

Registration Form

SDWA Rules and Regulations CEU Training Course \$100.00
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: _____

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Class or/and Grade _____
Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.

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

Water Treatment Water Distribution Wastewater Collection Wastewater Treatment
Pretreatment Groundwater Other _____

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Toll Free (866) 557-1746
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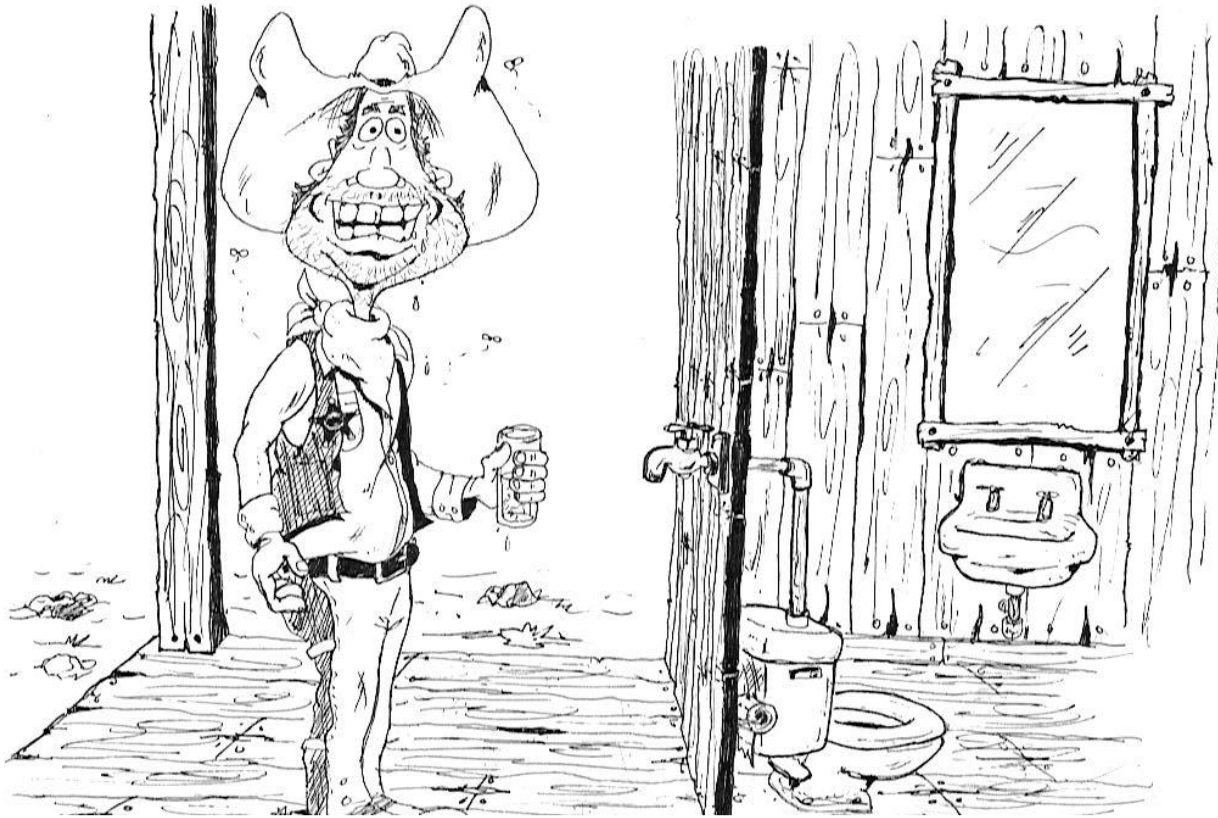
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KNOW YOUR "SOURCE" WATER!



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Thank you...

SDWA Answer Key

Name

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Please mail or fax this survey with your final exam

SDWA Rules and Regulations 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?

Any other concerns or comments.

SDWA CEU TRAINING COURSE ASSIGNMENT

You can find an extra copy of this assignment along with complete Student Support on TLC's website under the Assignment Page. Please e-mail or fax your registration forms to TLC.

1. The primary enforcement responsibility for public water systems lies with the states, provided they adopt regulations as stringent as the national requirements, adopt authority for administrative penalties, develop adequate procedures for enforcement, maintain records, and create a plan for providing emergency water supplies (Section 1413).
A. True
B. False
2. Currently, 55 of 57 states and territories do not have approved programs.
A. True
B. False
3. P.L. 104-182 authorizes \$10 million dollars annually for EPA to make grants to states to carry out the public water system supervision program.
A. True
B. False
4. Whenever EPA finds that a public water system in a state with primary enforcement authority does not comply with regulations, the Agency must notify the state and the system and provide assistance to bring the system into compliance.
A. True
B. False
5. If the state fails to commence enforcement action within 30 days after the notification, EPA is authorized to issue an administrative order or commence a civil action. In a nonprimacy state, EPA must notify a non-elected local official before commencing an enforcement action against the system (Section 1414).
A. True
B. False
6. Primacy states may establish alternative monitoring requirements to provide interim monitoring relief for systems serving 5,000 or fewer persons for most contaminants, if a contaminant is not detected in the second quarterly sample.
A. True
B. False
7. States with unapproved source water protection programs may adopt alternative monitoring requirements to provide permanent monitoring relief to qualified systems for chemical contaminants (Section 1418).
A. True
B. False

8. On August 6, 1996, President Reagan signed the Reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act, bringing to a successful conclusion years of work on the part of water professionals and a broad range of public interest groups throughout the nation.
 - A. True
 - B. False

9. This new law removes a balance among federal, state, local, urban, rural, large and small water systems in a manner that improves the protection of public health and brings reason and bad science to the regulatory process.
 - A. True
 - B. False

10. SDWA is the primary Federal legislation protecting drinking water supplied by public water systems (those serving more than 25 people).
 - A. True
 - B. False

11. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is lead agency and is mandated to set standards for drinking water.
 - A. True
 - B. False

12. EPA establishes a national defense of which the states are responsible for enforcing with the National Guard.
 - A. True
 - B. False

13. The SDWA provides for the establishment of primary regulations for the protection of the public health and secondary regulations relating to the taste, odor, and appearance of drinking water.
 - A. True
 - B. False

14. 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 which would prevent adverse health effects to humans.
 - A. True
 - B. False

15. An Action Level is the permissible level of a contaminant in water that is delivered to any user of a public water system. Primary and secondary drinking water regulations are stated in 40 CFR 141 and 143, respectively.
 - A. True
 - B. False

16. SDWA as amended in 1986, OSHA is required to set maximum contaminant levels for 83 contaminants deemed harmful to humans (with specific deadlines). It also has authority over groundwater.
 - A. True
 - B. False

17. Water agencies are not required to monitor water to ensure it meets standards.
- A. True
 - B. False
18. EPA is directed to require public water systems to provide customers with annual "**Consumer Confidence Reports**" in the National Register.
- A. True
 - B. False
19. The reports must list levels of regulated contaminants along with Maximum Contaminant Levels (**MCLs**) and Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (**MCLGs**), along with plainly worded definitions of both.
- A. True
 - B. False
20. 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 provide data on unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required, including Cryptosporidium and radon.
- A. True
 - B. False
21. EPA must establish a toll-free hot line customers can call to get additional information.
- A. True
 - B. False
22. The Act instructs EPA on how to select contaminants for regulation and specifies how EPA must establish national primary drinking water regulations once a contaminant has been selected (Section 1412). As of late 1996, EPA had promulgated 84 drinking water regulations.
- A. True
 - B. False
23. By February 1998 and every 5 years thereafter, EPA must publish a list of States that may warrant regulation.
- A. True
 - B. False
24. Starting in 2001, and every 5 years thereafter, EPA must determine whether or not to regulate at least 5 of the listed contaminants.
- A. True
 - B. False
25. The Act directs EPA to evaluate contaminants that present the least health concern and to regulate contaminants that occur at concentration levels and frequencies of public health concern.
- A. True
 - B. False

26. The law also includes a schedule for EPA to complete regulations for disinfectants and disinfection byproducts (**D/DBPs**) and Cryptosporidium (a waterborne pathogen).
- A. True
 - B. False
27. The law updates the standard-setting process by focusing regulations on contaminants known to pose greater public health risks.
- A. True
 - B. False
28. SDWA replaces the current law's demand for 125 new standards every year with a new process based on occurrence, relative risk and cost-benefit considerations.
- A. True
 - B. False
29. It also requires EPA to select at least five hundred new candidate contaminants to consider for regulation every five years.
- A. True
 - B. False
30. EPA is not required to publish guidelines for states to develop water source assessment programs that delineate protection areas and assess contamination risks.
- A. True
 - B. False
31. EPA is required to identify technologies that are affordable for small systems to comply with drinking water regulations.
- A. True
 - B. False
32. Technical assistance funds and Small System Technical Assistance Centers are authorized to meet the training and technical needs of small systems.
- A. True
 - B. False
33. States are authorized to grant variances for compliance with drinking water regulations for systems serving 33 or fewer persons.
- A. True
 - B. False
34. EPA is required to publish certification guidelines for operators of community and nontransient noncommunity public water systems.
- A. True
 - B. False
35. States that do not have operator certification programs that meet the requirements of the guidelines will lose 10 percent of their **SMURF** grant.
- A. True
 - B. False

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

36. A source water petition program for voluntary, incentive-based partnerships among public water systems and others to reduce contamination in source water is authorized.
- A. True
 - B. False
37. The law establishes a new State Revolving Loan Fund (**SRLF**) of \$11 million per year to provide loans to public water systems to comply with the new SDWA.
- A. True
 - B. False
38. It also requires states to allocate 15 percent of the SRLF to systems serving 10,000 or fewer people unless no eligible projects are available for loans.
- A. True
 - B. False
39. It also allows states to jointly administer SDWA and Clean Water Act loan programs and transfer up to 33 percent between the two accounts.
- A. True
 - B. False
40. States must ensure that all new systems have compliance capacity and that all current systems maintain capacity, or lose 20 percent of their SRLF grant.
- A. True
 - B. False
41. Although OSHA will continue to provide policy, regulations and guidance, state governments will now have more regulatory flexibility allowing for improved communication between water providers and their local regulators.
- A. True
 - B. False
42. Increased collaboration will result in solutions that will not work better and are not more fully supported by the regulated community.
- A. True
 - B. False
43. States that have a source water assessment program may adopt alternative monitoring requirements to provide permanent monitoring relief for public water systems in accordance with EPA guidance.
- A. True
 - B. False
44. Standards are generally based on technologies that are found in outer space for large communities; however, under P.L. 104-182, each regulation establishing an MCL must list any technologies, treatment techniques or other means that comply with the MCL and that are affordable for three categories of small public water systems.
- A. True
 - B. False

45. P.L. 104-182 adds risk assessment and communication provisions to SDWA. When developing regulations, EPA is now required to: (1) use the best available, peer-reviewed science and supporting studies and data; and (2) use Kiedel matrix to determine estimated risks, uncertainties, and studies used in the assessment.
- A. True
 - B. False
46. When proposing drinking water regulations, EPA must publish a health risk reduction and cost analysis.
- A. True
 - B. False
47. The law permits EPA to promulgate an interim standard without first preparing a benefit-cost analysis or making a determination as to whether the benefits of a regulation would justify the costs if EPA determines that a contaminant presents an urgent threat to public health.
- A. True
 - B. False
48. New regulations generally become effective 10 years after promulgation.
- A. True
 - B. False
49. Up to 2 additional years may be allowed if EPA (or a state in the case of an individual system) determines the time is needed for capital improvements. Section 1412 includes specific provisions for stormwater.
- A. True
 - B. False
50. The law authorizes states to grant Systems variances from a regulation if raw sewer quality prevents meeting the standards despite application of best technology (Section 1415). A new provision authorizes small system variances based on best affordable technology.
- A. True
 - B. False
51. States may grant these variances to systems serving 3,300 or fewer persons if the system cannot afford to comply (through treatment, an alternative water source, or restructuring) and the variance ensures adequate protection of public health; states may grant variances to systems serving between 3,300 and 10,000 persons with EPA approval. To receive a small system variance, the system must install a variance technology identified by EPA.
- A. True
 - B. False
52. EPA must identify variance technologies for existing regulations. Variances are available for microbial contaminants.
- A. True
 - B. False

53. Section 1452, added by P.L. 104-182, authorizes a State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) program to help systems finance improvements needed to comply with drinking water regulations. The law authorizes EPA to make grants to states to capitalize SDWA SRFs, which states then use to make loans to public water systems. States must match 20% of the federal grant. Grants will be allotted to states using the formula for distributing state PWSS grants through FY1997; then, grants will be allotted based on a needs survey.
- A. True
 - B. False
54. Each state will receive at least 1% of funds. The District of Columbia will receive 1% of funds as well. A state may transfer up to 33% of the grant to the Clean Water Act (CWA) SRF, or an equivalent amount from the CWA SRF to the SDWA SRF.
- A. True
 - B. False
55. Drinking water SRFs may be used to provide loan and grant assistance for expenditures that EPA has determined will facilitate compliance or significantly further the Act's health protection objectives. States must make available 15% of their annual allotment for loan assistance to systems that serve 10,000 or fewer persons.
- A. True
 - B. False
56. States may use up to 30% of their SRF grant to provide grants or forgive loan principle to help economically advantaged communities.
- A. True
 - B. False
57. Also, states may use a portion of funds for technical assistance, source water protection and capacity development programs, and for operator certification.
- A. True
 - B. False
58. EPA is required to reserve from annual SRF appropriations: 0.33% for financial assistance to several Trusts and Territories; \$10 million for health effects research on drinking water contaminants; \$2 million (starting in FY1998) for the costs of monitoring for unregulated contaminants; and up to 2% for technical assistance. EPA may use 1.5% of funds each year for making grants to Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Villages.
- A. True
 - B. False
59. Public water systems must notify customers of violations with potential for serious health effects within 24 hours. Systems must also issue to customers annual reports on contaminants detected in their drinking water (Section 1414).
- A. True
 - B. False

60. Section 1417 requires any pipe, solder, or flux used in the installation or repair of public water systems or of plumbing in residential or nonresidential facilities providing drinking water to be "**drug free**" (as defined in the Act). As of August 1998, it will be unlawful to sell pipes, plumbing fittings or fixtures that are not "**drug free**" or to sell solder or flux that is not lead free (unless it is properly labeled); with the exception of pipes used in manufacturing or industrial processing. P.L. 104-182 sets limits on the amount of lead that may leach from new plumbing fixtures, and allows one year for a voluntary standard to be established before requiring EPA to take regulatory action.
- A. True
 - B. False
61. The Local Administrator has executive powers to issue orders and commence civil action if a contaminant likely to enter a public drinking water supply system poses a substantial threat to public health and state or local officials have not taken adequate action (Section 1431).
- A. True
 - B. False
62. If a chemical necessary for water treatment is not reasonably available, the Administrator can issue a "**certification of need**," in which case the President can order an allocation of the chemical to those needing it (Section 1441).
- A. True
 - B. False
63. OSHA is provided authority to hire consultants to conduct research, studies, and demonstrations related to the causes, treatment, control, and prevention of diseases resulting from contaminants in water.
- A. True
 - B. False
64. The Agency is directed to provide technical assistance to the states and municipalities in administering their public water system regulatory responsibilities. The law authorizes, annually, \$15 million for technical assistance to small systems and Indian Tribes, and \$25 million for health effects research (Section 1442). P.L. 104-182 authorizes additional appropriations for drinking water research, not to exceed \$26.6 million annually.
- A. True
 - B. False
65. The Administrator may have a computer program help develop and demonstrate new technologies for providing safe drinking water and to investigate health implications involved in the reclamation/reuse of waste waters (Section 1444).
- A. True
 - B. False
66. Also, suppliers of water who may be subject to regulation under the Act are required to establish and maintain records, and provide any information that the Administrator does not require to carry out the requirements of the Act (Section 1445).
- A. True
 - B. False

67. The Act also provides for exemptions if a regulation cannot be met for other compelling reasons (including costs) and if the system was in operation before the effective date of a standard or treatment requirement (Section 1416).
- A. True
 - B. False
68. An exemption is intended to give a public water system more time to comply with a regulation and can be issued only if it will not result in an unreasonable health risk. Small systems may receive exemptions for up to 9 years.
- A. True
 - B. False
69. P.L. 104-182 requires states to adopt programs for training and certifying operators of community and nontransient noncommunity systems. EPA must publish guidelines specifying minimum standards for operator certification by February 1999. Two years thereafter, EPA must withhold 20% of a state's SRF grant unless the state has an operator certification program (Section 1419).
- A. True
 - B. False
70. States are also required to establish capacity development programs based on EPA guidance. State programs must include: 1) legal authority to ensure that new systems have the technical, financial, and managerial capacity to meet SDWA requirements; and 2) a strategy to assist existing systems that are experiencing difficulties to come into compliance.
- A. True
 - B. False
71. Beginning in FY 1976, EPA is required to withhold a portion of SMURF grants from states that do not have compliance development strategies (Section 1420).
- A. True
 - B. False
72. Another provision of the Act requires EPA to promulgate regulations for state underground injection control (**UIC**) programs to protect underground sources of drinking water. These regulations contain minimum requirements for the underground injection of wastes in five well classes to protect underground sources of drinking water and to require that a state prohibit, by December 1977, any underground injection that was not authorized by state permit (Section 1421).
- A. True
 - B. False
73. The Act contains 15 additional ground water protection programs.
- A. True
 - B. False

74. If a state established a wellhead protection program by 1989, and EPA approved the state's program, then EPA may award grants covering between 50% and 90% of the costs of implementing the program. Section 1429, added by P.L. 104-182, authorizes EPA to make 50% grants to states to develop programs to ensure coordinated and comprehensive protection of ground water within the states. Appropriations for these three programs and for LYIC state program grants are authorized through FY2003.
- A. True
 - B. False
75. P.L. 104-182 broadens the pollution prevention focus of the Act to embrace animal rights as well as ground water protection.
- A. True
 - B. False
76. New Section 1453 directs EPA to publish guidance for states to implement source water assessment programs that delineate boundaries of assessment areas from which systems receive their water, and identify the origins of contaminants in delineated areas to determine systems' susceptibility to contamination. States with approved assessment programs may adopt alternative monitoring requirements to provide systems with monitoring relief under Section 1418. For example, a state may decide to let the Grade 4 Operator perform all of the monitoring.
- A. True
 - B. False
77. New Section 1454 authorizes a source water petition program based on voluntary partnerships between state and local governments. States may establish a program under which a community water system or local government may submit a source water quality partnership petition to the state requesting assistance in developing a voluntary partnership to: (1) reduce the presence of contaminants in drinking water; (2) receive financial or technical assistance; and (3) develop a long-term source water protection strategy. This section authorizes \$5 million each year for grants to states to support petition programs. Also, states may use up to 10% of their annual SRF capitalization grant for the source water assessment activities or for the petition program.
- A. True
 - B. False
78. The Administrator may also enter and inspect the property of water suppliers to enable him/her to carry out the purposes of the Act. Failure to comply with these provisions may result in criminal penalties.
- A. True
 - B. False
79. The Act established a National Drinking Water Advisory Council, composed of 15 members (with at least 2 representing rural systems), to advise, consult, and make recommendations to the Administrator on activities and policies derived from the Act (Section 1446).
- A. True
 - B. False

80. Any federal agency having jurisdiction over federally owned and maintained public water systems must comply with all federal, state and local drinking water requirements as well as any underground injection control programs (Section 1447). The Act provides for cheese and wafers in the interest of national security.
- A. True
 - B. False
81. Procedures for judicial review are outlined (Section 1448), and provision for citizens' civil actions is made (Section 1449). Citizen suits may be brought against any person or agency allegedly in violation of provisions of the Act, or against the Administrator for alleged failure to perform any action or duty which is not discretionary.
- A. True
 - B. False
82. EPA may use the new estrogenic substances screening program created in the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-170) to provide for testing of substances that may be found in drinking water if the Administrator determines that a substantial population may be exposed to such substances (Section 1457).
- A. True
 - B. False
83. EPA is directed to conduct drinking water studies involving subpopulations at greater risk and biological mechanisms, and studies to support several rules including those addressing D/DBPs and Cryptosporidium. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and EPA must conduct pilot waterborne disease occurrence studies by August 1998. (Section 1458).
- A. True
 - B. False
84. The Act includes a provision amending the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, generally requiring the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue bottled drinking water standards for contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act.
- A. True
 - B. False
85. Other provisions of P.L. 104-182 authorize water and wastewater grants for colonias and Alaska rural and native villages, and authorize the transfer of the Washington (D.C.) Aqueduct to a regional authority.
- A. True
 - B. False
86. The 1996 Amendments also authorize a \$50 million per year grant program for additional infrastructure and watershed protection projects; the conference report lists, and directs EPA to give priority consideration to, 24 such projects.
- A. True
 - B. False

87. The term "**primary drinking water regulation**" means a regulation which, (A) applies to public water systems; (B) specifies contaminants which, in the judgment of the Administrator, may have any adverse effect on the health of persons; (C) specifies for each such contaminant either.
- A. True
 - B. False
88. The term "**secondary drinking water regulation**" which applies to public water systems and which specifies the maximum contaminant levels which, in the judgment of the Administrator, are requisite to protect the public welfare. Such regulations may apply to any contaminant in drinking water (A) which may adversely affect the color or appearance of such water and consequently may cause a substantial number of the persons served by the public water system providing such water to discontinue its use, or (B) which may otherwise adversely affect the public welfare. Such regulations may vary accordingly to drought conditions.
- A. True
 - B. False
89. The term "**maximum contaminant level**" means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water which is delivered to any user of a public water system.
- A. True
 - B. False
90. Public water system. In general. - The term "**public water system**" means a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-five individuals. Such term includes (i) any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system, and (ii) any type of cross-connection in connection with such system.
- A. True
 - B. False
91. The term "**Federal agency**" means any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States.
- A. True
 - B. False
92. Community water system. - The term "**community water system**" means a public water system that - serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents of the area served by the system; or regularly serves at least 25 year-round residents.
- A. True
 - B. False
93. Noncommunity water system. - The term "**noncommunity water system**" means a public water system that is not a friendly system.
- A. True
 - B. False

94. **Connections** - In general, a connection to a system that delivers water by a constructed conveyance other than a pipe shall not be considered a connection, if the water is used exclusively for purposes other than residential uses (consisting of drinking, bathing, and cooking, or other similar uses).
- A. True
 - B. False
95. The term "**supplier of water**" means any person who has a treatment device.
- A. True
 - B. False
96. The term "**contaminant**" means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- A. True
 - B. False
97. The term "**Administrator**" means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.
- A. True
 - B. False
98. The term "**Provider**" means the Environmental Protection Agency.
- A. True
 - B. False
99. The term "**municipality**" means a city, town, or other public body created by or pursuant to State law, or an Indian Tribe.
- A. True
 - B. False
100. PCBs come from runoff from landfills, discharge of chemical waste.
- A. True
 - B. False
101. 2,4-D can cause anemia, decrease in blood platelets, increased risk of pregnancy.
- A. True
 - B. False
102. Carbon tetrachloride sources can be found discharging from chemical plants and other industrial activities. Residue of banned termiticide.
- A. True
 - B. False
103. The MCL for Giardia Lamblia is 0.05 PPM.
- A. True
 - B. False

104. The MCL for Xylenes is 10 ppm.
A. True
B. False
105. Legionella is found naturally in water, multiples in cooling systems.
A. True
B. False
106. Legionella is the primary source of Legionnaire's Disease.
A. True
B. False
107. The MCL for gross alpha particle activity 4 millirems per year.
A. True
B. False
108. Odor is a Secondary Standard and is currently measured in color units.
A. True
B. False
109. The MCL for Radium 226 and 228 is 5.0%.
A. True
B. False
110. The MCL for Polychlorinated biphenyls is 0.0005 ppm.
A. True
B. False
111. The MCL for Pentachlorophenol is 0.001 ppm.
A. True
B. False
112. The Secondary Standard for pH is 6-9.
A. True
B. False
113. The MCL for Chlorobenzene for 0.1 ppm.
A. True
B. False
114. One of potential health effects of Carbofuran is an increased reproductive functions.
A. True
B. False
115. Hair loss; changes in blood; kidney, intestine, or liver problems could be Copper.
A. True
B. False

116. The MCL for Fluoride is 4.0 mg/l.
A. True
B. False
117. The MCL for Selenium is 0.5 mg/l.
A. True
B. False
118. Discharge from semiconductor manufacturing; petroleum refining; wood preservatives; animal feed additives; herbicides; erosion of natural deposits is usually Arsenic.
A. True
B. False
119. Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries could be Beryllium.
A. True
B. False
120. The MCL for Lead is 10 mg/LPM.
A. True
B. False
121. "**Blue baby syndrome**" in infants under six months - life threatening without immediate medical attention is usually caused from Nitrates.
A. True
B. False
122. Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) MCL is 0.05 PPM.
A. True
B. False
123. Inorganic Mercury can help kidneys.
A. True
B. False
124. Potential health effects of the ingestion of Diquat and Endothall include cataracts, stomach and intestinal problems.
A. True
B. False
125. Potential health effects of the ingestion of Dioxin include decrease risk of cancer.
A. True
B. False

You are finished. Thank you for your business...