

PRACTICE EXAM 6: PEST CONTROL LICENSE EXAM PREP

(100 QUESTIONS)

This practice exam contains 100 multiple-choice questions covering general U.S. pesticide-applicator core knowledge and structural pest-control concepts. Select the single best answer for each question. Certification requirements, test timing, passing scores, and state-specific rules vary by jurisdiction; use your state, territorial, or tribal manual for local requirements.

1. A technician finds a product in the truck but the label has been torn so the Directions for Use cannot be read. What is the best action before applying it?

- A. Use the product only at half the usual rate to reduce risk.
- B. Apply it only outdoors because outdoor use is automatically less restricted.
- C. Rely on the technician's memory of the product from previous jobs.
- D. Obtain complete readable labeling for that product and verify the intended use before application.

2. Which identifier is used to distinguish a pesticide product's federal registration from other products?

- A. The technician license number.
- B. The EPA Registration Number.
- C. The service ticket number.
- D. The EPA Establishment Number.

3. At a waterfront job, an applicator sees a label directive forbidding direct application to water. What legal effect does that wording have?

- A. As a suggestion that may be ignored when pest pressure is high.
- B. As an advisory statement that applies only to homeowners.
- C. As a mandatory prohibition that must be followed for that use.

D. As a storage instruction rather than an application restriction.

4. A company is assigning restricted-use pesticide work. Which federal certification principle governs who may perform or oversee that use?

A. A person who applies or supervises the use of an RUP must meet applicable certification requirements.

B. Any adult employee, regardless of certification, if the label is available.

C. Only the owner of the property where the pesticide is applied.

D. Only the employee who purchased the pesticide from the distributor.

5. A product is labeled for outdoor perimeter use only. A customer asks the technician to spray the same product inside a kitchen. What should the technician do?

A. Apply it indoors if the customer signs a written waiver.

B. Apply it indoors at one-quarter rate because the amount is smaller.

C. Use it indoors only along baseboards because that is a crack-and-crevice site.

D. Decline that use and select an indoor use that is specifically permitted by appropriate labeling.

6. What does the EPA Establishment Number primarily identify on a pesticide container?

A. The pesticide's toxicity category and signal word.

B. The establishment where the pesticide product was produced or labeled.

C. The pest species that the product is intended to control.

D. The certified applicator who will use the product.

7. Which federal pesticide classification limits a product, or particular uses of a product, to certified applicators or qualifying persons under direct supervision?

A. Minimum-risk pesticide status.

B. Experimental advertising status.

- C. Restricted Use Pesticide classification.
- D. General household-use classification.

8. A supplemental label authorizes a treatment method not printed on the main container label. What should the applicator have available when using that supplemental direction?

- A. Only a company training sheet summarizing the supplemental use.
- B. The supplemental labeling together with the product's container label and other applicable labeling.
- C. Only the supplemental page, because it replaces every container restriction.
- D. A customer invoice listing the treatment method and pesticide name.

9. The applicator's state has adopted commercial-certification rules that exceed EPA's federal baseline. How should the difference be handled?

- A. The applicable stricter state requirement along with federal law and product labeling.
- B. Only the federal minimum because state requirements cannot be stricter.
- C. Whichever requirement produces the lowest treatment cost.
- D. Only the product label because certification rules never apply to commercial work.

10. A 17-year-old employee asks when EPA's federal minimum age for certified applicator status is reached. What age applies?

- A. 18 years old.
- B. 16 years old.
- C. 14 years old.
- D. 21 years old.

11. Which statement best describes the federal misuse statement found on registered pesticide labeling?

- A. It permits higher-than-label rates when an applicator documents severe infestation.
- B. It allows any off-label use if the customer accepts responsibility.

- C. It states that using the product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling violates federal law.
- D. It applies only to restricted use pesticides purchased by commercial firms.

12. Before opening a concentrate container, a technician reads that chemical-resistant gloves are required for mixing and loading. What should happen next?

- A. Wear any glove color specified by company policy even if the material is unsuitable.
- B. Use no gloves when the mixing task is expected to take less than five minutes.
- C. Substitute ordinary cotton gloves if the concentrate is handled carefully.
- D. Wear gloves that meet the label's chemical-resistance requirement while performing those tasks.

13. What maximum recertification interval is established under EPA's revised federal certification standards?

- A. Two years in every jurisdiction.
- B. Seven years for commercial applicators.
- C. Five years.
- D. No maximum interval is established.

14. A company treats pests inside a distribution warehouse. Under EPA's federal commercial categories, which category includes that type of structural work?

- A. A roadside right-of-way treated for weeds.
- B. A lake treated purposefully for aquatic weeds.
- C. A forest nursery treated for seedling disease.
- D. A warehouse where pesticides are used to manage structural pests.

15. A commercial applicator is certified in general structural pest control but plans to use a restricted-use fumigant. What additional federal issue should be checked?

- A. Whether the fumigant is applied after normal business hours.

- B. Whether the applicator also holds the specialized certification required for fumigation use.
- C. Whether the structure is older than ten years.
- D. Whether the customer has signed a general pest-control service agreement.

16. A technician removes contaminated disposable gloves after a treatment. What should happen before the technician eats or drinks?

- A. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after removing the gloves.
- B. Wipe the gloves on a rag and keep wearing them during the break.
- C. Rinse only the fingertips because the gloves prevented all exposure.
- D. Use hand sanitizer alone as a substitute for washing after pesticide handling.

17. While measuring concentrate, liquid runs above a glove cuff and wets exposed forearm skin. What should the handler do immediately?

- A. Stop the task and follow the label's skin-exposure first-aid and decontamination directions promptly.
- B. Cover the splash with an additional glove and continue mixing.
- C. Wait until the end of the route unless burning develops.
- D. Neutralize the pesticide with a household chemical chosen by the technician.

18. A technician brings pesticide-soiled coveralls home after service. Why should those garments be kept out of the normal family wash load?

- A. To make the pesticide residue stronger so it leaves the work clothing faster.
- B. To keep detergent from reacting with ordinary household fabric.
- C. To prevent work clothing from shrinking during the wash cycle.
- D. To reduce transfer of pesticide residues to other clothing and household members.

19. A respirator required by pesticide labeling has a damaged facepiece seal. What should the applicator do?

- A. Use the respirator only for concentrate handling because that task is shorter.
- B. Tighten the straps until the damaged seal is compressed against the face.
- C. Do not rely on the damaged respirator; replace or repair it appropriately before the required task.
- D. Cover the damaged area with cloth and continue the application.

20. Which practice best protects a technician from pesticide residues when cleaning reusable chemical-resistant gloves?

- A. Turn contaminated gloves inside out with bare hands before rinsing them.
- B. Wash the glove exterior before removal when appropriate, then remove them without touching contaminated outer surfaces with bare skin.
- C. Store used gloves in the cab and clean them at the end of the month.
- D. Clean only the glove interior because the exterior does not contact the skin.

21. A pesticide is being mixed outdoors when wind begins blowing concentrate mist toward the technician's face. What should the technician do first?

- A. Increase pouring height so the concentrate clears the edge of the tank.
- B. Stop mixing and reposition so airborne pesticide is not blowing toward the breathing zone.
- C. Remove eye protection to improve visibility in the wind.
- D. Continue mixing quickly so the container can be emptied sooner.

22. What is the primary purpose of a pesticide spill kit carried on a service vehicle?

- A. To increase pesticide concentration when a spray tank is too dilute.
- B. To replace the product label during an emergency response.
- C. To store food and drinking water separately from application equipment.
- D. To provide materials for controlling, containing, and cleaning up an accidental release safely.

23. A technician develops dizziness and nausea shortly after pesticide handling. What is the safest general response?

- A. Stop exposure and follow the product's first-aid and medical guidance promptly.
- B. Finish the application before reporting the symptoms to the supervisor.
- C. Induce vomiting immediately regardless of the exposure route or label directions.
- D. Drink milk because it neutralizes all pesticide classes.

24. Where is the safest general place to keep clean PPE on a pest-control service vehicle?

- A. Loose on the truck floor beneath the sprayer and hose fittings.
- B. Inside the same bag as contaminated gloves and coveralls.
- C. In a clean compartment protected from pesticide contamination and separate from contaminated equipment or clothing.
- D. On top of open pesticide containers so it is easy to reach.

25. Why is pouring pesticide concentrate from shoulder height into a tank a poor handling practice?

- A. It prevents the concentrate from mixing with water in the tank.
- B. The greater drop can increase splashing and aerosol formation near the applicator.
- C. It makes every formulation chemically incompatible with the spray mixture.
- D. It automatically changes the pesticide's active ingredient percentage.

26. A pesticide label requires protective eyewear while mixing. Which practice is most appropriate?

- A. Wear the specified protective eyewear before opening or measuring the concentrate.
- B. Put on eyewear only after the first splash occurs.
- C. Use eyewear only while spraying because mixing cannot cause eye exposure.
- D. Skip eyewear when ordinary prescription glasses are being worn.

27. After stopping a small leak, a technician has absorbent pads saturated with pesticide. How should those cleanup materials be handled?

- A. Place it in an office trash can without checking any directions.

- B. Leave it uncovered outdoors until the pesticide odor disappears.
- C. Wash it into a storm drain so the service area dries quickly.
- D. Handle and dispose of the contaminated cleanup material according to product labeling and applicable waste requirements.

28. A reusable respirator is stored in a pesticide equipment box after use. What is a better storage practice once it has been properly cleaned?

- A. Keep it beside open pesticide containers so the cartridges stay conditioned.
- B. Leave the facepiece compressed under heavy tools to save storage space.
- C. Store it in a clean, dry location protected from contamination, deformation, and damaging conditions.
- D. Store it wet in a sealed pesticide bucket immediately after washing.

29. Why should a technician avoid eating or drinking in an area where pesticide concentrate is being handled?

- A. Pesticide concentrate always changes the taste of food before contamination occurs.
- B. Food causes all pesticide formulations to become chemically unstable.
- C. Eating increases spray pressure inside application equipment.
- D. Food and drink can become contaminated and create an ingestion exposure route.

30. Before transporting pesticides in a service vehicle, which practice best reduces the chance of a container leaking or tipping?

- A. Secure containers upright in a designated cargo area and inspect closures and container condition.
- B. Loosen caps slightly so pressure cannot build during travel.
- C. Lay every container on its side so the center of gravity is lower.
- D. Place containers on passenger seats where the driver can watch them.

31. A technician plans an exterior liquid treatment beside a storm-drain inlet. What is the most important site concern?

- A. Treat the drain opening first because pests may hide below street level.
- B. Rinse any excess pesticide into the inlet before it dries on pavement.
- C. Prevent pesticide from reaching the drain through direct application, runoff, or cleanup water.
- D. Increase spray volume so the product reaches beneath the drain grate.

32. Why can pesticide applied to a steep bare slope pose a greater runoff risk than the same treatment on level absorbent soil?

- A. Bare soil prevents pesticide from contacting moving water.
- B. Water can move more rapidly downslope and carry pesticide off the intended treatment area.
- C. Steep slopes always convert liquid pesticides into vapor.
- D. Level soil automatically destroys pesticide before rainfall begins.

33. A light breeze is carrying fine spray droplets toward an open window. Which action best limits off-target movement?

- A. Stop or modify the application so spray is not drifting into the building opening.
- B. Continue because drift is acceptable when the target pest is outdoors.
- C. Increase pressure to make more fine droplets that dry before reaching the window.
- D. Aim the nozzle upward so the wind carries droplets above the window.

34. Which weather change most directly increases concern about runoff from a freshly treated exterior surface?

- A. A small increase in cloud cover during a dry afternoon.
- B. Heavy rain beginning before the pesticide has remained in place as required by labeling.
- C. A mild decrease in relative humidity while the surface remains dry.
- D. A gradual drop in nighttime air temperature with no precipitation.

35. Why should pesticide granules spilled on a sidewalk be collected rather than washed into the gutter?

- A. Water always converts granules into a restricted use pesticide.
- B. Sidewalk cleanup is unnecessary because granules cannot move from hard surfaces.
- C. Washing them away can carry pesticide into stormwater and other nontarget areas.
- D. Granules become more toxic only after entering a gutter.

36. A treatment is planned around flowering ornamental plants actively visited by bees. What should the applicator do?

- A. Ignore pollinator directions when the target pest is not a bee.
- B. Apply directly to flowers because bees will avoid any wet pesticide residue.
- C. Treat during peak bee activity so insects leave the flowers faster.
- D. Review pollinator-related label restrictions and select timing, placement, or alternatives that comply and reduce exposure.

37. A pesticide spill occurs on compacted soil beside a drainage ditch. What is the first environmental-control objective?

- A. Wait for rainfall to disperse the spill before beginning cleanup.
- B. Keep the pesticide from spreading into the ditch while the spill is contained and cleaned up.
- C. Dilute the spill with enough water to move it below the soil surface.
- D. Push contaminated soil into the ditch so the service area can reopen.

38. An applicator is producing too many easily carried fine droplets. Which equipment adjustment can reduce drift when labeling and equipment specifications allow it?

- A. Holding the nozzle farther from the target to increase airborne travel time.
- B. Raising pressure solely to create the finest possible mist.
- C. Using a droplet spectrum and pressure that produce fewer easily carried fine droplets.
- D. Spraying across the wind so droplets remain suspended longer.

39. Why is rinsing pesticide application equipment beside a wellhead a poor practice?

- A. Rinsing near a well automatically changes the pesticide's signal word.
- B. Well water always corrodes pesticide application equipment immediately.
- C. Equipment cannot be cleaned outdoors under any circumstance.
- D. Wash water containing pesticide residues could contaminate the well or surrounding groundwater pathway.

40. A technician sees irrigation water flowing across a planned exterior treatment zone toward a pond. What is the best decision?

- A. Delay or modify treatment so the pesticide will not be carried by flowing water to the pond.
- B. Add detergent to the tank so the pesticide mixes completely with the irrigation water.
- C. Apply extra pesticide because some material will be lost in the moving water.
- D. Treat only the wettest areas because the pesticide will spread more evenly.

41. A wettable powder is mixed in a spray tank and then left standing without agitation. What problem is most likely?

- A. The water converts the formulation into granules at the bottom of the tank.
- B. The active ingredient immediately becomes a gas when agitation stops.
- C. Suspended particles can settle, causing uneven concentration and possible equipment problems.
- D. The formulation permanently dissolves and cannot separate after mixing.

42. Which formulation is designed to attract a pest to feed on a pesticide-containing food or matrix?

- A. A wettable powder intended only for suspension in water.
- B. A bait formulation.
- C. An emulsifiable concentrate that must be atomized into fine droplets.
- D. A soluble concentrate used only as a spray solution.

43. Why can a dust formulation be useful in a dry wall void when the label permits that placement?

- A. Dusts cannot become airborne during application and therefore require no placement control.
- B. Dusts always remain effective after becoming wet or compacted.
- C. Dust formulations contain no pesticide residue after they are applied.
- D. Fine particles can be placed into hidden voids where liquid application may be impractical.

44. A suspension concentrate has been stored for a period and the label directs agitation before use. Why is agitation important?

- A. It redistributes suspended particles so the mixture has a more uniform concentration when applied.
- B. It removes the need to measure the amount of product added to the tank.
- C. It guarantees that all formulations become true molecular solutions.
- D. It changes the active ingredient into a different pesticide class.

45. A technician must service several small locations where measuring concentrate would add unnecessary handling. What benefit can a ready-to-use product offer?

- A. They can reduce on-site measuring and mixing of concentrate when used according to labeling.
- B. They eliminate the need for PPE stated on the product label.
- C. They always contain no active ingredient until the trigger is pulled.
- D. They may be applied to any site even when the label does not list it.

46. Which characteristic is typical of a true pesticide solution after the product has completely dissolved in the carrier?

- A. The mixture must contain visible solid particles throughout the tank.
- B. The dissolved material does not normally settle out like suspended solid particles.
- C. The active ingredient can be removed by ordinary sediment filtration alone.
- D. The formulation separates into granules whenever agitation stops.

47. Why should an applicator avoid assuming that two pesticide concentrates with the same active ingredient can be mixed and handled identically?

- A. Products with the same active ingredient are legally identical in every respect.
- B. Formulation has no effect on application equipment or exposure potential.
- C. Only the color of the concentrate can differ between formulations.
- D. Different formulations can have different solvents, concentrations, mixing behavior, hazards, and label directions.

48. What is a common concern when applying a very fine dust in an occupied structural setting?

- A. The formulation automatically loses all pesticidal activity outside the container.
- B. Dust becomes a true solution when it contacts room air.
- C. Airborne particles can drift beyond the intended placement and increase inhalation or surface contamination concerns.
- D. Fine dust particles cannot move after leaving the applicator tip.

49. A water-dispersible granule is added to a spray tank. What should the applicator generally expect when the label directs mixing in water?

- A. The granules immediately become a gas above the water surface.
- B. The formulation always forms a clear true solution with no suspended particles.
- C. The granules remain permanently intact and must be sprayed through a large opening.
- D. The granules disperse into smaller particles that remain suspended and may require agitation.

50. Why can gel baits be useful for some cockroach treatments in structures?

- A. Gel baits work best when spread as a continuous coating over floors and counters.
- B. Small placements can be made near harborages and travel routes without broadly spraying surrounding surfaces.
- C. Gel baits should be placed where routine cleaning will remove them immediately.
- D. Gel bait placement eliminates the need to consider competing food and sanitation.

51. A route requires four identical half-gallon spray batches. Each batch uses 1.5 fluid ounces of concentrate. What total amount of concentrate should be measured?

- A. 6 fluid ounces.
- B. 3 fluid ounces.
- C. 4.5 fluid ounces.
- D. 12 fluid ounces.

52. Eight equal treatment zones are each 500 square feet. Calibration shows 0.75 gallon of finished spray is used per zone. What total spray volume is needed?

- A. 3 gallons.
- B. 4.5 gallons.
- C. 6 gallons.
- D. 8 gallons.

53. Two adjoining nonoverlapping storage bays measure 20 by 25 feet and 15 by 20 feet. What is their combined floor area?

- A. 800 square feet.
- B. 500 square feet.
- C. 650 square feet.
- D. 1,000 square feet.

54. Four nozzles each discharge 0.25 gallon per minute at the chosen pressure. What is the combined output?

- A. 2.0 gallons per minute.
- B. 0.50 gallon per minute.
- C. 0.25 gallon per minute.
- D. 1.0 gallon per minute.

55. A backpack sprayer originally delivers 0.40 gallon per minute. A worn nozzle now delivers 0.50 gallon per minute at the same pressure. By what percentage has output increased?

- A. 10 percent.
- B. 25 percent.
- C. 20 percent.
- D. 40 percent.

56. A perimeter treatment uses 1.5 ounces of product for every 500 square feet. How many ounces are required for 2,500 square feet at that rate?

- A. 3 ounces.
- B. 5 ounces.
- C. 7.5 ounces.
- D. 15 ounces.

57. A technician treats 900 square feet in 15 minutes at a steady walking speed. At the same pace and spray pattern, how many square feet would be treated in 40 minutes?

- A. 2,100 square feet.
- B. 2,400 square feet.
- C. 1,500 square feet.
- D. 3,600 square feet.

58. A 10-gallon supply tank transfers 30 percent of its contents into a backpack sprayer. How many gallons are transferred?

- A. 2 gallons.
- B. 4 gallons.
- C. 3 gallons.
- D. 7 gallons.

59. A technician needs 12 gallons of finished spray. The sprayer currently contains 4.5 gallons. How much additional finished spray is needed?

- A. 16.5 gallons.
- B. 6.5 gallons.
- C. 8 gallons.
- D. 7.5 gallons.

60. A nozzle is designed to apply 0.30 gallon per minute. During a one-minute catch test it collects 0.36 gallon. How far above the target output is it, as a percentage of target?

- A. 20 percent.
- B. 16.7 percent.
- C. 30 percent.
- D. 6 percent.

61. A label allows a maximum of 0.8 ounce of product per 1,000 square feet. What is the maximum amount for 7,500 square feet?

- A. 6 ounces.
- B. 4.8 ounces.
- C. 7.5 ounces.
- D. 8.3 ounces.

62. A calibration check shows 0.5 gallon is used for one 300-square-foot room. Ten identical rooms are treated at the same output. How much finished spray is required?

- A. 1.5 gallons.
- B. 3 gallons.
- C. 5 gallons.
- D. 10 gallons.

63. What is the best reason to inspect hoses and fittings before pressurizing a pesticide sprayer?

- A. Pressurized equipment cannot leak unless the tank is completely full.
- B. Damaged connections can leak under pressure and expose the applicator or contaminate the site.
- C. Inspection makes calibration unnecessary for the rest of the season.
- D. A leaking hose always decreases pesticide toxicity before application.

64. A technician increases walking speed while keeping nozzle output and spray width unchanged. What happens to spray volume applied per unit area?

- A. It doubles whenever walking speed increases by any amount.
- B. It increases because faster movement raises tank pressure automatically.
- C. It remains identical regardless of travel speed.
- D. It decreases because the same output is spread over more area in the same time.

65. Why should a clogged nozzle be cleaned with an appropriate tool rather than by blowing through it with the mouth?

- A. Blowing through a nozzle permanently doubles its calibrated output.
- B. The mouth can remove only water but never pesticide particles.
- C. Mouth contact can expose the technician to pesticide residue and is an unsafe cleaning method.
- D. Nozzles cannot be cleaned until every pesticide residue has chemically degraded.

66. At a restaurant beverage station, pest activity persists where syrup residue and a plumbing leak collect beneath equipment. Which IPM correction addresses the sustaining condition most directly?

- A. Repair the leak and clean accumulated moisture and food residues around the equipment.
- B. Seal exterior roof vents while leaving the leak unchanged.
- C. Move monitoring traps away from the activity so they remain clean.
- D. Increase routine spray frequency without changing site conditions.

67. Why should monitoring traps be numbered and mapped during a structural pest program?

- A. So every trap can be treated with pesticide regardless of what it catches.
- B. So catches can be compared by location and time to identify trends and problem areas.
- C. So all traps can be moved to different locations at each service visit.
- D. So the technician can avoid inspecting areas where catches are zero.

68. A technician finds mouse droppings in a cabinet but no fresh signs during repeated follow-up visits. What is the best interpretation?

- A. Any droppings prove a live mouse is currently inside the cabinet.
- B. Old droppings mean monitoring is no longer necessary anywhere in the building.
- C. Droppings identify the exact entry opening without further inspection.
- D. The droppings show past activity, but current status should be judged from freshness and continued monitoring evidence.

69. A customer reports ants at a sink every morning, but none are present during the afternoon service visit. What should the technician do?

- A. Treat the entire building without identifying the ant or activity pattern.
- B. Remove all monitoring devices because they are unnecessary when ants are not visible.
- C. Use the timing information to inspect likely trails, moisture sources, and harborages and consider monitoring when activity normally occurs.
- D. Assume the customer is mistaken because ants are absent during the visit.

70. Which observation most strongly suggests that a door sweep is failing as an exclusion measure?

- A. The customer cleans the floor daily near the door.
- B. The sweep is the same color as the door frame.
- C. The door opens inward instead of outward.
- D. A visible gap remains under the closed door large enough for the target pest to pass through.

71. Before choosing a food-based toxic bait for a structural infestation, why does the technician need a reliable pest identification?

- A. Identification matters only for outdoor pests and never for indoor pests.
- B. Different pests have different feeding preferences, behavior, harborages, and susceptibility to bait placements.
- C. Every structural pest feeds on the same bait matrix at the same rate.
- D. Bait products work only when the pest species remains unidentified.

72. A technician sees a few stored-product beetles near a pantry window. What is the most useful next inspection step?

- A. Inspect susceptible dry foods and packages for the developmental source rather than treating only the window area.
- B. Seal the exterior foundation before checking any stored food.
- C. Discard every food item in the building without looking for evidence.
- D. Apply insecticide to the glass because the window is necessarily the breeding site.

73. What is the main value of recording sanitation deficiencies during a pest-control inspection?

- A. It guarantees the customer will correct each problem before the next service.
- B. It proves pesticides are unnecessary at every infested site.
- C. The record links pest activity to correctable food, moisture, or harborage conditions and supports follow-up.
- D. It allows the technician to skip future monitoring visits.

74. A bait station repeatedly has zero rodent feeding, but nearby fresh droppings continue. What is the best response?

- A. Reassess station placement, food competition, rodent travel routes, and other control methods based on inspection evidence.
- B. Add more bait to the same location without changing anything else.

- C. Conclude the droppings cannot be from rodents because bait was untouched.
- D. Stop inspecting the area because zero bait consumption proves control.

75. Why should a pest-management professional distinguish between a pest source and a pest sighting location?

- A. Sightings always occur exactly where the pest completes its life cycle.
- B. The place where an adult is seen may not be where the pest is breeding, nesting, or entering.
- C. Source inspection is needed only after pesticide treatment fails twice.
- D. Finding the source matters only for rodents, not insects.

76. A multi-unit building has cockroach activity in one apartment and shared pipe penetrations between units. What IPM concern is most important?

- A. Treating the reporting unit automatically eliminates any source in neighboring units.
- B. Pipe penetrations matter only for mice and never for insects.
- C. Only the reporting apartment can contain cockroaches because walls prevent movement.
- D. Adjacent units and shared utility pathways may allow movement, so inspection should consider connected areas and routes.

77. A facility's pest plan specifies a measured level of activity that triggers intervention. In IPM terms, what is that trigger called or intended to represent?

- A. A fixed number that is identical for every pest and every site.
- B. A level of pest presence or damage at which management action is justified under the program's objectives.
- C. A requirement to apply pesticide whenever any organism is observed.
- D. The maximum amount of pesticide allowed in a spray tank.

78. Why is sealing a crack after confirming it is an ant entry route considered an IPM measure?

- A. It changes the ant colony into a nonpest species.
- B. It guarantees all ant colonies outside the building are destroyed.
- C. It replaces the need to identify the ant or inspect other routes.
- D. It physically blocks access and can reduce reliance on repeated pesticide applications at that route.

79. A technician wants to determine whether a cockroach treatment is working over three weeks. Which method provides the best trend information?

- A. Check the same numbered monitoring locations at consistent intervals and compare counts over time.
- B. Remove traps after the first catch so no later comparison is possible.
- C. Move every trap to a new location at each visit and compare raw totals.
- D. Count only cockroaches seen during daytime service visits.

80. What is the best reason to inspect incoming deliveries in a food facility as part of pest prevention?

- A. All packaged foods are legally required to contain visible pest evidence before acceptance.
- B. Inspection guarantees that no pest can ever enter through doors or drains.
- C. Pests or infested products can be introduced with shipments before they spread into storage or production areas.
- D. Deliveries are the only possible source of pests in every food facility.

81. Which feature best distinguishes an adult insect from a spider?

- A. An adult insect always has wings and a single body region.
- B. An adult insect has no jointed appendages.
- C. An adult insect has two body regions and four pairs of legs.
- D. An adult insect has three body regions and three pairs of legs.

82. A technician finds coarse sawdust-like material and large smooth galleries in damp structural wood. Which pest group is most consistent with this evidence?

- A. Subterranean termites feeding on wood and packing galleries with soil.
- B. Carpenter ants excavating wood for nesting space.
- C. Bed bugs developing inside the wood as larvae.
- D. German cockroaches boring feeding tunnels through framing.

83. Which evidence most strongly supports an active subterranean termite connection between soil and a structure?

- A. Fresh shelter tubes extending from soil or foundation areas toward accessible wood.
- B. Round exit holes with flour-like powder from dry food packages.
- C. Grease rub marks along a rodent runway.
- D. Small blood spots on mattress seams after sleeping.

84. A customer reports bites but no insects are seen. What is the best professional approach before deciding bed bugs are present?

- A. Conclude bed bugs are impossible because no adult was immediately visible.
- B. Confirm bed bugs solely from the appearance of skin marks.
- C. Inspect for characteristic bed bug evidence and consider other possible causes rather than diagnosing from bites alone.
- D. Apply pesticide to every room without inspecting sleeping and resting areas.

85. Which location is especially important to inspect when German cockroaches are reported in a commercial kitchen?

- A. Exterior tree branches that do not contact the building.
- B. Dry attic insulation far from plumbing and food preparation.
- C. The center of open floor areas with no nearby shelter.
- D. Warm, moist cracks and equipment areas near food and water sources.

86. A small fly repeatedly emerges from slimy organic material inside a floor drain. Which group is most consistent with that breeding site?

- A. Drywood termites completing development in the drain slime.
- B. Fleas developing in standing drain water as aquatic larvae.
- C. Drain flies developing in organic film associated with the drain.
- D. Carpenter bees nesting in the drain pipe.

87. Which sign is most characteristic of a rodent gnawing problem rather than a cockroach infestation?

- A. Parallel tooth marks and damaged edges on food containers or structural materials.
- B. Pepper-like fecal spotting in cabinet corners.
- C. Small shed nymphal skins around warm kitchen equipment.
- D. Egg cases in protected cracks near appliances.

88. Why are flea larvae usually found in the environment rather than attached to the host animal?

- A. Adult fleas never feed on animals and remain entirely in floor cracks.
- B. Larvae live in protected debris and feed on organic material, while adult fleas obtain blood meals from hosts.
- C. Flea larvae are winged and leave the host to fly toward windows.
- D. Larvae develop inside the host's bloodstream until pupation.

89. Which characteristic is most useful for distinguishing a winged ant from a winged termite?

- A. Winged ants always have four wings of exactly equal length.
- B. Winged ants lack antennae and have only one pair of wings.
- C. Winged ants have a broad waist and straight bead-like antennae.
- D. Winged ants have a constricted waist and distinctly elbowed antennae.

90. A technician finds tiny beetles and round holes in dried beans stored for months. Where should management focus first?

- A. On spraying exterior foundation soil without inspecting the pantry.
- B. On identifying and removing or properly managing the infested stored commodity and nearby susceptible foods.
- C. On sealing roof vents because the insects must have entered from the attic.
- D. On treating mattresses because the beetles feed primarily on sleeping occupants.

91. During an inspection of a records room, which combination of site conditions would be most favorable to silverfish?

- A. Extremely dry conditions with no organic material present.
- B. Continuous full sunlight on exposed outdoor soil.
- C. High humidity with access to paper, starches, or other suitable food materials.
- D. Submerged aquatic habitat with no access to structures.

92. What makes pharaoh ant control particularly challenging when inappropriate repellent treatments are used?

- A. Colonies can fragment or bud, spreading activity into additional areas of a structure.
- B. Workers immediately become winged termites after contact with repellents.
- C. Every colony moves outdoors and becomes harmless after a single disturbance.
- D. The ants stop feeding permanently and survive without food or water.

93. A technician sees adult clothes moths but needs to locate the damaging stage. What should be inspected most closely?

- A. Open windows because adults cause the primary fabric damage while flying.
- B. Fresh concrete because larvae tunnel through mineral surfaces.
- C. Natural-fiber materials and protected areas where larvae feed and develop.
- D. Water-filled floor drains because larvae are aquatic.

94. Which feature is typical of house-mouse movement inside structures?

- A. Mice normally remain in the center of open rooms and avoid edges.
- B. Mice build mud shelter tubes from soil to reach indoor food.
- C. Mice require standing water deep enough for swimming before feeding.
- D. Mice often travel close to walls or objects and repeatedly use protected runways near resources.

95. A wood-boring insect leaves very fine powder beneath small round holes in seasoned hardwood furniture. What should the technician do before selecting treatment?

- A. Identify the borer and determine whether the powder and holes indicate current activity or old damage.
- B. Fill the holes with caulk and skip any inspection of the wood.
- C. Assume every hole is from active termites and treat soil immediately.
- D. Apply cockroach bait to the furniture because all indoor beetles feed on gel bait.

96. Why are bed bug harborages often concentrated near beds, sofas, or other resting areas?

- A. Bed bugs feed on wood and therefore require furniture frames as food.
- B. The insects benefit from protected cracks located near hosts that remain still for extended periods.
- C. They can reproduce only inside mattresses and nowhere else.
- D. They avoid people and move toward resting areas only after feeding outdoors.

97. A cluster of winged termites is found indoors near a window. What should the technician infer?

- A. All termites in the structure have left because swarmers were seen.
- B. The window glass is necessarily the wood source being consumed.
- C. Swarmers prove the infestation is drywood termites without any other evidence.
- D. Termite reproductive activity is present, but inspection is needed to locate the source.

98. Which structural condition is most likely to support fungus gnat development indoors?

- A. Clean dry concrete exposed to continuous airflow.

- B. Consistently moist potting media containing organic material around indoor plants.
- C. Dry metal shelving with no organic debris.
- D. Sealed glass windows with no moisture source.

99. Why are cockroach egg cases important during an inspection?

- A. They contain no developing young and therefore have no management significance.
- B. They prove every cockroach in the building is an adult male.
- C. They can indicate reproduction and help identify harborage or areas where a population is developing.
- D. They are feeding damage produced by rodents rather than cockroaches.

100. A technician finds a paper-like enclosed nest attached beneath an exterior eave with wasps entering and leaving. What is the safest identification approach?

- A. Observe nest structure and insect characteristics from a safe distance before choosing a species-specific control plan.
- B. Block the entrance immediately with a bare hand before inspecting the insects.
- C. Strike the nest first so more insects emerge for easier identification.
- D. Assume every enclosed aerial nest belongs to honey bees.

Practice Exam 6: Answer Key and Explanations

1. D — An applicator needs complete labeling to confirm the authorized site, pest, rate, method, precautions, and restrictions before use. A damaged label does not make remembered directions legally reliable. Reducing the rate or moving outdoors does not substitute for knowing whether the intended application is actually permitted. The exact use still must be authorized.

2. B — The EPA Registration Number identifies the pesticide product registration, while the EPA Establishment Number identifies the establishment associated with production or labeling. Technician and service numbers are business or licensing records. Knowing the difference helps an applicator match the container to the correct registered labeling and trace product information during inspections or incidents.

3. C — Directive wording such as 'Do not apply' establishes a mandatory restriction on use. It is not merely advice and does not become optional because pest pressure is severe. The applicator must distinguish enforceable directions from advisory language and select an application method that complies with the restriction. The exact use still must be authorized.

4. A — Federal law requires persons who apply or supervise restricted use pesticides to be certified in accordance with EPA regulations and applicable state, territorial, or tribal law. Purchase or property ownership does not replace certification. Some qualifying noncertified applicators may use RUPs under direct supervision, but that is a regulated supervision pathway rather than an exemption from the certification framework.

5. D — A labeled outdoor-only use does not authorize indoor application merely because the dose is reduced, placement is narrow, or the customer agrees. The site itself must be permitted by labeling. The appropriate response is to choose a product and method whose Directions for Use cover the indoor site and target situation.

6. B — The EPA Establishment Number identifies the establishment connected with production or labeling of the pesticide product. It is different from the EPA Registration Number, which identifies the registered product. The number does not identify the applicator, toxicity category, or target pest, so those details must be found elsewhere on labeling or records.

7. C — EPA classifies certain products or uses as restricted when additional controls are needed to prevent unreasonable adverse effects. RUP use is limited to certified applicators or qualifying persons under direct supervision. The restriction does not disappear through dilution, customer consent, or routine commercial use, and it is separate from ordinary marketing descriptions.

8. B — Supplemental labeling is used together with the product's container label and other applicable labeling. It may add or modify a use without erasing unrelated precautions or restrictions. A company summary or invoice cannot substitute for the registered directions, and relying on the supplement alone may omit conditions that continue to apply.

9. A — EPA-approved state, territorial, and tribal certification programs may impose requirements that are stricter or broader than federal minimum standards. Applicators must comply with the applicable jurisdictional rules as well as federal law and labeling. Choosing the less restrictive rule for convenience or cost is not a valid way to resolve overlapping legal requirements.

10. A — EPA's revised certification standards establish 18 as the federal minimum age for certified applicators. The rule also addresses ages for noncertified applicators using RUPs under direct supervision, including a limited family-farm exception. A jurisdiction may impose additional requirements, so the federal minimum should not be assumed to be the only age rule that applies locally.

11. C — Registered pesticide labeling carries the federal misuse statement that use inconsistent with labeling violates federal law. Customer permission, commercial status, or severe pest pressure does not create a general exemption. Applicators should therefore confirm that the site, method, rate, timing, and other conditions of the proposed use are supported by labeling and applicable law.

12. D — Label-required PPE is a condition of use and must meet the specified material or performance requirement. Cotton or other absorbent gloves can hold contamination against the skin and are not an equivalent substitute. Task duration and company color policies do not override the product's PPE directions, which are designed around the product's exposure hazards.

13. C — EPA's revised certification rule establishes a maximum recertification interval of five years for certified applicators. Approved programs may require recertification more frequently, but they cannot rely on an unlimited interval. Recertification maintains competency as pesticide products, labels, equipment, safety practices, and regulatory requirements change after an applicator's initial certification. The exact use still must be authorized.

14. D — EPA's structural and health-related commercial category includes pesticide use in and around facilities such as dwellings, schools, hospitals, food-handling establishments, warehouses, and grain elevators. Forest, right-of-way, and aquatic uses are separate categories. Knowing the category helps determine what category-specific competency and certification requirements apply to a commercial applicator's work. The exact use still must be authorized.

15. B — EPA's revised certification standards include specialized competency requirements for fumigation because fumigants present distinct hazards and application demands. A general structural credential does not automatically establish that specialized competency. Scheduling, building age, or a customer contract does not replace any fumigation certification that the applicable federal or jurisdictional program requires.

16. A — Removing gloves can transfer residues from contaminated glove surfaces to bare skin, so handwashing is an important hygiene step before eating, drinking, smoking, or using the restroom. Gloves reduce exposure but do not make hygiene unnecessary. Keeping contaminated PPE on during a break or assuming sanitizer replaces washing can increase the chance of oral or secondary exposure.

17. A — Prompt decontamination after skin exposure reduces the time pesticide remains in contact with the body. The applicator should stop work and follow product-specific first-aid directions rather than waiting for symptoms. Improvised chemical neutralization can cause additional injury, and covering contamination without removing it can prolong exposure instead of controlling it.

18. D — Separating contaminated work clothing from family laundry reduces the chance that pesticide residues will transfer to other garments and expose household members. Handling should also minimize direct contact with contaminated fabric. The reason is exposure prevention, not fabric shrinkage or detergent chemistry, and no laundering method should intentionally increase pesticide concentration.

19. C — A respirator depends on proper condition and fit to provide its intended protection. A damaged sealing surface can permit contaminated air to bypass the respirator even when straps are tightened. Cloth patches and shortened exposure time do not restore performance, so required respiratory protection should be made serviceable before the pesticide-handling task begins.

20. B — Cleaning the outside of reusable gloves before removal, when appropriate, can reduce residues that might contact bare skin during doffing. Removal technique should avoid touching contaminated

outer surfaces. Leaving contaminated gloves in a vehicle or handling them carelessly can spread residues, while cleaning only the interior ignores the surface that contacted pesticide during work.

21. B — When airborne pesticide is moving toward the breathing zone, the immediate control is to stop the exposure-producing task and reposition or correct the conditions before continuing. Faster pouring or greater height can worsen splashing and aerosol generation. Removing eye protection adds another exposure route rather than controlling the hazard created by the changing wind.

22. D — A spill kit provides appropriate supplies to control and contain a pesticide release and support cleanup according to labeling, company procedures, and local requirements. It is an emergency-response resource rather than a mixing tool. The product label remains important during a spill, and food or drinking-water storage should be managed separately from pesticide equipment and contamination hazards.

23. A — Possible pesticide poisoning symptoms should be taken seriously. The technician should stop further exposure and follow product-specific first-aid and medical guidance rather than continuing work. Milk is not a universal antidote, and inducing vomiting can be dangerous for some products, so emergency actions should follow reliable label or medical instructions instead of improvised remedies.

24. C — Clean PPE should remain protected from pesticide residues until it is needed. Storing it with contaminated clothing, leaking equipment, or open containers can contaminate protective gear before the technician puts it on. A designated clean compartment supports separation between clean and dirty items and reduces secondary exposure during transport, preparation, and end-of-day handling.

25. B — Keeping concentrate close to the receiving opening helps reduce splash and aerosol generation during mixing. Pouring from unnecessary height increases the distance droplets can fall, strike surfaces, and rebound toward the handler. The main concern is exposure and spill control, not an automatic change in active ingredient percentage or universal chemical incompatibility.

26. A — Eye exposure can occur as soon as a container is opened, measured, poured, or connected to equipment, so required protective eyewear should be in place before mixing begins. Ordinary prescription glasses generally do not provide equivalent splash protection. Waiting for an incident defeats the purpose of PPE, which is to prevent or reduce exposure before contact occurs.

27. D — Absorbent used on a pesticide spill becomes contaminated material that must be handled in accordance with labeling and applicable waste rules. Washing it into a storm drain can spread contamination, and ordinary trash disposal may be inappropriate. Safe cleanup includes controlling the release, collecting contaminated material, protecting workers, and preventing secondary exposure or environmental movement during disposal.

28. C — Reusable respirators should be stored so cleaned components are protected from contamination and physical damage. Crushing the facepiece can distort sealing surfaces, and pesticide storage areas can recontaminate equipment. Putting a wet respirator into a closed contaminated container can also promote deterioration, so clean, dry, protected storage supports reliable use at the next required task.

29. D — Eating or drinking around pesticide handling creates opportunities for residues on hands, gloves, surfaces, or airborne droplets to reach the mouth or contaminate food and containers. This can produce ingestion exposure. The concern is contamination, not changes in equipment pressure or universal chemical instability, so food and beverages should be kept away from pesticide-handling areas.

30. A — Securing pesticide containers upright and checking their condition reduces movement, tipping, and leakage during transport. Passenger areas should be protected from pesticide contamination, and loosening closures can create a direct leak pathway. Container orientation and restraint should follow labeling and safe-transport practices so sudden stops or turns do not turn routine travel into a spill incident.

31. C — Storm drains can provide a direct pathway from impervious surfaces to surface water. The applicator should prevent direct application and manage overspray, spills, runoff, and cleanup water so pesticide does not enter the inlet. Increasing volume or deliberately rinsing residues toward the drain moves pesticide away from the intended target and increases environmental contamination risk.

32. B — Slope affects how quickly rainfall or irrigation can move across a surface. On steep bare ground, water may run downslope before enough infiltration occurs, carrying dissolved or particle-bound pesticide with it. The risk depends on site, weather, soil, formulation, and labeling conditions; slope does not automatically create vapor or guarantee pesticide breakdown elsewhere.

33. A — Visible movement toward an open window is evidence that spray is leaving the intended target area. The applicator should stop or adjust conditions, equipment, placement, or timing so drift is controlled. Higher pressure and upward aiming commonly increase airborne movement rather than reduce it, and an outdoor target does not justify contaminating an unintended indoor area.

34. B — Rain can mobilize pesticide from soil, vegetation, or impervious surfaces and move it downslope or into drainage systems, especially when it occurs before the product is adequately retained or dried as required. Temperature, cloud cover, and humidity can affect application conditions, but heavy precipitation is the change most directly associated with immediate runoff movement.

35. C — Hard surfaces can rapidly transport spilled granules when rain, irrigation, or wash water moves them toward gutters and drains. Collecting the material prevents that pathway and supports proper cleanup. The environmental concern is movement to nontarget sites, not an automatic change in pesticide classification or toxicity simply because water contacts the formulation.

36. D — Pollinators can be exposed through contact with treated flowers, residues, spray droplets, or contaminated forage. The applicator should review label restrictions and choose compliant timing or placement that reduces exposure. Bee activity does not make residues harmless, and pollinator precautions can apply even when bees are not the pest being targeted by the treatment.

37. B — The immediate objective is to stop the spill from reaching the drainage ditch or other nontarget pathway. Containment may involve stopping the source, blocking movement, and collecting

contaminated material. Adding water, moving soil toward the ditch, or waiting for rainfall can spread contamination and make recovery more difficult instead of controlling the release at its source.

38. C — Fine droplets remain airborne longer and are more easily carried away from the intended target. Where labeling and equipment allow, using settings that reduce the proportion of very fine droplets can reduce drift potential. Higher pressure, greater nozzle distance, and longer airborne travel generally increase opportunities for off-target movement rather than improve placement.

39. D — Equipment rinse water can contain pesticide residues, and a wellhead is a sensitive pathway to groundwater if contamination reaches the casing, soil, or nearby openings. Cleaning should occur where residues can be managed safely. The issue is protecting water from contamination, not an automatic change in signal word or a universal prohibition against every form of outdoor equipment cleaning.

40. A — Flowing irrigation water creates an obvious transport pathway from the treatment area to a pond. Applying into that pathway can move pesticide off target and may violate environmental precautions or use directions. Increasing dose or deliberately using water to distribute the pesticide does not solve the problem; timing or placement should prevent off-site movement.

41. C — Wettable powders form suspensions rather than true solutions, so solid particles can settle when agitation stops. That can produce uneven concentration during later spraying and contribute to deposits or clogging. The particles do not permanently dissolve simply because water is present, and ordinary loss of agitation does not automatically convert the product into gas or granules.

42. B — Baits combine an active ingredient with an attractive or palatable matrix intended to be found and consumed by the target pest. Their success depends on placement and competing food sources. Spray concentrates and wettable powders work through different delivery methods and are not defined by using pest feeding behavior to deliver the active ingredient.

43. D — Dusts can be applied into dry cracks, crevices, or voids where a liquid may be undesirable or difficult to place. Their fine particles can distribute through hidden spaces. However, dust can become airborne and may perform poorly when wet or overapplied, so precise label-compliant placement remains important for both efficacy and exposure control.

44. A — Suspension concentrates contain finely divided solid active ingredient dispersed in liquid. Storage can allow particles to settle, so agitation redistributes them before measuring or application. Agitation does not change pesticide class, eliminate the need for accurate measurement, or transform every formulation into a true solution; it restores uniform physical distribution of suspended material.

45. A — Ready-to-use products are supplied at a use concentration or in a delivery form that reduces or eliminates on-site dilution and concentrate measuring. That can simplify handling for appropriate jobs. They remain registered pesticides with labeling restrictions, PPE requirements, and authorized sites, so ready-to-use packaging does not create exemptions from normal use responsibilities.

46. B — In a true solution, dissolved pesticide is distributed at the molecular or ionic level in the carrier and does not settle like suspended solid particles. That differs from wettable powders or suspension

concentrates. Visible sediment, granule formation, or easy removal by sediment filtration indicates physical behavior more consistent with a suspension or other nondissolved material.

47. D — Products sharing an active ingredient can differ in concentration, solvents, formulation type, adjuvants, required PPE, mixing instructions, and approved uses. Those differences can affect exposure and equipment performance. The active ingredient name alone is therefore insufficient for deciding how to mix or apply a specific product; the applicator must follow that product's labeling.

48. C — Very fine dust particles can become airborne and move beyond the target crack, crevice, or void if application is excessive or poorly controlled. That can increase inhalation and contamination concerns. Dust does not become a solution simply by contacting air, and particles can remain pesticidally active, so precise placement and label-compliant amounts are important.

49. D — Water-dispersible granules break apart in water to form a suspension of fine particles. Because the material is suspended rather than necessarily dissolved, agitation may be needed to maintain uniformity. The formulation is not intended to remain as intact granules in the spray tank, and it does not automatically vaporize or become a clear molecular solution.

50. B — Gel baits permit small, targeted placements in cracks, crevices, harborages, and travel areas where cockroaches can find and feed on the bait. Broad surface coverage is unnecessary. Sanitation and competing food remain important because alternative food can reduce bait feeding, and placements should be protected from routine cleaning or contamination that would remove or repel pests.

51. A — Two gallons contain four half-gallon units. Multiply 1.5 fluid ounces by 4 to obtain 6 fluid ounces of concentrate. Three ounces counts only two half-gallons, 4.5 ounces counts three, and 12 ounces doubles the correct result. The applicator should still follow the product's stated mixing sequence and measurement and handling directions.

52. C — Four thousand square feet contains eight 500-square-foot units. Multiplying 0.75 gallon by 8 gives 6 gallons of finished spray. Three and 4.5 gallons cover fewer units at the stated calibration, while 8 gallons treats each unit as one full gallon. The result assumes nozzle output and application technique remain unchanged.

53. A — Calculate each rectangular bay separately. The first is 20 times 25, or 500 square feet; the second is 15 times 20, or 300 square feet. Adding the nonoverlapping areas gives 800 square feet. The distractors omit the second bay, add dimensions incorrectly, or overstate the total. Accurate area supports rate calculations.

54. D — Combined flow is the sum of the nozzle outputs. Four nozzles at 0.25 gallon per minute each deliver 1.0 gallon per minute together. The lower choices count too few nozzles, while 2.0 doubles the correct total. This assumes each nozzle is functioning at the measured output and the system pressure remains the same during operation.

55. B — The increase is 0.10 gallon per minute, found by subtracting 0.40 from 0.50. Divide 0.10 by the original 0.40 and multiply by 100 to obtain 25 percent. A worn nozzle that changes output can alter the

application rate, so the nozzle should be evaluated and equipment recalibrated or repaired before relying on the old rate.

56. C — Two thousand five hundred square feet contains five 500-square-foot units. Multiplying 1.5 ounces by 5 gives 7.5 ounces. Three and 5 ounces result from incomplete arithmetic, while 15 ounces doubles the required amount. Keep the area and rate units aligned, and do not exceed any label maximum for the intended treatment.

57. B — The treatment rate is 900 square feet divided by 15 minutes, or 60 square feet per minute. Multiplying 60 by 40 minutes gives 2,400 square feet. The proportional result assumes the technician maintains the same speed and pattern; meaningful changes in technique can change output per unit area and require a new calibration check.

58. C — Thirty percent written as a decimal is 0.30. Multiplying the 10-gallon starting volume by 0.30 gives 3 gallons transferred to the backpack sprayer. Two and 4 gallons represent different percentages, while 7 gallons is the amount that would remain after transferring 3. Verify container markings before relying on volume estimates.

59. D — Subtract the amount already available from the total needed: 12 gallons minus 4.5 gallons equals 7.5 gallons. Adding the amounts or subtracting incorrectly produces the distractors. Before adding pesticide or water, the applicator should distinguish between finished spray volume and concentrate quantity so a simple volume calculation does not become a mixing error.

60. A — The nozzle is 0.06 gallon per minute above target. Divide 0.06 by the target 0.30 and multiply by 100 to obtain 20 percent. Using the measured value as the denominator produces a different percentage. A substantial output deviation can change application rate and may indicate wear, incorrect pressure, or another equipment condition that should be corrected.

61. A — Seven thousand five hundred square feet equals 7.5 units of 1,000 square feet. Multiplying 0.8 ounce by 7.5 gives 6 ounces as the maximum amount at that rate. Because the wording states a maximum, the applicator must not exceed the calculated amount and should verify the actual treated area rather than rounding it upward.

62. C — Three thousand square feet is ten times the 300-square-foot calibration area. Multiplying 0.5 gallon by 10 gives 5 gallons of finished spray. The other values correspond to too few or too many calibration units. This proportional result depends on keeping nozzle output, pressure, speed, and application pattern consistent with the calibration test.

63. B — Pressure can force liquid through cracks, worn hoses, loose clamps, or damaged fittings that may not be obvious when equipment is idle. Pre-use inspection can identify those failures before pesticide is released. Equipment inspection does not replace calibration, and leakage does not make pesticide less hazardous simply because some material leaves the system before reaching the nozzle.

64. D — With nozzle flow and width unchanged, walking faster covers more area during each minute while the same liquid volume is discharged. Therefore, less spray is applied per unit area. Travel speed

is a calibration variable, so a technician who changes pace enough to alter output per area may underapply even though the tank mixture concentration is correct.

65. C — A pesticide nozzle can contain residues even after the sprayer appears empty. Putting the nozzle in the mouth creates a direct ingestion and skin-contact hazard. Safe cleaning uses an appropriate brush, tool, or procedure recommended for the equipment and product, followed by checking output because damage or wear can change the calibration.

66. A — German cockroaches benefit from food, moisture, warmth, and protected harborages. A leak with residues can sustain the infestation, so correcting that condition removes resources that support survival and reproduction. Pesticides may still be useful, but repeated treatment without sanitation and moisture correction leaves a major source condition intact and makes long-term suppression more difficult.

67. B — Numbering and mapping monitoring devices creates consistent data tied to exact locations. Repeated observations can then reveal trends, hotspots, travel routes, and treatment response. Moving traps randomly or treating every trap identically reduces the value of the data, while zero catches can still provide useful evidence that activity is absent or changing in a monitored area.

68. D — Droppings are evidence of rodent activity, but old material alone does not prove that mice remain active at the moment. Freshness, new signs, trap activity, and inspection findings help determine current status. A single sign also does not identify the exact entry point, so continued monitoring and building inspection are needed before deciding whether control has succeeded.

69. C — Pest activity varies by time, temperature, food availability, and disturbance. A consistent morning report is useful evidence even when the technician sees no ants later. The technician should use that pattern to guide inspection and monitoring rather than dismissing the report or applying a broad treatment without identifying the pest, route, source, and supporting conditions.

70. D — Exclusion works only if the barrier actually closes the route used by the pest. A visible gap under a closed door shows that the sweep is not sealing the opening adequately. Color, cleaning frequency, and door swing may affect maintenance or convenience, but they do not by themselves demonstrate whether the target pest can physically enter beneath the door.

71. B — Bait success depends on whether the target pest will encounter and accept the formulation and whether the active ingredient and placement fit its biology. Different species can prefer different foods or routes. Identification therefore helps select an effective product and location, while assuming one bait works equally for every pest can waste treatment and obscure the actual source.

72. A — Adult stored-product insects often wander away from the infested commodity and may be noticed near light or windows. The source is commonly a susceptible food or stored material. Inspection should therefore trace activity back to packages and products for larvae, webbing, holes, cast skins, or adults instead of assuming the visible window location is where development occurred.

73. C — Documented sanitation observations create a basis for corrective recommendations and later verification. They help connect pest evidence with food residues, waste, clutter, moisture, or cleaning

gaps that support survival. Records do not guarantee customer action or eliminate the possible need for pesticides, but they make the IPM plan more targeted and provide a clear follow-up reference.

74. A — Fresh droppings indicate current or recent rodent activity even when one bait station is not being used. Poor placement, competing food, disturbance, or route differences may explain zero feeding. The technician should reassess the site and integrate exclusion, sanitation, trapping, or improved station placement rather than interpreting untouched bait as proof that rodents are absent.

75. B — Many pests travel from harborages, nests, breeding media, or entry points before they are noticed by occupants. A sighting location may therefore be only part of the movement pattern. Finding the source can direct sanitation, exclusion, habitat correction, or targeted treatment to the condition sustaining the infestation rather than repeatedly treating the place where adults happen to appear.

76. D — Shared walls, pipe chases, utility penetrations, and common service areas can permit cockroaches to move between units. A single reporting apartment may not contain the entire infestation. Inspection and management should consider connected areas, sanitation, exclusion, monitoring, and coordinated treatment when appropriate rather than assuming one localized service will eliminate pests moving through shared structural pathways.

77. B — An action threshold is the level of pest activity, damage, risk, or evidence that triggers management under the objectives of a particular site. Thresholds can differ by pest and setting. A hospital, food facility, home, and landscape may tolerate different conditions, so IPM does not require the same numerical trigger or automatic pesticide application for every observation.

78. D — Exclusion is an IPM tool because it changes the structure to prevent pest entry rather than relying solely on repeated chemical treatment. Sealing a confirmed route can reduce indoor movement. It does not kill every outside colony or eliminate the need for identification and broader inspection, since ants may use additional openings or have indoor nesting sites.

79. A — Consistent monitoring locations and intervals make changes in catch numbers meaningful because the sampling method remains comparable. Trends can then show improvement, persistence, or new hotspots. Moving devices randomly or relying only on visible daytime activity changes the observation method and can make it difficult to distinguish a treatment effect from differences in where or when monitoring occurred.

80. C — Stored-product insects, cockroaches, rodents, and other pests can sometimes be introduced with goods, pallets, packaging, or vehicles. Early inspection can identify evidence before material is distributed through the facility. Deliveries are not the only entry route, so prevention should also address doors, sanitation, structural openings, waste areas, drains, and other conditions that can support pest entry or survival.

81. D — Adult insects characteristically have a head, thorax, and abdomen with three pairs of legs attached to the thorax. Spiders are arachnids with two main body regions and four pairs of legs. Not all adult insects have wings, so leg number and body organization are more reliable basic features for separating insects from spiders during identification.

82. B — Carpenter ants do not eat wood for nutrition; they excavate galleries for nesting and can produce coarse debris containing wood fragments and insect remains. Damp or damaged wood can be favorable. Subterranean termites consume cellulose and often use soil or mud in protected travel routes, while bed bugs and cockroaches do not create large structural wood galleries.

83. A — Subterranean termites commonly build protected shelter tubes from soil toward wood or other cellulose sources because the tubes help maintain favorable moisture and protect travel. Fresh, active tubes strongly support termite movement. Powder from stored food, rodent rub marks, and bed-related spotting are associated with different pest problems and do not indicate a soil-to-wood termite connection.

84. C — Skin reactions vary widely and bites alone are not reliable proof of bed bugs. Inspection should look for live bugs, cast skins, eggs, fecal spotting, and distribution around sleeping or resting areas. Absence during a quick look also does not prove they are impossible, so identification should rely on physical evidence and a systematic inspection rather than skin symptoms alone.

85. D — German cockroaches commonly aggregate in tight, warm, humid harborages near food and water, including equipment voids, sinks, dish areas, and cracks around kitchen fixtures. Inspection should concentrate where these resources overlap. Open floors, isolated attic insulation, and unrelated tree branches are less consistent with the typical indoor harborage pattern of this highly domestic cockroach.

86. C — Drain fly larvae commonly develop in moist organic films that accumulate in drains, traps, and similar wet sites. Adults may remain near the breeding source on walls or nearby surfaces. Fleas develop in terrestrial debris associated with hosts, carpenter bees nest in wood, and drywood termites develop in dry wood rather than slime inside plumbing fixtures.

87. A — Rodent incisors grow continuously and rodents commonly gnaw packaging, wood, plastic, and other materials, leaving paired or parallel tooth marks. That evidence can help locate travel and feeding areas. Cockroaches more characteristically leave fecal spots, egg cases, shed skins, and live insects in harborages rather than the larger incisor marks associated with mice or rats.

88. B — Adult fleas are blood-feeding ectoparasites, but eggs fall from the host and larvae develop in protected environmental sites such as bedding, carpeting, floor cracks, or animal resting areas. Larvae feed on organic debris. This biology means effective management often addresses both the host and developmental environments rather than focusing only on adult fleas visible on an animal.

89. D — Ant alates have a noticeably constricted waist and elbowed antennae; their front wings are typically larger than the hind wings. Termite swarmers have a broader waist, straighter antennae, and more equal-sized wings. Those body features are more reliable than simply noting that winged insects appeared indoors, since both ants and termites can produce reproductive swarms.

90. B — Beetles associated with dried beans and emergence holes strongly suggest a stored-product source within the commodity. Management should identify affected foods, inspect nearby products, and remove or appropriately manage infested material. Exterior soil, roof vents, and mattresses do not

address the developmental source, so treating those areas first would leave the commodity infestation available to continue producing adults.

91. C — Silverfish commonly favor humid, protected environments and may feed on starches, paper, adhesives, fabrics, or other materials containing suitable carbohydrates and proteins. Moisture can be an important sustaining condition. Very dry, exposed, or fully aquatic environments are less consistent with typical indoor silverfish ecology, so inspection should include humidity sources and protected storage or paper areas.

92. A — Pharaoh ants can form multiple interconnected nests and may respond to disturbance or repellent treatments by budding, in which portions of the colony establish additional nesting sites. That can spread an infestation. Management therefore often emphasizes inspection, sanitation, and appropriately selected baiting strategies rather than indiscriminate repellent applications that can disrupt colony organization without eliminating queens and brood.

93. C — The larval stage of clothes moths causes damage by feeding on susceptible animal-derived fibers and soiled natural fabrics in protected, undisturbed areas. Adults mainly reproduce and may be noticed away from the source. Inspection should therefore focus on stored textiles, closets, rugs, lint, and similar larval habitats rather than treating windows or unrelated wet and mineral surfaces.

94. D — House mice commonly use edges, walls, equipment lines, and protected routes when moving between nests, food, and water. Droppings, rubs, gnawing, and trap catches along those pathways can guide inspection. They do not build termite-like mud tubes, and although mice need moisture, they do not require aquatic habitat or routinely prefer exposed center-floor travel over cover.

95. A — Exit holes and powder can indicate wood-boring beetle activity, but species, wood type, powder texture, moisture, and freshness help determine what caused the damage and whether it remains active. Old emergence holes may persist after insects are gone, so treatment should follow identification and activity assessment rather than assuming termites or using an unrelated bait product.

96. B — Bed bugs feed on blood and often hide in protected cracks near places where hosts sleep or rest, reducing the distance traveled for feeding. Harborages may include seams, frames, furniture, and nearby structural gaps. They do not feed on wood and can harbor in many locations, so inspection should expand outward from resting areas according to infestation level and evidence.

97. D — Indoor termite swarmers indicate reproductive activity and warrant further inspection, but the place where they collect near light may not be the colony location or damaged wood. Identification is also necessary. A swarm does not prove that all termites departed, and species cannot be determined from being found at a window without examining insects, wings, tubes, pellets, or other evidence.

98. B — Fungus gnat larvae commonly develop in moist organic media, including overwatered potting soil, where fungi and decomposing material provide food. Adults may be noticed around plants or windows. Dry metal, glass, and clean concrete lack the moist developmental medium larvae need, so correcting excess watering and inspecting plant media can be more useful than broad insecticide treatment.

99. C — Cockroach oothecae contain developing eggs and can be strong evidence that reproduction is occurring in or near the inspected area. Their location may help identify harborages and distribution. Egg cases are not rodent damage and do not indicate that all visible cockroaches are male; finding them supports closer inspection, sanitation correction, monitoring, and appropriately targeted control measures.

100. A — Stinging-insect management begins with safe observation and identification because nest type, location, colony behavior, and species affect risk and treatment options. An enclosed paper nest is consistent with some social wasps but should still be assessed carefully. Disturbing the nest before planning can provoke defensive behavior, and assuming all aerial nests are honey bees can lead to an inappropriate response.