

Registration Form

RCRA CEU Training Course \$100.00

48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00

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

Name _____ Signature _____

I have read and understood the disclaimer notice on page 2. Digitally sign XXX

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Home (____) _____ Work (____) _____

Operator ID # _____ Exp. Date _____

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

Water Treatment _____ Distribution _____ Collection _____

Wastewater Treatment _____ Other _____

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

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DISCLAIMER NOTICE

I understand that it is my responsibility to ensure that this CEU course is either approved or accepted in my State for CEU credit. I understand State laws and rules change on a frequent basis and I believe this course is currently accepted in my State for CEU or contact hour credit, if it is not, I will not hold Technical Learning College responsible. I also understand that this type of study program deals with dangerous conditions and that I will not hold Technical Learning College, Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. (TLC) liable for any errors or omissions or advice contained in this CEU education training course or for any violation or injury caused by this CEU education training course material. I will call or contact TLC if I need help or assistance and double-check to ensure my registration page and assignment has been received and graded.

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Professional Engineers; Most states will accept our courses for credit but we do not officially list the States or Agencies. Please check your State for approval.

State Approval Listing URL...

<http://www.tlch2o.com/PDF/CEU%20State%20Approvals.pdf>

You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional \$79.95 plus shipping charges.

Grading Information

In order to maintain the integrity of our courses we do not distribute test scores, percentages or questions missed. Our exams are based upon pass/fail criteria with the benchmark for successful completion set at 70%. Once you pass the exam, your record will reflect a successful completion and a certificate will be issued to you.

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 \$50.00. 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.

For security purposes, please fax or e-mail a copy of your driver's license and always call us to confirm we've received your assignment and to confirm your identity.

Thank you...

**RCRA Assignment
Answer Sheet**

Name _____

Telephone # _____

Please circle, underline, bold or X your answer.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. T F | 39. T F | 77. T F | 115. T F |
| 2. T F | 40. T F | 78. T F | 116. T F |
| 3. T F | 41. T F | 79. T F | 117. T F |
| 4. T F | 42. T F | 80. T F | 118. T F |
| 5. T F | 43. T F | 81. T F | 119. T F |
| 6. T F | 44. T F | 82. T F | 120. T F |
| 7. T F | 45. T F | 83. T F | 121. T F |
| 8. T F | 46. T F | 84. T F | 122. T F |
| 9. T F | 47. T F | 85. T F | 123. T F |
| 10. T F | 48. T F | 86. T F | 124. T F |
| 11. T F | 49. T F | 87. T F | 125. T F |
| 12. T F | 50. T F | 88. T F | 126. T F |
| 13. T F | 51. T F | 89. T F | 127. T F |
| 14. T F | 52. T F | 90. T F | 128. T F |
| 15. T F | 53. T F | 91. T F | 129. T F |
| 16. T F | 54. T F | 92. T F | 130. T F |
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| 20. T F | 58. T F | 96. T F | 134. T F |
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| 23. T F | 61. T F | 99. T F | 137. T F |
| 24. T F | 62. T F | 100. T F | 138. T F |
| 25. T F | 63. T F | 101. T F | 139. T F |
| 26. T F | 64. T F | 102. T F | 140. T F |
| 27. T F | 65. T F | 103. T F | 141. T F |
| 28. T F | 66. T F | 104. T F | 142. T F |
| 29. T F | 67. T F | 105. T F | 143. T F |
| 30. T F | 68. T F | 106. T F | 144. T F |
| 31. T F | 69. T F | 107. T F | 145. T F |
| 32. T F | 70. T F | 108. T F | 146. T F |
| 33. T F | 71. T F | 109. T F | 147. T F |
| 34. T F | 72. T F | 110. T F | 148. T F |
| 35. T F | 73. T F | 111. T F | 149. T F |
| 36. T F | 74. T F | 112. T F | 150. T F |
| 37. T F | 75. T F | 113. T F | |
| 38. T F | 76. T F | 114. T F | |

Please e-mail or fax this survey along with your final exam

**RCRA Awareness CEU Training Course
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD**

NAME: _____

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?

How about the price of the course?

Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

How was your customer service?

Poor _____ Fair _____ Average _____ Good _____ Great _____

Any other concerns or comments.

RCRA CEU Assignment

You will have 90 days to successfully complete this assignment. Please e-mail or fax your registration form along with your answers to info@tlch2o.com or fax (928) 272-0747. Please allow 2-3 weeks to receive your certificate. You can find the assignment and course assistance on TLC's website under the Assignment page.

This course will also apply towards HazWOPER and Industrial Hygienist credit

1. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (**RCRA**), an amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, was enacted in 1976 to address the huge volumes of municipal and industrial solid waste generated nationwide.
 - A. True
 - B. False
2. In the mid-1970s, it became clear to Congress and the American people that action had to be taken to ensure that wastes were managed properly. This realization began the process that resulted in the passage of Superfund.
 - A. True
 - B. False
3. The goals set by RCRA are to protect human health and the environment from the hazards posed by waste disposal.
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. The goals set by RCRA are to conserve energy and natural resources through waste recycling and recovery.
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. The goals set by RCRA are to reduce or eliminate, as expeditiously as possible, the amount of waste generated, including hazardous waste.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. The goals set by RCRA are to ensure that wastes are managed in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment.
 - A. True
 - B. False
7. RCRA Subtitle D, the solid waste program, encourages states to develop comprehensive plans to manage nonhazardous industrial solid waste and municipal solid waste, sets criteria for municipal solid waste landfills (MSWLFs) and other solid waste disposal facilities, and prohibits the open dumping of solid waste.
 - A. True
 - B. False
8. RCRA Subtitle D, the hazardous waste program, establishes a system for controlling hazardous waste from the time it is generated until its ultimate disposal — in effect, from store to trash.
 - A. True
 - B. False

9. CERCLA Part I, the underground storage tank (**UST**) program, educates the public about underground tanks storing hazardous substances and petroleum products.
 - A. True
 - B. False
10. Although RCRA creates the framework for the proper management of hazardous and nonhazardous solid waste, it also addresses the problems of hazardous waste found at inactive or abandoned sites or those resulting from spills that require emergency response.
 - A. True
 - B. False
11. The Comprehensive Educational Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (**CERCLA**), commonly called RCRA, which was enacted in 1980.
 - A. True
 - B. False
12. Although RCRA is the acronym for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, it is often used interchangeably to refer to the law, the regulations, and EPA policy and guidance. To avoid confusion in this manual, the term "**the Act**" refers to the public law and statutory requirements passed by Congress.
 - A. True
 - B. False
13. The term "**recommendations**" is used interchangeably with standards or regulatory requirements, and means the rules developed by EPA to implement the statute.
 - A. True
 - B. False
14. The Act provides, in broad terms, general guidelines for the waste management program envisioned by Congress (e.g., EPA is directed to develop and promulgate criteria for identifying hazardous waste).
 - A. True
 - B. False
15. The Act also provides the EPA Administrator (or his or her representative) with the necessary authority to develop these broad standards into specific requirements for the regulated community.
 - A. True
 - B. False
16. What we commonly know as RCRA, or the Act, is actually a combination of the first federal solid waste statutes and all subsequent amendments. In 1995, Congress enacted the Hazardous Waste Disposal Act, the first statute that specifically focused on improving solid waste disposal methods.
 - A. True
 - B. False
17. The Act, which has been amended several times since 1976, continues to evolve as Congress alters it to reflect changing waste management needs.
 - A. True
 - B. False
18. The Act was amended significantly on November 8, 1984, by the Hazardous and Safe Drinking Water Amendments (**SDWA**), which expanded the scope and requirements of RCRA.
 - A. True
 - B. False

19. HSWA was created largely in response to citizen concerns that existing methods of hazardous waste disposal, particularly land disposal, were not safe. Because of their significance and differences in their implementation, HSWA provisions are emphasized throughout this manual.
 - A. True
 - B. False
20. The Land Disposal Program Flexibility Act of 1996 amended RCRA to provide regulatory flexibility for the land disposal of certain wastes.
 - A. True
 - B. False
21. OSHA is all the more significant because of the ambitious schedules that Congress established for implementation of the Act's provisions.
 - A. True
 - B. False
22. Another unique aspect of HSWA is that it established hammer provisions, or statutory requirements that would go into effect automatically (with the force of regulations) if EPA failed to issue regulations by certain dates.
 - A. True
 - B. False
23. The three programs established under RCRA — solid waste, hazardous waste, and air pollution.
 - A. True
 - B. False
24. RCRA Subtitle D focuses on state and local governments as the primary planning, regulating, and implementing entities for the management of hazardous liquid waste, such as oil and grease and nonhazardous industrial solid waste.
 - A. True
 - B. False
25. EPA provides these state and local agencies with information, guidance, policy and regulations through workshops and publications to help states and the regulated community make better decisions in dealing with waste issues.
 - A. True
 - B. False
26. In order to promote the use of safer units for solid waste disposal, EPA developed federal criteria for the proper design and operation of MSWLFs and other solid waste disposal facilities. Many states have rejected this criteria into their state solid waste programs.
 - A. True
 - B. False
27. RCRA Subtitle C establishes a federal program to manage hazardous wastes from cradle to grave.
 - A. True
 - B. False
28. The objective of the Subtitle C program is to ensure that hazardous waste is handled in a manner that protects human health and the environment. To this end, there are Subtitle C regulations for the generation, transportation, and treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous wastes.
 - A. True
 - B. False

29. In practical terms, this means regulating a large number of hazardous waste handlers. As of 1999, OSHA had on record 575 treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs); 7,000 transporters; and about 200 large quantity generators (LQGs).
- A. True
 - B. False
30. The NHLW (Nonhazardous Liquid Waste) program has resulted in perhaps the most comprehensive regulations EPA has ever developed.
- A. True
 - B. False
31. The regulations first identify the criteria to determine which solid wastes are hazardous, and then establish various requirements for the three categories of hazardous waste handlers: users, vendors, and TSDFs.
- A. True
 - B. False
32. In addition, the Subtitle C regulations set technical standards for the design and safe operation of TSDFs.
- A. True
 - B. False
33. Furthermore, the regulations for TSDFs serve as the basis for developing and issuing the permits required by the Act for each facility. Permits are essential to making the Subtitle C regulatory program work, since it is through the permitting process that EPA or a state applies the technical standards to TSDFs.
- A. True
 - B. False
34. One of the primary differences between Subtitle C and Subtitle D is the type of collection facility.
- A. True
 - B. False
35. Subtitle D regulates only hazardous waste, a subset of solid waste, whereas Subtitle C primarily manages nonhazardous solid waste.
- A. True
 - B. False
36. RCRA Subtitle I regulates underground storage tanks (**USTs**) that contain petroleum or hazardous substances (as defined under CERCLA). A major objective of Subtitle I is to prevent and clean up releases from tanks.
- A. True
 - B. False
37. Under Subtitle I, EPA has developed performance standards for new tanks, upgrading requirements for existing tanks, and regulations to prevent, detect, and clean up releases at all UST sites.
- A. True
 - B. False
38. State UST programs are never approved to operate in lieu of the federal program.
- A. True
 - B. False

39. EPA, through its Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (**OSWER**), translates this direction into operating programs by developing regulations, guidance, and policy.
- A. True
 - B. False
40. Site-specific implementation of the RCRA program is the responsibility of the EPA Regions and states. All three RCRA programs — hazardous waste, solid waste, and USTs — have mechanisms through which states can exercise key program responsibilities.
- A. True
 - B. False
41. EPA uses the term “**waste re-use**” to mean the reduction, to the extent feasible, of solid and hazardous waste.
- A. True
 - B. False
42. In the text of HSWA, Congress specifically declared that the reduction or elimination of hazardous waste generation at the source should be a priority of the RCRA hazardous waste program.
- A. True
 - B. False
43. To encourage hazardous waste use nationwide, EPA developed the Waste Minimization National Plan.
- A. True
 - B. False
44. EPA has also developed strategies and priorities for encouraging source reduction and recycling of nonhazardous solid waste streams regulated by RCRA Subtitle D. EPA envisions a flexible integrated waste management hierarchy where source reduction, recycling, waste combustion, and landfilling all play a part in the successful management of solid waste at the local level.
- A. True
 - B. False
45. Source reduction and recycling are not the preferred approaches and are at the bottom of the management hierarchy.
- A. True
 - B. False
46. Waste combustion and landfilling are more emphasized.
- A. True
 - B. False
47. Placing excessive regulation on sites whose contamination poses high risks to human health and the environment may create disincentives for cleanup.
- A. True
 - B. False
48. Focusing regulations on risk and results would allow states greater flexibility in determining the appropriate way to clean up sites contaminated with relatively small quantities of hazardous waste.
- A. True
 - B. False

49. RCRA, like most federal environmental legislation, encourages states to develop their own hazardous waste programs as an alternative to direct implementation of the federal program.
- A. True
 - B. False
50. Waste minimization is the reduction, to the extent feasible, of hazardous waste generated prior to any treatment, storage, or disposal of the waste.
- A. True
 - B. False
51. Guidance—The law that describes the kind of waste management program that Congress wants to establish. The Act also provides the Administrator of EPA (or his or her designee) with the authority to implement the Act.
- A. True
 - B. False
52. Guidance –The legal mechanism that establishes standards or imposes requirements as mandated by the Act. RCRA regulations are promulgated by EPA, published in the Federal Register , and codified in the CFR.
- A. True
 - B. False
53. Guidance – Documents developed and issued by EPA to provide instructions on how to implement requirements of either the Act or regulations.
- A. True
 - B. False
54. Guidance – Statements developed by EPA outlining a position on a topic or giving instructions on how a procedure should be conducted.
- A. True
 - B. False
55. One of the initial focuses of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (as amended by RCRA) was to require EPA to study the risks associated with solid waste disposal and to develop management standards and criteria for solid waste disposal units (including landfills)in order to protect human health and the environment.
- A. True
 - B. False
56. On September 13,1979, EPA promulgated criteria to designate conditions under which solid waste disposal facilities and practices would not pose adverse effects to human health and the environment (Part 257 Subpart A).Facilities failing to satisfy the criteria were considered open dumps requiring attention by state solid waste programs.
- A. True
 - B. False
57. As a result, open dumps had to either be closed or upgraded to meet the criteria for sanitary landfills.
- A. True
 - B. False
58. States were also required to incorporate provisions into their solid waste programs to prohibit the establishment of new open dumps.
- A. True
 - B. False

59. An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D criteria.
- A. True
 - B. False
60. Using the Part 257, Subpart A criteria as a benchmark, each state evaluated the solid waste disposal facilities within its borders to determine which facilities were open dumps that needed to be burned or transported to another facility.
- A. True
 - B. False
61. For each open dump, the state completed an Open Dump Inventory Report form that was sent to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- A. True
 - B. False
62. Protection of human health and the environment from the risks posed by solid waste disposal facilities was an ongoing concern of Congress after RCRA was passed in 1976.
- A. True
 - B. False
63. A municipal solid waste landfill is defined as a discrete area of land or excavation that receives household waste.
- A. True
 - B. False
64. A MSWLF may also receive other types of RCRA Subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, nuclear waste, and industrial nonhazardous solid waste.
- A. True
 - B. False
65. In 2000, there were approximately 10,000 MSWLFs in the United States.
- A. True
 - B. False
66. New landfills must meet maximum standards for placement in or near flood plains, wetlands, fault areas, seismic impact zones, and other stable areas.
- A. True
 - B. False
67. Because some bird species are attracted to landfills, the criteria also allows the placement of landfills near airports to increase the bird hazards (i.e., collisions between birds and aircraft that may cause damage to the aircraft or injury to the passengers).
- A. True
 - B. False
68. The operating criteria establish daily operating standards for running and maintaining a landfill. The standards dictate sound management practices that ensure protection of human health and the environment.
- A. True
 - B. False

69. The provisions require covering the landfill daily, controlling disease vectors, and controlling explosive gases. They also prohibit the open burning of solid waste and require the owner and operator of the landfill to control unauthorized access to the unit.
- A. True
 - B. False
70. The design criteria require each new landfill to have a liner consisting of a rigid membrane and a minimum of ten feet of compacted soil, as well as a leachate collection system.
- A. True
 - B. False
71. Leachate is formed when rain water filters through wastes placed in a landfill. When this liquid comes in contact with buried wastes, it leaches, or draws out, chemicals or constituents from those wastes.
- A. True
 - B. False
72. States with approved MSWLF permit programs cannot allow the use of an alternative liner design that controls ground water contamination.
- A. True
 - B. False
73. The liner and collection system prevent the potentially harmful leachate from contaminating the soil and ground water below the landfill.
- A. True
 - B. False
74. In order to ensure that the liner and leachate collection system are working properly and that the landfill is contaminating surrounding ground water resources, MSWLF owners and operators may establish a ground water monitoring program.
- A. True
 - B. False
75. Through a series of bells and whistles, the facility owner and operator is alerted if the landfill is leaking and causing contamination.
- A. True
 - B. False
76. If contamination is detected, the owner and operator of the landfill must perform corrective action (i.e., clean up the contamination caused by the landfill).
- A. True
 - B. False
77. When landfills reach their capacity and can no longer accept additional waste, the criteria stipulate procedures for properly closing the facility to ensure that the landfill does not present any danger to human health and the environment in the future.
- A. True
 - B. False
78. The closure activities at the end of a facility' use are often expensive and the customer's must have the ability to pay for them.
- A. True
 - B. False

79. As a result, the criteria require each owner and operator to prove that they have the financial resources to perform these closure and post-closure activities, as well as any necessary corrective action.
- A. True
 - B. False
80. Most of the solid waste program is overseen by the states, and compliance is assured through court orders.
- A. True
 - B. False
81. Each state is to obtain OSHA approval for their MSWLF permitting program. This approval process assesses whether a state's program is sufficient to ensure each landfill's compliance with the criteria.
- A. True
 - B. False
82. In addition to the minimum federal criteria, states may impose requirements that are more stringent than the federal requirements.
- A. True
 - B. False
83. Businesses that produce small amounts of hazardous waste, known as conditionally exempt small quantity generators, need not manage their hazardous waste under the Subtitle C program.
- A. True
 - B. False
84. This means that CESQG waste can be disposed of in solid waste landfills.
- A. True
 - B. False
85. However, HSWA required EPA to establish standards to ensure that CESQG waste disposal in solid waste disposal units did not pose threats to human health and the environment.
- A. True
 - B. False
86. A bioreactor landfill operates to rapidly transform and degrade organic waste. The increase in waste degradation and stabilization is accomplished through the addition of liquid and air to enhance microbial processes.
- A. True
 - B. False
87. This bioreactor concept differs from the traditional "dry tomb" municipal landfill approach thus, decomposition and biological stabilization of the waste in a bioreactor landfill can occur in a much shorter time frame than occurs in a traditional landfill providing a potential decrease in long-term environmental risks and landfill operating and post-closure costs.
- A. True
 - B. False
88. EPA developed a municipal solid waste strategy to assist Native American tribes in the establishment of healthy, environmentally protective, integrated solid waste management practices on tribal lands.
- A. True
 - B. False

89. **Basel Convention** The international treaty that establishes standards for global trade of hazardous waste, municipal waste, and municipal incinerator ash. Because the United States is a party to the convention, U.S. businesses can only import waste to those countries with which the U.S. government has negotiated a separate waste trade agreement.
- A. True
 - B. False
90. **Bentsen Wastes** Geothermal exploration, development, and production waste exempt from RCRA Subtitle D regulation.
- A. True
 - B. False
91. **Best Demonstrated Available Technology** The technology that best maximizes the mobility or toxicity (or both) of the hazardous constituents for a particular waste.
- A. True
 - B. False
92. **Bevill Wastes** Fossil fuel combustion wastes, mining and mineral processing wastes, and cement kiln dust wastes exempt from RCRA Subtitle C regulation.
- A. True
 - B. False
93. **Biennial Report** A report submitted by hazardous waste LQGs and TSDFs to enable EPA and the states to track the quantities of hazardous waste generated and the movements of those hazardous wastes.
- A. True
 - B. False
94. **Burners** An enclosed device that uses controlled flame combustion to recover and deliver energy in the form of steam, heated fluid, or heated gases.
- A. True
 - B. False
95. **Bottom Ash** Ash that collects at the bottom of a combustion chamber.
- A. True
 - B. False
96. **Boiler** Handlers who burn used oil for energy recovery in boilers, industrial furnaces, or hazardous waste incinerators.
- A. True
 - B. False
97. **Burning for Energy Recovery** Burning hazardous waste for its heating value as a fuel, and using wastes to produce fuels or as spent materials or sludges.
- A. True
 - B. False
98. **By-Products** Materials that are not one of the intended products of a production process and includes most wastes that are not ingredients in fuels.
- A. True
 - B. False
99. **Administrative Action Enforcement** action taken by EPA or a state under its own authority, without involving a judicial court process.
- A. True
 - B. False

100. **Administrative Procedures Act** The Rule that establishes rulemaking procedures as well as site-specific licensing procedures, access to agency information, and procedures and standards for judicial review of agency actions. All environmental rulemakings proposed and finalized by OSHA include public participation throughout the process.
- A. True
 - B. False
101. **Alternative Concentration Limits** Limits that accept used oil only from places owned by the same owner and operator as the aggregation point, or from do-it-yourselfers.
- A. True
 - B. False
102. **Alternative Concentration Limits** For purposes of TSDf ground water monitoring, hazardous constituent limits established by the EPA Regional Administrator that are allowed to be present in ground water.
- A. True
 - B. False
103. **Annual Aggregate** For purposes of UST financial responsibility, the total amount of VOC financial responsibility coverage required to cover all leaks that might occur in five years.
- A. True
 - B. False
104. **Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements Standards**, criteria, or limitations under federal or more stringent state environmental laws, including RCRA, that may be required during a Superfund remedial action, unless site-specific waivers are obtained.
- A. True
 - B. False
105. **Authorized State** A state that has been delegated the authority by EPA to implement and enforce its own regulations for hazardous waste management under RCRA. The state program must be at least as stringent as the federal standards.
- A. True
 - B. False
106. **Automatic Tank Gauging** A release detection method for USTs that uses a probe in the tank that is wired to a monitor to provide information on product pH and Specific Gravity.
- A. True
 - B. False
107. **Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators** Facilities that produce less than 100 Pounds of hazardous waste, or less than 1 ton of acutely hazardous waste, per calendar month. A CESQG may only accumulate less than 1,000 Pounds of hazardous waste, 1 ton of acutely hazardous waste, or 100 Pounds of spill residue from acutely hazardous waste at any one time.
- A. True
 - B. False
108. **Construction Quality Assurance** A program required by EPA to ensure that a landfill, surface impoundment, or waste pile meets some of the technological requirements.
- A. True
 - B. False

109. **California List Interim Policy** An EPA policy that determines the health threats posed by contaminated environmental media and debris, and whether such materials must be managed as RCRA hazardous wastes.
- A. True
 - B. False
110. **California List Interim LDR treatment standards** that ensured adequate protection of human health and the environment during the time EPA was promulgating final LDR treatment standards.
- A. True
 - B. False
111. **Capacity Assurance Plan** A written statement which ensures that a state has hazardous waste treatment and disposal capacity.
- A. True
 - B. False
112. **Cathode Ray Tubes** Vacuum tubes made primarily of acid, which constitute the video display component of televisions and computer monitors. These tubes are generally hazardous for zinc.
- A. True
 - B. False
113. **Cathodic Protection** A form of corrosion found in most USTs.
- A. True
 - B. False
114. **Cement Kiln** Type of industrial furnace that receives hazardous waste to burn as fuel to run its cement process. Cement is produced by heating mixtures of limestone and other minerals or additives at high temperatures in a rotary kiln, followed by cooling, grinding, and finish mixing.
- A. True
 - B. False
115. **Change in Service** Using a formerly regulated UST system to store a regulated substance.
- A. True
 - B. False
116. **Characteristic Waste** Waste that is considered hazardous under RCRA because it exhibits any of five different properties: Odor, ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity.
- A. True
 - B. False
117. **Civil Action** A formal lawsuit, filed in court, against a person who has either failed to comply with a statutory or regulatory requirement or an administrative order, or against a person who has contributed to a release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents.
- A. True
 - B. False
118. **Clean Air Act** The Act that regulates air emissions from area, stationary, and mobile sources. CAA limits the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere in order to protect human health and the environment from the effects of airborne pollution.
- A. True
 - B. False
119. **Clean Closure** The process of completely removing all but the household type waste.
- A. True
 - B. False

120. **Safe Water Act** The Act that sets the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to surface waters of the United States.
A. True
B. False
121. **Codification** The procedure that a solid or hazardous waste management facility undergoes to cease operations and ensure protection of human health and the environment in the future.
A. True
B. False
122. **Codification** The process by which final regulations are incorporated into the CFR, which is published annually.
A. True
B. False
123. **Collection Centers** Centers that accept used oil from multiple sources, including both businesses and private citizens.
A. True
B. False
124. **Combustion** The uncontrolled burning in an enclosed area as a means of treating or disposing of hazardous waste.
A. True
B. False
125. **Commercial Chemical Products** Unused or off-specification chemicals, spill or container residues, and other unused manufactured products that are not typically considered chemicals. For the purposes of hazardous waste listings, CCPs include only used, unpure chemical products and formulations.
A. True
B. False
126. **Compliance Monitoring** For purposes of RCRA TSDf ground water monitoring, a program that seeks to ensure that the amount of hazardous waste that has leaked into the lowermost aquifer and exceeds acceptable levels.
A. True
B. False
127. **Composting** Processes designed to optimize the natural decomposition or decay of organic matter, such as leaves and food. The end product of composting is a humus-like material that can be added to soils to increase soil fertility, aeration, and nutrient retention.
A. True
B. False
128. **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act** The Act that authorizes EPA to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites and respond to accidents, spills and other emergency releases of hazardous substances. CERCLA provides EPA with enforcement authority to ensure that responsible parties pay the cleanup costs of remediation at a site contaminated with hazardous substances.
A. True
B. False

129. **Storage** Holding hazardous waste for a temporary period, after which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.
A. True
B. False
130. **Storage Prohibition** LDR provision that allows the indefinite storage of treated hazardous waste for reasons other than the accumulation of quantities necessary for effective treatment or disposal.
A. True
B. False
131. **Sudden Accidental Occurrences** For purposes of TSDf financial assurance, events that are continuous or repeated.
A. True
B. False
132. **Superfund** The common name for CERCLA. Superfund refers to the entire CERCLA program as well as the trust fund established to fund cleanup of contaminated sites where potentially responsible parties cannot be identified, or are unwilling or unable to pay.
A. True
B. False
133. **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act** Superfund, enacted in 1986, reauthorized and amended EPCRA to include additional enforcement authorities, technical requirements, community involvement requirements, and various clarifications. SARA Title III authorized CERCLA.
A. True
B. False
134. **Supplemental Environmental Projects** Environmentally beneficial projects which a defendant or respondent agrees to undertake in the settlement of a civil or administrative enforcement action, but which the defendant is not otherwise legally required to perform.
A. True
B. False
135. **Surety Bond** A guarantee which certifies that a surety company will cover TSDf financial assurance or UST financial responsibility requirements on behalf of the owner and operator.
A. True
B. False
136. **Surface Impoundment** A natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials that is used to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste.
A. True
B. False
137. **Tank Tightness Testing** A variety of UST release detection methods used to determine if a tank is leaking; most of these methods involve monitoring changes in product level or volume in a tank over a period of several hours.
A. True
B. False
138. **Tanks** Stationary devices used to store or treat hazardous waste.
A. True
B. False

139. **Technical Grade** For purposes of determining if a waste is P or U listed, a commercial chemical product that is 100 percent pure, and is of a grade of purity that is either marketed or recognized in general usage by the chemical industry.
A. True
B. False
140. **Temporary Closure** A method by which a UST owner/operator can close a tank temporarily and bring it back into service at a later date. The owner/operator must continue to operate and maintain the corrosion protection system and the leak detection system if any product remains in the tank.
A. True
B. False
141. **Totally Enclosed Treatment Units** Containers or tanks that are designed to manage remediation wastes during corrective action at permitted or interim status facilities.
A. True
B. False
142. **Thermal Treatment** The treatment of hazardous waste in a device that uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the waste.
A. True
B. False
143. **Totally Enclosed Treatment Units** Units that are designed and constructed to allow for hazardous wastes to escape into the environment during treatment.
A. True
B. False
144. **Toxic Substances Control Act** The Act that allows the manufacture and sale of most chemical substances.
A. True
B. False
145. **Toxicity Characteristic** The characteristic which identifies wastes that are likely to leach dangerous concentrations of toxic chemicals into ground water.
A. True
B. False
146. **Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure** A lab procedure designed to predict whether a particular waste is likely to leach chemicals into ground water at dangerous levels.
A. True
B. False
147. **Transfer Facilities** Any transportation-related facility such as loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, or other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste, used oil, or universal waste are held temporarily during the normal course of transportation.
A. True
B. False
148. **Transfer Facilities** Any person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste, used oil, universal waste, or medical waste.
A. True
B. False

149. **Treatment** Any method, technique, or process designed to physically, chemically, or biologically change the nature of a hazardous waste.
A. True
B. False
150. **Treatment Standards** OSHA criteria that hazardous waste must meet before it is disposed.
A. True
B. False

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