

Ohio Herbicide Certification Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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

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- 1. Which gloves could be used to apply VIP DePesto?**
 - A. Leather**
 - B. Cotton**
 - C. Polyethylene**
 - D. All of the above**

- 2. What is the purpose of the pre-harvest interval (PHI) on a pesticide label?**
 - A. Indicates minimum time between last application and harvest**
 - B. Indicates maximum storage time**
 - C. Indicates mixing order**
 - D. Indicates temperature requirements**

- 3. What is the classification of DePesto?**
 - A. Danger**
 - B. Poison**
 - C. General use**
 - D. Restricted use**

- 4. Which are major types of EPA registrations?**
 - A. Federal registrations, Special local needs registrations, and Emergency exemptions**
 - B. Federal, State, and Local registrations**
 - C. Manufacturing, Distribution, and Use registrations**
 - D. None of the above**

- 5. For backpack sprayer application of VIP DePesto, which PPE is required for an applicator?**
 - A. Coveralls**
 - B. Protective eyewear**
 - C. Chemical resistant apron**
 - D. All of the above**

- 6. Which arrangement best describes sources of pesticide contamination of the environment?**
- A. Container spill into a ditch**
 - B. Surface runoff from fields or lawns**
 - C. Spray drift onto non-target areas**
 - D. All of the above**
- 7. PPE is defined as clothing and equipment worn to protect the human body from exposure or contact with pesticides. Which statement best reflects PPE for pesticide applications?**
- A. Coveralls**
 - B. Long sleeve shirt, long pants, shoes and socks**
 - C. Respirators**
 - D. Protective eyewear**
- 8. One requirement for effective pest control is:**
- A. Identification of the pest to be controlled**
 - B. New spray equipment**
 - C. Using more than the recommended dosage**
 - D. Using high priced pesticides**
- 9. In the event DePesto is accidentally swallowed, what practical treatment should be followed?**
- A. Induce vomiting by touching back of throat w/ finger**
 - B. Go to a doctor after giving the victim milk**
 - C. Do not induce vomiting; take victim to a physician**
 - D. Rinse mouth w/ plenty of water and return to work**
- 10. DePesto contamination of groundwater occurs primarily through which mechanism?**
- A. Absorption**
 - B. Leaching**
 - C. Runoff**
 - D. Both B and C**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which gloves could be used to apply VIP DePesto?

- A. Leather
- B. Cotton
- C. Polyethylene**
- D. All of the above

Protecting the skin during pesticide use comes down to the glove material's ability to resist the chemical. VIP DePesto is a chemical that can irritate or be absorbed through the skin, so a barrier that won't be penetrated by the product is needed. Polyethylene gloves provide a waterproof barrier that can prevent contact with the pesticide, making them suitable for applying VIP DePesto. Leather and cotton, on the other hand, are porous and can absorb liquids, allowing the chemical to reach the skin or degrade the glove, which increases exposure risk. Because not all glove materials offer the same level of chemical resistance, only those that provide a proper barrier—like polyethylene in this scenario—are appropriate here. Always follow the product label for the required glove materials and inspect gloves for damage before use.

2. What is the purpose of the pre-harvest interval (PHI) on a pesticide label?

- A. Indicates minimum time between last application and harvest**
- B. Indicates maximum storage time
- C. Indicates mixing order
- D. Indicates temperature requirements

The main idea behind the pre-harvest interval is to set the minimum amount of time that must pass between the last pesticide application and harvest. This waiting period allows pesticide residues to decline to levels that are considered safe and legally tolerable for the crop. The PHI is based on residue data and is specific to each product and crop, so it's a binding instruction you must follow to stay in compliance and protect consumers. If you harvest before this interval has elapsed, residue levels on the crop may exceed the labeled tolerance, which can lead to regulatory violations, crop rejection, or penalties. The PHI is distinct from instructions about how long to store a product, the order in which to mix chemicals, or the temperature requirements for handling and storage; those are separate label directions.

3. What is the classification of DePesto?

- A. Danger
- B. Poison
- C. General use
- D. Restricted use**

Pesticide use is controlled by who is allowed to buy and apply it, based on potential risks and required training. A product is labeled as Restricted Use when it must be handled only by certified applicators because improper use could pose significant hazards to people or the environment. DePesto carrying this label means it requires certification to purchase and apply, and there will be specific label restrictions to follow, such as approved applicators, PPE, application methods, and recordkeeping. This differs from general-use products, which can be purchased and applied by anyone without certification. The terms Danger or Poison on a label indicate hazard severity, not regulatory use status, so even a highly toxic product may be restricted or general-use depending on regulatory labeling—what matters for classification here is the label’s note that it’s restricted use.

4. Which are major types of EPA registrations?

- A. Federal registrations, Special local needs registrations, and Emergency exemptions**
- B. Federal, State, and Local registrations
- C. Manufacturing, Distribution, and Use registrations
- D. None of the above

The major categories are federal registrations, Special Local Needs registrations, and Emergency exemptions. A federal registration is the standard product approval that authorizes a pesticide for use nationwide under the label. Special Local Needs registrations let a state or locality modify or add labeled uses to address specific local pest problems when the federal label doesn’t cover them. Emergency exemptions provide temporary, limited-use permission during urgent pest situations when no suitable labeled option exists, with strict time limits and conditions. These categories explain why the other options don’t fit. “Federal, State, and Local registrations” isn’t the EPA framework for registering pesticides. “Manufacturing, Distribution, and Use registrations” describes stages or aspects of product handling, not EPA registration types. “None of the above” isn’t correct because the first option accurately reflects EPA’s registration pathways.

5. For backpack sprayer application of VIP DePesto, which PPE is required for an applicator?

- A. Coveralls**
- B. Protective eyewear
- C. Chemical resistant apron
- D. All of the above

The key idea is following the product label for protective gear. For VIP DePesto used with a backpack sprayer, the label specifies that covering the skin is required, so wearing coveralls provides the appropriate full-body protection against splashes and contact with the concentrate. While eye protection and a chemical-resistant apron are important PPE considerations in many spraying scenarios and may be advised under certain conditions, the label for this product’s backpack application identifies coveralls as the required item. Always confirm the label details, but in this case, coveralls meet the stated requirement.

6. Which arrangement best describes sources of pesticide contamination of the environment?

- A. Container spill into a ditch**
- B. Surface runoff from fields or lawns**
- C. Spray drift onto non-target areas**
- D. All of the above**

Contamination can enter the environment through several pathways, and the best answer includes all of them. A container spill into a ditch immediately introduces pesticide to surface water and soil, creating local contamination and potential downstream impacts. Surface runoff from fields or lawns carries residues into streams, ponds, or groundwater, especially after rain or irrigation, spreading contamination beyond the target area. Spray drift onto non-target areas happens when application droplets or vapors migrate away from the intended site due to wind, nozzle type, droplet size, and application height, affecting nearby vegetation, water bodies, and even people. Because each pathway contributes to environmental contamination, the option that says all of the above best describes the sources. Reducing risk involves preventing spills, using drift-reduction practices, and managing runoff with proper timing, buffers, and soil practices.

7. PPE is defined as clothing and equipment worn to protect the human body from exposure or contact with pesticides. Which statement best reflects PPE for pesticide applications?

- A. Coveralls**
- B. Long sleeve shirt, long pants, shoes and socks**
- C. Respirators**
- D. Protective eyewear**

The key idea is protecting skin from pesticide exposure by covering as much of the body as possible. A long-sleeve shirt, long pants, and shoes with socks provide comprehensive skin coverage for the arms, legs, and feet, which is the primary way PPE reduces dermal contact during applications. While respirators and protective eyewear are important PPE components for inhalation and eye protection, and coveralls also offer good coverage, the option describing everyday clothing that fully covers the body and feet best represents the baseline PPE concept for pesticide applications.

8. One requirement for effective pest control is:

- A. Identification of the pest to be controlled**
- B. New spray equipment**
- C. Using more than the recommended dosage**
- D. Using high priced pesticides**

Identifying the pest is essential because different pests require different control products, rates, and timing. When you know exactly what weed or pest you're dealing with, you can choose a product that is labeled for that species, apply it at the correct rate, and time the treatment for when the pest is most vulnerable. This targeted approach increases the chances of effective control and reduces the risk of crop injury or resistance. Having new spray equipment isn't what ensures success; it can help with efficiency, but it doesn't guarantee control if the pest isn't identified or if the wrong product is used. Using more than the recommended dosage can cause harm to the crop, the environment, and can promote resistance. Expensive pesticides don't automatically mean better control and can lead to unnecessary costs.

9. In the event DePesto is accidentally swallowed, what practical treatment should be followed?

- A. Induce vomiting by touching back of throat w/ finger**
- B. Go to a doctor after giving the victim milk**
- C. Do not induce vomiting; take victim to a physician**
- D. Rinse mouth w/ plenty of water and return to work**

When a pesticide is swallowed, the priority is to get professional medical help rather than trying home remedies. Inducing vomiting is risky because the chemical can burn the esophagus on the way back up and there's a real chance it could be inhaled into the lungs, causing more serious damage. Giving milk isn't an established, reliable treatment and can complicate medical care. Rinsing the mouth might remove surface residue but it doesn't address the swallowed chemical and does not replace medical evaluation. The safest course is to take the person to a physician or contact poison control for specific guidance, and bring the product container to help clinicians identify the chemical and appropriate treatment. Do not delay seeking care, and follow professional instructions. If there are any signs of distress (trouble breathing, unconsciousness, vomiting, or seizures), call emergency services immediately.

10. DePesto contamination of groundwater occurs primarily through which mechanism?

A. Absorption

B. Leaching

C. Runoff

D. Both B and C

Groundwater contamination from pesticides mainly happens when dissolved chemicals move downward with infiltrating water through the soil to the water table. This downward transport, called leaching, occurs after rainfall or irrigation drives water through the soil, carrying the pesticide with it. The likelihood of leaching depends on the chemical's solubility, how strongly it adsorbs to soil particles (which keeps it in place), soil texture, organic matter, and how close the groundwater is. Runoff carries pesticides on the surface to surface water bodies rather than directly into groundwater, and absorption to soil particles tends to bind the chemical and slow or prevent downward movement. So the primary mechanism is leaching.

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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.

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

<https://ohherbicide.examzify.com>

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

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