

OCPE.Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control.v2026-01-20.q27

Exam Code:	Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control
Exam Name:	Pesticide Applicator Category 7A General and Household Pest Control Exam
Certification Provider:	OCPE
Free Question Number:	27
Version:	v2026-01-20
# of views:	107
# of Questions views:	270
https://www.exam-tests.com/Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control-exam/OCPE.Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control.v2026-01-20.q27.html	

NEW QUESTION: 1

Should a pesticide spill contaminate the soil, the DEP Pesticide Control Program should be contacted at:

- A. 1-800 CALLDEP
- B. 1-877 WARNDP
- C. 911

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The NJDEP Pesticide Control Program provides a hotline for reporting pesticide spills or emergencies:

1-877-WARNDP (1-877-927-6337). This number is used to report incidents like soil contamination from a pesticide spill, ensuring proper response and mitigation. Option A (1-800-CALLDEP) is not the correct hotline number. Option C (911) is for immediate life-threatening emergencies, not specific pesticide spill reporting, though it may be used in extreme cases.

NEW QUESTION: 2

The term commercial pesticide applicator includes anyone applying pesticides as a service, and the commercial pesticide applicator must be licensed ___ pesticides.

- A. Only to apply general use
- B. Only to apply restricted use
- C. To apply any

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

In New Jersey, a commercial pesticide applicator is defined as anyone applying pesticides as a service, whether for hire or as part of their job (N.J.A.C. 7:30-1.2). This includes both general use and restricted use pesticides (RUPs). A Category 7A applicator must be licensed to apply any pesticide, as their work may involve both types depending on the pest and situation. Option A is incorrect because it excludes RUPs, which applicators may need to use. Option B is incorrect because it excludes general use pesticides, which are commonly used in household pest control.

NEW QUESTION: 3

The most frequently reported vector-borne illness is:

- A. Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever
- B. Tick Paralysis
- C. Lyme Disease

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Lyme Disease is the most frequently reported vector-borne illness in the U.S., including New Jersey, transmitted by the blacklegged tick. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators

- Category 7A (Chapter 7: Ticks) highlights its prevalence, with thousands of cases reported annually.

Option A (Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever) is less common. Option B (Tick Paralysis) is rare and not a disease but a condition caused by tick bites.

NEW QUESTION: 4

For an indoor application of TEMPRID for bed bugs, ___ application rate.

- A. Do not exceed the 0.075% per gallon of water
- B. Use the 0.15% per gallon of water
- C. Use 0.54% per gallon of water

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The TEMPRID SC label specifies that for indoor bed bug applications, the recommended concentration is 0.15% per gallon of water (equivalent to 16 mL per gallon) to ensure efficacy against resistant bed bug populations. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 7: Bedbugs) aligns with label instructions for effective treatment. Option A (0.075%) is the rate for general pests like roaches, not bed bugs. Option C (0.54%) exceeds the label rate and is incorrect.

NEW QUESTION: 5

The first step to obtain information regarding a pesticide would be to:

- A. Contact the EPA
- B. Read the label and/or SDS sheet
- C. Call your doctor

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The pesticide label and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) are the primary sources of information about a pesticide, providing details on its use, hazards, and safety precautions.

The General Pest Management:

Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A(Chapter 2: Pesticide Labels) emphasizes that the first step in obtaining information is to read the label and/or SDS sheet. Option A (contact the EPA) is unnecessary for routine information, as the label/SDS is readily available. Option C (call your doctor) is relevant for medical emergencies, not general information.

NEW QUESTION: 6

Which rodent requires a daily water source?

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

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 7

Swarming ants and termites are similar, but the termite:

- A. Has bent antennae
- B. Does not have a waist
- C. Has a narrow waist

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Swarming termites and ants can be distinguished by physical characteristics. Termites do not have a waist, as their body is broad and straight, while ants have a narrow, pinched waist. Additionally, termites have straight antennae, whereas ants have bent (elbowed) antennae. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A(Chapter 7: Termites vs. Ants) highlights these differences. Option A (bent antennae) applies to ants, not termites. Option C (narrow waist) also describes ants, not termites.

NEW QUESTION: 8

The transfer of Lyme disease to humans can occur from the:

- A. Nymph stage only
- B. Nymph or adult stage
- C. Adult stage only

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Lyme disease is transmitted by the blacklegged tick, and both the nymph and adult stages can transfer the disease to humans if infected with the bacterium *Borrelia burgdorferi*.

The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 7: Ticks) notes that nymphs are more likely to transmit due to their small size and longer feeding time, but adults can also transmit.

Option A (nymph only) and Option C (adult only) are incorrect, as both stages are capable.

NEW QUESTION: 9

Cockroaches develop through:

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

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 10

___ flies are easily recognized by their metallic green or blue color.

- A. Cluster
- B. House
- C. Bottle or blow

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Bottle or blow flies are known for their metallic green or blue color, which distinguishes them from other flies. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter

7: Flies) describes these flies as common in structures, often attracted to decaying organic matter.

Option A (cluster flies) are dull grayish-brown and often found in attics. Option B (house flies) are gray with black stripes, not metallic.

NEW QUESTION: 11

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.

NEW QUESTION: 12

The ___ stage of the flea feeds on blood.

A. Adult

B. Adult and larva

C. Egg and larva

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Only the adult stage of a flea feeds on blood, typically from a host like a pet or human. Flea larvae feed on organic debris and flea feces (dried blood), not directly on blood.

The General Pest Management:

Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 7: Fleas) details this life cycle.

Option B (adult and larva) is incorrect, as larvae do not feed on blood. Option C (egg and larva) is incorrect, as eggs are non-feeding, and larvae do not consume blood.

NEW QUESTION: 13

Carbamate and pyrethroid pesticides are:

A. Stomach/digestive poisons

B. Nonpoisonous

C. Nerve poisons

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Carbamate and pyrethroid pesticides are both classes of insecticides that act as nerve poisons. They target the nervous system of pests, disrupting nerve function and leading to paralysis and death.

Carbamates inhibit cholinesterase enzymes, while pyrethroids affect sodium channels in nerve cells.

This is detailed in the General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 6: Pesticide Types). Option A (stomach/digestive poisons) is

incorrect, as these pesticides primarily act through contact or inhalation, not ingestion. Option B (nonpoisonous) is incorrect, as both are toxic to pests and potentially harmful to humans if mishandled.

NEW QUESTION: 14

Pesticide toxicity caused by a one-time exposure to a pesticide is referred to as:

- A. Chronic toxicity
- B. Acute toxicity
- C. Systemic toxicity

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Acute toxicity refers to the adverse effects resulting from a single, short-term exposure to a pesticide, such as during an application. This can cause immediate symptoms like dizziness, nausea, or skin irritation, as explained in the General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A(Chapter 3: Pesticide Safety). Option A (chronic toxicity) involves long-term exposure. Option C (systemic toxicity) refers to effects on the entire body but is not specific to one-time exposure.

NEW QUESTION: 15

Which answer best completes the following statement?

At multi-family residences, if the specific date of application is requested by ___ it must be given.

- A. The contracting party only
- B. Tenants and/or the contracting party
- C. OPRA

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

NJDEP regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:30-9.13) require that the specific date of pesticide application at multi-family residences be provided if requested by tenants and/or the contracting party (e.g., property manager). This ensures transparency for those directly affected by the application. Option A (contracting party only) is too restrictive, as tenants have a right to know. Option C (OPRA) refers to the Open Public Records Act, which is not relevant to this specific notification requirement.

NEW QUESTION: 16

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 (LEAVE A REPLY)

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.

Valid Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control Dumps shared by BraindumpsPass.com for Helping Passing Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control Exam! BraindumpsPass.com now offer the **newest Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control exam dumps**, the BraindumpsPass.com Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** BraindumpsPass.com Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control dumps with Test Engine here:
<https://www.braindumps.com/OCPE/Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control-practice-exam-dumps.html> (82 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount: Exam-Tests**)

NEW QUESTION: 17

To help prevent pesticide resistance, IPM suggests:

- A. Routine preventative spraying
- B. Use of multiple components in the control of a pest population
- C. Increased dosage to knock out initial infestation

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Pesticide resistance occurs when pests develop tolerance to a pesticide due to overuse. IPM strategies, as outlined in the General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 4: IPM), recommend using multiple components (e.g., rotating pesticide classes, incorporating non-chemical methods like sanitation or traps) to control pests and reduce resistance risk. Option A (routine spraying) increases resistance by overexposing pests to the same chemical. Option C (increased dosage) can exacerbate resistance and is not an IPM practice.

NEW QUESTION: 18

The two modes of action for the pesticide product TEMPRID are:

- A. Contact and systemic
- B. Combined neurotoxin only
- C. Mist or foam

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

TEMPRID SC contains two active ingredients: imidacloprid and beta-cyfluthrin. Imidacloprid acts as a systemic insecticide, being absorbed by the pest and affecting its nervous system over time, while beta-cyfluthrin acts as a contact insecticide, killing pests on direct exposure by disrupting nerve function.

The TEMPRID SC label and the General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 6: Pesticide Types) describe these dual modes of action, which make TEMPRID effective against a wide range of pests. Option B (combined neurotoxin only) is partially correct but does not specify the contact and systemic nature. Option C (mist or foam) refers to application methods, not modes of action.

NEW QUESTION: 19

Perimeter spraying as defined in the TEMPRID label outdoor section is defined as:

- A.** A maximum of one foot up the walls and a band one foot along the ground
- B.** Two to three feet up the walls and a band up to 10 feet wide along the ground
- C.** Prohibiting wall spraying and limits band ground width to 3 feet

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The TEMPRID SC label defines perimeter spraying for outdoor applications as treating two to three feet up the walls of a structure and a band up to 10 feet wide along the ground surrounding the structure. This ensures coverage of areas where pests like earwigs or ticks may enter or harbor. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 5: Pesticide Application) aligns with this standard for perimeter treatments. Option A (one foot up and one foot along) is too limited and not per the label. Option C (prohibiting wall spraying) is incorrect, as the label explicitly allows wall spraying up to 2-3 feet.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Which of the following application instructions related to indoor use is correct?

- A.** Apply as a broadcast treatment to floors or floor coverings
- B.** Do not spray bed linens or other materials that come in direct contact with people
- C.** Use a high-pressure system for a spray application

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The TEMPRID SC label explicitly states that applicators should not spray bed linens or other materials that come in direct contact with people, such as mattresses, pillows, or clothing, to prevent human exposure to the pesticide. This is a critical safety instruction for indoor use in Category 7A applications.

Option A (broadcast treatment to floors) is incorrect, as TEMPRID is typically applied as a spot or crack-and-crevice treatment indoors, not a broadcast application, unless specified. Option C (high-pressure system) is incorrect, as high-pressure systems can disperse pests like bedbugs and are not recommended for indoor use; low-pressure, targeted applications are preferred.

NEW QUESTION: 21

In an Integrated Pest Management program at a school:

- A.** The commercial pesticide applicator is required to inform students and personnel of pesticide applications
- B.** Onsite supervisory personnel are required
- C.** The superintendent of schools performs all liaison work

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Under the New Jersey School IPM Act (N.J.A.C. 7:30-13), commercial pesticide applicators in schools (Category 7A and 13) are required to inform students and personnel of pesticide applications, including providing advance notice and posting signs. This ensures safety and compliance with school IPM regulations. Option B (onsite supervisory personnel) is not a specific requirement for school applications. Option C (superintendent as liaison) is incorrect; the applicator or IPM coordinator typically handles notifications.

NEW QUESTION: 22

Lice infestations are best treated by a:

- A.** Doctor or public health official
- B.** Residual pesticide treatment
- C.** Heat treatment

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Lice infestations (e.g., head lice) are a public health concern and are best treated by a doctor or public health official using FDA-approved pediculicides or non-chemical methods like combing. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 7: Lice) notes that lice treatments are typically medical, not structural pest control, and fall outside the scope of Category 7A applicators. Option B (residual pesticide treatment) is not appropriate for lice on humans. Option C (heat treatment) may be used for items like bedding but not directly for lice infestations on people.

NEW QUESTION: 23

The ___ tick is responsible for transmitting Lyme disease in New Jersey.

- A.** Dog
- B.** Lone star
- C.** Blacklegged

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

The blacklegged tick (*Ixodes scapularis*), also known as the deer tick, is the primary vector for Lyme disease in New Jersey. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 7: Ticks) identifies this species as the main transmitter in the northeastern U.S. Option A (dog tick) transmits other diseases like Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever. Option B (lone star tick) is associated with other illnesses, not Lyme disease.

NEW QUESTION: 24

The cockroach that has two dark bands on the shield directly behind the head is the ____ cockroach.

- A. Oriental
- B. German
- C. Wood
- D. American

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

The German cockroach is identified by two dark, parallel bands on the pronotum (shield) directly behind its head. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 7: Cockroaches) provides this as a key identifying feature. Option A (Oriental cockroach) is uniformly dark brown or black. Option C (Wood cockroach) is not a common indoor species and lacks these bands. Option D (American cockroach) has a different pattern, often with a yellowish figure-eight marking.

NEW QUESTION: 25

____ pressure is suggested for indoor use with a handheld sprayer.

- A. High
- B. A power sprayer and high
- C. Low

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

For indoor applications with a handheld sprayer, low pressure is recommended to minimize overspray and reduce the risk of pesticide drift onto non-target areas, such as furniture or food surfaces. The General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A (Chapter 5: Pesticide Application) advises using low-pressure settings (typically under 50 psi) for indoor crack-and-crevice or spot treatments. Option A (high pressure) and Option B (power sprayer and high) are more suited for outdoor or large-scale applications, not indoor household pest control.

NEW QUESTION: 26

____ toxicity has become an important issue to pesticide applicators based on their repeated use or exposure to pesticides.

- A. Chronic
- B. Acute
- C. Periodic

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Chronic toxicity refers to the adverse effects of long-term, repeated exposure to a pesticide, which is a significant concern for applicators who handle pesticides regularly. This can lead to health issues like cancer, neurological disorders, or reproductive problems, as noted in the General Pest Management:

Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A(Chapter 3: Pesticide Safety). Option B (acute toxicity) refers to effects from a single, high-dose exposure, which is less relevant to repeated use.

Option C (periodic) is not a recognized term in toxicology.

NEW QUESTION: 27

Carpenter ant control is obtained by the elimination of:

- A.** Both inside and near building colonies
- B.** The outside colony
- C.** Inside colonies and perimeter control

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Carpenter ants often have multiple colonies, including satellite colonies inside structures and parent colonies outside near the building. Effective control, as outlined in the General Pest Management: Guide for Commercial Applicators - Category 7A(Chapter 7: Ants), requires eliminating both inside and near building colonies to prevent reinfestation. Option B (outside colony only) is insufficient, as satellite colonies inside will persist. Option C (inside colonies and perimeter control) is part of the strategy but does not address the parent colony outside.

Valid Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control Dumps shared by BraindumpsPass.com for Helping Passing Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control Exam! BraindumpsPass.com now offer the **newest Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control exam dumps**, the BraindumpsPass.com Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control exam **questions have been updated** and **answers have been corrected** get the **newest** BraindumpsPass.com Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control dumps with Test Engine here:

<https://www.braindumpspass.com/OCPE/Category-7A-General-and-Household-Pest-Control-practice-exam-dumps.html> (82 Q&As Dumps, **40%OFF Special Discount:**

Exam-Tests)