

OHIO HERBICIDE CERTIFICATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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. What is the label signal word for DePesto?**
 - A. Keep Out of Reach of Children
 - B. Danger
 - C. Warning
 - D. Caution

- 2. Which of the following are examples of off-site movement of pesticides?**
 - A. 2,4-D ester moving from a cornfield to a nearby tomato field
 - B. Atrazine leaching from sandy soils into the ground water
 - C. Atrazine in spring run-off from fields entering a river or stream
 - D. All of the above

- 3. Which of the following is an example of a sensitive area?**
 - A. Groundwater is near the surface
 - B. Ornamental gardens, food, or crops are near
 - C. Domestic or confined animals are near
 - D. All of the above are sensitive areas

- 4. Movement of a pesticide from soil surface to groundwater is called?**
 - A. Runoff
 - B. Leaching
 - C. Drift
 - D. Spills

- 5. REI stands for Restricted Entry Interval; what does this term signify on pesticide labels?**
 - A. Restricted Entry Interval
 - B. Regular Environmental Index
 - C. Residual Entry Indicator
 - D. Required Entry Interval

- 6. Pesticides are tools of chemical or biological origin used to improve the quality of life.**
- A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Not specified
- 7. How do you calculate the total amount of herbicide needed when the label rate is X oz per acre and the field size is Y acres?**
- A. X multiplied by Y to give total ounces required; convert to pounds if needed based on product weight.
 - B. Add X and Y to estimate total ounces.
 - C. Multiply Y by 2, then multiply by X.
 - D. Subtract Y from X to get total ounces.
- 8. What device is required by law when drawing water for tank fills from public water sources?**
- A. Backflow preventers
 - B. Float valves
 - C. Check valves only for private wells
 - D. None
- 9. How can pesticide exposure be prevented for people working with pesticides?**
- A. Wearing protective clothing
 - B. Wearing pesticide contaminated clothing
 - C. Applying pesticides in windy weather
 - D. Not washing hands after mixing or applying pesticides
- 10. How can you verify that a pesticide product is approved for use on a specific crop and site in Ohio?**
- A. Check the product color.
 - B. Ask neighbors.
 - C. Check the product label and the Ohio Pesticide Applicator Certification database, and ensure the crop and site are listed.
 - D. Rely on memory from past use.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the label signal word for DePesto?

- A. Keep Out of Reach of Children
- B. Danger
- C. Warning
- D. Caution**

Signal words on pesticide labels indicate how toxic the product is and what level of precautions are needed. The scale runs from most to least hazardous as Danger, Warning, then Caution. DePesto uses the word Caution, which means it has relatively low acute toxicity. That's why it's the best choice: Danger would signal a highly toxic product, and Warning would mean a higher level of hazard than DePesto. "Keep Out of Reach of Children" is an important safety statement, but it's not the signal word itself. Reading the full label will tell you exactly which PPE and handling precautions are recommended.

2. Which of the following are examples of off-site movement of pesticides?

- A. 2,4-D ester moving from a cornfield to a nearby tomato field
- B. Atrazine leaching from sandy soils into the ground water
- C. Atrazine in spring run-off from fields entering a river or stream
- D. All of the above**

Off-site movement means pesticides leaving the area where they were applied and ending up in non-target places such as neighboring fields, groundwater, or surface water. The ester form of 2,4-D moving from a cornfield to a nearby tomato field shows off-site movement through drift or volatilization, carrying residues into another field. Atrazine leaching from sandy soils into the groundwater demonstrates movement downward through the soil profile into groundwater, especially when the soil is permeable and rainfall drives the process. Atrazine in spring run-off from fields entering a river or stream illustrates transport via surface water, where rainfall or irrigation runoff carries the chemical into waterways. All of these scenarios are examples of off-site movement, so the correct understanding is that pesticides can move beyond the treated area in different environmental pathways.

3. Which of the following is an example of a sensitive area?

- A. Groundwater is near the surface
- B. Ornamental gardens, food, or crops are near
- C. Domestic or confined animals are near
- D. All of the above are sensitive areas**

Sensitive areas are places where pesticide exposure could harm people, animals, or the environment. Groundwater near the surface is more vulnerable to contamination from runoff or drift. Ornamental gardens and nearby crops can be damaged by drift or residues, affecting plant health or harvest safety. Domestic or confined animals are also at risk from exposure to herbicides used nearby. Because each of these could be harmed, all of the listed areas are considered sensitive, so all of the above are sensitive areas. In practice, this means following label requirements, using buffer zones, and applying products in a way that minimizes drift and exposure to these areas.

4. Movement of a pesticide from soil surface to groundwater is called?

- A. Runoff
- B. Leaching**
- C. Drift
- D. Spills

Downward movement of a pesticide from the soil surface into the soil and toward groundwater is leaching, driven by infiltrating water from rainfall or irrigation. As water percolates, it can carry dissolved pesticides through soil pores, with the extent influenced by the chemical's solubility and how strongly it binds to soil particles, as well as soil texture and organic matter. Heavy rainfall soon after application increases the downward push of water and the potential for leaching. This differs from runoff, which moves pesticides horizontally across the surface to surface water; drift, which carries pesticides through the air during application; and spills, which are accidental releases at the site.

5. REI stands for Restricted Entry Interval; what does this term signify on pesticide labels?

- A. Restricted Entry Interval
- B. Regular Environmental Index**
- C. Residual Entry Indicator
- D. Required Entry Interval

REI stands for Restricted Entry Interval. It is the period after a pesticide is applied during which entry into the treated area is restricted to protect workers from exposure. The label will specify how long the interval lasts and what precautions are required if entry is allowed during that time (often including the need to wear specific protective gear). Once the interval has expired, entry is permitted under the label's normal conditions, unless another restriction applies. This term is not Regular Environmental Index, Residual Entry Indicator, or Required Entry Interval.

6. Pesticides are tools of chemical or biological origin used to improve the quality of life.

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Sometimes
- D. Not specified

Pesticides are substances or living organisms specifically used to control pests such as weeds, insects, fungi, and other threats. They come from chemical origins (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides) and biological origins (microbial pesticides, beneficial organisms). Their purpose is to reduce losses, protect crops, preserve stored products, and guard human and animal health, all of which contribute to a better quality of life. That makes the statement true, because pesticides are indeed tools drawn from chemical or biological sources whose aim is to improve living conditions by managing pests.

7. How do you calculate the total amount of herbicide needed when the label rate is X oz per acre and the field size is Y acres?

A. X multiplied by Y to give total ounces required; convert to pounds if needed based on product weight.

B. Add X and Y to estimate total ounces.

C. Multiply Y by 2, then multiply by X.

D. Subtract Y from X to get total ounces.

Total herbicide needed is found by multiplying the application rate by the treated area. If the label calls for X ounces per acre and you have Y acres, you need $X \times Y$ ounces in total. If you need pounds for purchase or mixing, convert by dividing by 16 (since 16 ounces = 1 pound) or use the product's container weight to determine how many containers are required. For example, 2 oz per acre over 10 acres equals 20 oz (which is 1.25 lb). The other approaches don't reflect how the amount scales with area, so they wouldn't give the correct total.

8. What device is required by law when drawing water for tank fills from public water sources?

A. Backflow preventers

B. Float valves

C. Check valves only for private wells

D. None

The essential idea is protecting the public water supply from contamination by preventing backflow when connecting anything to a public water line. When you draw water for tank fills from public sources, laws require a backflow preventer to stop water from flowing back into the system if pressure changes or a reverse flow could occur. This device acts as a one-way barrier, letting water flow to the tank but preventing potentially contaminated water from re-entering the drinking water supply. Float valves only control how full a tank becomes and don't guard against backflow into the public line. A check valve by itself can stop reverse flow in some situations, but it doesn't reliably protect against backsiphonage or cross-connections in all cases, and many codes require a proper backflow prevention assembly instead. So the mandated device is a backflow preventer, not the other options.

9. How can pesticide exposure be prevented for people working with pesticides?

A. Wearing protective clothing

B. Wearing pesticide contaminated clothing

C. Applying pesticides in windy weather

D. Not washing hands after mixing or applying pesticides

Wearing protective clothing serves as a barrier between the pesticide and the body, dramatically reducing skin contact and potential inhalation during mixing, handling, and application. Proper protection—gloves, long sleeves, pants, and boots, with additional gear like goggles or a respirator when required—helps prevent residues from reaching the skin and entering the body. It's also important to keep PPE clean and to remove and decontaminate it properly after use. Wearing pesticide contaminated clothing would increase exposure because residues on clothing can transfer to skin or be re-aerosolized. Spraying in windy weather raises drift and inhalation risk, making exposure more likely. Not washing hands after mixing or applying pesticides leaves residues on the skin and can lead to ingestion or transfer to the face, clothing, or others.

10. How can you verify that a pesticide product is approved for use on a specific crop and site in Ohio?

A. Check the product color.

B. Ask neighbors.

C. Check the product label and the Ohio Pesticide Applicator Certification database, and ensure the crop and site are listed.

D. Rely on memory from past use.

The key idea is using official sources to confirm legal use. A pesticide product's label is the legal authority for what it can be used on, including which crops and which sites it is approved for, plus any specific restrictions, rates, timing, and safety requirements. In addition, you should check the Ohio Pesticide Applicator Certification database to confirm that the product is registered for that crop and site in Ohio and that you hold the necessary certification to apply it. This two-step check ensures the use is permitted and that you're authorized to apply it. Relying on color, asking neighbors, or memory can be misleading because labels and registrations can change.

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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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