

**Registration form**

**Water/Wastewater Sampling CEU Training Course \$75.00**

**48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$40.00**

Start and Finish Dates: \_\_\_\_\_ *You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
*(This will appear on your certificate as above)*

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Email \_\_\_\_\_

Phone:  
Home (    ) \_\_\_\_\_ Work (    ) \_\_\_\_\_ Fax (    ) \_\_\_\_\_

Operator ID # \_\_\_\_\_  
*Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.*

Certificate Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class/Grade \_\_\_\_\_

***Please circle which certification you are applying the course CEU's.***

Water Treatment    Water Distribution    Wastewater Collection    Pretreatment    Sanitation

Wastewater Treatment    Other \_\_\_\_\_

***Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.***

**Technical Learning College  
Western Campus  
PO Box 420, Payson AZ 85547-0420  
(928) 468-0665 Fax (928) 272-0747  
[info@tlch2o.com](mailto:info@tlch2o.com)**

**3 digit code on back of card \_\_\_\_\_**

**American Express  
Visa or MasterCard # \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_**

**If you've paid on the Internet, please write your Customer# \_\_\_\_\_**

**Referral's Name \_\_\_\_\_**



# Water/Wastewater Sampling Answer Key

Name

Telephone #

Please circle or X or in Word, highlight or bold.

- |               |               |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A B C D E  | 35. A B C D E | 69. A B C D E  |
| 2. A B C D E  | 36. A B C D E | 70. A B C D E  |
| 3. A B C D E  | 37. A B C D E | 71. A B C D E  |
| 4. A B C D E  | 38. A B C D E | 72. A B C D E  |
| 5. A B C D E  | 39. A B C D E | 73. A B C D E  |
| 6. A B C D E  | 40. A B C D E | 74. A B C D E  |
| 7. A B C D E  | 41. A B C D E | 75. A B C D E  |
| 8. A B C D E  | 42. A B C D E | 76. A B C D E  |
| 9. A B C D E  | 43. A B C D E | 77. A B C D E  |
| 10. A B C D E | 44. A B C D E | 78. A B C D E  |
| 11. A B C D E | 45. A B C D E | 79. A B C D E  |
| 12. A B C D E | 46. A B C D E | 80. A B C D E  |
| 13. A B C D E | 47. A B C D E | 81. A B C D E  |
| 14. A B C D E | 48. A B C D E | 82. A B C D E  |
| 15. A B C D E | 49. A B C D E | 83. A B C D E  |
| 16. A B C D E | 50. A B C D E | 84. A B C D E  |
| 17. A B C D E | 51. A B C D E | 85. A B C D E  |
| 18. A B C D E | 52. A B C D E | 86. A B C D E  |
| 19. A B C D E | 53. A B C D E | 87. A B C D E  |
| 20. A B C D E | 54. A B C D E | 88. A B C D E  |
| 21. A B C D E | 55. A B C D E | 89. A B C D E  |
| 22. A B C D E | 56. A B C D E | 90. A B C D E  |
| 23. A B C D E | 57. A B C D E | 91. A B C D E  |
| 24. A B C D E | 58. A B C D E | 92. A B C D E  |
| 25. A B C D E | 59. A B C D E | 93. A B C D E  |
| 26. A B C D E | 60. A B C D E | 94. A B C D E  |
| 27. A B C D E | 61. A B C D E | 95. A B C D E  |
| 28. A B C D E | 62. A B C D E | 96. A B C D E  |
| 29. A B C D E | 63. A B C D E | 97. A B C D E  |
| 30. A B C D E | 64. A B C D E | 98. A B C D E  |
| 31. A B C D E | 65. A B C D E | 99. A B C D E  |
| 32. A B C D E | 66. A B C D E | 100. A B C D E |
| 33. A B C D E | 67. A B C D E |                |
| 34. A B C D E | 68. A B C D E |                |

**Please fax the answer key to TLC Western Campus Fax (928) 272-0747.**

**Call us a couple hours after faxing to ensure that we received your paperwork.**

### **Rush Grading Service**

**If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$40.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.**

*Please mail or fax this survey with your final exam*

# WATER/WASTEWATER SAMPLING CEU COURSE

## CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.**

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.  
Very Easy    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Difficult
2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.  
Very Easy    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Difficult
3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.  
Very Similar    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

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Any other concerns or comments.

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## Water/Wastewater Sampling CEU Training Course Assignment

You will have 90 days in order to successfully complete this assignment with a score of 70% or better. If you need any assistance, please contact TLC's Student Services. Once you are finished, please, e-mail or fax your answer sheet along with your registration form.

***Please use Answer key.***

**Multiple choice, please select one answer only, the best answer.**

### Water Quality Processes, Terms, and Definitions

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is an indirect measure of biodegradable organic compounds in water, and is determined by measuring the dissolved oxygen decrease in a controlled water sample over a five-day period.

- A. Cryptosporidium
- B. BOD or BOD5
- C. Coliform bacteria
- D. Fecal Coliform
- E. None of the Above

2. \_\_\_\_\_ may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

- A. Radon gas
- B. Alpha emitters
- C. Turbidity
- D. Arsenic
- E. None of the Above

3. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation.

- A. Radon gas
- B. Alpha emitters
- C. Secondary fluoride
- D. Arsenic
- E. None of the Above

4. During this five-day period, aerobic (oxygen-consuming) bacteria decompose organic matter in the sample and consume dissolved oxygen in proportion to the amount of organic material that is present.

- A. Cryptosporidium
- B. BOD or BOD5
- C. Coliform bacteria
- D. Fecal Coliform
- E. None of the Above

5. In general, a high \_\_\_\_\_ reflects high concentrations of substances that can be biologically degraded, thereby consuming oxygen and potentially resulting in low dissolved oxygen in the receiving water.
- A. Cryptosporidium
  - B. BOD or BOD5
  - C. Coliform bacteria
  - D. Fecal Coliform
  - E. None of the Above
6. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water is usually a result of a problem with the treatment system or the pipes which distribute water, and indicate that the water may be contaminated with germs that can cause disease.
- A. Cryptosporidium
  - B. BOD or BOD5
  - C. Coliform bacteria
  - D. Fecal Coliform
  - E. None of the Above
7. \_\_\_\_\_ and E coli are bacteria whose presence indicate that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes.
- A. Cryptosporidium
  - B. BOD or BOD5
  - C. Coliform bacteria
  - D. Fecal Coliform
  - E. None of the Above
8. \_\_\_\_\_ in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms.
- A. Microbes
  - B. BOD or BOD5
  - C. Coliform bacteria
  - D. Fecal Coliform
  - E. None of the Above
9. Some people who drink water containing \_\_\_\_\_ in excess of the EPA standard over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Alpha emitters
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ test was developed for samples dominated by oxygen-demanding pollutants like sewage.
- A. Cryptosporidium
  - B. BOD or BOD5
  - C. Coliform bacteria
  - D. Fecal Coliform
  - E. None of the Above

*If you need any assistance, utilize the Search function in Adobe Acrobat.*

11. While its merit as a pollution parameter continues to be debated, \_\_\_\_\_ has the advantage of a long period of record.
- A. Cryptosporidium
  - B. BOD or BOD5
  - C. Coliform bacteria
  - D. Fecal Coliform
  - E. None of the Above
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are common in the environment and are generally not harmful.
- A. Cryptosporidium
  - B. BOD or BOD5
  - C. Coliform bacteria
  - D. Fecal Coliform
  - E. None of the Above
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is a parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste. It causes gastrointestinal illness (e.g. diarrhea, vomiting, and cramps).
- A. Cryptosporidium
  - B. BOD or BOD5
  - C. Giardia lamblia
  - D. Fecal Coliform
  - E. None of the Above
14. \_\_\_\_\_ has no health effects.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Alpha emitters
  - C. Turbidity
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
15. \_\_\_\_\_ can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Alpha emitters
  - C. Turbidity
  - D. Arsenic
16. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Beta/photon emitters
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
17. \_\_\_\_\_ is a parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste. It causes cryptosporidiosis, a mild gastrointestinal disease.
- A. Cryptosporidium
  - B. Giardia lamblia
  - C. Coliform bacteria
  - D. Fecal Coliform
  - E. None of the Above

18. This disease can be severe or fatal for people with severely weakened immune systems. The EPA and CDC have prepared advice for those with severely compromised immune systems who are concerned about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Cryptosporidium
  - B. Giardia lamblia
  - C. Coliform bacteria
  - D. Fecal Coliform
  - E. None of the Above
19. Some people who drink water containing \_\_\_\_\_ in excess of the EPA standard over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Beta/photon emitters
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
20. Many communities add \_\_\_\_\_ to their drinking water to promote dental health.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
21. Each community makes its own decision about whether or not to add \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
22. Some people who drink water containing \_\_\_\_\_ in excess of the EPA standard over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Combined Radium 226/228
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. Both answers C and D
23. \_\_\_\_\_ can dissolve and accumulate in underground water sources, such as wells, and in the air in your home.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above

24. Breathing \_\_\_\_\_ can cause lung cancer; drinking water containing radon presents a risk of developing cancer.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
25. Radon in air is more dangerous than radon in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
26. Some people who drink water containing \_\_\_\_\_ in excess of the EPA standard over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
27. Children under nine should not drink water that has more than 2 mg/L of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
28. \_\_\_\_\_ typically leaches into water from plumbing in older buildings. Lead pipes and plumbing fittings have been banned since August 1998.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
29. The EPA has set an enforceable drinking water standard for \_\_\_\_\_ of 4 mg/L (some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of this level over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones).
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above

30. The EPA has also set a \_\_\_\_\_ standard of 2 mg/L to protect against dental fluorosis.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
31. \_\_\_\_\_, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above
32. Children and pregnant women are most susceptible to \_\_\_\_\_ health risks.
- A. Radon gas
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Secondary fluoride
  - D. Arsenic
  - E. None of the Above

### **Water Disinfectant Terminology**

33. Some people who use drinking water containing \_\_\_\_\_ well in excess of the EPA standard could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose.
- A. Chlorine
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Chlorine Dioxide
  - D. Health advisories
  - E. Disinfection byproducts
34. Some people who drink water containing \_\_\_\_\_ well in excess of the EPA standard could experience stomach discomfort.
- A. Chlorine
  - B. Fluoride
  - C. Chlorine Dioxide
  - D. Health advisories
  - E. Disinfection byproducts
35. Some people who use drinking water containing chloramines well in excess of the EPA standard could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chloramines well in excess of the EPA standard could experience stomach discomfort or \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Chlorine
  - B. Chloramine
  - C. Chlorine Dioxide
  - D. Anemia
  - E. Disinfection byproducts

36. Some infants and young children who drink water containing \_\_\_\_\_ in excess of the EPA standard could experience nervous system effects.
- A. Chlorine
  - B. Chloramine
  - C. Chlorine Dioxide
  - D. Health advisories
  - E. Disinfection byproducts
37. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing \_\_\_\_\_ in excess of the EPA standard. Some people may experience anemia.
- A. Chlorine
  - B. Chloramine
  - C. Chlorine Dioxide
  - D. Health advisories
  - E. Disinfection byproducts
38. \_\_\_\_\_ form when disinfectants added to drinking water to kill germs react with naturally-occurring organic matter in water.
- A. Health advisories
  - B. Disinfection byproducts
  - C. Total Trihalomethanes
  - D. Haloacetic Acids
  - E. None of the Above
39. Some people who drink water containing \_\_\_\_\_ in excess of EPA standard over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- A. Health advisories
  - B. Disinfection byproducts
  - C. Trihalomethanes
  - D. Haloacetic Acids
  - E. None of the Above
40. Some people who drink water containing \_\_\_\_\_ in excess of EPA standard over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- A. Health advisories
  - B. Disinfection byproducts
  - C. Total Trihalomethanes
  - D. Haloacetic Acids
  - E. None of the Above
41. Some people who drink water containing \_\_\_\_\_ in excess of the EPA standard over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- A. Health advisories
  - B. Disinfection Trihalomethanes
  - C. Total byproducts
  - D. Basic Acid
  - E. None of the Above

42. Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of EPA standard could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing \_\_\_\_\_ in excess of the EPA standard. Some people may experience anemia.

- A. Health byproducts
- B. Disinfection
- C. Chlorite
- D. Sulfuric Acid
- E. None of the Above

43. \_\_\_\_\_ is a fuel additive, commonly used in the United States to reduce carbon monoxide and ozone levels caused by auto emissions.

- A. MTBE
- B. Disinfection byproducts
- C. Total Trihalomethanes
- D. Haloacetic Acids
- E. None of the Above

44. Due to its widespread use, reports of \_\_\_\_\_ detections in the nation's ground and surface water supplies are increasing.

- A. MTBE
- B. Disinfection byproducts
- C. Total Trihalomethanes
- D. Haloacetic Acids
- E. None of the Above

45. \_\_\_\_\_ provide additional information on certain contaminants.

- A. Health advisories
- B. Disinfection byproducts
- C. Total Trihalomethanes
- D. Haloacetic Acids
- E. None of the Above

46. \_\_\_\_\_ are guidance values based on health effects other than cancer. These values are set for different durations of exposure (e.g., one-days, ten-day, longer-term, and lifetime).

- A. Health advisories
- B. Disinfection byproducts
- C. Total Trihalomethanes
- D. Haloacetic Acids
- E. None of the Above

### **Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Summary**

The major elements of the new law include:

47. The law updates the standard-setting process by focusing regulations on contaminants known to pose greater \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. List levels of regulated
- B. Select at least
- C. Public health risks
- D. To provide customers
- E. None of the Above

48. It replaces the current law's demand for 25 new standards every three years with a new \_\_\_\_\_ occurrence, relative risk and cost-benefit considerations.
- A. List levels of regulated
  - B. Select at least
  - C. Public health risks
  - D. To provide customers
  - E. Process based on
49. It also requires the EPA to \_\_\_\_\_ five new candidate contaminants to consider for regulation every five years.
- A. List levels of regulated
  - B. Select at least
  - C. Public health risks
  - D. To provide customers
  - E. None of the Above
50. The EPA is directed to require public water systems \_\_\_\_\_ with annual "Consumer Confidence Reports" in newspapers and by direct mail.
- A. List levels of regulated
  - B. Select at least
  - C. Public health risks
  - D. To provide customers
  - E. None of the Above
51. The reports \_\_\_\_\_ of regulated contaminants along with Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs), along with plainly worded definitions of both.
- A. List levels of regulated
  - B. Must list levels
  - C. Public health risks
  - D. To provide customers
  - E. None of the Above
52. The reports must also include a plainly worded statement of the health concerns for any contaminants for which there has been a violation, describe the utility's sources of drinking water and must list levels for which monitoring is required, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Others to reduce contamination
  - B. Authorized to meet the training
  - C. Including Cryptosporidium and radon
  - D. Authorized to grant variances
  - E. None of the Above
53. The EPA is \_\_\_\_\_ that are affordable for small systems to comply with drinking water regulations.
- A. Others to reduce contamination
  - B. Authorized to meet the training
  - C. Provide data on unregulated contaminants
  - D. Authorized to grant variances
  - E. Required to identify technologies

54. Technical assistance funds and Small System Technical Assistance Centers are \_\_\_\_\_ and technical needs of small systems.

- A. Others to reduce contamination
- B. Authorized to meet the training
- C. Provide data on unregulated contaminants
- D. Authorized to grant variances
- E. None of the Above

55. States are \_\_\_\_\_ for compliance with drinking water regulations for systems serving 3,300 or fewer persons.

- A. Others to reduce contamination
- B. Authorized to meet the training
- C. Provide data on unregulated contaminants
- D. Authorized to grant variances
- E. None of the Above

56. The EPA is required to \_\_\_\_\_ for operators of community and nontransient noncommunity public water systems.

- A. Others to reduce contamination
- B. Authorized to meet the training
- C. Provide data on unregulated contaminants
- D. Authorized to grant variances
- E. Publish certification guidelines

#### **Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974**

(PL 93-523) as amended by:

- The Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986
- National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR 141
- National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations Implementation, 40 CFR 142
- National Secondary Drinking Water Regulations, 40 CFR 143

57. This is the primary Federal legislation protecting drinking water supplied by public water systems (\_\_\_\_\_).

- A. Others to reduce contamination
- B. (those serving more than 25 people)
- C. Provide data on unregulated contaminants
- D. Authorized to grant variances
- E. None of the Above

58. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the lead agency and \_\_\_\_\_. The EPA establishes national standards of which the states are responsible for enforcing.

- A. 83 contaminants deemed harmful to humans
- B. (those serving more than 25 people)
- C. Is mandated to set standards for drinking water
- D. Public health and secondary regulations
- E. None of the Above

59. The act provides for the establishment of primary regulations for the protection of the \_\_\_\_\_ relating to the taste, odor, and appearance of drinking water.

- A. 83 contaminants deemed harmful to humans
- B. (those serving more than 25 people)
- C. Is mandated to set standards for drinking water
- D. Public health and secondary regulations
- E. None of the Above

60. Primary drinking water regulations, by definition, include either a maximum contaminant level (MCL) or, when a MCL is not economically or technologically feasible, a prescribed treatment technique that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 83 contaminants deemed harmful to humans
- B. Would prevent adverse health effects to humans
- C. Is mandated to set standards for drinking water
- D. Public health and secondary regulations
- E. None of the Above

61. An MCL is \_\_\_\_\_ in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system.

- A. 83 contaminants deemed harmful to humans
- B. The permissible level of a contaminant
- C. Is mandated to set standards for drinking water
- D. Public health and secondary regulations
- E. None of the Above

62. Primary and secondary drinking water regulations are stated in 40 CFR 141 and 143, respectively. As amended in 1986, the EPA is required to set maximum contaminant levels for \_\_\_\_\_ (with specific deadlines). It also has authority over groundwater. Water agencies are required to monitor water to ensure it meets standards.

- A. 83 contaminants deemed harmful to humans
- B. (those serving more than 25 people)
- C. Is mandated to set standards for drinking water
- D. Public health and secondary regulations
- E. None of the Above

### **Organic Chemicals**

Primary Standards please identify the MCL standard. Please note that the MCLs do change over time and if there is a discrepancy, use the value or MC Lin mg/l or TT in the course manual.

63. Atrazine

- A. 0.04
- B. .005
- C. 0.003
- D. 0.1
- E. None of the Above

64. Benzene  
A. 0.002  
B. 0.003  
C. 0.005  
D. 0.0002  
E. None of the Above

65. Benzo(a)pyrene  
A. 0.002  
B. 0.003  
C. 0.005  
D. 0.0002  
E. None of the Above

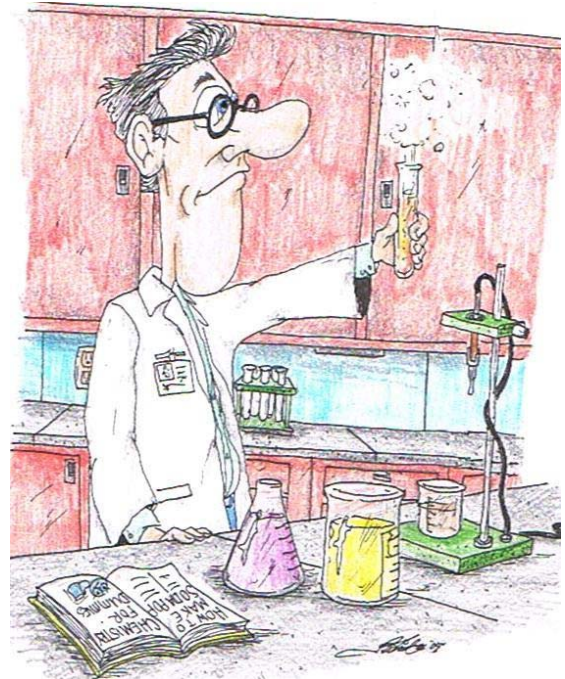
66. Carbofuran  
A. 0.04  
B. .005  
C. 0.002  
D. 0.1  
E. None of the Above

67. Carbon Tetrachloride  
A. 0.002  
B. 0.003  
C. 0.005  
D. 0.0002  
E. None of the Above

68. Chlordane  
A. 0.04  
B. .005  
C. 0.002  
D. 0.1  
E. None of the Above

69. Chlorobenzene  
A. 0.1  
B. 0.003  
C. 0.005  
D. 0.0002  
E. None of the Above

70. 2,4-D  
A. 0.04  
B. .07  
C. 0.002  
D. 0.1  
E. None of the Above



## Secondary Drinking Water Standards

Identify the standard. These things will change with time, so forgive if these aren't up to date.

71. Aluminum

- A. 0.05 to 0.2 mg/L
- B. 250 mg/L
- C. 15 (color units)
- D. 1.0 mg/L
- E. None of the Above

72. Corrosivity

- A. 0.05 to 0.2 mg/L
- B. 250 mg/L
- C. 15 (color units)
- D. 1.0 mg/L
- E. Noncorrosive

73. Fluoride

- A. 0.05 to 0.2 mg/L
- B. 2 mg/L
- C. 15 (color units)
- D. 1.0 mg/L
- E. None of the Above

74. Foaming Agents

- A. 0.5 mg/L
- B. 250 mg/L
- C. 15 (color units)
- D. 1.0 mg/L
- E. None of the Above

75. Sulfate

- A. 0.05 mg/L
- B. 3 threshold odor number
- C. 6.5-8.5
- D. 0.10 mg/L
- E. 250 mg/L

76. Total Dissolved Solids

- A. 0.05 mg/L
- B. 3 threshold odor number
- C. 6.5-8.5
- D. 0.10 mg/L
- E. 500 mg/L

77. Chloride

- A. 0.05 to 0.2 mg/L
- B. 250 mg/L
- C. 15 (color units)
- D. 1.0 mg/L
- E. None of the Above

78. Color  
A. 0.05 to 0.2 mg/L  
B. 250 mg/L  
C. 15 (color units)  
D. 1.0 mg/L  
E. None of the Above

79. Copper  
A. 0.05 to 0.2 mg/L  
B. 250 mg/L  
C. 15 (color units)  
D. 1.0 mg/L  
E. None of the Above

80. Zinc  
A. 0.05 mg/L  
B. 3 threshold odor number  
C. 6.5-8.5  
D. 0.10 mg/L  
E. 5 mg/L

81. Iron  
A. 0.03 mg/L  
B. 3 threshold odor number  
C. 6.5-8.5  
D. 0.10 mg/L  
E. None of the Above

82. Manganese  
A. 0.05 mg/L  
B. 3 threshold odor number  
C. 6.5-8.5  
D. 0.10 mg/L  
E. None of the Above

83. Odor  
A. 0.05 mg/L  
B. 3 threshold odor number  
C. 6.5-8.5  
D. 0.10 mg/L  
E. None of the Above

84. pH  
A. 0.05 mg/L  
B. 3 threshold odor number  
C. 6.5-8.5  
D. 0.10 mg/L  
E. None of the Above

85. Silver  
A. 0.05 mg/L  
B. 3 threshold odor number  
C. 6.5-8.5  
D. 0.10 mg/L  
E. None of the Above

**Primary Standards**

Primary Standards please identify the MCL standard. Please note that the MCLs do change over time and if there is a discrepancy, use the value or MCL in mg/l or TT in the course manual.

86. Antimony  
A. 0.006  
B. 2  
C. 0.004  
D. 0.005  
E. None of the Above

87. Arsenic  
A. 0.006  
B. 2  
C. 0.004  
D. 0.005  
E. 0.010

88. Barium  
A. 0.006  
B. 2  
C. 0.004  
D. 0.005  
E. None of the Above

89. Beryllium  
A. 0.006  
B. 2  
C. 0.004  
D. 0.005  
E. None of the Above

90. Cadmium  
A. 0.006  
B. 2  
C. 0.004  
D. 0.005

91. Chromium (total)  
A. 0.006  
B. 2  
C. 0.004  
D. 0.005  
E. 0.1

92. Copper  
A. Action Level=1.3; TT6  
B. 4.0  
C. Action Level=0.015; TT6  
D. 10  
E. None of the Above
93. Cyanide (as free cyanide)  
A. 0.2  
B. 4.0  
C. Action Level=0.015; TT6  
D. 10  
E. None of the Above
94. Fluoride, primary  
A. Action Level=1.3; TT6  
B. 4.0  
C. Action Level=0.015; TT6  
D. 10  
E. None of the Above
95. Lead  
A. Action Level=1.3; TT6  
B. 4.0  
C. Action Level=0.015; TT6  
D. 10  
E. None of the Above
96. Inorganic Mercury  
A. Action Level=1.3; TT6  
B. 4.0  
C. Action Level=0.015; TT6  
D. 10  
E. 0.002
97. Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)  
A. Action Level=1.3; TT6  
B. 4.0  
C. Action Level=0.015; TT6  
D. 10  
E. None of the Above
98. Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)  
A. Action Level=1.3; TT6  
B. 4.0  
C. Action Level=0.015; TT6  
D. 1  
E. None of the Above

99. Selenium  
A. Action Level=1.3; TT6  
B. 4.0  
C. Action Level=0.015; TT6  
D. .05  
E. None of the Above

100. Thallium  
A. Action Level=1.3; TT6  
B. 4.0  
C. 0.002  
D. 10  
E. None of the Above

**We have several other CEU courses available.**

**Please fax the answer key to  
TLC Western Campus Fax (928) 272-0747.  
Call us a couple hours after faxing to ensure that we received your paperwork.**

**Rush Grading Service**

**If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$40.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.**



## **Special Notice to Help the Less Fortunate**



**Kavi and the believers in his church prayed fervently and lifted up praise to God before digging the well.**

**We here in the U.S. have it very good. Here is a story of and drilling a well just to have drinking water in India.**

Kavi Viresh was accustomed to rejection. A Gospel for Asia missionary, Kavi knew he was laboring in hard soil in his village in Andhra Pradesh, India and the spiritual drought experienced by its people was worse than the physical drought they suffered in the summers. The people of this village lived hard lives focused on daily survival, and most did not have faith in any god.

By God's grace, Kavi has seen a church planted there—and believers who are eager to help him with outreach. Still, the hearts of many in the village have remained hard. Kavi has suffered beatings several times for sharing the Good News of Jesus. One time, a group of 30 people came to his house to attack him. The Gospel tracts he handed out were torn into pieces on many occasions.

***"People told me, 'Your God is a great God.'"***

But Kavi knew the people weren't really rejecting *him*—they were rejecting *Jesus* who sent him. And he knew there just had to be some way to get through to these people whom Jesus loved so much. That way turned out to be a Jesus Well. Before the Jesus Well was dug in this village, the people's only source of water was one government-built water tank that was not nearly enough to meet their basic needs. Kavi knew the Jesus Well would be a tangible way to show the villagers that Jesus loved them.

Sudhir Rao, a new Christian in the village, gladly provided his services as a mason to help with construction. The digging of the Jesus Well was in itself a miracle. Others had attempted to dig a well in the village but not seen water even at depths of 300 feet. So when Kavi saw water at around 100 feet, villagers were amazed.

"People told me, 'Your God is a great God,'" Kavi recalls. Even the village leader expressed heartfelt appreciation to Kavi for providing his people with water—and that he desired to see another well dug in a nearby area. Although the well was just dug in recent months, Kavi has already seen God wash away barriers in the villagers' hearts through its refreshing waters. Hearts have been brought that much closer to being able to receive the message of hope in Christ. And he has a vision of faith for how God will continue to work. "Through this Jesus Well, surely those who have beaten me and are against me will come to know the Lord Jesus," Kavi shared.

**For more information, we welcome you to visit...**

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