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Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-C

**Pesticide Applicator Category 7A General and Household
Pest Control Exam**



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Question: 1

The certified commercial pesticide applicator is ____ pesticide operator.

- A. Jointly liable for all violations committed by any
- B. Responsible for the proper training of a
- C. Responsible for the minimum annual retraining required for a
- D. All of the answers are applicable

Answer: D

Explanation:

Under NJDEP regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:30-6.2 and 7:30-5.2), a certified commercial pesticide applicator overseeing a pesticide operator has multiple responsibilities. Option A: The applicator is jointly liable for violations committed by the operator under their supervision, as they are responsible for ensuring compliance with all pesticide laws. Option B: The applicator must ensure the operator receives proper training, which includes initial training on safe pesticide use, handling, and application techniques as outlined in the General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 1: Legal Responsibilities). Option C: Annual retraining is also required to maintain competency and stay updated on regulations, a requirement for operators under the supervision of a certified applicator (NJDEP guidelines). Since all these responsibilities apply, Option D is correct.

Question: 2

Cockroaches develop through:

- A. Gradual metamorphosis (egg, nymph, adult)
- B. Complete metamorphosis (egg, larva, pupa, adult)
- C. Total metamorphosis (egg, adult)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cockroaches undergo gradual metamorphosis, which includes three stages: egg, nymph, and adult. Nymphs hatch from eggs and resemble smaller, wingless adults, molting several times before reaching maturity. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 7: Cockroaches) confirms this life cycle for common species like the German cockroach. Option B (complete metamorphosis) applies to insects like flies or beetles. Option C (total metamorphosis) is not a recognized term and is incorrect.

Question: 3

Power sprayers:

- A. Are pre-calibrated at the factory and further calibration is not necessary
- B. Need to have their calibration checked to ensure the proper amount of pesticide is being delivered
- C. Need an annual calibration

Answer: B

Explanation:

Power sprayers must be calibrated to ensure the correct amount of pesticide is applied, as application rates can vary due to wear, nozzle changes, or pressure adjustments. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 5: Pesticide Application) stresses that applicators should check calibration regularly to ensure accuracy, especially for Category 7A applications. Option A is incorrect because factory calibration does not account for field conditions or equipment changes. Option C (annual calibration) is a good practice but not a strict requirement; the need for calibration depends on usage and equipment condition.

Question: 4

The application records for general and household pesticide use must be kept for a minimum of:

- A. Five years
- B. Three years
- C. Two years

Answer: B

Explanation:

NJDEP regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:30-6.8) require commercial pesticide applicators to maintain application records for a minimum of three years. These records must include details like the date, location, pesticide used, amount applied, and target pest. This applies to Category 7A applications for general and household pest control. Option A (five years) is incorrect, though some states may have longer requirements. Option C (two years) is too short for New Jersey standards.

Question: 5

Which answer best completes the following statement?
For interior bedbug applications:

- A. Use a high-pressure system with a fan nozzle
- B. Apply to flat surfaces where prolonged human contact will occur
- C. Reapply every 7-10 days until infestation is eliminated

Answer: C

Explanation:

The TEMPRID SC label and the General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 7: Bedbugs) recommend that for interior bedbug applications, applicators should reapply every 7-10 days until the infestation is eliminated. This is because bedbugs have a life cycle where eggs hatch over time, and multiple treatments are needed to target newly emerged nymphs. Option A (high-pressure system with a fan nozzle) is incorrect, as high-pressure systems can disperse bedbugs and are not suitable for indoor applications; low-pressure, targeted applications (e.g., crack-and-crevice) are preferred. Option B (apply to flat surfaces with prolonged human contact) is incorrect, as the TEMPRID label prohibits application to surfaces like mattresses or furniture where prolonged contact occurs, to avoid human exposure.

Question: 6

Which rodent requires a daily water source?

- A. Norway rat
- B. House mouse
- C. Deer mouse

Answer: A

Explanation:

Norway rats require a daily water source to survive, often living near water or in areas with high moisture. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 8: Rodents) notes this as a key characteristic, making water sources a target for control. Option B (house mouse) and Option C (deer mouse) can survive on moisture from food and do not require a daily water source.

Question: 7

The EPA approves the label for a pesticide. The State of New Jersey:

- A. Cannot change the use thereof in any way
- B. Can modify a pesticide's use allowing for additional uses or higher rates of application
- C. Can put additional restrictions on the way it can be used

Answer: C

Explanation:

The EPA approves pesticide labels under FIFRA, setting federal standards for use. However, states like New Jersey have the authority to impose stricter regulations if needed to protect local environments or public health. According to NJDEP Pesticide Control Program guidelines, the state can add restrictions, such as limiting application rates, requiring additional safety measures, or restricting use in certain areas (e.g., near schools or water bodies). Option A is incorrect because states can impose additional rules. Option B is incorrect because states cannot expand uses or increase rates beyond the EPA-approved

label without a special local need (SLN) registration under Section 24(c) of FIFRA, which is not the same as a general modification. Option C aligns with New Jersey's authority to enforce stricter standards.

Question: 8

The sequence of pest control methods used by a pest control technician should always start with:

- A. Pesticide application
- B. An inspection
- C. Alteration of the habitat

Answer: B

Explanation:

The first step in any pest control program, especially under IPM, is an inspection to identify the pest, assess the infestation's extent, and determine contributing factors. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 4: IPM) emphasizes that inspection guides the development of a targeted control strategy. Option A (pesticide application) should only occur after inspection and other methods are considered. Option C (alteration of the habitat) is a control method that follows inspection.

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