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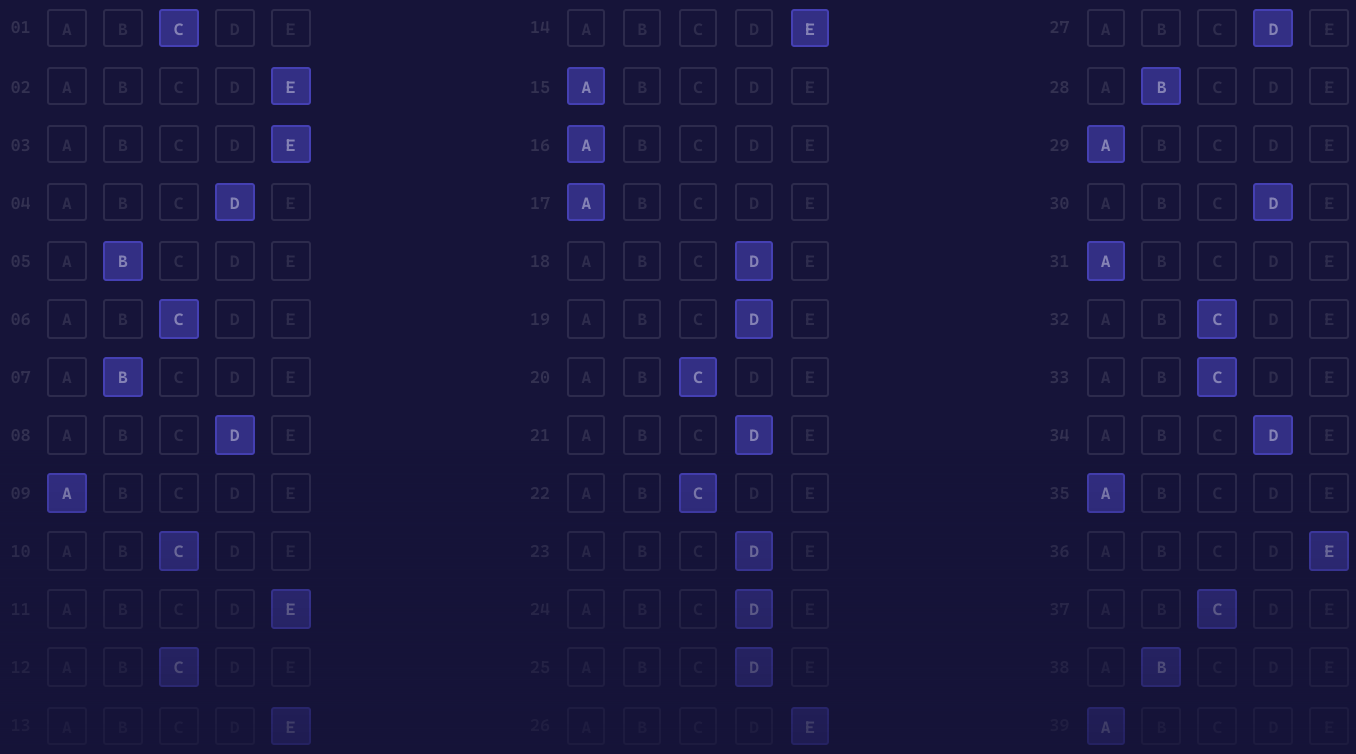

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CA Department of Pesticide Regulation

Z97SEM95

CA QAL/QAC Category A - Residential, Industrial, and Institutional

EDITION	QUESTIONS	FORMAT
Demo	9	Limited Edition PDF

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Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA Department of Pesticide Regulation `Z97SEM95`, 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, `Z97SEM95`
- the question number
- the email address on your order

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

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QUESTION 1 SINGLE CHOICE

Under California regulations, which of the following best describes the role of a Qualified Applicator License (QAL) holder?

A A licensed pest control advisor who recommends pesticide treatments

B An applicator licensed to supervise the application of pesticides or to apply pesticides as a sole operator

C A certified crop advisor authorized to apply restricted-use agricultural pesticides

D A certified trainer authorized to certify other applicators in private industry

ANSWER B

WHY A Qualified Applicator (QAL) in California is licensed to supervise the application of pesticides or to apply pesticides as a sole operator. The pest control advisor (option A) is a separate license (PCA). The Certified Crop Advisor (option C) is not a California pesticide licensing category. Trainers (option D) are not authorized through the QAL program itself.

QUESTION 2 SINGLE CHOICE

An applicator is treating a structural pest problem with a wettable powder formulation. Which characteristic correctly describes this formulation type?

A It forms an emulsion when mixed with water and requires constant agitation

B It is a dry formulation that must be mixed with water to form a suspension

C It is dissolved in an oil-based solvent and ready to use without dilution

D It is impregnated into a solid carrier that releases vapor over time

ANSWER B

WHY Wettable powders (WP) are dry formulations that mix with water to form a suspension, not a true solution. They require agitation in the spray tank. Option A describes an emulsifiable concentrate (EC). Option C describes a ready-to-use (RTU) or oil-based formulation. Option D describes a fumigant or vapor-impregnated product.

QUESTION 3 SINGLE CHOICE

A structural fumigation job requires the applicator to use a fumigant at a specified rate. Which factor is most critical for calculating the correct dosage in a structural fumigation?

A The age of the structure and the number of windows

B The cubic footage of the space to be fumigated

C The square footage of the floor area only

D The linear footage of the perimeter walls only

ANSWER B

WHY Structural fumigation dosages are based on the volume (cubic footage) of the enclosed space to be fumigated, because fumigants are gases that fill three-dimensional space. Floor area or wall measurements alone do not account for ceiling height and volume, which are essential for proper concentration calculation.

QUESTION 4 SINGLE CHOICE

Which statement best describes the meaning of the signal word 'DANGER' on a pesticide label?

A The product is slightly toxic and may cause minor reversible injury

B The product is moderately toxic and may cause moderate injury

C The product is highly toxic and may cause severe injury or irreversible damage

D The product is non-toxic and poses minimal risk to applicators

ANSWER C

WHY The signal word 'DANGER' indicates a Category I pesticide that is highly toxic. Products with 'DANGER' may also bear the additional word 'POISON' and a skull and crossbones symbol. 'WARNING' indicates Category II (moderately toxic), and 'CAUTION' indicates Category III or IV (slightly toxic or relatively nontoxic).

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QUESTION 5 SINGLE CHOICE

When applying pesticides near a school or daycare facility, the applicator must follow the California Department of Pesticide Regulation requirements. Which practice is required?

A Applications may proceed without notification at any time

B Notice must be provided and applications must comply with restricted use periods and setbacks

C Only foliar applications are allowed year-round

D Applications are prohibited on all school grounds at any time

ANSWER B

WHY California has specific requirements (Healthy Schools Act and related DPR regulations) that restrict pesticide applications near schools and licensed daycares, including notification requirements (posting and written notification to parents), restricted application periods, and required setbacks from school property. Applications are not prohibited outright (eliminating D), and notification is required (eliminating A).

QUESTION 6 SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best illustrates a non-chemical pest management technique appropriate for an institutional facility?

A Broadcast application of a residual insecticide along baseboards

B Exclusion by sealing gaps and cracks where pests may enter

C Fumigation of the entire structure with a warning agent

D Space spray application of an aerosol insecticide in occupied rooms

ANSWER B

WHY Exclusion (sealing entry points) is a foundational non-chemical IPM technique appropriate for institutional settings. Chemical applications (A, C, D) are pesticide-based control methods. IPM emphasizes prevention, exclusion, sanitation, and mechanical controls before relying on chemical treatments.

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QUESTION 7 SINGLE CHOICE

An applicator is inspecting a kitchen area and finds droppings along walls, gnaw marks on packaging, and a strong musky odor. Which pest is most likely present?

A German cockroach (Blattella germanica)

B House mouse (Mus musculus)

C Western drywood termite (Incisitermes minor)

D Black carpenter ant (Camponotus pennsylvanicus)

ANSWER B

WHY Droppings, gnaw marks, and a musky odor are classic signs of a mouse infestation. German cockroaches leave droppings but not gnaw marks on packaging and do not produce a musky odor to that degree. Drywood termites produce frass (pellets), not the signs described. Carpenter ants produce sawdust-like frass from galleries, not the described combination.

QUESTION 8 SINGLE CHOICE

A pesticide label states 'It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.' What is the legal significance of this statement to the applicator?

A It is a marketing statement with no legal force

B The applicator must follow all label directions, restrictions, and precautions

C It applies only to commercial-grade products, not homeowner products

D It is enforceable only in states that have adopted the federal language

ANSWER B

WHY This statement is a legal requirement under FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act). The label is a legal document, and the applicator is required to follow all label directions, restrictions, and precautions. Deviating from the label is a violation of federal law regardless of state adoption (eliminating D), applies to all labeled products (eliminating C), and is enforceable, not merely marketing (eliminating A).

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QUESTION 9 MULTIPLE CHOICE

When calibrating a compressed air sprayer, which two of the following factors must be determined? (Choose two.)

A **The nozzle output rate (gallons per minute)**

B The walking speed of the applicator in miles per hour

C **The pressure setting and resulting flow rate**

D The brand of the compressor motor

ANSWER **A · C**

WHY For compressed air sprayer calibration, the nozzle output rate (GPM) and the pressure setting/flow rate are essential measurable factors used to determine application volume. Walking speed (B) is more relevant to power sprayer or boom calibration rather than handheld compressed air equipment. Compressor brand (D) is irrelevant to calibration output.

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