Registration form

LUST CEU Training Course $200.00
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*

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

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

Address:_____

City_____State_____Zip_____

Email_____ Fax (_____) _____

Phone:
Home (_____) _____Work (_____) _____

Operator ID# _____Exp Date_____

Please circle/check which certification you are applying the course CEU's.
Water Treatment___ Water Distribution___ Onsite ___

Wastewater Treatment___ UST Owner ___ Other _____

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

Technical Learning College PO Box 3060, Chino Valley, AZ 86323
Primary Fax (928) 272-0747 info@tlch2o.com
Telephone (928) 468-0665 Toll Free (866) 557-1746

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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 fully understand that this type of study program deals with dangerous, changing conditions and various laws and that I will not hold Technical Learning College, Technical Learning Consultants, Inc. (TLC) liable in any fashion for any errors, omissions, advice, suggestions or neglect contained in this CEU education training course or for any violation or injury, death, neglect, damage or loss of your license or certification caused in any fashion by this CEU education training or course material suggestion or error or my lack of submitting paperwork. It is my responsibility to 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. It is my responsibility to ensure all information is correct and to abide with all rules and regulations.

State Approval Listing Link, check to see if your State accepts or has pre-approved this course. Not all States are listed. Not all courses are listed. If the course is not accepted for CEU credit, we will give you the course free if you ask your State to accept it for credit.

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 from TLC for an additional $69.95 plus shipping charges.

AFFIDAVIT OF EXAM COMPLETION
I affirm that I personally completed the entire text of the course. I also affirm that I completed the exam without assistance from any outside source. I understand that it is my responsibility to file or maintain my certificate of completion as required by the state or by the designation organization.

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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Texas Students Only

Acknowledgement of Notice of Potential Ineligibility for License

You are required to sign and return to TLC or your credit will not be reported.

Name: _____

Date of Birth: _____

Email Address: _____

By signing this form, I acknowledge that Technical Learning College notified me of the following:

- the potential ineligibility of an individual who has been convicted of an offense to be issued an occupational license by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) upon completion of the educational program;
- the current TCEQ Criminal Conviction Guidelines for Occupational Licensing, which describes the process by which the TCEQ's Executive Director determines whether a criminal conviction:
- renders a prospective applicant an unsuitable candidate for an occupational license;
- warrants the denial of a renewal application for an existing license; or
- warrants revocation or suspension of a license previously granted.
- the right to request a criminal history evaluation from the TCEQ under Texas Occupations Code Section 53.102; and
- that the TCEQ may consider an individual to have been convicted of an offense for the purpose of denying, suspending or revoking a license under circumstances described in Title 30 Texas Administrative Code Section 30.33.

Enrollee Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name of Training Provider/Organization: Technical Learning College

Contact Person: Melissa Durbin Role/Title: Dean

LUST CEU Course Answer Key

Name_____

Phone#_____

You are responsible to ensure that this course is accepted for credit by your State. Did you check with your State agency to ensure this course is accepted for credit?

Method of Course acceptance confirmation. Please fill this section

Website __ Telephone Call___ Email____ Spoke to_____

Did you receive the approval number, if applicable? _____

What is the course approval number, if applicable? _____

You are responsible to ensure that TLC receives the Assignment and Registration Key. Please call us to ensure that we received it.

Please circle, underline, bold or X only one correct answer

1.	A B C D E F	13.	A B C D E F	25.	A B C D E F
2.	A B C D E F	14.	A B C D E F	26.	A B C D E F
3.	A B C D E F	15.	A B C D E F	27.	A B C D E F
4.	A B C D E F	16.	A B C D E F	28.	A B C D E F
5.	A B C D E F	17.	A B C D E F	29.	A B C D E F
6.	A B C D E F	18.	A B C D E F	30.	A B C D E F
7.	A B C D E F	19.	A B C D E F	31.	A B C D E F
8.	A B C D E F	20.	A B C D E F	32.	A B C D E F
9.	A B C D E F	21.	A B C D E F	33.	A B C D E F
10.	A B C D E F	22.	A B C D E F	34.	A B C D E F
11.	A B C D E F	23.	A B C D E F	35.	A B C D E F
12.	A B C D E F	24.	A B C D E F	36.	A B C D E F

37. A B C D E F
38. A B C D E F
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97. A B C D E F
98. A B C D E F
99. A B C D E F
100. A B C D E F

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

LUST CEU TRAINING COURSE
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD

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

Please rate the difficulty of your course.
Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

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Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.
Very Similar 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Different

How did you hear about this Course? _____

What would you do to improve the Course?

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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.

Please fax the answer key to TLC
(928) 272-0747

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. Thank you…

LUST CEU Course Assignment

The LUST CEU Assignment is available in Word on the Internet for your Convenience, please visit www.ABCTLC.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. 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 manual and make copy for yourself.

Multiple Choice, please select only one answer per question. There are no intentional trick questions. (s) Means the answer can be plural or singular tense.

What Is an Underground Storage Tank (UST) System?

1. An underground storage tank (UST) system is a tank (or a combination of tanks) and connected piping having at least _____ of their combined volume underground. The tank system includes the tank, underground connected piping, underground ancillary equipment, and any containment system.

A. 10 percent
B. 20 percent
C. 30 percent
D. 40 percent
E. 50 percent
F. None of the Above

2. _____UST regulations apply only to underground tanks and piping storing either petroleum or certain hazardous substances.

A. The federal
B. State government(s)
C. Local government(s)
D. State's program
E. County
F. None of the Above

3. _____, however, may include these tank types in their UST regulations–be sure you check with these authorities if you have questions about the requirements for your tank type.

A. Clean Water Act
B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
E. Some state/local regulatory authorities
F. None of the Above

4. Also, some tank types only need to meet _____ UST requirements for cleaning up a release (these tank types have been deferred from needing to meet most other federal UST requirements).

A. The federal
B. State government(s)
C. Local government(s)
D. State's program
E. County
F. None of the Above

5. The _____ required owners of large underground tanks (greater than 42,000 gallons) to take certain measures to prevent corrosion and to test tanks periodically.
A. Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972
B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
E. Some state/local regulatory authorities
F. None of the Above

CHAPTER I. Introduction

6. Actually ground water occurs as part of what can be called the oldest recycling program - the _____.
A. Ground water
B. Hydrologic cycle
C. Unsaturated zone
D. Water table
E. Water cycle
F. None of the Above

7. The rest of the water soaks through the ground's surface and moves downward through the _____, where the open spaces in rocks and soil are filled with a mixture of air and water, until it reaches the water table.
A. Ground water
B. Hydrologic cycle
C. Unsaturated zone
D. Water table
E. Saturated zone
F. None of the Above

8. The water table is the top of the _____, or the area in which all interconnected spaces in rocks and soil are filled with water.
A. Ground water
B. Hydrologic cycle
C. Unsaturated zone
D. Water table
E. Saturated zone
F. None of the Above

9. Areas where ground water exists in sufficient quantities to supply wells or springs are called aquifers, a term that literally means "_____."
A. Geologic conditions
B. Hydrologic cycle
C. Unsaturated zone
D. Water bearer
E. Aquifers
F. None of the Above

10. _____ store water in the spaces between particles of sand, gravel, soil, and rock as well as cracks, pores, and channels in relatively solid rocks.
A. Geologic conditions
B. Hydrologic cycle
C. Unsaturated zone
D. Water bearer
E. Aquifers
F. None of the Above

11. An _____is controlled largely by its porosity, or the relative amount of open space present to hold water.
A. Karst aquifers
B. Confined aquifer
C. Permeability
D. Aquifer's storage capacity
E. Unconfined aquifers
F. None of the Above

(s) Means the answer can be plural or singular tense.

12. An aquifer's ability to transmit water, or _____, is based in part on the size of these spaces and the extent to which they are connected.
A. Karst aquifers D. Aquifer's storage capacity
B. Confined aquifer E. Unconfined aquifers
C. Permeability F. None of the Above

13. There are two kinds of aquifers: _____ and unconfined.
A. Karst D. Storage capacity
B. Confined E. Unconfined aquifers
C. Permeability F. None of the Above

14. If the aquifer is sandwiched between layers of relatively impermeable materials (e.g., clay), it is called a _____.
A. Karst aquifers D. Aquifer's storage capacity
B. Confined aquifer E. Unconfined aquifers
C. Permeability F. None of the Above

15. Confined aquifers are frequently found at greater depths than _____. In contrast, unconfined aquifers are not sandwiched between these layers of relatively impermeable materials, and their upper boundaries are generally closer to the surface of the land.
A. Karst aquifers D. Aquifer's storage capacity
B. Confined aquifer E. Unconfined aquifers
C. Permeability F. None of the Above

16. Ground water can move sideways as well as up or down. This movement is in response to _____, differences in elevation, and differences in pressure.
A. Karst aquifer(s) D. Gravity
B. Permeable zones E. Ground-water
C. Permeability F. None of the Above

17. The movement is usually quite slow, frequently as little as a few feet per year, although it can move as much as several feet per day in more _____.
A. Karst aquifer(s) D. Gravity
B. Permeable zone(s) E. Ground-water
C. Permeability F. None of the Above

18. Ground water can move even more rapidly in _____, which are areas in water soluble limestone and similar rocks where fractures or cracks have been widened by the action of the ground water to form sinkholes, tunnels, or even caves.
A. Karst aquifer(s) D. Gravity
B. Permeable zone(s) E. Ground-water
C. Permeability F. None of the Above

19. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, _____use increased from about 35 billion gallons a day in 1950 to about 87 billion gallons a day in 1980.
A. Karst aquifer(s) D. Gravity
B. Permeable zone(s) E. Ground-water
C. Permeability F. None of the Above

20. Approximately one-half of all fresh water used in the nation comes from _____.
A. Karst aquifer(s) D. Gravity
B. Permeable zone(s) E. Ground water
C. Permeability F. None of the Above

21. Whether fresh water arrives via a _____or directly from a private well, ground water ultimately provides approximately 35 percent of the drinking water supply for urban areas and 95 percent of the supply for rural areas, quenching the thirst and meeting other household needs of more than 117 million people in this nation.
A. Karst aquifer(s) D. Public water supply system
B. Permeable zone(s) E. Ground-water
C. Permeability F. None of the Above

CHAPTER II. Ground-Water Quality
Until the 1970s, ground water was believed to be naturally protected from contamination.

22. The _____ and larger rocks were thought to act as filters, trapping contaminants before they could reach the ground water.
A. Substance(s) D. Widespread publicity
B. Water table E. Layers of soil and particles of sand, gravel, crushed rocks
C. Ground-water F. None of the Above

23. Since then, however, every state in the nation has reported cases of contaminated ground water, with some instances receiving _____.
A. Substance(s) D. Widespread publicity
B. Water table E. Contaminants
C. Ground-water F. None of the Above

24. We now know that some _____ can pass through all of these filtering layers into the saturated zone to contaminate ground water.
A. Substance(s) D. Widespread publicity
B. Water table E. Contaminant(s)
C. Ground-water F. None of the Above

25. Between 1971 and 1985, 245 ground-water related disease outbreaks, with 52,181 associated illnesses, were reported. Most of these diseases were _____.
A. Substance(s) D. Widespread publicity
B. Water table E. Contaminant(s)
C. Ground-water F. None of the Above

26. About 10 percent of all ground-water public water supply systems are in violation of drinking water standards for _____. In addition, approximately 74 pesticides, a number of which are known carcinogens, have been detected in the ground water of 38 states.
A. Substance(s) D. Biological contamination
B. Water table E. Contaminant(s)
C. Ground-water F. None of the Above

27. Although various estimates have been made about the extent of _____contamination, these estimates are difficult to verify given the nature of the resource and the difficulty of monitoring its quality.

A. Substance(s)
B. Water table
C. Ground-water
D. Biological contamination
E. Contaminant(s)
F. None of the Above

28. _____contamination can originate on the surface of the ground, in the ground above the water table, or in the ground below the water table.

A. Substance(s)
B. Water table
C. Ground-water
D. Biological contamination
E. Contaminant(s)
F. None of the Above

29. Where a contaminant _____ is a factor that can affect its actual impact on ground-water quality.

A. Concentrated plume
B. Contaminant
C. Originates
D. Eventual impact of the substance
E. Little dilution or dispersion
F. None of the Above

30. If a contaminant is spilled on the surface of the ground or _____ into the ground above the water table, it may have to move through numerous layers of soil and other underlying materials before it reaches the ground water.

A. Concentrated plume
B. Contaminant
C. Originates
D. Eventual impact of the substance
E. Little dilution or dispersion
F. None of the Above

31. As the contaminant moves through these layers, a number of processes are in operation (e.g., filtration, dilution, oxidation, biological decay) that can lessen the_____ once it finally reaches the ground water.

A. Concentrated plume
B. Contaminant
C. Originates
D. Eventual impact of the substance
E. Little dilution or dispersion
F. None of the Above

32. The effectiveness of these processes also is affected by both the _____the ground water and where the contaminant is introduced and the amount of time it takes the substance to reach the ground water.

A. Concentrated plume
B. Contaminant
C. Originates
D. Eventual impact of the substance
E. Little dilution or dispersion
F. None of the Above

33. If the _____ is introduced directly into the area below the water table, the primary process that can affect the impact of the contaminant is dilution by the surrounding ground water.

A. Concentrated plume
B. Contaminant
C. Originates
D. Eventual impact of the substance
E. Little dilution or dispersion
F. None of the Above

(s) Means the answer can be plural or singular tense.

34. In comparison with rivers or streams, _____tends to move very slowly and with very little turbulence.
A. Concentrated plume D. Ground water
B. Contaminant E. Little dilution or dispersion
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

35. Once the contaminant reaches the ground water, _____ normally occurs.
A. Concentrated plume D. Ground water
B. Contaminant E. Little dilution or dispersion
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

36. Instead, the contaminant forms a _____ that can flow along the same path as the ground water.
A. Concentrated plume D. Ground water
B. Contaminant E. e.g., solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

37. Among the factors that determine the size, form, and rate of movement of the _____ plume are the amount and type of contaminant and the speed of ground-water movement.
A. Concentrated plume D. Ground water
B. Contaminant E. e.g., solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

38. Because ground water is hidden from view, _____ can go undetected for years until the supply is tapped for use.
A. Concentrated plume D. Ground water
B. Contaminant E. e.g., solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

39. Substances that can _____ can be divided into two basic categories: substances that occur naturally and substances produced or introduced by man's activities.
A. Concentrated plume D. Ground water
B. Contaminant E. Contaminate ground water
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

40. _____ that occur naturally include minerals such as iron, calcium, and selenium.
A. Concentrated plume D. Ground water
B. Contaminant E. Contaminate ground water
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

41. Substances resulting from man's activities include synthetic organic chemicals and hydrocarbons _____; landfill leachates (liquids that have dripped through the landfill and carry dissolved substances from the waste materials), containing such substances as heavy metals and organic decomposition products; salt; bacteria; and viruses.
A. Concentrated plume D. Ground water
B. Contaminant E. e.g., solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

42. A significant number of today's _____problems stem from man's activities and can be introduced into ground water from a variety of sources.
A. Insignificant contribution D. Septic system(s)
B. Contaminant(s) E. Ground-water contamination
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

43. A major cause of ground-water contamination in many areas of the United States is _____, or outflow, from septic tanks, cesspools, and privies.
A. Insignificant contribution D. Septic system(s)
B. Contaminant(s) E. Ground-water contamination
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

44. Approximately one fourth of all homes in the United States rely on _____to dispose of their human wastes.
A. Insignificant contribution D. Septic system(s)
B. Contaminant(s) E. Ground-water contamination
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

45. If these systems are improperly sited, designed, constructed, or maintained, they can allow _____ of the ground water by bacteria, nitrates, viruses, synthetic detergents, household chemicals, and chlorides.
A. Insignificant contribution D. Septic system(s)
B. Contaminant(s) E. Ground-water contamination
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

46. Each system can make an _____ to ground-water contamination, the sheer number of such systems and their widespread use in every area that does not have a public sewage treatment system makes them serious contamination sources.
A. Insignificant contribution D. Septic system(s)
B. Contaminant(s) E. Ground-water contamination
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

47. Another potentially significant source of ground-water contamination is the more than 180,000 _____ (e.g., ponds, lagoons) used by municipalities, industries, and businesses to store, treat, and dispose of a variety of liquid wastes and wastewater.
A. Insignificant contribution D. Surface impoundments
B. Contaminant(s) E. Ground-water contamination
C. Contamination F. None of the Above

48. Although these _____ are supposed to be sealed with compacted clay soils or plastic liners, leaks can and do develop.
A. Impoundments D. Disposal of livestock wastes
B. Leachate collection systems E. Hazardous waste land disposal facilities
C. Ground-water contamination F. None of the Above

49. Agricultural activities also can make significant contributions to ground-water contamination with the millions of tons of fertilizers and pesticides spread on the ground and from the storage and _____.
A. Impoundments D. Disposal of livestock wastes
B. Leachate collection systems E. Hazardous waste land disposal facilities
C. Ground-water contamination F. None of the Above

50. Homeowners, too, can contribute to this type of ground-water pollution with the chemicals they _____.
A. Impoundments
B. Leachate collection systems
C. Ground-water contamination
D. Disposal of livestock wastes
E. Hazardous waste land disposal facilities
F. None of the Above

51. There are approximately _____and more than 16,000 municipal and other landfills nationwide.
A. Impoundments
B. Leachate collection systems
C. Ground-water contamination
D. Disposal of livestock wastes
E. 500 hazardous waste land disposal facilities
F. None of the Above

52. To protect ground water, these facilities are now required to be constructed with clay or synthetic liners and _____.
A. Impoundments
B. Leachate collection systems
C. Ground-water contamination
D. Disposal of livestock wastes
E. Operated, and abandoned in the past
F. None of the Above

53. Unfortunately, these requirements are comparatively recent, and thousands of landfills were built, _____without such safeguards.
A. Impoundments
B. Leachate collection systems
C. Ground-water contamination
D. Disposal of livestock wastes
E. Operated, and abandoned in the past
F. None of the Above

54. A number of these sites have caused serious ground-water contamination problems and are now being cleaned up by their owners, operators, or users; state governments; or the federal government _____.
A. Impoundments
B. Leachate collection systems
C. Ground-water contamination
D. Disposal of livestock wastes
E. Operated, and abandoned in the past
F. None of the Above

55. In addition, a lack of information about the location of many of these sites makes it difficult, if not impossible, _____how many others may now be contaminating ground water.
A. Can cost
B. Exposure to
C. To determine
D. Also can result
E. To store
F. None of the Above

56. Between five and six million underground storage tanks are used _____a variety of materials, including gasoline, fuel oil, and numerous chemicals.
A. Can cost
B. Exposure to
C. To determine
D. Also can result
E. To store
F. None of the Above

57. The average life span of these tanks is 18 years, and over time, _____the elements causes them to corrode.
A. Can cost
B. Exposure to
C. To determine
D. Also can result
E. To store
F. None of the Above

58. Hundreds of thousands of these tanks are estimated to be leaking, and many are contaminating ground water. _____for these tanks are estimated at $1 per gallon of storage capacity; a cleanup operation can cost considerably more.
A. Can cost D. Also can result
B. Exposure to E. The cost
C. To determine F. None of the Above

59. Wells can be another source of ground-water contamination. In the years before there were community water supply systems, most people relied on wells _____their drinking water.
A. In America D. For their
B. Exposure to E. To store
C. To provide F. None of the Above

60. In rural areas this _____ the case. If a well is abandoned without being properly sealed, however, it can act as a direct channel for contaminants to reach ground water.
A. Can still be D. Also can result
B. Exposure to E. Will be to flush the area
C. To determine F. None of the Above

61. Accidents _____in ground-water contamination. A large volume of toxic materials is transported throughout the country by truck, train, and airplane.
A. Can still be D. Also can result in
B. Exposure to E. Will be to flush the area
C. To determine F. None of the Above

62. Every day accidental chemical or petroleum product spills occur that, if not handled properly, _____ ground-water contamination.
A. Can still be D. Can result in
B. Exposure to E. Will be to flush the area
C. To determine F. None of the Above

63. Frequently, the automatic reaction of the first people at the scene of an accident involving a spill _____ with water to dilute the chemical.
A. That is used to D. Allowing it to work its way
B. Exposure to E. Will be to flush the area
C. It can work its way F. None of the Above

64. This just washes the chemical into the soil around the accident site, _____ down to the ground water. In addition, there are numerous instances of ground-water contamination caused by the illegal dumping of hazardous or other potentially harmful wastes.
A. That is used to D. Allowing it to work its way
B. Exposure to E. Will be to flush the area
C. It can work its way F. None of the Above

65. A similar flushing mechanism also applies to the salt _____ de-ice roads and highways throughout the country every winter.
A. That is used to D. Allowing it to work its way
B. Exposure to E. Will be to flush the area
C. It can work its way F. None of the Above

66. More than 11 million tons of salt are applied to roads in the United States annually. As ice and snow melt or rain subsequently falls, the salt is washed into the surrounding soil _____ down to the ground water.

A. That is used to
B. Exposure to
C. It can work its way
D. Allowing it to work its way
E. Will be to flush the area
F. None of the Above

67. Salt also can find its way into ground water_____

A. Itself is hidden from view.
B. And sometimes impossible process.
C. Or drill new wells in another aquifer if one is located nearby.
D. Contamination of their ground-water supplies.
E. Allowing it to work its way
F. None of the Above

68. Unlike rivers, lakes, and streams that are readily visible and whose contamination frequently can be seen with the naked eye, ground water _____

A. Itself is hidden from view.
B. And sometimes impossible process.
C. Or drill new wells in another aquifer if one is located nearby.
D. Contamination of their ground-water supplies.
E. Allowing it to work its way
F. None of the Above

69. Its contamination occurs gradually and generally is not detected until the problem has already become extensive. This makes cleaning up contamination a complicated, costly, _____

A. Itself is hidden from view.
B. And sometimes impossible process.
C. Or drill new wells in another aquifer if one is located nearby.
D. Contamination of their ground-water supplies.
E. Allowing it to work its way
F. None of the Above

70. Because of the high costs and technical difficulties involved in the various containment and treatment methods, many communities will choose to abandon the use of the aquifer when facing _____

A. Itself is hidden from view.
B. And sometimes impossible process.
C. Or drill new wells in another aquifer if one is located nearby.
D. Contamination of their ground-water supplies.
E. Allowing it to work its way
F. None of the Above

71. This requires the community to either find other water supplies, drill new wells farther away from the contaminated area of the aquifer, deepen existing wells, _____

A. Itself is hidden from view.
B. And sometimes impossible process.
C. Or drill new wells in another aquifer if one is located nearby.
D. Contamination of their ground-water supplies.
E. None of the Above

CHAPTER III. Government Ground-Water Protection Activities

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for federal activities relating to the quality of ground water. EPA's ground-water protection activities are authorized by a number of laws, including the following.

72. The _____, which authorizes EPA to set standards for maximum levels of contaminants in drinking water, regulate the underground disposal of wastes in deep wells, designate areas that rely on a single aquifer for their water supply, and establish a nationwide program to encourage the states to develop programs to protect public water supply wells (i.e., wellhead protection programs).
A. Safe Drinking Water Act
B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
E. Clean Water Act
F. Toxic Substances Control Act

73. The _____, which regulates the storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes to prevent contaminants from leaching into ground water from municipal landfills, underground storage tanks, surface impoundments, and hazardous waste disposal facilities.
A. Safe Drinking Water Act
B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
E. Clean Water Act
F. Toxic Substances Control Act

74. The _____, which authorizes the government to clean up contamination caused by chemical spills or hazardous waste sites that could (or already do) pose threats to the environment, and whose 1986 amendments include provisions authorizing citizens to sue violators of the law and establishing "community right-to-know" programs (Title III).
A. Safe Drinking Water Act
B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
E. Clean Water Act
F. Toxic Substances Control Act

75. The _____, which authorizes EPA to control the availability of pesticides that have the ability to leach into ground water.
A. Safe Drinking Water Act
B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
E. Clean Water Act
F. Toxic Substances Control Act

(s) Means the answer can be plural or singular tense.

76. The _____which authorizes EPA to control the manufacture, use, storage, distribution, or disposal of toxic chemicals that have the potential to leach into ground water.
A. Safe Drinking Water Act
B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
E. Clean Water Act
F. Toxic Substances Control Act

77. The _____, which authorizes EPA to make grants to the states for the development of ground-water protection strategies and authorizes a number of programs to prevent water pollution from a variety of potential sources.
A. Safe Drinking Water Act
B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
E. Clean Water Act
F. Toxic Substances Control Act

78. The _____tend to focus on controlling potential sources of ground-water contamination on a national basis.
A. Federal law(s)
B. Local government(s)
C. Statewide strategies
D. Ground-water classification
E. Local action
F. None of the Above

79. Where _____have provided for general ground-water protection activities such as wellhead protection programs or development of state ground-water protection strategies, the actual implementation of these programs must be by the states in cooperation with local governments.
A. Federal law(s)
B. Local government(s)
C. Statewide strategies
D. Ground-water classification
E. Local action
F. None of the Above

80. A major reason for this emphasis on _____is that protection of ground water generally involves making very specific decisions about how land is used.
A. Federal law(s)
B. Local government(s)
C. Statewide strategies
D. Ground-water classification
E. Local action
F. None of the Above

81. _____frequently exercise a variety of land-use controls under state laws.
A. Federal law(s)
B. Local government(s)
C. Statewide strategies
D. Ground-water classification
E. Local action
F. None of the Above

82. _____Requiring the development of a comprehensive plan to protect the state's ground-water resources from contamination.
A. Federal law(s)
B. Local government(s)
C. Statewide strategies
D. Ground-water classification
E. Statewide strategies
F. None of the Above

83. _____Identifying and categorizing ground-water sources by how they are used to determine how much protection is needed to continue that type of use.
A. Standard setting
B. Ground-water funds
C. Ground-water classification
D. Land-use management
E. Statewide strategies
F. None of the Above

84. _____Identifying levels at which an aquifer is considered to be contaminated.
A. Standard setting
B. Ground-water funds
C. Ground-water classification
D. Land-use management
E. Statewide strategies
F. None of the Above

85. _____Developing planning and regulatory mechanisms to control activities on the land that could contaminate an aquifer.
A. Standard setting
B. Ground-water funds
C. Ground-water classification
D. Land-use management
E. Statewide strategies
F. None of the Above

86. _____Establishing specific financial accounts for use in the protection of ground-water quality and the provision of compensation for damages to underground drinking water supplies (e.g., reimbursement for ground-water cleanup, provision of alternative drinking water supplies).
A. Standard setting
B. Ground-water funds
C. Ground-water classification
D. Land-use management
E. Statewide strategies
F. None of the Above

87. _____Regulating the use, sale, labeling, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.
A. WHPA
B. Safe Drinking Water Act
C. Agricultural chemical(s)
D. Water-use management
E. Underground storage tank(s)
F. None of the Above

88. _____Establishing criteria for the registration, construction, installation, monitoring, repair, closure, and financial responsibility associated with tanks used to store hazardous wastes or materials.
A. WHPA
B. Safe Drinking Water Act
C. Agricultural chemical(s)
D. Water-use management
E. Underground storage tank(s)
F. None of the Above

89. _____Including ground-water quality protection in the criteria used to justify more stringent water allocation measures where excessive ground-water withdrawal could cause ground-water contamination.
A. WHPA
B. Safe Drinking Water Act
C. Agricultural chemical(s)
D. Water-use management
E. Underground storage tank(s)
F. None of the Above

90. Wellhead protection is simply protection of all or part of the area surrounding a well from which the well's ground water is drawn. This is called a wellhead protection area (_____).
A. WHPA
B. Safe Drinking Water Act
C. Agricultural chemical(s)
D. Water-use management
E. Underground storage tank(s)
F. None of the Above

91. The size of the _____ will vary from site to site depending on a number of factors, including the goals of the state's program and the geologic features of the area.
A. WHPA
B. Safe Drinking Water Act
C. Agricultural chemical(s)
D. Water-use management
E. Underground storage tank(s)
F. None of the Above

The law specifies certain minimum components for the wellhead protection programs:

92. The roles and duties of state and local governments and public water suppliers in the management of wellhead protection programs _____.
A. Processed
B. Must be established
C. Must be delineated
D. Must be identified
E. Shall be done
F. None of the Above

93. The WHPA for each wellhead _____ (i.e., outlined or defined).
A. Processed
B. Must be established
C. Must be delineated
D. Must be identified
E. Shall be done
F. None of the Above

94. Contamination sources within each WHPA _____.
A. Processed
B. Must be established
C. Must be delineated
D. Must be identified
E. Shall be done
F. None of the Above

95. Approaches for protecting the water supply within the WHPAs from the contamination sources (e.g., use of source controls, education, training) _____.
A. Processed
B. Must be established
C. Must be developed
D. Must be identified
E. Provision(s)
F. None of the Above

96. Contingency plans _____for use if public water supplies become contaminated.
A. Processed
B. Must be established
C. Must be developed
D. Must be identified
E. Provision(s)
F. None of the Above

97. _____ must be established for proper sitting of new wells to produce maximum water yield and reduce the potential for contamination as much as possible.
A. Processed
B. Must be established
C. Must be developed
D. Must be identified
E. Provision(s)
F. None of the Above

98. Provisions must be included to ensure public participation in the _____.
A. Process
B. Meeting
C. Paper
D. Rule
E. Provision(s)
F. None of the Above

99. For a program to be successful, all levels of government must participate in the wellhead protection program. The _____is responsible for approving state wellhead protection programs and for providing technical support to state and local governments.

A. Federal government
B. State government(s)
C. Local government(s)
D. State's program
E. County
F. None of the Above

100. _____must develop and implement wellhead protection programs that meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

A. Federal government
B. State government(s)
C. Local government(s)
D. State's program
E. County
F. None of the Above