

# OHIO COMMERCIAL PESTICIDE APPLICATOR CATEGORY 3A – GENERAL AQUATIC PEST CONTROL PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR  
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://ohpesticidecat3a.examzify.com>



**Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.**

**ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.**

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

# Table of Contents

|                             |    |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Copyright .....             | 1  |
| Table of Contents .....     | 2  |
| Introduction .....          | 3  |
| How to Use This Guide ..... | 4  |
| Questions .....             | 5  |
| Answers .....               | 8  |
| Explanations .....          | 10 |
| Next Steps .....            | 15 |

SAMPLE

# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

## 1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

## 2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

## 3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

## 4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

## 5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

## 6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

## Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What must be included in the notice of aquatic pesticide application?**
  - A. Warning that the water has been treated with an herbicide
  - B. Name and telephone number of the applicator
  - C. Amount of pesticide used
  - D. Only the treatment date
- 2. What is the formula for calculating gallons of chemical per CFS?**
  - A.  $(PPMV \times 450 \times \text{minutes applied}) / 1,000,000$
  - B.  $PPMV \times CFS / \text{minutes applied}$
  - C.  $1,000,000 / (PPMV \times CFS)$
  - D.  $PPMV + (450 \times CFS)$
- 3. Which type of pump is characterized by being long-lived and adaptable to service but is also expensive?**
  - A. Piston pumps
  - B. Diaphragm pumps
  - C. Gear pumps
  - D. Centrifugal pumps
- 4. When must an application be submitted to the Ohio EPA regarding pesticide use?**
  - A. Only after pesticide application is completed
  - B. Before any chemicals are applied for control
  - C. Within 30 days after application
  - D. Annually before May 1st
- 5. What is the recommended slope for pond banks to ensure proper construction?**
  - A. 1:1 slope
  - B. 2:1 slope
  - C. 3:1 slope
  - D. 4:1 slope

**6. When applying herbicide in static water, what assumption can be made?**

- A. There will be significant downstream effects
- B. Only fish will be affected
- C. There will be no appreciable downstream effects unless there is overflow
- D. The herbicide will dissipate quickly

**7. What is the weight of one cubic foot of water?**

- A. 62.4 pounds
- B. 80 pounds
- C. 10 pounds
- D. 100 pounds

**8. What is a benefit of using herbicide over mechanical control?**

- A. It requires no financial investment
- B. It is usually slower and cheaper
- C. It can often treat a larger area quickly
- D. It improves oxygen levels in the water

**9. What is chelated copper?**

- A. Copper contained within an organic molecule
- B. An inorganic compound used to enhance soil
- C. A type of copper oxide that precipitates quickly
- D. A liquid herbicide for aquatic environments

**10. What is the best practice for measuring pond depth?**

- A. Use a single measurement at the center of the pond
- B. Take measurements uniformly spaced over the entire pond surface
- C. Only measure at the deepest point
- D. Use a float to measure depth fluctuations

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. C
6. C
7. A
8. C
9. A
10. B

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

## 1. What must be included in the notice of aquatic pesticide application?

A. Warning that the water has been treated with an herbicide

B. Name and telephone number of the applicator

C. Amount of pesticide used

D. Only the treatment date

*The inclusion of a warning that the water has been treated with an herbicide is essential in the notice of aquatic pesticide application to ensure public safety. This warning serves as a critical alert to individuals who may be utilizing the water for recreational activities, irrigation, or any other purpose that could be impacted by the presence of the pesticide. Informing the public about such applications helps prevent accidental exposure to herbicides, which could pose health risks to humans, animals, and the environment. While other details, such as the name and telephone number of the applicator, the amount of pesticide used, and the treatment date, contribute important information, the warning about herbicide treatment is paramount for immediate awareness and safety. In aquatic environments, where usage and access are often shared among the public, the emphasis on such a warning becomes even more critical to safeguard community members and wildlife.*

## 2. What is the formula for calculating gallons of chemical per CFS?

A.  $(\text{PPMV} \times 450 \times \text{minutes applied}) / 1,000,000$

B.  $\text{PPMV} \times \text{CFS} / \text{minutes applied}$

C.  $1,000,000 / (\text{PPMV} \times \text{CFS})$

D.  $\text{PPMV} + (450 \times \text{CFS})$

*The formula for calculating gallons of chemical per cubic feet per second (CFS) is derived from understanding how to convert parts per million volume (PPMV) into a usable quantity of pesticide or chemical applied over a specific flow rate of water. The correct formula, which is represented as  $(\text{PPMV} \times 450 \times \text{minutes applied}) / 1,000,000$ , incorporates several important factors: 1. **PPMV understanding**: PPMV represents the concentration of the chemical in millions of parts in a volume of water, which is a standard way to express very small concentrations. 2. **Conversion factor**: The number 450 is a crucial conversion factor used to relate the volumetric flow of the water (CFS) to the concentration of the chemical expressed in PPM. It helps in converting PPMV to a concentration that is measurable in gallons. 3. **Continuous flow consideration**: The inclusion of "minutes applied" captures the time factor, allowing you to calculate the total amount of chemical based on the continuous or total duration over which the chemical is being applied. 4. **Final division by 1,000,000**: This division aspect converts the calculation into a usable unit for gallons, making it practical for*

**3. Which type of pump is characterized by being long-lived and adaptable to service but is also expensive?**

**A. Piston pumps**

B. Diaphragm pumps

C. Gear pumps

D. Centrifugal pumps

*Piston pumps are known for their durability and versatility, making them suitable for various applications, including those in aquatic pest control. Their design allows them to handle a wide range of pressures and flow rates, contributing to their long service life. Piston pumps can be adjusted and fitted for different tasks and chemicals, which enhances their applicability in different settings. However, their intricate design and robust materials often make them more expensive compared to other pump types, justifying their reputation for being costlier. When considering the other types of pumps, they have their specific advantages and are often selected based on the needs of the application. Diaphragm pumps, while also capable of handling various fluids, may not have the same longevity under high-pressure conditions as piston pumps. Gear pumps are efficient in transferring fluids at consistent flows but are typically limited to lower-pressure applications and may wear out faster with abrasive materials. Centrifugal pumps, on the other hand, excel in moving large volumes of liquid but may not adapt as well to differing pressures, making them less versatile in certain aquatic applications. Thus, the characteristics of piston pumps make them uniquely suitable for demanding tasks despite their higher cost.*

**4. When must an application be submitted to the Ohio EPA regarding pesticide use?**

A. Only after pesticide application is completed

**B. Before any chemicals are applied for control**

C. Within 30 days after application

D. Annually before May 1st

*An application must be submitted to the Ohio EPA regarding pesticide use before any chemicals are applied for control. This requirement ensures that the appropriate regulatory oversight is in place prior to the initiation of pesticide application activities. Submitting an application in advance allows the Ohio EPA to review the proposed use of pesticides, assess potential environmental impacts, and ensure compliance with state regulations. This proactive approach is critical for protecting aquatic ecosystems and human health. Other options imply actions after the fact, such as submitting applications post-application or at later dates, which do not align with regulatory protocols aimed at preventing unintended exposure or environmental harm before pesticide use occurs.*

**5. What is the recommended slope for pond banks to ensure proper construction?**

- A. 1:1 slope
- B. 2:1 slope
- C. 3:1 slope**
- D. 4:1 slope

A 3:1 slope is generally recommended for pond banks to ensure proper construction. This slope ratio means that for every three units of horizontal distance, there is one unit of vertical rise, resulting in a gradual incline. Such a slope is beneficial for several reasons: it reduces the risk of erosion, allows for better vegetation establishment on the banks, and provides stability for the structure of the pond itself. A slope that is too steep, like a 1:1 or even a 2:1 slope, increases the likelihood of soil erosion and instability, particularly during heavy rains or flooding. A 4:1 slope, while more gradual than necessary, might not provide adequate bank support, leading to potential issues with maintaining the pond's shape and depth over time. Hence, the 3:1 slope strikes an optimal balance between stability and manageability, making it the recommended choice for pond bank construction.

**6. When applying herbicide in static water, what assumption can be made?**

- A. There will be significant downstream effects
- B. Only fish will be affected
- C. There will be no appreciable downstream effects unless there is overflow**
- D. The herbicide will dissipate quickly

When applying herbicide in static water, the assumption that there will be no appreciable downstream effects unless there is overflow is based on how herbicides behave in contained aquatic environments. Static water bodies, such as ponds, have limited movement, which restricts the dispersion of chemicals. This containment means that unless there is an overflow event, where the treated water with herbicide spills into other areas, the effects are largely localized. In static environments, the potential for movement of contaminants to downstream ecosystems is minimized, making it a common practice to assess potential risks as lower unless specific conditions (like overflow or significant rainfall) occur that might change this dynamic. Properly timed herbicide applications can help mitigate risks to non-target species or ecosystems. Understanding the behavior of herbicides in static water systems is crucial for making informed decisions in aquatic pest management while ensuring environmental safety.

**7. What is the weight of one cubic foot of water?**

- A. 62.4 pounds**
- B. 80 pounds
- C. 10 pounds
- D. 100 pounds

One cubic foot of water weighs 62.4 pounds at standard temperature and pressure, which is a widely accepted value in various scientific and engineering calculations. This specific weight is derived from the density of water, which is approximately 62.4 pounds per cubic foot. This measure is important in aquatic pest control practices because understanding the weight of water can help applicators calculate the appropriate amounts of pesticides and other treatments needed for effective aquatic management. The other weights provided do not represent the standard weight of water and would lead to significant errors in aquatic application practices.

## 8. What is a benefit of using herbicide over mechanical control?

- A. It requires no financial investment
- B. It is usually slower and cheaper
- C. It can often treat a larger area quickly**
- D. It improves oxygen levels in the water

Using herbicides for aquatic pest control offers the significant advantage of treating larger areas quickly. This is particularly beneficial in aquatic environments where time and coverage are critical for managing invasive plant species or excess algae. Herbicides can be applied over extensive surfaces all at once, efficiently reaching areas that mechanical methods might struggle to manage, especially in dense vegetation or difficult-to-access locations. Mechanical control methods, such as harvesting or cutting, typically require more time and labor and may not cover large areas as effectively. Furthermore, herbicides can provide a more consistent and thorough application across varied terrain and water conditions, aiding in the overall management strategy for aquatic systems. This rapid coverage is essential for minimizing the ecological impacts of invasive species and restoring balance to aquatic ecosystems efficiently.

## 9. What is chelated copper?

- A. Copper contained within an organic molecule**
- B. An inorganic compound used to enhance soil
- C. A type of copper oxide that precipitates quickly
- D. A liquid herbicide for aquatic environments

Chelated copper refers specifically to copper ions that are bonded to an organic molecule, typically a chelating agent. This bonding stabilizes the copper, allowing it to be more soluble and absorbable in various environments, particularly in aquatic systems. In the context of aquatic pest control, chelated copper is often utilized in the management of algae and other aquatic pests due to its effectiveness and stability in water. The other choices do not accurately define chelated copper. The second option describes an inorganic compound typically used for soil enhancement, which is unrelated to the unique bonding properties of chelated copper. The third option refers to a type of copper oxide, which does not capture the essence of a chelate, while the fourth choice misidentifies chelated copper as a liquid herbicide rather than recognizing its chemical formulation and role in pest management. Understanding chelated copper's role in aquatic environments enhances the ability to apply the correct pest control measures where needed.

## 10. What is the best practice for measuring pond depth?

- A. Use a single measurement at the center of the pond
- B. Take measurements uniformly spaced over the entire pond surface**
- C. Only measure at the deepest point
- D. Use a float to measure depth fluctuations

Taking measurements uniformly spaced over the entire pond surface is the best practice for measuring pond depth because it provides a comprehensive understanding of the pond's topography. This method recognizes that ponds often have variations in depth that can significantly affect aquatic life, water quality, and sediment distribution. By measuring at multiple points instead of relying solely on a single point measurement or just at the deepest area, you can better assess the overall ecosystem health, identify potential issues such as shallow areas that may become problematic, and gather more accurate data for effective management and treatment strategies. In contrast, measuring only at the center or the deepest point might overlook essential areas that influence the pond's ecology. Using a float to measure fluctuations can provide information about changes over time, but it does not establish a baseline depth across various locations. Therefore, obtaining uniformly spaced measurements allows for a more accurate depiction of the pond's depth profile, which is crucial for informed decision-making in aquatic pest control and management.

## Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ohpesticidecat3a.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE