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39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CA Department of Pesticide Regulation

CAC2QNBC

CA Pest Control Aircraft Pilot Certificate Pilot Apprentice
Unmanned (UAS-APC)

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA Department of Pesticide Regulation CAC2QNBC , 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, CAC2QNBC
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

QUESTION 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are requirements that apply to an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) pilot who holds a Pilot Apprentice Unmanned certificate issued by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** The pilot must operate under the direct supervision of a licensed Aircraft Pilot Certificate holder.
- ☐ **B** The pilot may apply restricted-use pesticides without any supervision.
- ☒ **C** The pilot must comply with all FAA regulations for small unmanned aircraft systems.
- ☐ **D** The pilot is exempt from California pesticide application laws when operating below 200 feet.

ANSWER A - C

WHY An Apprentice Unmanned UAS pilot must operate under the direct supervision of a fully licensed Aircraft Pilot Certificate holder and must comply with all applicable FAA Part 107 regulations for small unmanned aircraft systems. Restricted-use pesticide applications require the supervising licensed pilot, and no operator is exempt from California pesticide laws regardless of altitude.

QUESTION 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

When a UAS pilot apprentice mixes or loads pesticides for an aerial application, which of the following sources of information must be consulted to determine the required personal protective equipment (PPE)? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** The product label and applicable labeling
- ☒ **B** The California Code of Regulations Title 3
- ☐ **C** The pilot's personal preference for comfort
- ☐ **D** The local TV weather forecast

ANSWER A - B

WHY The pesticide product label is the primary legal document specifying required PPE, and Title 3 of the California Code of Regulations establishes supplementary DPR requirements. Personal preference and weather forecasts are not authoritative sources for PPE selection.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

Which insect pest is most commonly associated with damage to almond hulls and is frequently targeted by aerial UAS applications in California almond orchards?

- ☒ **A** Navel orangeworm (*Amyelois transitella*)
- ☐ **B** Varroa destructor
- ☐ **C** Glassy-winged sharpshooter
- ☐ **D** Mediterranean fruit fly

ANSWER A

WHY Navel orangeworm is the primary insect pest of California almonds and is routinely targeted by aerial treatments, including UAS applications, during hull split. Varroa destructor is a mite pest of honey bees, while glassy-winged sharpshooter and Mediterranean fruit fly primarily affect citrus and other host crops, not almonds.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Which component of a UAS spray system is primarily responsible for producing the desired droplet size spectrum during an aerial pesticide application?

- ☒ **A** Nozzle type and size
- ☐ **B** Battery voltage
- ☐ **C** Propeller pitch
- ☐ **D** GPS antenna orientation

ANSWER A

WHY The nozzle type and orifice size are the principal determinants of droplet size spectrum, flow rate, and spray pattern uniformity. Battery voltage, propeller pitch, and GPS antenna orientation influence flight performance or navigation but do not control droplet size.

QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

A UAS pilot apprentice verifies a spray system's output by measuring the volume collected from each nozzle during a timed run. This procedure is part of which overall calibration step?

- ☒ **A** Nozzle flow rate check
- ☐ **B** Airframe weight and balance
- ☐ **C** Propeller tracking
- ☐ **D** Battery cycle testing

ANSWER A

WHY Measuring the volume discharged from each nozzle in a fixed time period is the standard nozzle flow rate check, which ensures each nozzle is delivering the expected output before the application rate is confirmed.

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Under California pesticide law, an aircraft operator applying pesticides must maintain application records. What is the minimum retention period for these records?

- ☒ **A** Two years
- ☐ **B** Six months
- ☐ **C** Ten years
- ☐ **D** Thirty days

ANSWER A

WHY California regulations require pesticide use records, including those for aerial applications, to be retained for at least two years and be made available for inspection by the Department of Pesticide Regulation or the County Agricultural Commissioner.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which environmental condition most directly increases the risk of pesticide spray drift from a low-altitude UAS application?

- ☒ **A** High wind speed and unstable air
- ☐ **B** High relative humidity at dawn
- ☐ **C** Low temperature inversion at night
- ☐ **D** Heavy overcast with calm winds

ANSWER A

WHY High wind speeds and turbulent, unstable air greatly increase downwind spray drift. Temperature inversions trap droplets but cause them to move unpredictably; however, the most direct and recognized drift factor is wind speed and air stability.

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

A UAS pilot apprentice develops excessive salivation, pinpoint pupils, and muscle twitching after handling an organophosphate insecticide. Which condition is most likely occurring?

- ☒ **A** Cholinesterase inhibition (organophosphate poisoning)
- ☐ **B** Allergic rhinitis
- ☐ **C** Heat exhaustion
- ☐ **D** Hypoglycemia

ANSWER A

WHY Excessive salivation, pinpoint (miotic) pupils, and muscle fasciculations are classic signs of cholinesterase inhibition caused by organophosphate or carbamate exposure. Immediate decontamination and medical attention are required.

QUESTION 9

SINGLE CHOICE

Before beginning a UAS pesticide application, the pilot apprentice must confirm which document is the legally binding source of use directions, restrictions, and required PPE?

- ☒ **A** The pesticide product label
- ☐ **B** The pesticide manufacturer's marketing brochure
- ☐ **C** The local newspaper's farming section
- ☐ **D** A peer-reviewed journal article

ANSWER A

WHY Under federal and California law, it is illegal to use a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with its label. The product label is the legally enforceable document governing application rates, sites, PPE, re-entry intervals, and other restrictions.