

Registration form

**BACTERIOLOGICAL MONITORING 109
TRAINING COURSE \$50.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00**

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List number of hours worked on assignment must match State Requirement. _____

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Distribution ___ Water Treatment ___ WWT _____ Other _____

Your certificate will be emailed to you in about two weeks unless you pay for the rush service.

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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.

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BACTERIOLOGICAL MONITORING 109 Answer Key

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**Multiple Choice. Pick only one answer per question.
Circle, Mark off, underline or Bold the answer.**

1. A B C D E F

14. A B C D E F

27. A B C D E F

2. A B C D E F

15. A B C D E F

28. A B C D E F

3. A B C D E F

16. A B C D E F

29. A B C D E F

4. A B C D E F

17. A B C D E F

30. A B C D E F

5. A B C D E F

18. A B C D E F

31. A B C D E F

6. A B C D E F

19. A B C D E F

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39. A B C D E F

40. A B C D E F 51. A B C D E F 61. A B C D E F
41. A B C D E F 52. A B C D E F 62. A B C D E F
42. A B C D E F 53. A B C D E F 63. A B C D E F
43. A B C D E F 54. A B C D E F 64. A B C D E F
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45. A B C D E F 56. A B C D E F 66. A B C D E F
46. A B C D E F 57. A B C D E F 67. A B C D E F
47. A B C D E F 58. A B C D E F 68. A B C D E F
48. A B C D E F 59. A B C D E F 69. A B C D E F
49. A B C D E F 60. A B C D E F 70. A B C D E F
50. A B C D E F

This course contains general EPA's SDWA federal rule requirements. Please be aware that each state implements water / sampling procedures/safety/ environmental / building regulations that may be more stringent than EPA's regulations. Check with your state environmental/health agency for more information. These rules change frequently and are often difficult to interpret and follow. Be careful to not be in non-compliance and do not follow this course for proper compliance. These regulations change frequently.

Please fax or e-mail the answer key to TLC
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Please e-mail or fax this survey with your final exam

**BACTERIOLOGICAL MONITORING 109 CEU COURSE
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD**

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Bacteriological Monitoring 109 Training Course Assignment

The Assignment (Exam) is also available in Word on the Internet for your Convenience, please visit www.ABCTLTC.com and download the assignment and e-mail it back to TLC.

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to complete in order to receive your Professional Development Hours (PDHs) or Continuing Education Unit (CEU). A score of 70 % is necessary to pass this course. We prefer if this exam is proctored. No intentional trick questions. If you should need any assistance, please email all concerns and the completed manual to info@tlch2o.com.

We would prefer that you utilize the enclosed answer sheet in the front, but if you are unable to do so, type out your own answer key. Please include your name and address on your Answer Key and make copy for yourself. You can e-mail or fax your Answer Key along with the Registration Form to TLC. **(S) Means answer may be plural or singular**

Water Sampling Terms and Definitions Microbes

1. What is the bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes?
A. Fecal Coliform and E coli D. Bac-T
B. Protozoa E. Coliforinia bacteria
C. Thermophilic F. None of the Above
2. What is the parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste? It causes cryptosporidiosis, a mild gastrointestinal disease?
A. Fecal Coliform and E coli D. Cryptosporidiosis
B. Giardia lamblia E. Cryptosporidium
C. Microorganisms F. None of the Above
3. Coliform bacteria are common in the environment and are considered harmful.
A. True B. False
4. The presence of coliform bacteria in drinking water indicates that the water may be contaminated with germs that can cause disease.
A. True B. False
5. Microbes that are in human wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms and are caused by?
A. Fecal Coliform and E coli D. Cryptosporidiosis
B. Giardia lamblia E. Coliform bacteria
C. Microorganisms F. None of the Above
6. What does Giardia lamblia causes?
A. Fecal Coliform and E coli D. Cryptosporidiosis
B. Gastrointestinal illness E. Coliform bacteria
C. Microorganisms F. None of the Above

Bacteriological Monitoring Section

7. Which of the following are usually harmless, occur in high densities in their natural environment and are easily cultured in relatively simple bacteriological media?

- A. Indicator bacteria
- B. Bacteria tests
- C. Contaminate
- D. Microbiological analysis
- E. Presence of an indicator
- F. None of the Above

8. Indicators in common use today for routine monitoring of drinking water include total coliforms, fecal coliforms, and?

- A. Sample container
- B. Bacteria tests
- C. Coliform bacteria
- D. Escherichia coli (E. coli)
- E. Iron bacteria
- F. None of the Above

9. According to the text, the routine microbiological analysis of your water is for _____.

- A. Indicator bacteria
- B. Bacteria tests
- C. Contamination
- D. Coliform bacteria
- E. Presence of an indicator
- F. None of the Above

10. Which of the following terms is used as an indicator organism to determine the biological quality of your water?

- A. Microbiological analysis
- B. Bac-T
- C. Coliform bacteria
- D. Escherichia coli (E. coli)
- E. Presence of an indicator
- F. None of the Above

11. The presence of an indicator or _____ in your drinking water is an important health concern.

- A. Indicator bacteria
- B. Pathogenic bacteria
- C. Contaminate
- D. Microbiological analysis
- E. Presence of an indicator
- F. None of the Above

12. Which of the following terms is used to signal possible fecal contamination, and therefore, the potential presence of pathogens?

- A. Indicator bacteria
- B. Pathogenic bacteria
- C. Contaminate
- D. Microbiological analysis
- E. Presence of an indicator
- F. None of the Above

Bacteria Sampling

13. Water samples for which process must always be collected in a sterile container?

- A. Indicator
- B. Bacteria tests
- C. Contamination
- D. pH analysis
- E. Presence of an indicator
- F. None of the Above

14. Refrigerate the sample and transport it to the testing laboratory within eight hours (in an ice chest). Many labs will accept bacteria samples on Friday. Mailing Indicator bacteria is not recommended because laboratory analysis results are not as reliable.

- A. True
- B. False

15. Which bug forms an obvious slime on the inside of pipes and fixtures?

- A. Colonies
- B. Algae
- C. Coliform bacteria
- D. Escherichia coli (E. coli)
- E. Iron bacteria
- F. None of the Above

16. Which of the following terms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful, but 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 indicates that the water may be contaminated with germs that can cause disease?

- A. Diseases
- B. Germs
- C. Coliform bacteria
- D. Escherichia coli (E. coli)
- E. Iron bacteria
- F. None of the Above

Laboratory Procedures

17. The laboratory may perform the _____ in one of four methods approved by the U.S. EPA and your local environmental or health division.

- A. Colilert
- B. Coliform
- C. Sample time
- D. Total coliform analysis
- E. Pathogen test
- F. None of the Above

Methods

18. The MMO-MUG test, a product marketed as _____, is the most common. The sample results will be reported by the laboratories as simply coliforms present or absent.

- A. Colilert
- B. Coliform
- C. Sample stuff
- D. Total coliform analysis
- E. Pathogen media
- F. None of the Above

19. If coliforms are present, the laboratory will analyze the sample further to determine if these are _____ and _____ and report their presence or absence.

- A. Colilert, E. coli
- B. Coliforms, E. coli
- C. Fecal coliforms, E. coli
- D. Total coliform analysis, Pathogens
- E. Pathogens, Total coliform analysis
- F. None of the Above

Types of Water Samples

20. It is important to properly identify the type of _____ you are collecting.

- A. Colilert
- B. Coliforms
- C. Sample
- D. Total coliform analysis
- E. Pathogens
- F. None of the Above

The three (3) types of samples are:

21. Samples collected following a coliform present' routine sample. The number of repeat samples to be collected is based on the number of _____ samples you normally collect.

- A. Repeat
- B. Special
- C. QA QC
- D. Total coliform analysis
- E. Routine
- F. None of the Above

22. What type of samples can be collected for other reasons? Examples would be a sample collected after repairs to the system.

- A. Repeat
- B. Special
- C. Sample
- D. Total coliform analysis
- E. Routine
- F. None of the Above

23. What type of samples can be collected on a routine basis to monitor for contamination? Collection should be in accordance with an approved sampling plan.

- A. Repeat
- B. Special
- C. Sample
- D. Total coliform analysis
- E. Routine
- F. None of the Above

Repeat Sampling

24. Which of the following terms is total coliform or fecal coliform present, a set of repeat samples must be collected within 24 hours after being notified by the laboratory?

- A. MCL compliance
- B. Distribution system
- C. Routine sample
- D. Original sampling location
- E. Repeat sample(s)
- F. None of the Above

The follow-up for repeat sampling is:

25. If only one _____ per month or quarter is required, four (4) repeat samples must be collected.

- A. Special Sample
- B. Routine sample
- C. Repeat sample(s)
- D. Coliform present
- E. Original sampling location
- F. None of the Above

26. For systems collecting two (2) or more routine samples per month, three (3) _____ must be collected.

- A. Compliance sample
- B. Distribution sample
- C. Routine sample
- D. QA/QC Split
- E. Repeat sample(s)
- F. None of the Above

27. Repeat samples must be collected from: Within five (5) service connections upstream from the?

- A. MCL compliance
- B. Distribution system
- C. Routine sample
- D. Original sampling location
- E. Repeat sample(s)
- F. None of the Above

28. Repeat samples must be collected from: Within five (5) service connections downstream from the?

- A. Special Sample
- B. Routine sample
- C. Repeat sample(s)
- D. Coliform present
- E. Original sampling location
- F. None of the Above

29. Repeat samples must be collected from: If the system has only one service connection, the _____ must be collected from the same sampling location over a four-day period or on the same day.

- A. Special Sample
- B. Routine sample
- C. Repeat sample(s)
- D. Coliform present
- E. Original sampling location
- F. None of the Above

30. Repeat samples must be collected from: All _____ are included in the MCL compliance calculation.

- A. Special Sample
- B. Routine sample
- C. Repeat sample(s)
- D. Coliform present
- E. Original sampling location
- F. None of the Above

Sampling Procedures

31. Which of the following must be followed and all operating staff must be clear on how to follow the sampling plan?

- A. Seal individual samples
- B. Chain of custody
- C. Distribution system
- D. Sample siting plan
- E. Positive for total coliform
- F. None of the Above

32. Staff must be aware of how often sampling must be done, the _____ to be used for collecting the samples, and the proper procedures for identification, storage and transport of the samples to an approved laboratory.

- A. Multiple sources
- B. Sample siting plan
- C. Total coliform
- D. Proper procedures and sampling containers
- E. Sampling containers
- F. None of the Above

33. In addition, proper procedures must be followed for repeat sampling whenever a routine sample result is?

- A. Seal individual samples
- B. Chain of custody
- C. Distribution system
- D. Sample siting plan
- E. Positive for total coliform
- F. None of the Above

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)

34. State and federal laws establish standards for drinking water quality. Under normal circumstances when these guidelines are being met, the water is somewhat safe to drink with little threat to human health.

- A. True
- B. False

35. EPA had developed standards that are known as maximum contaminant levels (MCL). When a particular contaminant exceeds its _____ a potential health threat may occur.

- A. Coliform bacteria count
- B. MCL
- C. Standards
- D. HPC
- E. CFU
- F. None of the Above

36. Which acronym generally expresses properties of the contaminants, risk assessments and factors, short term exposure and long term exposure?

- A. Coliform bacteria
- B. MCLs
- C. Standards
- D. HPC
- E. CFU
- F. None of the Above

37. When you as the operator take samples to ensure your water is in compliance with the MCL, there are two types of _____ for coliform bacteria.

- A. Coliform bacteria
- B. MCLs
- C. Standards
- D. MCL violations
- E. CFU
- F. None of the Above

38. Which of the following terms is for total coliform; the second is an acute risk to health violation characterized by the confirmed presence of fecal coliform or E. coli?
- A. Coliform bacteria
 - B. MCLs
 - C. Standards
 - D. MCL violations
 - E. CFU
 - F. None of the Above

Chain of Custody Procedures

39. Which of the following terms begins when the sample containers are obtained from the laboratory?

- A. Multiple sources
- B. Sample siting plan
- C. Total coliform
- D. Chain of custody record
- E. Sampling containers
- F. None of the Above

40. Each custody sample requires a _____ record and may require a seal. If you do not seal individual samples, then seal the containers in which the samples are shipped.

- A. Seal individual samples
- B. Chain of custody
- C. Distribution system
- D. Sample siting plan
- E. Positive for total coliform
- F. None of the Above

41. Because a sample is physical evidence, _____ procedures are used to maintain and document sample possession from the time the sample is collected until it is introduced as evidence.

- A. Multiple sources
- B. Sample siting plan
- C. Total coliform
- D. TCR
- E. Chain of custody
- F. None of the Above

42. If both parties involved in the transfer must sign, date and note the time on the chain of custody record, this is known as?

- A. Multiple sources
- B. Sample siting plan
- C. Total coliform
- D. Samples transfer possession
- E. Sampling containers
- F. None of the Above

43. The recipient will then attach the _____ showing the transfer dates and times to the custody sheets. If the samples are split and sent to more than one laboratory, prepare a separate chain of custody record for each sample.

- A. Seal individual samples
- B. Chain of custody
- C. Shipping invoices
- D. Sample siting plan
- E. Positive for total coliform
- F. None of the Above

44. If the samples are delivered to after-hours night drop-off boxes, the custody record should note such _____ and be locked with the sealed samples inside sealed boxes.

- A. Multiple sources
- B. Sample siting plan
- C. Total coliform
- D. TCR
- E. A transfer
- F. None of the Above

Positive or Coliform Present Results

45. According to the text, if you are notified of a positive test result you need to contact either the Drinking Water Program or your local county health department within 24 hours, or by the next business day after the _____.

- A. Results are reported to you
- B. Positive violation
- C. Repeat sampling immediately
- D. Sample violation
- E. MCL compliance violation
- F. None of the Above

46. Ideally speaking, your Drinking Water Program Agency should contract with health departments to provide _____ to water systems.

- A. Assistance
- B. Harassment
- C. Hostility
- D. Sample help
- E. Compliance calculation
- F. None of the Above

47. Hopefully after you have contacted an agency for assistance, you will be instructed as to the proper repeat sampling procedures and possible corrective measures for solving the problem. It is very important to initiate the _____ as the corrective measures will be based on those results.

- A. Storage and distribution
- B. Repeat sampling immediately
- C. Upgrading of the wellhead area
- D. Perform routine procedures
- E. Corrective measures
- F. None of the Above

Heterotrophic Plate Count HPC

48. Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) --- formerly known as the Standard Plate Count, is a procedure for estimating the number of live heterotrophic bacteria and measuring changes during water treatment and distribution in water or in swimming pools.

- A. True
- B. False

49. Colonies may arise from pairs, chains, clusters, or single cells, all of which are included in which term?

- A. Coliform bacteria units
- B. MCLs units
- C. Standards
- D. HPC units
- E. Colony-forming units
- F. None of the Above

Spread Plate Method

50. During this method, colonies are on the _____ where they can be distinguished readily from particles and bubbles.

- A. Agar surface
- B. Surface growth area
- C. Top
- D. Bottom
- E. Material
- F. None of the Above

51. During the Spread Plate Method, colonies can be transferred quickly, and _____ easily can be discerned and compared to published descriptions.

- A. Colonies grow
- B. Surface growth
- C. Low counts
- D. Heterotrophic organisms will grow
- E. Colony morphology
- F. None of the Above

Membrane Filter Method

52. This method permits testing large volumes of _____ and is the method of choice for low-count waters.
- A. Colonies
 - B. Surface water
 - C. Low-turbidity water
 - D. Heterotrophic organisms
 - E. MCL
 - F. None of the Above

Heterotrophic Plate Count (Spread Plate Method)

53. Which of the following terms use inorganic carbon sources, this is in contrast to heterotrophic organisms utilize organic compounds as their carbon source?

- A. Colonies
- B. Surface growth
- C. AGAR
- D. Heterotrophic organisms
- E. Autotrophic organisms
- F. None of the Above

54. Which of the following terms provides a technique to quantify the bacteriological activity of a sample?

- A. Colonies
- B. Heat
- C. Agar
- D. Heterotrophic Plate Count
- E. MCL
- F. None of the Above

55. The R2A agar provides a medium that will support a large variety of?

- A. Colonies
- B. Bugs
- C. Germs
- D. Heterotrophic bacteria
- E. MCL
- F. None of the Above

Total Coliforms

56. This MCL is based on the presence of total coliforms, and compliance is on a daily or weekly basis, depending on your water system type and state rule.

- A. True
- B. False

57. For systems that collect fewer than _____ samples per month, no more than one sample per month may be positive. In other words, the second positive result (repeat or routine) in a month or quarter results in a MCL violation.

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 100
- D. 200
- E. 40
- F. None of the Above

58. For systems which collect _____ or more samples per month, no more than five (5) percent may be Positive?

- A. 5
- B. 10
- C. 100
- D. 200
- E. 40
- F. None of the Above

Acute Risk to Health (Fecal coliforms and E. coli)

59. A(n) _____ to human health violation occurs if either one of the following happens: questions #60-63

- A. Routine analysis
- B. Drinking violation
- C. Acute risk
- D. Human health violation
- E. Fecal coliform or E. coli is present
- F. None of the Above

60. A routine analysis shows total coliform present and is followed by a repeat analysis that indicates?

- A. Routine analysis
- B. Drinking violation
- C. Water penalty
- D. Human health violation
- E. Fecal coliform or E. coli present
- F. None of the Above

61. A routine analysis shows total and _____ is followed by a repeat analysis that indicates total coliform present.

- A. Routine analysis
- B. Drinking water violation
- C. MCL violation
- D. Human health violations
- E. Fecal coliform or E. coli present
- F. None of the Above

62. Which of the following terms requires the water system to provide public notice via radio and television stations in the area?

- A. Routine analysis violation
- B. Drinking water rule violation
- C. MCL violation
- D. Human health violation
- E. Acute health risk violation
- F. None of the Above

63. According to the text, the type of contamination can pose an immediate threat to human health and notice must be given as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after notification from your laboratory of the test results.

- A. True
- B. False

Public Notice

64. A public notice is required to be issued by a water system whenever it fails to comply with an applicable MCL or _____, or fails to comply with the requirements of any scheduled variance or permit.

- A. Routine analysis
- B. Drinking water rule
- C. Treatment technique
- D. Human health violation
- E. Fecal coliform or E. coli present
- F. None of the Above

65. Which term best describes what also is required whenever a water system fails to comply with its monitoring and/or reporting requirements or testing procedure?

- A. Routine analysis
- B. Drinking water rule
- C. MCL violation
- D. Public notice
- E. Fecal coliform or E. coli present count
- F. None of the Above

66. There shall be certain information, be issued properly and in a timely manner, and contain certain _____ on the public notice.

- A. Legal analysis
- B. Drinking water rule information
- C. NOVs
- D. Mandatory language
- E. Fecal language
- F. None of the Above

67. If there is a(n) _____ present to users, the timing and place of posting of the public notice may have different priorities.

- A. Routine analysis
- B. Drinking water rule
- C. Acute risk
- D. Human health violation
- E. Fecal coliform or E. coli present
- F. None of the Above

The following are acute violations:

68. Which is violation of nitrate?

- A. Presence
- B. MCL
- C. MCLG
- D. Count
- E. Acute violations
- F. None of the Above

69. Concerning total coliforms - when fecal coliforms or E. coli are present in the distribution system and is a violation of the _____ .

- A. Presence
- B. MCL
- C. MCLG
- D. Count
- E. Acute violations
- F. None of the Above

70. Any outbreak of _____, as defined by the rules.

- A. Total coliforms
- B. MCL
- C. Waterborne disease
- D. Radioactive bacteria
- E. Acute violations
- F. None of the Above