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37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CA Department of Pesticide Regulation

CAC2QNBF

CA Pest Control Aircraft Pilot Certificate Pilot Apprentice
Manned (APC)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA Department of Pesticide Regulation CAC2QNB , 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, CAC2QNB
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California law, which agency is the primary state authority responsible for regulating pesticide use, including aerial application?

- ☐ A California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)
- ☒ B California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR)
- ☐ C California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA)
- ☐ D Federal Aviation Administration (FAA)

ANSWER B

WHY The California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR) is the lead state agency responsible for regulating pesticide sales and use, including aerial applications, while CDFA deals with pest prevention and CalEPA is DPR's umbrella agency.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

When applying a pesticide aerially in California, whose instructions on the product label take legal precedence if they differ?

- ☐ A The aerial applicator's own judgment
- ☐ B The local county agricultural commissioner
- ☒ C The most restrictive applicable label or California-specific directions
- ☐ D The pesticide dealer who sold the product

ANSWER C

WHY It is a fundamental principle of pesticide law that the label is the law. If federal label directions, California-specific label directions, or any supplemental labeling differ, the applicator must follow the most restrictive applicable direction, including any rate, timing, or application method restriction.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the correct formula for calculating the aerial application spray volume in gallons per acre (GPA) when given nozzle flow rate and equipment parameters?

- ☒ **A** $\text{GPA} = (\text{Nozzle flow in GPM} \times 5,940) \div (\text{total spray width in inches} \times \text{ground speed in MPH})$
- ☐ **B** $\text{GPA} = \text{Nozzle flow in GPM} \times \text{ground speed in MPH}$
- ☐ **C** $\text{GPA} = (\text{total spray width in feet} \times \text{ground speed in MPH}) \div 1,000$
- ☐ **D** $\text{GPA} = \text{Total tank volume} \div \text{treated acres}$

ANSWER A

WHY The standard formula for GPA in aerial application is: $\text{GPA} = (\text{GPM} \times 5,940) \div (\text{spray width in inches} \times \text{MPH in ground speed})$. This formula is widely used in calibration manuals and is the foundation for determining carrier volume and pesticide rate per acre.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which nozzle type is most commonly recommended for producing fine droplets suitable for low-volume aerial fungicide or insecticide applications?

- ☐ **A** Flat-fan nozzle
- ☒ **B** Hollow-cone nozzle
- ☐ **C** Solid-stream nozzle
- ☐ **D** Flooding nozzle

ANSWER B

WHY Hollow-cone nozzles are the standard aerial application nozzle and produce fine droplets well-suited for low-volume fungicide and insecticide sprays. Flat-fan and flooding nozzles are generally used for ground applications, while solid-stream nozzles are used for direct injection or specialty uses.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Under normal conditions, what is the generally accepted minimum safe wind speed for conducting an aerial pesticide application to avoid excessive drift?

- ☐ A Calm, less than 1 mph
- ☒ B At least 3 mph but no more than 10 mph
- ☐ C Greater than 15 mph
- ☐ D Wind speed does not affect aerial applications

ANSWER B

WHY Most aerial application guidance recommends a minimum wind speed of around 3 mph to prevent temperature inversions and stagnant conditions, with an upper practical limit of about 10 mph to limit drift. Calm/zero wind often indicates a temperature inversion, which can cause off-target movement.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes a 'temperature inversion' as it relates to aerial pesticide applications?

- ☒ A A condition where warm air lies below cold air, trapping droplets near the ground
- ☐ B A weather pattern with very high humidity
- ☐ C Strong, gusty winds moving horizontally
- ☐ D Heavy rainfall occurring during application

ANSWER A

WHY A temperature inversion occurs when a layer of warm air sits above cooler air near the ground, suppressing normal vertical mixing. Under inversion conditions, spray droplets can become suspended and travel off-target unpredictably, which is why aerial applicators are taught to avoid spraying during inversions.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which signal word on a pesticide label indicates the product has the highest relative toxicity category under California labeling requirements?

- ☐ A Caution
- ☐ B Warning
- ☒ C Danger
- ☐ D Poison

ANSWER C

WHY Under federal EPA labeling adopted in California, signal words indicate acute toxicity: 'Caution' = lowest, 'Warning' = moderate, and 'Danger' = highest toxicity (Category I). The word 'Poison' historically appeared with the skull-and-crossbones but has largely been replaced by the 'Danger' signal word.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

Under California regulations, aerial pesticide applicators must keep use records for a minimum of how long?

- ☐ A Six months
- ☐ B One year
- ☒ C Two years
- ☐ D Five years

ANSWER C

WHY California pesticide use recordkeeping regulations require that restricted-use and many general-use pesticide applications be documented and that records be retained for a minimum of two years (and made available to the county agricultural commissioner upon request).

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which two of the following are considered 'sensitive areas' requiring extra caution when planning an aerial pesticide application? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Residential properties and schools
- ☒ **B** Beekeepers and apiaries
- ☐ **C** Open, harvested agricultural fields
- ☐ **D** Surface water, such as lakes, ponds, and irrigation canals

ANSWER **A • B**

WHY Sensitive sites commonly identified in California aerial application guidance include occupied structures such as homes and schools (A) and apiaries/registered beekeepers (B), as well as surface water, organic crops, and livestock. Already-harvested open fields are generally not sensitive in this context.