NEW MEXICO GENERAL PESTICIDE PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://nmgeneralpest.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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which method is used to select the right size respirator for the user?

A. Fit test

B. Visual inspection

C. Color coding

D. Label reading

2. What is the purpose of a closed mixing/loading system?

A. Increase mixing speed and throughput.

B. Reduce the amount of pesticide needed overall.

C. Minimize worker exposure and environmental release during mixing and loading.

D. Improve pesticide effectiveness by formulating on-site.

3. Who is someone who uses pesticides but not in a commercial capactiy. This includes apartment complex owners or managers, greenhouse managers, or golf course superintendents.

A. Non-Commercial Applicator

B. Private Applicator

C. Commercial Applicator

D. Public Applicator

4. Under WPS, what must supervisors provide as part of decontamination?

A. Extra gloves for storage

B. Decontamination supplies like water, soap, and towels

C. Access to clean drinking water only

D. Medical insurance

5. Why are posting and posted-area signs important for pesticide applications?

A. They inform the public and workers of ongoing exposure risk and restrictions

B. They help the applicator choose the right pesticide

C. They are required only in certain counties

D. They reduce the cost of application

SAMPLE

6. Which penalties might result from improper pesticide use in New Mexico?

A. Civil liability only

B. Fines, license suspension or revocation, and potential civil liability

C. License suspension only

D. Imprisonment only

7. A good seal on a respirator prevents what from bypassing the filter?

A. Air leaking around the face

B. Water entering the filter

C. The filter becoming too heavy

D. The wearer feeling hot

8. What is the purpose of posting requirements around treated areas?

A. To advertise the product brand.

B. To restrict entry during application or REI and reduce exposure to people and pets.

C. To indicate watering schedule.

D. To provide pest identification tips.

9. Many which two categories of pesticides cause dermatitis?

A. Herbicides, fungicides

B. Insecticides, rodenticides

C. Fungicides, insecticides

D. Herbicides, insecticides

10. Which formulation is ready-to-use and requires no further dilution before application, useful for structural and institutional pests, but is high-cost per unit AI and cannot be used as plant sprays?

A. Emulsifiable Concentrates (EC or E)

B. Ready-to-use Low-concentrate Solutions (RTU)

C. Ultra-low Volume (ULV)

D. Insecticide Dusts

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which method is used to select the right size respirator for the user?

A. Fit test

B. Visual inspection

C. Color coding

D. Label reading

The essential idea is that a respirator only protects if it fits the wearer's face and forms a proper seal. A fit test specifically checks this seal for the chosen size (and model) by evaluating whether leakage occurs as the user moves and talks. There are two common approaches: a qualitative fit test, where the user detects a taste or odor to indicate leakage, and a quantitative fit test, which uses instruments to measure the amount of leakage. Visual inspection can reveal obvious damage or wear but cannot determine whether the mask actually seals to the face. Color coding or reading a label might indicate size or model, but they do not confirm an adequate fit. So, conducting a fit test is the process that ensures the right size provides proper protection.

2. What is the purpose of a closed mixing/loading system?

A. Increase mixing speed and throughput.

B. Reduce the amount of pesticide needed overall.

C. Minimize worker exposure and environmental release during mixing and loading.

D. Improve pesticide effectiveness by formulating on-site.

Closed mixing/loading systems are an engineering control that keeps pesticides contained during handling, protecting workers and the environment from exposure and releases. By enclosing the process and using sealed transfer and containment, spills, leaks, and volatilization are greatly reduced, and any accidental release is kept within the system rather than becoming an inhalation or environmental hazard. This is especially important during mixing and loading when workers are most exposed to concentrated pesticides. The main purpose is safety: to minimize worker exposure and environmental release. It's not primarily about increasing speed or throughput, and it isn't about reducing the total amount used or formulating on-site. Those can be indirect effects in some cases, but the central goal is containment to protect people and the surrounding environment.

3. Who is someone who uses pesticides but not in a commercial capactiy. This includes apartment complex owners or managers, greenhouse managers, or golf course superintendents.

A. Non-Commercial Applicator

B. Private Applicator

C. Commercial Applicator

D. Public Applicator

In pesticide use, how someone applies pesticides is defined by the capacity in which they operate. The term non-commercial applicator refers to someone who uses pesticides but does not provide pest-control services for a fee or run a business around it. This fits people like apartment complex owners or managers, greenhouse managers, or golf course superintendents who apply pesticides to properties they manage as part of their job, not as a service they sell to others. Private applicator describes someone who uses pesticides for the production of an agricultural commodity on land they own or rent, or under their direct control, which is a different situation (primarily farming or growing crops). Commercial applicator refers to a business that applies pesticides for payment as a service to customers. Public applicator applies pesticides as part of a government or public agency.

SAMPLE

4. Under WPS, what must supervisors provide as part of decontamination?

A. Extra gloves for storage

B. Decontamination supplies like water, soap, and towels

C. Access to clean drinking water only

D. Medical insurance

The key idea is that workers must have an on-site decontamination setup to remove pesticide residues quickly after exposure. Providing decontamination supplies—water, soap or detergent, and towels—lets a worker wash off residues from skin and clothing right away, which reduces dermal absorption and helps prevent spreading residues to other surfaces or people. Extra gloves, while protective, don't address cleaning residues; clean drinking water alone isn't enough to remove pesticides; and medical insurance isn't part of the decontamination requirement.

5. Why are posting and posted-area signs important for pesticide applications?

A. They inform the public and workers of ongoing exposure risk and restrictions

B. They help the applicator choose the right pesticide

C. They are required only in certain counties

D. They reduce the cost of application

Posting and posted-area signs communicate exposure risk and restrictions to the public and workers, so everyone knows where pesticides were applied, how long the area is restricted, and what precautions to take. This protects people from residues and helps ensure compliance with label directions, including re-entry intervals and any required personal protective equipment for workers entering treated zones. In short, signs directly support safety and regulatory compliance, rather than influencing pesticide selection or reducing costs.

6. Which penalties might result from improper pesticide use in New Mexico?

A. Civil liability only

B. Fines, license suspension or revocation, and potential civil liability

C. License suspension only

D. Imprisonment only

Handling pesticides improperly triggers both regulatory penalties and potential civil liability. In New Mexico, the administering agency can impose administrative penalties such as fines and actions against a pesticide license, including suspension or revocation, when labeling, handling, or application rules aren't followed. At the same time, if improper use causes harm or damage, the responsible party can face civil liability through lawsuits for damages. Imprisonment isn't a standard consequence for ordinary pesticide-use violations under these regulations, so a choice that focuses only on imprisonment isn't the best description of the typical penalties. Therefore, the most accurate answer is that penalties might include fines, license suspension or revocation, and potential civil liability.

SAMPLE

7. A good seal on a respirator prevents what from bypassing the filter?

A. Air leaking around the face

B. Water entering the filter

C. The filter becoming too heavy

D. The wearer feeling hot

A respirator protects you only if the air you inhale passes through the filter, not around the edges. A tight seal around the face blocks gaps where air could slip in unfiltered, so all inhaled air is filtered. If air leaks around the face, unfiltered air bypasses the filter and protection is lost. Water entering the filter, the filter becoming heavy, or feeling hot relate to other issues (moisture, weight, comfort) and don't address bypassing the filter through a poor seal.

8. What is the purpose of posting requirements around treated areas?

A. To advertise the product brand.

B. To restrict entry during application or REI and reduce exposure to people and pets.

C. To indicate watering schedule.

D. To provide pest identification tips.

Posting treated areas is about safety and exposure prevention. The signs indicate that a pesticide is being applied or has just been applied and that entry is restricted during the application and for the restricted-entry interval (REI) specified on the label. This helps prevent people and pets from walking into treated zones and inhaling or coming into contact with residues, reducing the risk of adverse exposure. It's not for advertising the product, indicating a watering schedule, or offering pest ID tips; its sole purpose is to protect people by clearly marking areas where entry should be limited.

9. Many which two categories of pesticides cause dermatitis?

A. Herbicides, fungicides

B. Insecticides, rodenticides

C. Fungicides, insecticides

D. Herbicides, insecticides

Dermatitis from pesticides happens when the skin is exposed to irritants or sensitizers in the formulations, especially during mixing, loading, applying, or cleaning equipment. Among pesticide types, herbicides and fungicides are most often linked to skin irritation and allergic-like dermatitis because their formulations frequently include solvents, surfactants, or other ingredients that irritate or sensitize the skin. Some common fungicides themselves and the additives in herbicide products can provoke contact dermatitis, making these two categories the ones most associated with this issue. While insecticides and rodenticides can also cause skin irritation in some cases, the typical dermatitis often reported in this context points to herbicides and fungicides, so precautions like wearing protective gloves, long sleeves, and washing exposed skin promptly are especially important when handling these products.

SAMPLE

10. Which formulation is ready-to-use and requires no further dilution before application, useful for structural and institutional pests, but is high-cost per unit AI and cannot be used as plant sprays?

A. Emulsifiable Concentrates (EC or E)

B. Ready-to-use Low-concentrate Solutions (RTU)

C. Ultra-low Volume (ULV)

D. Insecticide Dusts

Ready-to-use formulations are pre-mixed products that you apply directly without any dilution. They're designed for quick, targeted use in structures and institutions—think treating cracks, crevices, baseboards, and other indoor surfaces for pests like ants, cockroaches, and stored-product insects. Because you're paying for a ready mix and the convenience of not diluting, the cost per unit of active ingredient is higher. These products are typically labeled only for structural or indoor use and are not formulated or approved for spraying on living plants, which is why they can't be used as plant sprays.

SAMPLE

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://nmgeneralpest.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE