unrelated to where this organism nests

C. Dampness indicates a drywood termite infestation

D. The organism favors moisture-softened wood for nesting

9. What is the best treatment-oriented recommendation for this case?

A. Whole-structure fumigation of the entire home

B. A continuous perimeter soil termiticide barrier

C. Address the moisture source and treat the nest

D. Install in-ground bait stations around the foundation

Case D (Questions 10–12): On a slab-on-grade home, the inspector notes a hairline crack near a plumbing penetration and damaged baseboards that sound hollow when tapped.

10. Why is the crack near the plumbing penetration significant?

A. It improves drainage of water away from the slab

B. It is a hidden entry route for subterranean termites

C. It guarantees a drywood termite infestation

D. It prevents any termite from entering the structure

11. The inspector probes the hollow-sounding baseboard, and it gives way to reveal soil-streaked galleries. Which organism does this indicate?

A. Subterranean termites feeding within the wood

B. Carpenter bees boring a single round tunnel

C. Powderpost beetle larvae across the grain

D. White rot fungus bleaching the baseboard

12. Why did the damaged baseboard sound hollow despite looking intact on the surface?

A. The paint sealed the wood against all damage

B. Surface appearance reliably reflects internal soundness

C. Termites left a thin intact shell over hollowed wood

D. Only drywood termites can damage painted baseboards

Case E (Questions 13–15): An inspector is preparing to apply a restricted-use liquid termiticide to the soil around an occupied home that has a drinking-water well near one corner of the foundation.

13. Before applying the product, what must the applicator do regarding the label?

A. Treat the label as an optional set of guidelines

B. Apply only the first-aid instructions from the label

C. Exceed the labeled rate near the well for stronger control

D. Read and follow the label exactly, since it is legally binding

14. Given the nearby well, what is the primary environmental concern?

A. Contamination of the well and groundwater

B. The well will raise the indoor temperature

C. The well improves the spread of the termiticide

D. The well guarantees the home is termite-free

15. To achieve a continuous treated zone around the occupied home, which methods will the applicator most likely use?

A. Tenting and fumigant gas introduction

B. Surface fogging of the living spaces

C. Removing the slab to expose the soil

D. Trenching, rodding, and sub-slab injection

Case F (Questions 16–18): An inspector finds wood near a long-standing roof leak that is browned, cracked into a cubical pattern, and crumbles to powder when pressed.

16. Which organism is responsible for this damage?

A. White rot wood-decay fungus

B. Brown rot wood-decay fungus

C. Drywood termites in the framing

D. Subterranean termites from the soil

17. Why is the long-standing roof leak directly relevant?

A. The fungus repels water away from the wood

B. The fungus thrives only in completely dry wood

C. The leak has no bearing on the fungal growth

D. Decay fungi require elevated moisture to grow

18. What is the most important corrective action for this finding?

A. Correct the moisture source driving the decay

B. Tent and fumigate the entire structure

C. Install bait stations in the surrounding soil

D. Apply a surface coat of paint over the decay

Case G (Questions 19–21): A homeowner reports a perfectly round, finger-width hole bored into a bare wooden deck railing, with staining below it and woodpecker damage nearby.

19. Which organism made the round, finger-width hole?

A. A subterranean termite building a mud tube

B. A drywood termite ejecting fecal pellets

C. A carpenter bee excavating a nesting tunnel

D. A powderpost beetle leaving flour-like frass

20. Why is the woodpecker damage appearing near the hole?

A. Woodpeckers are sealing the hole to protect the wood

B. Woodpeckers are attracted by the paint on the railing

C. Woodpeckers have no connection to the insect activity

D. Woodpeckers are digging for the insect larvae inside

21. What preventive advice best addresses this organism on the bare railing?

A. Paint or seal the exposed wood to deter nesting

B. Leave the wood bare to encourage natural weathering

C. Apply a soil termiticide barrier around the deck posts

D. Tent and fumigate the deck to reach the colony

Case H (Questions 22–24): A coastal home shows an unusually fast-spreading subterranean infestation, and the inspector discovers an above-ground nest of chewed wood and soil within a wall void.

22. Which species is most strongly indicated?

A. A native eastern drywood termite

B. The Formosan subterranean termite

C. A common dampwood termite of wet logs

D. A lyctid powderpost beetle

23. Why does the above-ground nest of chewed wood and soil matter for control?

A. It proves the infestation is actually drywood termites

B. It means the colony cannot survive without soil contact

C. The carton nest can sustain activity even above ground

D. It indicates the colony will die without any treatment

24. Why does this species typically cause damage faster than native subterranean termites?

A. Its enormous colonies consume wood far more rapidly

B. It feeds only at night when inspectors are absent

C. It produces six-sided pellets like drywood termites

D. It requires no moisture and ignores the soil entirely

Case I (Questions 25–27): An inspector evaluates a home with a drywood termite infestation. In one case the infestation is confined to a single accessible beam; in another comparison home it is spread throughout the framing of all three floors.

25. For the single accessible beam, which treatment is most proportionate?

A. Whole-structure tent fumigation of the home

B. A complete perimeter trench of soil termiticide

C. In-ground monitoring bait stations only

D. Localized or direct wood treatment of the beam

26. For the home with infestation throughout all three floors, which treatment provides the necessary reach?

A. Whole-structure fumigation of the building

B. Localized injection of one accessible beam

C. A soil termiticide trench around the perimeter

D. Improving the crawlspace ventilation alone

27. Why does the widespread infestation require a different approach than the single beam?

A. Drywood termites live in the soil in larger homes

B. Localized treatment is illegal in multi-story homes

C. Hidden, distributed colonies need whole-structure reach

D. The two infestations are biologically different species

Case J (Questions 28–30): An applicator finishes a soil treatment job with leftover diluted solution and several empty product containers.

28. What is the correct way to handle the empty containers?

A. Triple rinse them and add the rinsate to the spray tank

B. Reuse them to store drinking water for the crew

C. Discard them directly into a roadside storm drain

D. Burn them on site to destroy any residue

29. What practice would have minimized the leftover diluted solution in the first place?

A. Doubling the mixed volume to ensure enough product

B. Storing the excess solution beside food at the shop

C. Mixing only the amount needed for the job

D. Pouring the excess down the nearest floor drain

30. Why must records of the product, rate, date, and location be kept for this job?

A. To set the resale value of the treated property

B. To demonstrate compliance and protect against disputes

C. To exempt the applicator from continuing education

D. To replace the need to follow the product label

Case K (Questions 31–33): An inspector examines a crawlspace with bare soil, high humidity, scrap lumber on the ground, and floor joists in direct contact with stacked cardboard boxes. No live insects are seen.

31. How should these findings be categorized in the report?

A. As an active infestation requiring fumigation

B. As a previous infestation that has resolved

C. As conducive conditions favoring future infestation

D. As inaccessible areas that could not be evaluated

32. Why does the scrap lumber and cardboard increase the risk?

A. They improve the crawlspace ventilation

B. They raise the joists safely above the soil

C. They have no effect and removal is cosmetic

D. They are cellulose food and harborage in soil contact

33. Which corrective recommendation best addresses the moisture component?

A. Paint the floor joists and raise the thermostat

B. Add more stored items to absorb the moisture

C. Install a vapor barrier and improve ventilation

D. Seal the crawlspace vents to trap the humidity

Case L (Questions 34–36): A builder is planning termite protection for a new home still under construction, and the homeowner asks the inspector to compare treatment timing options.

34. Why is pre-construction treatment advantageous at this stage?

A. Finished walls will improve access to the soil

B. The soil and structural wood are fully accessible

C. It relies mainly on drilling through finished slabs

D. It eliminates the need to follow the product label

35. Which protective measures can be installed most effectively during construction?

A. Only post-construction trenching after occupancy

B. Soil treatment, physical barriers, and wood treatment

C. Surface fogging of the completed living spaces

D. Tent fumigation of the framed but unfinished shell

36. If the home were instead treated years after completion, why would achieving a continuous zone be harder?

A. The soil would be more accessible after occupancy

B. Finished construction makes every area easy to reach

C. Post-construction treatment never uses any drilling

D. Work must navigate finished construction and penetrations

Case M (Questions 37–39): An applicator is selecting personal protective equipment and reviewing exposure risks before a liquid termiticide application.

37. Which route of exposure is most common for applicators and should guide PPE choice?

A. Dermal exposure through absorption by the skin

B. Auditory exposure through prolonged equipment noise

C. Ocular exposure as the only significant route

D. Oral exposure as the dominant occupational route

38. During which step is the applicator at the highest risk of concentrated exposure?

A. Driving to the site with secured product

B. Mixing and loading the concentrated product

C. Filing the application records afterward

D. Walking the property during the inspection

39. A label displays the signal word DANGER with POISON. What does this communicate?

A. The product is only slightly toxic and low hazard

B. The product is highly toxic, the most hazardous category

C. The product is moderately toxic and routine to handle

D. The product carries no measurable acute toxicity

Case N (Questions 40–42): An inspector must determine whether mud tubes found on a foundation represent current activity, and how to record the overall findings.

40. What is the standard technique to confirm whether the mud tubes are active?

A. Measure the exact length of each tube with a ruler

B. Photograph the tubes and compare them to old records

C. Apply termiticide to the tubes and wait one month

D. Break a tube open and check for live termites or fresh repair

41. The inspector also finds old, abandoned galleries with no live insects elsewhere in the structure. How should these be categorized?

A. As evidence of previous infestation

B. As an active infestation requiring treatment

C. As a conducive condition only

D. As an inaccessible area of the structure

42. Why must the inspection diagram accompany the written findings

A. It replaces the written report entirely

B. It estimates the property's market value

C. It demonstrates the inspector's drawing skill

D. It pinpoints findings and inaccessible areas precisely

Case O (Questions 43–45): A bait system has been installed around a home with an active subterranean infestation, and the homeowner questions how it works.

43. Why is the toxicant in the bait formulated to act slowly?

A. To reduce the manufacturing cost of the stations

B. So foragers survive to share it through the colony

C. To kill the foraging workers instantly at the station

D. So the stations never require any further monitoring

44. How does the toxicant reach termites that never visited a bait station?

A. The bait releases a gas that travels through the soil

B. Foragers share it with nestmates through trophallaxis

C. The toxicant repels termites toward untreated areas

D. Every termite in the colony must visit a station directly

45. Why does the company schedule periodic return visits to the stations?

A. To monitor activity and replenish bait for colony elimination

B. To remove the stations permanently after the first visit

C. To increase the toxicity of the bait at each visit

D. Because the visits are unnecessary and only add charges

Case P (Questions 46–48): An inspector completes a real estate inspection and a buyer asks for a guarantee that the home will never have termites.

46. Why should the inspector decline to provide such a guarantee?

A. Federal law requires the guarantee on every report

B. Termites cannot infest the majority of structures

C. The guarantee would unfairly lower the inspection fee

D. The inspection reports only visible evidence in accessible areas

47. The buyer's lender requires documentation for an FHA loan. Which form is commonly used?

A. The federal pesticide registration application

B. The NPMA-33 inspection report form

C. A continuing education completion certificate

D. The state-issued business license form

48. Why must the inspection be performed by a licensed inspector rather than a general handyman?

A. The credential ensures qualification to identify organisms and report validly

B. Handymen are legally barred from entering any crawlspace

C. The report must be handwritten rather than typed

D. WDI reports are prohibited in real estate transactions

Case Q (Questions 49–50): A candidate is reviewing the regulatory framework and the certification path before sitting for the exam.

49. Why can termite licensing requirements differ so much from one state to another?

A. Because a single national license governs all states

B. Because the EPA issues every individual license directly

C. Because states administer their own programs above a federal floor

D. Because termite biology changes at each state line

50. Why must most candidates pass both a CORE exam and a category exam?

A. CORE covers universal safety; the category covers WDI specialty knowledge

B. CORE and the category exam test exactly the same material

C. The category exam replaces the need for the CORE exam

D. CORE applies only to agricultural pesticide applicators

Practice Exam 8: Answer Key and Full Explanations

1. D — Pale, soft-bodied insects in earthen tubes that rebuild within hours confirm an active subterranean termite infestation, since live colonies quickly repair damaged shelter tubes. The mud tubes are the subterranean signature. Rapid rebuilding is direct evidence of current activity.

2. C — The dripping plumbing joint and bare damp soil are conducive conditions favoring infestation, reported separately from the termites themselves. They are risk factors, not infestation or inaccessible areas. Documenting them guides correction of the moisture problem.

3. A — The most complete recommendation is to treat the termites and correct the moisture and conducive conditions, because treating alone leaves the structure at high reinfestation risk. Ignoring either part fails the client. Effective practice pairs treatment with condition correction.

4. D — Four wings of equal length indicate a termite swarm rather than flying ants, since termite wings are all roughly equal while ant wings are unequal. The detached wings are shed after the swarm. This identifies the "flying ants" as termite alates.

5. C — A springtime indoor swarm strongly suggests a mature colony exists in or very near the home, because only mature colonies produce swarmers. The alates do not cause the damage themselves, and their presence does not mean the colony has died. Hidden workers remain at work nearby.

6. C — Framing concealed behind drywall cannot be examined visually, so the inspector documents it as inaccessible and notes the reason. Removing drywall exceeds the non-destructive scope, and certifying or assuming its condition overstates certainty. Honest disclosure protects both parties.

7. B — Clean, smooth galleries with coarse insect-part debris and no soil indicate carpenter ants nesting in the moisture-softened wood. Carpenter ants excavate but do not eat wood, pushing debris out. The absence of soil packing rules out subterranean termites.

8. D — The chronic dampness is relevant because carpenter ants favor moisture-softened wood for nesting. The dampness does not repel them or indicate drywood termites, and it is directly tied to where they nest. Correcting the moisture is central to control.

9. C — The best recommendation is to address the moisture source and treat the nest, since the moisture is what attracts the carpenter ants. Fumigation and soil barriers target other organisms, and bait stations target subterranean termites. Removing the moisture removes the attraction.

10. B — A hairline crack near a plumbing penetration is a hidden entry route for subterranean termites in slab construction. It does not improve drainage, guarantee drywood termites, or block entry. Concealed slab entry is a hallmark detection challenge.

11. A — A hollow-sounding baseboard that gives way to reveal soil-streaked galleries indicates subterranean termites feeding within the wood. Carpenter bees, beetles, and white rot produce different signs. The soil streaking is the subterranean signature.

12. C — The baseboard sounded hollow despite looking intact because termites leave a thin intact shell over hollowed wood. Paint does not protect against internal damage, and surface appearance is unreliable. Sounding and probing reveal the hidden hollowing.

13. D — Before applying the product, the applicator must read and follow the label exactly, since it is legally binding under FIFRA. The label is not optional, not limited to first aid, and the rate may never be exceeded. Label compliance is mandatory.

14. A — With a well near the foundation, the primary concern is contamination of the well and groundwater, since soil termiticides go directly into the ground. The well does not raise temperature, aid spread, or guarantee a termite-free home. Protecting water sources is critical.

15. D — To treat an occupied home, the applicator most likely uses trenching, rodding, and sub-slab injection to reach hard-to-access soil. Tenting and fogging are not soil treatments, and removing the slab is impractical. These methods build the continuous zone in remedial work.

16. B — Wood that is browned, cracked into a cubical pattern, and crumbling to powder indicates brown rot, which destroys cellulose. White rot instead leaves bleached, stringy wood. The cubical cracking is the brown rot signature.

17. D — The roof leak is relevant because decay fungi require elevated moisture to grow, so the leak supplies what the fungus needs. The fungus does not repel water or thrive in dry wood. All fungal decay traces back to a moisture source.

18. A — The most important corrective action is to correct the moisture source driving the decay, since fungi cannot grow without moisture. Fumigation and bait stations target insects, and paint does not stop active decay. Removing the moisture stops the fungus.

19. C — A perfectly round, finger-width hole in bare wood with staining below indicates a carpenter bee excavating a nesting tunnel. Termites and beetles produce different signs, and the finger-width hole is the carpenter bee signature. They excavate rather than eat the wood.

20. D — The woodpecker damage appears because woodpeckers dig for the insect larvae inside the wood. They are not sealing the hole, attracted by paint, or unconnected to the activity. Woodpecker damage commonly follows carpenter bee infestation.

21. A — The best preventive advice is to paint or seal the exposed wood, since carpenter bees favor bare, weathered wood and avoid finished surfaces. Leaving it bare invites nesting, and soil barriers and fumigation target other organisms. Sealing reduces attractiveness.

22. B — A fast-spreading coastal subterranean infestation with an above-ground carton nest of chewed wood and soil indicates the Formosan subterranean termite. Drywood, dampwood, and beetles do not build such nests. The carton nest is the Formosan signature.

23. C — The above-ground nest matters because the carton nest can sustain colony activity even above ground, even when the soil connection is interrupted. It does not prove drywood termites or mean the colony will die. This makes Formosan infestations especially hard to control.

24. A — The Formosan termite damages faster because its enormous colonies consume wood far more rapidly than native species. It does not feed only at night, produce drywood pellets, or ignore moisture and soil. Sheer colony size drives the rapid damage.

25. D — A drywood infestation confined to one accessible beam is most proportionately treated with localized or direct wood treatment. Whole-structure fumigation, a perimeter trench, and bait stations are excessive or aimed at the wrong organism. Matching scope to infestation avoids unnecessary cost.

26. A — A drywood infestation throughout all three floors requires whole-structure fumigation, whose gas reaches all hidden galleries. Localized injection cannot reach distributed colonies, and soil treatment and ventilation target other problems. Fumigation provides the needed reach.

27. C — The widespread infestation needs a different approach because hidden, distributed colonies require whole-structure reach that localized treatment cannot provide. Drywood termites do not live in soil, localized treatment is not illegal, and both cases involve the same species. Distribution drives the method.

28. A — Empty containers should be triple rinsed, with the rinsate added to the spray tank and applied at the label rate, then disposed of properly. Reusing for water, discarding into a drain, or burning are unsafe and illegal. Triple rinsing prepares containers for disposal.

29. C — Mixing only the amount needed minimizes leftover solution and the disposal problems it creates. Doubling the volume, storing excess near food, or pouring it down a drain are improper. Mixing to need is responsible practice.

30. B — Application records demonstrate regulatory compliance and protect the applicator against disputes while documenting the treatment history. They do not set resale value, exempt the applicator from continuing education, or replace the label. Complete records are a core duty.

31. C — Bare soil, high humidity, scrap lumber, and cardboard against the joists with no live insects are conducive conditions favoring future infestation. They are not active or previous infestation, nor inaccessible areas. Reporting them guides correction before infestation develops.

32. D — The scrap lumber and cardboard increase risk because they are cellulose food and harborage in direct soil contact. They do not improve ventilation, raise the joists, or serve a merely cosmetic role. Removing them eliminates a food source and staging area.

33. C — Installing a vapor barrier and improving ventilation best addresses the moisture component of the conducive conditions. Painting joists, adding stored items, or sealing vents do not control the soil moisture. Correcting moisture is the foundation of prevention.

34. B — Pre-construction treatment is advantageous because the soil and structural wood are fully accessible before the structure is enclosed. Finished walls hinder rather than aid access, it does not rely on drilling finished slabs, and it never waives the label. Full access is the key advantage.

35. B — During construction, soil treatment, physical barriers, and wood treatment can all be installed most effectively. Post-construction trenching, surface fogging, and tent fumigation are not the comprehensive pre-construction measures. Full access enables well-placed protection.

36. D — Treating years later makes a continuous zone harder because work must navigate finished construction and penetrations. The soil is not more accessible after occupancy, finished construction is not easier to reach, and remedial work does use drilling. Limited access is the obstacle.

37. A — Dermal exposure through skin absorption is the most common route for applicators and should guide PPE choice. Auditory exposure addresses noise, and oral and ocular routes are less common. PPE priorities follow the dominant route.

38. B — Mixing and loading the concentrated product carries the highest risk of concentrated exposure, since the product is handled undiluted. Driving, filing records, and walking the property pose far lower risk. Full PPE is critical at the mixing stage.

39. B — DANGER with POISON communicates that the product is highly toxic, the most hazardous acute-toxicity category. CAUTION marks slightly toxic and WARNING moderately toxic products. The signal word governs the level of care required.

40. D — The standard technique is to break a tube open and check for live termites or fresh repair, since active colonies rebuild quickly. Measuring, photographing, or treating-and-waiting do not establish activity. Fresh repair confirms current activity.

41. A — Old, abandoned galleries with no live insects are evidence of previous infestation, reported separately from active infestation. They are not active infestation, a conducive condition, or an inaccessible area. Keeping categories distinct ensures an honest report.

42. D — The diagram must accompany the findings because it pinpoints findings and inaccessible areas precisely on a drawing of the structure. It does not replace the report, estimate value, or showcase artistry. Precise location is its value, and it is required in many states.

43. B — The bait toxicant is slow-acting so foragers survive long enough to share it through the colony via trophallaxis. A fast-acting bait would kill foragers at the station and break the transfer chain. Slow action enables colony-wide elimination.

44. B — The toxicant reaches termites that never visited a station because foragers share it with nestmates through trophallaxis. The bait does not release a gas, repel termites, or require every termite to visit. Food-sharing is the transfer mechanism.

45. A — Return visits are scheduled to monitor activity and replenish bait for colony elimination, since baiting works over time. Stations are not removed after one visit, toxicity is not increased on site, and the visits are not unnecessary. Monitoring is integral to the program.

46. D — The inspector should decline the guarantee because the inspection reports only visible evidence in accessible areas as of the inspection date. No law requires such a guarantee, termites can infest structures, and the guarantee does not affect the fee. Hidden areas limit certainty.

47. B — The NPMA-33 inspection report form is commonly used to document a wood-destroying insect inspection for an FHA loan. The registration application, CE certificate, and business license serve other purposes. It provides a recognized format lenders accept.

48. A — The inspection must be performed by a licensed inspector because the credential ensures qualification to identify wood-destroying organisms and issue a valid report. Handymen are not categorically barred from crawlspaces, the report need not be handwritten, and WDI reports are not prohibited. Credentialing protects report reliability.

49. C — Termite licensing differs by state because states administer their own programs above a federal floor set by the EPA. There is no single national license, the EPA does not issue individual licenses, and termite biology does not change at state lines. State administration produces the variation.

50. A — Most candidates pass both exams because CORE covers universal safety knowledge while the category exam covers WDI specialty knowledge. The two do not test the same material, the category does not replace CORE, and CORE is not limited to agriculture. Together they form the standard certification path.