

DPR NON SOIL FUMIGATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://dprnonsoilfumigation.examzify.com>



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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 substance is explicitly identified as non-selective in its herbicidal action?**
 - A. Methyl bromide
 - B. Sulfuryl fluoride
 - C. Ethylene oxide
 - D. Metam sodium

- 2. NOT listed as a common secondary feeder?**
 - A. Indian meal moth
 - B. Mediterranean flower moth
 - C. Tobacco moth
 - D. Red flour beetle

- 3. Which term describes an organism of microscopic size, such as a bacterium, virus, fungus, or algae?**
 - A. Macroorganism
 - B. Protozoan
 - C. Microorganism
 - D. Alga

- 4. Which fumigant is labeled for termites?**
 - A. Ethylene oxide
 - B. Chloropicrin
 - C. Methyl bromide
 - D. Carbon disulfide

- 5. The actual amount of water flowing by a particular point over some specified time is called what?**
 - A. Volume
 - B. Rate
 - C. Flow
 - D. Discharge

- 6. Fumigate registered by EPA and department of pesticide regulation for use in rodent burrows?**
- A. Phosphine
 - B. Methyl bromide
 - C. Ethylene oxide
 - D. CO₂
- 7. Who is allowed to remove posted warning signs after a fumigation?**
- A. The Local Health Department
 - B. The Neighbor
 - C. The Certified applicator in charge
 - D. The Site Owner
- 8. Which action best describes sealing tarps during large-structure fumigation?**
- A. Tape
 - B. Clamps
 - C. Glue
 - D. Screws
- 9. Freshly sawn or undried wood that still contains tree sap is called what?**
- A. Sapwood
 - B. Drywood
 - C. Hardwood
 - D. Green wood
- 10. A type of wood destroying fungi that remove cellulose leaving wood darkened and fractured.**
- A. Brown Rot
 - B. White Rot
 - C. Soft Rot
 - D. Blue Stain

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which substance is explicitly identified as non-selective in its herbicidal action?

- A. Methyl bromide
- B. Sulfuryl fluoride
- C. Ethylene oxide
- D. Metam sodium**

A non-selective herbicide acts broadly on many plant species rather than targeting a specific weed. Metam sodium fits this description because, once applied to soil, it decomposes to methyl isothiocyanate (MITC), a gas that creates a broad-spectrum phytotoxic environment. This affects a wide range of germinating seeds and young plants, making its herbicidal action effectively non-selective in practice. The other substances are primarily used as soil fumigants to control pests, not described as providing non-selective herbicidal action. They target pests like fungi, nematodes, or insects, and their phytotoxic effects aren't characterized as broad, non-selective herbicidal activity in the same way metam sodium is.

2. NOT listed as a common secondary feeder?

- A. Indian meal moth
- B. Mediterranean flower moth
- C. Tobacco moth
- D. Red flour beetle**

The main idea here is the difference between primary pests and secondary pests in stored products. Primary pests attack intact kernels and dried foods right away, causing direct damage to the product. Secondary feeders, on the other hand, typically feed on the byproducts or damaged, moldy, or processed leftovers like flour, bran, or broken pieces. Among the options, the moths and tobacco moth are commonly considered secondary feeders because they thrive on processed or damaged material and byproducts in stored products. The red flour beetle is a primary pest, capable of infesting and damaging intact grains and flour directly, so it isn't classified as a common secondary feeder. So, the red flour beetle is the one not listed as a common secondary feeder.

3. Which term describes an organism of microscopic size, such as a bacterium, virus, fungus, or algae?

- A. Macroorganism
- B. Protozoan
- C. Microorganism**
- D. Alga

Microorganism describes organisms that are too small to see with the naked eye. Bacteria, viruses, fungi, and algae all fit this idea because they are typically studied at a microscopic scale. The word literally means a small organism, so it covers all of these groups. Macroorganism would refer to anything large enough to see without help, which doesn't fit. A protozoan is a specific type of tiny organism and doesn't include all the listed groups, while algae is only one group of microscopic photosynthetic organisms and not the general label for all tiny life forms. So, the best fit for organisms of microscopic size is microorganism.

4. Which fumigant is labeled for termites?

- A. Ethylene oxide
- B. Chloropicrin
- C. Methyl bromide
- D. Carbon disulfide

The main idea is identifying which fumigant has termite control listed on its label. Methyl bromide is a broad spectrum fumigant that has termite control on its label, making it suitable for treating termites in structures and exposed wood when used according to the label. The other fumigants serve different purposes: ethylene oxide is used mainly for sterilizing equipment and materials, not termites; chloropicrin is used as a soil fumigant and often as a warning agent in mixtures but isn't specifically labeled for termites; carbon disulfide was used historically but is not current labeling for termite control due to safety concerns. So methyl bromide is the one labeled for termites.

5. The actual amount of water flowing by a particular point over some specified time is called what?

- A. Volume
- B. Rate
- C. Flow
- D. Discharge

The main idea is a rate describing how much water passes a point in a given time. Flow fits this idea because it directly denotes the amount of water moving past a cross-section over a period, i.e., the movement of water through a point over time. In practical terms, this is the quantity you'd measure as flow rate, such as cubic meters per second. Volume refers to the total amount present, not the passing rate; Rate is just the speed without tying it to movement through a specific point; and discharge is the precise technical term for volume passing per time, which is effectively the same concept but the material here uses flow.

6. Fumigate registered by EPA and department of pesticide regulation for use in rodent burrows?

- A. Phosphine
- B. Methyl bromide
- C. Ethylene oxide
- D. CO₂

Fumigating rodent burrows relies on a gas that can be used specifically for that purpose and reach deep into tunnel networks. Carbon dioxide fits this role: when released into a burrow, it displaces the air and creates a lethal hypoxic environment for the rodents, and it does so without leaving persistent toxic residues in the soil. It is registered for this use by both the EPA and the Department of Pesticide Regulation, which is why it's the appropriate choice. In contrast, phosphine is a potent fumigant used in other contexts like grain or certain structures and isn't the standard registered burrow fumigation agent in this regulatory framework; methyl bromide carries heavy restrictions due to ozone-depletion concerns; and ethylene oxide is a sterilant used for equipment and surfaces, not for fumigating rodent burrows. Safety considerations are important with CO₂ because it can pose risks to people if the burrow isn't properly ventilated and access is controlled.

7. Who is allowed to remove posted warning signs after a fumigation?

- A. The Local Health Department
- B. The Neighbor
- C. The Certified applicator in charge**
- D. The Site Owner

The person who is in charge of the fumigation—the certified applicator in charge—has the authority to remove posted warning signs. They're responsible for ensuring all label requirements, safety precautions, and any required re-entry intervals are met and that the site is truly safe before signs come down. The local health department oversees public health compliance but doesn't manage the removal of site-specific postings. A neighbor doesn't have authority to remove warnings, and the site owner isn't automatically authorized to do so unless the certified applicator in charge makes that determination and follows the label's guidelines.

8. Which action best describes sealing tarps during large-structure fumigation?

- A. Tape
- B. Clamps**
- C. Glue
- D. Screws

Creating an airtight seal along tarp seams is essential for large-structure fumigation. The best way to achieve this is by using clamps to hold the tarps tightly, edge to edge, along the entire seam. Clamps press the fabric evenly and without puncturing it, producing a continuous seal that resists gas leakage even with movement or wind and under the pressure of the fumigant inside. Tape might peel away or fail under moisture, vapors, and long dosing periods, creating gaps. Glue isn't reliable for a removable, gas-tight seal and can fail or leave residue in a fumigation environment. Screws would create holes in the tarp, becoming obvious leak paths and compromising containment. So clamps provide a secure, non-penetrating, repeatable method to keep the fumigation area properly sealed.

9. Freshly sawn or undried wood that still contains tree sap is called what?

- A. Sapwood
- B. Drywood
- C. Hardwood
- D. Green wood**

Green wood describes freshly cut wood that still contains sap and a lot of moisture because it hasn't been dried or seasoned yet. The presence of sap and high moisture content are what define it at this stage, before the wood has a chance to shed moisture through drying. Sapwood, in contrast, is a part of the tree's anatomy that transports sap, not a description of moisture status. Drywood is wood that has already been dried to a lower moisture content, and hardwood refers to a broad category of tree species, not to its moisture condition.

10. A type of wood destroying fungi that remove cellulose leaving wood darkened and fractured.

A. Brown Rot

B. White Rot

C. Soft Rot

D. Blue Stain

Fungi that destroy wood are classified by what part of the wood they break down, and the visible damage helps identify which type is present. In this case, the wood is described as being darkened and fractured after the decay process. That pattern comes from brown rot, which primarily consumes cellulose and other carbohydrates in the cell walls. As cellulose is eaten away, the wood loses its strength and shrinks, taking on a brown color and developing characteristic cubical cracking, making it brittle and easily fractured. White rot, by contrast, breaks down lignin and tends to bleach wood toward a paler or whiter appearance. Soft rot decays wood more softly and often in damp, confined spaces, producing a crumbly, soft texture rather than the hard, darkened fracture pattern. Blue stain colors the wood but doesn't significantly weaken its structure, so it's not considered true wood destruction in terms of structural integrity.

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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://dprnonsoilfumigation.examzify.com>

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

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