

**Registration form**

**WATER TREATMENT 404**  
**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 \_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

**Technical Learning College TLC PO Box 3060, Chino Valley, AZ 86323**  
**Toll Free (866) 557-1746 Fax (928) 272-0747 [info@tlch2o.com](mailto:info@tlch2o.com)**

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***We will stop mailing the certificate of completion so we need either your fax number or e-mail address. We will e-mail the certificate to you, if no e-mail address; we will fax it to you.***

## **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 or neglect or damage caused by this CEU education training or course material suggestion or error. 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.

**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.abctlc.com/downloads/PDF/CEU%20State%20Approvals.pdf>

*You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional \$169.95 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.

## **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.

## CERTIFICATION OF COURSE PROCTOR

Technical Learning College requires that our students who takes a correspondence or home study program course must pass a proctored course reading, quiz and final examination. The proctor must complete and provide to the school a certification form approved by the commission for each examination administered by the proctor.

**Instructions.** When a student completes the course work, fill out the blanks in this section and provide the form to the proctor with the examination.

Name of Course: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Licensee: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions to Proctor.** After an examination is administered, complete and return this certification and examination to the school in a sealed exam packet or in pdf format.

I certify that:

1. I am a disinterested third party in the administration of this examination. I am not related by blood, marriage or any other relationship to the licensee which would influence me from properly administering the examination.
2. The licensee showed me positive photo identification prior to completing the examination.
3. The enclosed examination was administered under my supervision on \_\_\_\_\_. The licensee received no assistance and had no access to books, notes or reference material.
4. I have not permitted the examination to be compromised, copied, or recorded in any way or by any method.
5. Provide an estimate of the amount of time the student took to complete the assignment.

Time to complete the entire course and final exam. \_\_\_\_\_

Notation of any problem or concerns:

Name and Telephone of Proctor (please print):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Proctor



## WT 404 Answer Key

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Did you check with your State agency to ensure this course is accepted for credit?

You are responsible to ensure this course is accepted for credit. No refunds.  
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 can electronically complete this assignment in Adobe Acrobat DC.*

Please Circle, Bold, Underline or X, one answer per question. A felt tipped pen works best.

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## Disclaimer Notice

I understand that I am 100 percent responsible to ensure that TLC receives the Assignment and Registration Key and that it is accepted for credit by my State or Providence. I understand that TLC has a zero tolerance towards not following their rules, cheating or hostility towards staff or instructors. I need to complete the entire assignment for credit. There is no credit for partial assignment completion. My exam was proctored. I will contact TLC if I do not hear back from them within 2 days of assignment submission. I will forfeit my purchase costs and will not receive credit or a refund if I do not abide with TLC's rules. I will not hold TLC liable for any errors, injury, death or non-compliance with rules. I will abide with all federal and state rules and rules found on page 2.

**Please Sign that you understand and will abide with TLC's Rules.**

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**Signature**

***Please write down any questions you were not able to find the answers or that have errors.***

## **When Finished with Your Assignment...**

### **REQUIRED DOCUMENTS**

Please scan the **Registration Page, Answer Key, Proctoring report, Survey and Driver's License** and email these documents to [info@TLCH2O.com](mailto:info@TLCH2O.com).

### **IPhone Scanning Instructions**

If you are unable to scan, take a photo of these documents with your **iPhone** and send these photos to TLC, [info@TLCH2O.com](mailto:info@TLCH2O.com).

### **FAX**

If you are unable to scan and email, please fax these documents to TLC, if you fax, call to confirm that we received your paperwork. **(928) 468-0675**

### **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 course contains general EPA's SDWA federal rule requirements. Please be aware that each state implements water / sampling procedures / safety / environmental / SDWA 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 be in compliance with your permit and State and do not follow this course for proper compliance.*

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

**WATER TREATMENT 404 CEU 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?

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Any other concerns or comments.

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## Water Treatment 404 CEU Training Course Assignment

The Water Treatment 404 CEU course assignment is available in Word on the Internet for your convenience, please visit [www.ABCTLc.com](http://www.ABCTLc.com) and download the assignment and e-mail it back to TLC.

You will have 90 days from receipt of this manual to complete it in order to receive your Professional Development Hours (PDHs) or Continuing Education Unit (CEU). A score of 70 % or better is necessary to pass this course. If you should need any assistance, please email or fax all concerns and the completed ANSWER KEY to [info@tlch2o.com](mailto:info@tlch2o.com).

Select one answer per question. Please utilize the answer key. (s) on the answer will indicate either plural and singular tenses.

### Hyperlink to the Glossary and Appendix

<http://www.abctlc.com/downloads/PDF/WTGlossary.pdf>

### Three Types of Public Water Systems

- Provides water where people do not remain for long periods of time (for example: gas stations, campgrounds)  
A. TNCWS    C. NTNCWSs  
B. CWSs    D. None of the above
- Provides water to the same population year-round (for example: homes, apartment buildings)  
A. TNCWS    C. NTNCWSs  
B. CWSs    D. None of the above
- Approximately 18,000 water systems  
A. TNCWS    C. NTNCWSs  
B. CWSs    D. None of the above
- Approximately 85,000 systems  
A. TNCWS    C. NTNCWSs  
B. CWSs    D. None of the above
- Approximately 52,000 systems serving the majority of the U.S. population  
A. TNCWS    C. NTNCWSs  
B. CWSs    D. None of the above
- Provides water to the same people at least six months a year, but not all year (for example: schools, factories, churches, office buildings that have their own water system)  
A. TNCWS    C. NTNCWSs  
B. CWSs    D. None of the above

### Water Quality Key Words

- Which of the following is manufactured from aluminum hydroxide by dehydroxylating it in a way that produces a highly porous material?  
A. Activated alumina    C. Aluminum salts  
B. Fluoride    D. None of the above

(S) Means the answer can be plural or singular in nature

8. Which of the following substances has been processed to make it extremely porous and thus to have a very large surface area available for adsorption or chemical reactions?
- A. Activated alumina                      C. Dissolved organic carbon  
 B. Activated carbon                        D. None of the above
9. The "dissolved" fraction of which compound is an operational classification?
- A. Activated alumina                      C. Organic carbon  
 B. Activated carbon                        D. None of the above

**Water Quality Section**

**Surface (Raw) Water Introduction**

10. \_\_\_\_\_ enhancement and formation of policy measures (administrative and engineering) revolves around most effective types of treatment methods and/or chemicals.
- A. Universal solvent                      C. Surface water  
 B. Water quality                          D. None of the above
11. Raw water generally contains varying amounts of dissolved minerals including calcium, magnesium, sodium, chlorides, sulfates and bicarbonates, depending on its source.
- A. True                      B. False
12. As operators, we need to appropriately treat surface water is never pure of \_\_\_\_\_, it. Most of the earth's water sources obtain their water supplies through precipitation.
- A. Excess nutrients                      C. Pollution  
 B. Biological actions                      D. None of the above
13. Water passes runoffs and infiltrates the ground during precipitation; this runoff acquires a wide variety of \_\_\_\_\_ that intensely alters its usefulness.
- A. Excess nutrients                      C. Dissolved or suspended impurities  
 B. Biological actions                      D. None of the above

**Surface Water Properties**

14. Water is accepted as the \_\_\_\_\_ because will dissolve most substances that comes in contact.
- A. Universal solvent                      C. Surface water  
 B. Water quality                          D. None of the above
15. Depending on the region, some lakes and rivers receive \_\_\_\_\_ from sewer facilities or defective septic tanks.
- A. Excess nutrients                      C. Discharge  
 B. Biological actions                      D. None of the above
16. Runoff could produce mud, leaves, decayed vegetation, and human and animal refuse. The discharge from industry could increase \_\_\_\_\_. Some lakes and reservoirs may experience seasonal turnover.
- A. Volatile organic compounds                      C. Excess nutrients  
 B. Water quality    D. None of the above

17. Adjustments in the dissolved oxygen, algae, temperature, suspended solids, turbidity, and carbon dioxide will change because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Excess nutrients
  - B. Biological activities
  - C. Discharge
  - D. None of the above

### Managing Water Quality at the Source

18. Contingent upon the region, source water may have several restrictions of use as part of a Water Shed Management Plan. In some areas, it may be restricted from recreational use, discharge or runoff from agriculture, or \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Excess nutrients
- B. Biological actions
- C. Industrial and wastewater discharge
- D. None of the above

19. Algae growth is supplied by the energy of the sun. As algae absorbs this energy, it converts carbon dioxide to oxygen. Algae and rooted aquatic plants are essential in the food chain of fish and birds. Algae growth is the result of photosynthesis.

- A. True
- B. False

20. The absence of dissolved oxygen in water is known as aerobic conditions.

- A. True
- B. False

21. Most treatment plant upsets are such as taste and odor, color, and filter clogging is due to algae. The type of algae determines the problem it will cause, for instance slime, corrosion, color, and toxicity.

- A. True
- B. False

22. The ecological equilibrium in lakes and reservoirs plays a natural part in purifying and sustaining the life of the lake. Certain vegetation removes the excess nutrients that would promote the growth of algae. Too much algae will imbalance the lake and kill fish.

- A. True
- B. False

23. Algae can be controlled in the water supply by using chemicals such as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pH and alkalinity
- B. Copper sulfate
- C. Powdered activated carbon and chlorine
- D. None of the above

24. Contingent upon federal regulations and the amount of copper found natural in water, operators have used \_\_\_\_\_, powdered activated carbon and chlorine to control algae blooms.

- A. pH and alkalinity
- B. Metals, and non-metals
- C. Potassium permanganate
- D. None of the above

25. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the water will govern how these chemicals will react.

- A. pH and alkalinity
- B. Metals, and non-metals
- C. Powdered activated carbon and chlorine
- D. None of the above

### Physical Characteristics of Water

26. Physical characteristics are the elements found that are considered alkali, metals, and non-metals such as carbonates, fluoride, \_\_\_\_\_. The consumer relates it to scaling of faucets or staining.

- A. pH and alkalinity
- B. Sulfides or acids
- C. Powdered activated carbon and chlorine
- D. None of the above

27. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) is not a primary pollutant; it is a gauge of appealing water characteristics such as hardness and an indication of an assortment of chemical contaminants that might be present, such as?

- A. Turbidity
- B. Colloids
- C. Arsenic
- D. None of the above

28. pH is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration,  $[H^+]$ , a measure of the degree to which a solution is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Alkalinity
- B. Acidic or alkaline
- C. Hydrogen ion ( $H^+$ )
- D. None of the above

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a substance that can give up a hydrogen ion ( $H^+$ ); a base is a substance that can accept  $H^+$ .

- A. Acid
- B. Base
- C. Acidic or alkaline
- D. None of the above

30. The more acidic a solution the greater the hydrogen ion concentration and the lower the pH; a pH of 7.0 indicates neutrality, a pH of less than 7 indicates acidity, and a pH of more than 7 indicates \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Acid
- B. Base
- C. Alkalinity
- D. None of the above

### Alkalinity

31. Alkalinity is substantial in many uses and treatments of natural waters and wastewaters. Because the alkalinity of many surface waters is primarily a function of carbonate, bicarbonate, and hydroxide content, it is taken as an indication of the concentration of these constituents. The measured values also may include contributions from borates, phosphates, silicates or other bases if these are present.

- A. True
- B. False

32. \_\_\_\_\_ with an overabundance of alkaline earth metal concentrations is significant in determining the suitability of water for irrigation.

- A. Alkalinity
- B. Acid
- C. Hydrogen ion ( $H^+$ )
- D. None of the above

33. Alkalinity measurements are used in the interpretation and control of water and wastewater treatment processes

- A. True
- B. False

34. Alkalinity of water is its acid-neutralizing capacity. It is the sum of all the titratable bases. The measured value may vary significantly with the end-point pH used.

- A. True
- B. False

35. Alkalinity is a measure of \_\_\_\_\_ and can be interpreted in terms of specific substances only when the chemical composition of the sample is known.

- A. Hydrogen ion ( $H^+$ )
- B. Alkaline earth metal
- C. An aggregate property of water
- D. None of the above

### **Turbidity Introduction**

36. One physical feature of water is turbidity, is a measurement of the cloudiness of water caused by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Suspended particles
- B. Variations
- C. Temperature fluctuation
- D. None of the above

37. High levels of turbidity may inhibit with proper water treatment and monitoring. If high quality raw water is low in turbidity, there will be a reduction in water treatment costs. Turbidity is unwanted because it causes health hazards.

- A. True
- B. False

38. The turbidity in natural surface waters is composed of a large number of sizes of particles. The sizes of particles can be changing constantly, depending on precipitation and \_\_\_\_\_ factors.

- A. MCL
- B. Manmade
- C. Temperature
- D. None of the above

39. When heavy rains transpire, runoff into streams, rivers, and reservoirs occurs, causing turbidity levels to increase. In most cases, the particle sizes are relatively large and settle relatively quickly in both the water treatment plant and the source of supply. However, in some instances, fine, colloidal material may be present in the supply, which may cause some difficulty in the coagulation process.

- A. True
- B. False

40. Generally, higher turbidity levels require higher coagulant dosages. However, seldom is the relationship between turbidity level and \_\_\_\_\_ linear.

- A. Coagulant dosage
- B. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
- C. Temperature
- D. None of the above

41. Usually, the extra coagulant required is relatively small when turbidities are much higher than normal due to higher collision probabilities of the \_\_\_\_\_ during high turbidities.

- A. Turbidity
- B. Colloids
- C. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
- D. None of the above

42. Low \_\_\_\_\_ waters can be very difficult to coagulate due to the difficulty in inducing collision between the colloids.

- A. Turbidity
- B. Colloids
- C. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
- D. None of the above

43. \_\_\_\_\_ may be existing in a water supply due to pollution, and these colloids can be difficult to remove in the coagulation process. In this situation, higher coagulant dosages are generally required.

- A. Turbidity
- B. Organic colloids
- C. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
- D. None of the above

### **Turbidity MCL**

44. An MCL for turbidity established by the EPA because \_\_\_\_\_ interferes with disinfection. This characteristic of water changes the most rapidly after a heavy rainfall.

- A. Conductivity
- B. Turbidity
- C. Temperature
- D. None of the above

45. The temperature variation of a sample, a scratched or unclean sample tube in the nephelometer and selecting an incorrect wavelength of a light path may be conditions caused by an inaccurate \_\_\_\_\_ measurement.
- A. Conductivity      C. Temperature  
B. Turbidity      D. None of the above

### Dissolved Oxygen

46. The level of dissolved oxygen in natural waters is often a direct indication of quality, since aquatic plants produce oxygen, while microorganisms generally consume it as they feed on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Pollutants      C. E. coli bacteria  
B. Organic matter      D. None of the above

47. At low temperatures, the \_\_\_\_\_ is increased, so that in winter, concentrations as high as 20 ppm may be found in natural waters; during summer, saturation levels can be as low as 4 or 5 ppm.
- A. Dissolved oxygen      C. Solubility of oxygen  
B. Thermal stratification      D. None of the above

48. \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for the support of fish and other aquatic life and aids in the natural decomposition of organic matter.
- A. Dissolved oxygen      C. Solubility of oxygen  
B. Thermal stratification      D. None of the above

49. Thermal stratification is possible as water becomes less dense when heated, meaning water weighs less per unit volume. Therefore, warmer water will be lighter and colder water will be heavier. Due to this, there will always be a level of "self-induced" \_\_\_\_\_ in a water storage.
- A. Saturation level(s)      C. Permanent hardness  
B. Thermal stratification      D. None of the above

### Objections to Hard Water

#### Scale Formation

50. Hard water forms scale, usually \_\_\_\_\_, which causes a variety of problems. Left to dry on the surface of glassware and plumbing fixtures, including showers doors, faucets, and sink tops; hard water leaves unsightly white scale known as water spots.
- A. Magnesium carbonate      C. Calcite  
B. Calcium carbonate      D. None of the above

### Secondary Standard

51. TDS is most often measured in parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per liter of water (mg/L). The normal TDS level ranges from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 50 ppm to 1,000 ppm      C. 50 ppm to 100 ppm  
B. 5 ppm to 10 ppm      D. None of the above

52. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is responsible for drinking water regulations in the United States, has identified TDS as a secondary standard, meaning that it is a voluntary guideline. While the United States set legal standards for many harmful substances, TDS, along with other contaminants that cause aesthetic, cosmetic, and technical effects, has only a guideline.
- A. True      B. False

### Langelier Saturation Index

53. The Langelier Saturation index (LSI) is an evenness scale derived from the theoretical concept of saturation and provides an indicator of the degree of saturation of water with respect to calcium carbonate. It can be shown that the Langelier saturation index (LSI) approximates the base 10 logarithm of the \_\_\_\_\_ saturation level.

- A. Magnesium carbonate
- B. Calcium carbonate
- C. Calcite
- D. None of the above

54. The Langelier saturation level approaches the concept of saturation using pH as a main variable. The LSI can be interpreted as the pH change required to bring water to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Saturation level(s)
- B. Stratification
- C. Equilibrium
- D. None of the above

### More on the Stage 2 DBP Rule

55. Which of the following rules focuses on public health protection by limiting exposure to DBPs, specifically total trihalomethanes and five haloacetic acids, which can form in water through disinfectants used to control microbial pathogens?

- A. Stage 2 DBP rule
- B. Stage 1 DBPR
- C. Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule
- D. None of the above

56. Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) has been highly effective in protecting public health and has evolved to respond to new and emerging threats to safe drinking water.

- A. True
- B. False

57. Which of the following is one of the major public health advances in the 20th century?

- A. Disinfection of drinking water
- B. Water distribution
- C. Amendments to the SDWA
- D. None of the above

58. There are specific microbial pathogens, such as \_\_\_\_\_, which can cause illness, and are highly resistant to traditional disinfection practices.

- A. Cryptosporidium
- B. E. coli host culture
- C. Protozoa
- D. None of the above

59. The Stage 1 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule and \_\_\_\_\_, promulgated in December 1998.

- A. Stage 1 DBPR
- B. Stage 2 DBPR
- C. Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule
- D. None of the above

60. Which of the following rules will reduce potential cancer and reproductive and developmental health risks from disinfection byproducts?

- A. Stage 1 DBPR
- B. Stage 2 DBPR
- C. Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Rule
- D. None of the above

### What are Disinfection Byproducts (DBPs)?

61. Which of the following form when disinfectants used to treat drinking water react with naturally occurring materials in the water?

- A. Chloramines
- B. Humic and fulvic acids
- C. Disinfection byproducts (DBPs)
- D. None of the above

62. Total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids are widely occurring \_\_\_\_\_ formed during disinfection with chlorine and chloramine.
- A. Gases                                      C. Classes of DBPs  
B. Substances                                D. None of the above

**Are THMs and HAAs the only disinfection byproducts?**

63. The presence of TTHM and HAA5 is representative of the occurrence of many other chlorination DBPs; thus, an increase of TTHM and HAA5 generally indicates an increase of DBPs from chlorination.
- A. True            B. False

**All disinfectants form DBPs in one of two reactions:**

64. Chlorine and chlorine-based compounds (halogens) react with organics in water causing the hydrogen atom to substitute other atoms, resulting in halogenated by-products.
- A. True            B. False
65. Secondary by-products are also formed when multiple disinfectants are used.
- A. True            B. False

66. The EPA Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR) requires systems using public water supplies from either surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water to disinfect.
- A. True            B. False

**Public Health Concerns**

67. Results from toxicology studies have shown several DBPs (e.g., bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chloroform, dichloroacetic acid, and bromate) to be inert to laboratory animals.
- A. True            B. False
68. Other DBPs (e.g., chlorite, bromodichloromethane, and certain haloacetic acids) have also been shown to cause adverse mutations (extra chromosomes) in laboratory animals.
- A. True            B. False

**Disinfection Byproduct Research and Regulations Summary**

**The IPCS (IPCS 2000, p. 375) reached similar conclusions:**

69. \_\_\_\_\_ is unquestionably the most important step in the treatment of water for drinking water supplies.
- A. DBP(s)                                      C. Disinfection  
B. Turbidity (particle)                      D. None of the above
70. The \_\_\_\_\_ should not be compromised because of concern over the potential long-term effects of disinfectants and DBPs.
- A. DBP(s)                                      C. Microbial quality of drinking water  
B. Turbidity (particle)                      D. None of the above
71. The risk of illness and death resulting from exposure to pathogens in drinking water is very much greater than the risks from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Disinfectants and DBPs                C. Natural organic matter precursors  
B. Turbidity (particle)                      D. None of the above

### Controlling Disinfection Byproducts

72. Treatment techniques are available that provide water suppliers the opportunity to maximize potable water safety and quality while minimizing the risk of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. DBP risks
- B. Turbidity (particle)
- C. Disinfectants and DBPs
- D. None of the above

73. Generally, the best approach to reduce \_\_\_\_\_ is to remove natural organic matter precursors prior to disinfection.

- A. DBP(s)
- B. Turbidity (particle)
- C. DBP formation
- D. None of the above

**The EPA guidance discusses three processes to effectively remove natural organic matter prior to disinfection:**

#### Coagulation and Clarification

74. Coagulation processes can also be optimized for natural organic matter removal with higher doses of \_\_\_\_\_ (such as alum or iron salts), and optimization of pH.

- A. THMs and HAAs
- B. Inorganic coagulants
- C. Natural organic matter
- D. None of the above

75. Most treatment plants optimize their coagulation process for \_\_\_\_\_ removal.

- A. Inorganic coagulants
- B. Most contaminants
- C. Turbidity (particle)
- D. None of the above

#### Absorption

76. Activated carbon can be used to absorb \_\_\_\_\_ that react with disinfectants to form byproducts.

- A. Inorganic coagulants
- B. Most contaminants
- C. Soluble organics
- D. None of the above

#### Membrane Technology

77. Membranes, used historically to desalinate brackish waters, have also demonstrated excellent removal of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. THMs and HAAs
- B. Optimization of pH
- C. Natural organic matter
- D. None of the above

78. Membrane processes use hydraulic pressure to force water through a semi-permeable membrane that rejects most \_\_\_\_\_. Variations of this technology include reverse osmosis (RO), nanofiltration (low pressure RO), and microfiltration (comparable to conventional sand filtration).

- A. Inorganic coagulants
- B. Contaminants
- C. Insoluble organics
- D. None of the above

79. Other conventional methods of reducing DBP formation include changing the point of chlorination and using \_\_\_\_\_ for residual disinfection.

- A. Free residual disinfection
- B. Chloramines
- C. Total residual disinfection
- D. None of the above

80. EPA predicted that most water systems will be able to achieve compliance with new DBP regulations through the use of one or more of these relatively low cost methods (EPA, 1998). Water system managers may also consider switching from chlorine to alternative disinfectants to reduce formation of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. THMs and HAAs
- B. Optimization of pH
- C. Natural organic matter
- D. None of the above

### Organisms Descriptors and Meanings

81. Photo means...

- A. Feed or nourish
- B. Other (Organic carbon)
- C. Light
- D. None of the above

82. Troph means...

- A. Feed or nourish
- B. Other (Organic carbon)
- C. Light
- D. None of the above

83. Litho means...

- A. Rock
- B. Organic
- C. Light
- D. None of the above

84. Organo means...

- A. Rock
- B. Organic
- C. Light
- D. None of the above

85. Auto means...

- A. Without air
- B. With air
- C. Self (Inorganic carbon)
- D. None of the above

86. Facultative means...

- A. Without air
- B. With air or without air
- C. Self (Inorganic carbon)
- D. None of the above

87. Aerobic means...

- A. Without air
- B. With air
- C. Self (Inorganic carbon)
- D. None of the above

88. Chemo means...

- A. Rock
- B. Organic
- C. Chemical
- D. None of the above

89. Hetero means...

- A. Feed or nourish
- B. Other (Organic carbon)
- C. Light
- D. None of the above

90. Anaerobic means...

- A. Without air
- B. With air
- C. Self (Inorganic carbon)
- D. None of the above

**Contaminants that may be present in sources of drinking water include:**

91. Which of the following like salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming?
- A. Radioactive contaminants                      C. Inorganic contaminants  
B. Pesticides and herbicides                      D. Microbial contaminants
92. Which of the following may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater run-off, and residential uses?
- A. Radioactive contaminants                      C. Inorganic contaminants  
B. Pesticides and herbicides                      D. Microbial contaminants
93. Which of the following, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife?
- A. Microbial contaminants                      C. Inorganic contaminants  
B. Pesticides and herbicides                      D. None of the above
94. Which of the following can be synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban stormwater run-off, and septic systems?
- A. Organic chemical contaminants                      C. Inorganic contaminants  
B. Pesticides and herbicides                      D. Microbial contaminants
95. Which of the following can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities?
- A. Radioactive contaminants                      C. Inorganic contaminants  
B. Pesticides and herbicides                      D. Microbial contaminants

**Background**

96. Coliform bacteria and chlorine residual are the only routine sampling and monitoring requirements for small ground water systems with chlorination. The coliform bacteriological sampling is governed by the Coliform Reduction amendment of the SDWA.
- A. True                      B. False

**TCR**

97. The TCR recommends most of the Public Water Systems (PWS) to monitor their distribution system for bacteria according to the written sample sitting plan for that system.
- A. True                      B. False
98. The sample sitting plan identifies sampling frequency and locations throughout the distribution system that are selected to be representative of conditions in the entire system.
- A. True                      B. False
99. Coliform contamination may occur anywhere in the system, possibly due to problems such as; high-pressure conditions, line fluctuations, or wells, and therefore routine monitoring is required.
- A. True                      B. False

**Routine Sampling Requirements**

100. Total coliform samples must be collected by PWSs at sites that are representative of water quality throughout the distribution system according to a written sample siting plan subject to state review and revision.
- A. True                      B. False

101. For PWSs collecting more than one sample per month, collect total coliform samples at regular intervals throughout the month, except that ground water systems serving 4,900 or fewer people may collect all required samples on a single day if the samples are taken from different sites.

- A. True      B. False

102. Each total coliform-positive (TC+) routine sample must be tested for the presence of heterotrophic bacteria.

- A. True      B. False

103. If any TC+ sample is also E. coli-positive (EC+), then the EC+ sample result must be reported to the state by the end of the month that the PWS is notified.

- A. True      B. False

104. If any routine sample is TC+, repeat samples are required. – PWSs on quarterly or annual monitoring must take a minimum of one additional routine samples (known as additional routine monitoring) the quarter following a TC+ routine or repeat sample.

- A. True      B. False

105. Reduced monitoring is general available for PWSs using only surface water and serving 1,000 or fewer persons that meet certain additional PWS criteria.

- A. True      B. False

### **Dangerous Waterborne Microbes**

106. Which of the following is a parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste. It causes cryptosporidiosis, a mild gastrointestinal disease. The disease can be severe or fatal for people with severely weakened immune systems.

- A. Coliform Bacteria    C. Giardia lamblia  
B. Cryptosporidium    D. None of the above

107. Which of the following are not necessarily agents of disease, these may indicate the presence of disease-carrying organisms?

- A. Fecal coliform bacteria    C. Shigella dysenteriae  
B. Cryptosporidium          D. None of the above

108. Which of the following is a parasite that enters lakes and rivers through sewage and animal waste. It causes gastrointestinal illness (e.g. diarrhea, vomiting, and cramps)?

- A. Coliform Bacteria    C. Protozoa  
B. Cryptosporidium    D. None of the above

109. Which of the following is a species of the rod-shaped bacterial genus Shigella?

- A. Fecal coliform bacteria    C. Shigella dysenteriae  
B. Cryptosporidium          D. None of the above

110. Which of the following can cause bacillary dysentery?

- A. Fecal coliform bacteria    C. Shigella  
B. Cryptosporidium          D. None of the above

111. Which of the following are Gram-negative, non-spore-forming, facultatively anaerobic, non-motile bacteria.

- A. Fecal coliform bacteria
- B. Cryptosporidium
- C. Shigellae
- D. None of the above

112. Which of the following are microscopic organisms that live in the intestines of warm-blooded animals? They also live in the waste material, or feces, excreted from the intestinal tract. When fecal coliform bacteria are present in high numbers in a water sample, it means that the water has received fecal matter from one source or another.

- A. Fecal coliform bacteria
- B. Cryptosporidium
- C. Shigella dysenteriae
- D. None of the above

113. Which of the following are common in the environment and are generally not harmful? However, the presence of these bacteria in drinking water are 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. Coliform Bacteria
- B. Cryptosporidium
- C. Giardia lamblia
- D. None of the above

114. Which of the following are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes? Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms.

- A. Fecal Coliform and E. coli
- B. Cryptosporidium
- C. Shigella dysenteriae
- D. None of the above

### **Bacteriological Monitoring Introduction**

115. 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. Amoebas
- C. Viruses
- D. None of the above

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

- A. Cryptosporidium
- B. Protozoa
- C. Escherichia coli (E. coli)
- D. None of the above

117. According to the text, the routine microbiological analysis of your water is for?

- A. Contamination
- B. Colloids
- C. Coliform bacteria
- D. None of the above

### **Bacteria Sampling**

118. Water samples for \_\_\_\_\_ must always be collected in a sterile container.

- A. Amoebas
- B. Bacteria tests
- C. Viruses
- D. None of the above

### **Methods**

119. 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. Total coliform analysis
- D. None of the above

### Microbial Regulations

120. One of the key regulations developed and implemented by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to counter pathogens in drinking water is the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

- A. True                      B. False

121. Among Surface Water Treatment Rule provisions, the rule requires that a public water system, using surface water (or ground water under the direct influence of surface water) as its source, have sufficient treatment to reduce the source water concentration of protozoa and coliform bacteria by at least 99.9% and 99.99%, respectively.

- A. True                      B. False

122. The Surface Water Treatment Rule suggests treatment the following criteria to assure that performance recommendations are met; they may include turbidity limits, disinfectant residual and disinfectant contact time conditions.

- A. True                      B. False

### Basic Types of Water Samples

123. It is critical to properly identify the type of sample you are collecting.

- A. True                      B. False

### The three (3) types of samples are:

124. 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      C. Routine  
B. Special      D. None of the above

125. A PWS fails to take every required repeat sample after any single TC+ sample

- A. Trigger: Level 1 Assessment      C. All of the above  
B. Trigger: Level 2 Assessment      D. None of the above

126. A PWS incurs an E. coli MCL violation.

- A. Trigger: Level 1 Assessment      C. All of the above  
B. Trigger: Level 2 Assessment      D. None of the above

127. A PWS collecting at least 40 samples per month has greater than 5.0 percent of the routine/repeat samples in the same month that are TC+.

- A. Trigger: Level 1 Assessment      C. All of the above  
B. Trigger: Level 2 Assessment      D. None of the above

128. A PWS has a second Level 1 Assessment within a rolling 12-month period.

- A. Trigger: Level 1 Assessment      C. All of the above  
B. Trigger: Level 2 Assessment      D. None of the above

129. A PWS on state-approved annual monitoring has a Level 1 Assessment trigger in 2 consecutive years.

- A. Trigger: Level 1 Assessment      C. All of the above  
B. Trigger: Level 2 Assessment      D. None of the above

(S) Means the answer can be plural or singular in nature

130. A PWS collecting fewer than 40 samples per month has 2 or more TC+ routine/ repeat samples in the same month.

- A. Trigger: Level 1 Assessment
- B. Trigger: Level 2 Assessment
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

**Noncommunity and nontransient noncommunity public water systems will sample at the same frequency as a like sized community public water system if:**

131. It has more than 1,000 daily population and has ground water as a source, or It serves 25 or more daily population and utilizes surface water as a source or ground water under the direct influence of surface water as its source.

- A. True
- B. False

132. Noncommunity and nontransient, noncommunity water systems with less than 10,000 daily population and groundwater as a source will sample on an annual basis.

- A. True
- B. False

**Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)**

133. State and federal laws establish standards for drinking water quality. Under normal circumstances when these standards are being met, the water is safe to drink with no threat to human health. These standards are known as maximum contaminant levels (MCL). When a particular contaminant exceeds its MCL a potential health threat may occur.

- A. True
- B. False

134. The MCLs are based on extensive research on toxicological properties of the contaminants, risk assessments and factors, short-term (acute) exposure, and long-term (chronic) exposure. You conduct the monitoring to make sure your water is in compliance with the MCL.

- A. True
- B. False

135. There are two types of MCL violations for coliform bacteria. The first 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. True
- B. False

**Positive or Coliform Present Results**

136. If you are notified of a positive coliform test result you need to contact either the Drinking Water Program or your local county health department within 72 hours, or by the next business day after the MCL compliance violation

- A. True
- B. False

137. With a positive total coliform sample, 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. Perform routine procedures
- B. Repeat sampling immediately
- C. Corrective measures
- D. None of the above

**Heterotrophic Plate Count HPC**

138. Heterotrophic Plate Count (HPC) --- formerly known as the Bac-T plate, 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

### **Heterotrophic Plate Count (Spread Plate Method)**

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

- A. Colonies
- B. Agar
- C. Heterotrophic Plate Count
- D. None of the above

### **Total Coliforms**

140. 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

141. For systems which 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. 40
- B. 100
- C. 200
- D. None of the above

### **The following are acute violations:**

142. Which determines a violation of nitrate?

- A. Presence
- B. MCL
- C. MCLG
- D. None of the above

### **Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Summary**

143. EPA published the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) in the Federal Register (FR) on February 13, 2013 (78 FR 10269). It is the revision to the 1989 Total Coliform Rule (TCR).

- A. True
- B. False

144. The RTCR upholds the purpose of the 1989 TCR to protect public health by ensuring the duplicity of the drinking water distribution system and monitoring for the absence of microbial contamination.

- A. True
- B. False

145. The RTCR establishes criteria for systems to qualify for and stay on for special increased monitoring, which could reduce water system problems for better system operation.

- A. True
- B. False

146. The water provider shall develop and follow a sample-siting plan that designates the PWS's collection schedule. This includes location of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Routine and repeat water samples
- B. Reduced monitoring
- C. Microbial contamination
- D. Repeat water samples

147. The water provider shall collect \_\_\_\_\_ on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly, annually). Have samples tested for the presence of total coliforms by a state certified laboratory.

- A. Routine water samples
- B. Reduced monitoring
- C. Microbial contamination
- D. Repeat water samples

148. PN is required for violations incurred. Within required timeframes, the PWS must use the required health effects language and notify the public if they did not comply with certain requirements of the RTCR. The type of \_\_\_\_\_ depends on the severity of the violation.

- A. CCR(s)
- B. PN
- C. MCL violation
- D. TC+ routine or repeat sample

149. The RTCR requires public water systems that are vulnerable to microbial contamination to identify and fix problems.

- A. True      B. False

150. The water provider shall collect repeat samples (at least 3) for each TC+ positive routine sample.

- A. True      B. False

151. For PWSs on quarterly or annual routine sampling, collect additional routine samples (at least 3) in the month after a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. CCR(s)      C. Total coliform positive samples  
B. PN      D. TC+ routine or repeat sample

152. PWSs incur violations if they do not comply with the requirements of the RTCR. The violation types are essentially the same as under the TCR with few changes. The biggest change is no acute or monthly MCL violation for \_\_\_\_\_ only.

- A. CCR(s)      C. Total coliform positive samples  
B. PN      D. TC+ routine or repeat sample

153. Community water systems (CWSs) must use specific language in their CCRs when they must conduct an assessment or if they incur \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. CCR(s)      C. An E. coli MCL violation  
B. PN      D. TC+ routine or repeat sample

154. The water provider shall analyze all \_\_\_\_\_ that are total coliform positive (TC+) for E. coli.

- A. Routine or repeat water samples      C. Microbial contamination  
B. Reduced monitoring      D. None of the above

155. The RTCR requires public water systems (PWSs) to meet a legal limit for E. coli, as demonstrated by required monitoring.

- A. True      B. False

156. The RTCR suggests the frequency and timing of required microbial testing based on public water type and source water type.

- A. True      B. False

### Disinfection Key

157. The RTCR requires 99.99% or 4 log inactivation of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Enteric viruses      C. Giardia lamblia cysts  
B. Crypto      D. None of the above

158. The RTCR requires 99% or 2 log inactivation of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Enteric viruses      C. Giardia lamblia cysts  
B. Crypto      D. None of the above

159. The RTCR requires 99.9% or 3 log inactivation of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Enteric viruses      C. Giardia lamblia cysts  
B. Crypto      D. None of the above

(S) Means the answer can be plural or singular in nature

160. The RTCR requires the chlorine residual leaving the plant must be = or \_\_\_\_\_ mg/L and measurable throughout the system.

- A. > 0.2
- B. 2.0
- C. 0.2
- D. None of the above

### **Waterborne Pathogen Section - Introduction**

#### **Pathogen Section**

161. Most pathogens are generally associated with diseases that \_\_\_\_\_ and affect people in a relatively short amount of time, generally a few days to two weeks.

- A. Cause intestinal illness
- B. Are mild in nature
- C. Will cause fatalities
- D. None of the above

#### **How Diseases are Transmitted.**

162. Waterborne pathogens are primarily spread by the?

- A. Fecal-oral, or feces-to-mouth route
- B. Dermal to fecal route
- C. Oral to fecal route
- D. None of the above

#### **Protozoan Caused Diseases**

163. Which of the following bugs is larger than bacteria and viruses but still microscopic; they invade and inhabit the gastrointestinal tract?

- A. Hepatitis A
- B. E.coli
- C. Protozoan pathogens
- D. None of the above

164. Some of the parasites enter the environment in a dormant form, with a protective cell wall, called a?

- A. Lamblia
- B. Shell
- C. Cyst
- D. None of the above

#### **Giardia lamblia**

165. Which of the following bugs has been responsible for more community-wide outbreaks of disease in the U.S. than any other, and drug treatment are not 100% effective?

- A. Giardia lamblia
- B. Cryptosporidiosis
- C. Giardiasis
- D. None of the above

166. All of these diseases, with the exception of \_\_\_\_\_, have one symptom in common: diarrhea. They also have the same mode of transmission, fecal-oral, whether through person-to-person or animal-to-person contact.

- A. HIV infection
- B. Giardiasis
- C. Hepatitis A
- D. None of the above

### **Primary Waterborne Diseases Section**

#### **Salmonella typhi**

167. Humans are the reservoir for the Salmonella typhi pathogen, which causes diarrheal illness, and also known as?

- A. Campylobacter
- B. Shigella dysenteriae
- C. Typhoid fever
- D. None of the above

168. Shigella species, in the United States two-thirds of the shigellosis in the U.S. is caused by Shigella dysenteriae and the remaining one-third is caused by Shigella Campylobacter.

- A. True
- B. False

169. Campylobacter, the basics. It's a bacterium. It causes diarrheal illness.  
A. True      B. False
170. Campylobacter is primarily associated with poultry, animals, and humans.  
A. True      B. False
171. Vibrio cholerae, the basics. It's a virus. It causes diarrheal illness, also known as cholera. It is typically associated with aquatic environments, shell stocks, and human. Vibrio cholerae has also been associated with ship ballast water.  
A. True      B. False
172. Legionnaire's disease, which causes a severe pneumonia, and the second, \_\_\_\_\_, which is a non-pneumonia illness; it's typically an influenza-like illness, and it's less severe.  
A. Pontiac fever      C. Typhoid fever  
B. Yellow fever      D. None of the above
173. Legionella, prevention. Legionella in water systems. Hot water in tanks should be maintained between \_\_\_\_\_ degrees Centigrade.  
A. 81 to 100      C. 71 and 77  
B. 110 to 210      D. None of the above
174. Cryptosporidium, prevention. Prevention strategies for this pathogen include source protection. A CT value of 50 is required when dealing with fecally accidents. CT equals a concentration, in parts per million, while time equals a contact time in minutes.  
A. True      B. False
175. Giardia prevention strategies for this pathogen include \_\_\_\_\_; filtration, coagulation, and halogenation of drinking water.  
A. Internal protection      C. Containment protection  
B. Source protection      D. None of the above
176. Schistosomatidae, the basics. It is a parasite. It is acquired through dermal contact, cercarial dermatitis. It is commonly known as?  
A. Swimmer's itch      C. Hemorrhagic colitis  
B. Beaver fever      D. None of the above
177. Schistosomatidae prevention strategies for this pathogen include Placing boric acid on berms or interrupting the life cycle of the parasite by treating birds with a lead.  
A. True      B. False
178. Which of the following is typically associated with soil and water?  
A. Hepatitis A virus      C. Pseudomonas  
B. Legionella      D. None of the above
179. Hepatitis A virus is resistant to combined chlorines, so it is important to have an adequate free chlorine residual. Fecal matter can shield Hepatitis A virus from chlorine.  
A. True      B. False
180. Humans are the reservoir for the Norovirus. Prevention strategies for this pathogen include?  
A. Internal protection      C. Containment protection  
B. Source protection      D. None of the above

181. Cryptosporidium is typically associated with animals and humans, and it can be acquired through consuming fecally contaminated food, contact with fecally contaminated soil and water.

- A. True      B. False

### **Waterborne Bacterial Diseases**

182. Campylobacteriosis outbreaks have most often been associated with food, especially chicken and un-pasteurized milk, as well as un-chlorinated water. These organisms are also an important cause of "travelers' diarrhea." Medical treatment generally is not prescribed for campylobacteriosis because recovery is usually rapid.

- A. True      B. False

183. Cholera, Legionellosis, salmonellosis, shigellosis, yersiniosis, are other bacterial diseases that can be transmitted through water. All bacteria in water are readily killed or inactivated with chlorine or other disinfectants.

- A. True      B. False

184. Campylobacteriosis is the most common diarrheal illness caused by bacteria. Other symptoms include abdominal pain, malaise, fever, nausea and vomiting; and begin three to five days after exposure. The illness is frequently over within two to five days and usually lasts no more than 10 days.

- A. True      B. False

### **Viruses**

#### **Coronavirus**

185. It looks like the COVID-19 coronavirus is not able to live in water.

- A. True      B. False

### **Chain of Custody Procedures**

186. 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. TC Plan                                      C. Samples transfer possession  
B. Sample siting plan                      D. None of the above

187. 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. Shipping invoices                      C. Sample siting plan  
B. Chain of custody release              D. None of the above

### **Factors in Chlorine Disinfection: Concentration and Contact Time**

188. Based on the work of several researchers, CXT values [ final free chlorine concentration (mg/L) multiplied by minimum contact time (minutes)], offer water operators guidance in computing an effective combination of chlorine concentration and \_\_\_\_\_ required to achieve disinfection of water at a given temperature.

- A. Chlorine concentration              C. Higher strength chlorine solutions  
B. Chlorine contact time                D. None of the above

189. The CXT formula demonstrates that if an operator chooses to decrease the chlorine concentration, the required \_\_\_\_\_ must be lengthened.

- A. Chlorine concentration              C. Contact time  
B. Temperature                            D. None of the above

190. As \_\_\_\_\_ are used, contact times may be reduced.
- A. Chlorine concentration
  - B. Temperature
  - C. Higher strength chlorine solutions
  - D. None of the above

### Water Treatment Section - Preliminary Treatment Process

#### Preliminary Treatment

191. Weeds, leaves, and trash, if not removed, these will cause problems to the treatment plant's pumps and equipment, the best way to protect the plant is?
- A. Screening
  - B. Super settling
  - C. Change source
  - D. None of the above
192. According to the text, wire mesh screens need maintenance and require?
- A. Manual cleaning
  - B. PM cleaning
  - C. No cleaning
  - D. None of the above
193. Mechanical bar screens vary in size and use some type of horizontal raking mechanism that travels horizontally down the bars to scrap the debris off.
- A. True
  - B. False

#### Pre-Sedimentation

194. Sand and grit will damage plant equipment and pipes, so it must be removed with either rectangular or round shaped basin are called?
- A. Filtration basin(s)
  - B. Coagulation basin(s)
  - C. Sedimentation basin(s)
  - D. None of the above
195. Which of the following treatment terms is used after the flocculation process?
- A. Filtration basin(s)
  - B. Coagulation basin(s)
  - C. Sedimentation basin(s)
  - D. None of the above
196. Scrapers on the bottom move the settled sludge to one or more hoppers at the influent end of the tank, it may have a \_\_\_\_\_ or traveling bridge used to collect the sludge.
- A. Screw conveyor
  - B. Conveyor belts
  - C. Manual skimmer
  - D. None of the above
197. Most clarifiers will have baffles to prevent backflow from entering the effluent.
- A. True
  - B. False

#### Flights and Chains

198. Flights and chains remove the scum from the \_\_\_\_\_ of the basin.
- A. Scum box
  - B. Surface
  - C. Armature
  - D. None of the above
199. The flights are usually concrete flights mounted on parallel chains and the motor shaft is connected through a shaft that turns the gear.
- A. True
  - B. False
200. To prevent damage to the flights and chains due to overloads, a \_\_\_\_\_ is used.
- A. Bearing
  - B. Reducer
  - C. Shear pin
  - D. None of the above

(S) Means the answer can be plural or singular in nature

### Circular Clarifiers

201. The most common type of Circular Clarifier has a center pier or column.

- A. True                      B. False

202. Which of the following systems use graded silica sand filter media?

- A. Traditional filter systems    C. Chemical pretreatment  
B. Reconditioning cycle        D. None of the above

203. Filtration occurs only within the last few inches of the coarser materials at the bottom of the bed.

- A. True                      B. False

204. The media become progressively finer and denser in the lower layers.

- A. True                      B. False

205. As suspended particles accumulate in a Filter bed, the pressure drop through the filter increases.

- A. True                      B. False

206. According to the text, when the pressure difference between filter inlet and outlet increases by 5 - 10 psi from the beginning of the cycle, the filter should be reconditioned. Operating beyond this pressure drop increases the chance of fouling - called " Mud-balling " - within the filter.

- A. True                      B. False

207. Which of the following processes uses alum and cationic polymer to neutralize the charge of colloidal particles?

- A. Filtration                      C. Flocculation  
B. Reconditioning                D. None of the above

208. Which of the following compounds combines with alkalinity in the raw water to form a white precipitate that neutralizes suspended particles' electrical charge?

- A. Activated sodium              C. Alum  
B. PAC                              D. None of the above

209. Which of the following systems uses a 30 to 50 mg/L alum dosage to form a large floc that requires extensive retention time to permit settling?

- A. Conventional technology    C. Slow Sand Filtration  
B. Chemical pretreatment      D. None of the above

210. Which of the following processes lasts about 5 to 10 minutes?

- A. Filter-to-Waste                C. Fast rinse  
B. Reconditioning cycle        D. None of the above

211. Which of the following terms is often used to enhance filter performance?

- A. Conventional technology    C. Fast rinse  
B. Chemical pretreatment      D. None of the above

212. Feeding chemicals such as alum, ferric chloride, or a cationic polymer neutralizes the particle charges, allowing the particles to cling to one another and be trapped by the filter media.

- A. True                      B. False

213. Which of the following terms may increase filtered water clarity, measured in NTU, by 90% compared with filtration alone?  
 A. Chemical pretreatment    C. Fast rinse  
 B. Reconditioning cycle    D. None of the above
214. Water treatment systems use settling tanks unit to allow for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Gravity    C. Settling time  
 B. Particle(s)    D. Sedimentation and settling
215. The main aim of tube settlers is to minimize the \_\_\_\_\_ that a small floc particle must settle before agglomerating into larger particles.  
 A. Gravity    C. Settling time  
 B. Vertical distance    D. Solids
216. Water treatment is a major requirement both for raw water for drinking and wastewater management, both have particles that need to sediment in order to obtain clear water.  
 A. True    B. False
217. Tube settler design reduces the depth significantly compared to the conventional clarifier. This helps in reduction of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Gravity    C. Settling time  
 B. Particle(s)    D. Solids
218. Tube settler collects solids into a compact mass and slides it down the tube channel. When using tube settlers water flow is upward through the tubes and the solids slide down against the current using \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Gravity    C. Settling time  
 B. Pressure    D. Filters
219. Tube settler design involves the use of \_\_\_\_\_ at an angle of 60 degrees and adjacent to each other. This helps in increasing the settling area effectively.  
 A. Weirs    C. Multiple tubular channels sloping  
 B. Uptakes    D. Filters

### Conventional Water Treatment Process Introduction

220. \_\_\_\_\_ or slow-sand filtration  
 A. Disinfection    C. Pre-treatment  
 B. Coagulation    D. Coagulation or flocculation
221. \_\_\_\_\_ for algae control and arresting biological growth  
 A. Sodium hydroxide    C. Pre-treatment  
 B. UV    D. Ferric Chloride
222. \_\_\_\_\_ along with pre-chlorination for removal of dissolved iron when present with small amounts relative of manganese  
 A. Disinfection    C. Pre-treatment  
 B. Coagulation    D. Aeration

223. \_\_\_\_\_ to remove particles from water either by passage through a sand bed that can be washed and reused or by passage through a purpose- designed filter that is washable.  
A. Disinfection            C. Pre-treatment  
B. Coagulation            D. Filtration

224. \_\_\_\_\_ for killing bacteria viruses and other pathogens.  
A. Disinfection            C. Pre-treatment  
B. Coagulation            D. Aeration along with pre-chlorination

225. Coagulant aids, also known as polyelectrolytes – to improve \_\_\_\_\_ and for more robust floc formation  
A. Disinfection            C. Pre-treatment  
B. Coagulation            D. Aeration along with pre-chlorination

226. \_\_\_\_\_ for settling and the removal of suspended solids trapped in the floc  
A. Disinfection            C. Pre-treatment  
B. Coagulation            D. Sedimentation

### **Treatment Design and Plant Operation**

227. SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) automation of water treatment is common in the US. Source water quality through the seasons, scale, and environmental impact can dictate capital costs and operating costs. End use of the treated water dictates the necessary quality monitoring technologies.  
A. True                      B. False

### **SWTR Rule**

228. EPA regulations direct that, for most water systems, the turbidity of water entering the distribution system must be equal or less than 0.5 ntu in at least 95 percent of the measurements taken each month. At no time may the turbidity exceed 5 ntu.  
A. True            B. False

229. Turbidity changes in the distribution system can indicate developing problems. Increases in turbidity may also be caused by changes in velocity or inadequate flushing following main replacement.  
A. True            B. False

230. Turbidity is caused by particles suspended in water. These particles scatter or reflect light rays, making the water appear cloudy.  
A. True            B. False

231. Turbidity is expressed in nephelometric turbidity units (ntu) and a reading in excess of 5 ntu is generally noticeable to water system customers.  
A. True            B. False

232. Besides the appearance of turbidity being unpleasant to customers, turbidity in water is significant from a public health standpoint because suspended particles could shelter microorganisms from the disinfectant and allow them to still be viable when they reach the customer.  
A. True            B. False

### **Zeta Potential Introduction**

233. Zeta potential is a physical property exhibited by all solid-liquid and liquid-liquid colloidal systems. Surrounding the surface of all dispersed particles is a thick layer of ions that have the same charge of the particle's surface called the ATP layer.

A. True      B. False

234. The zeta potential is defined as the voltage at the edge of the slipping (shear) plane with respect to the bulk-dispersing medium, where ions, molecules and other agents are no longer associated with a particle's surface.

A. True      B. False

235. If two adjacent particles have sufficiently high zeta potentials of the same sign, they will agglomerate due to repulsive electrostatic forces between particles with unlike charges.

A. True      B. False

### **Solubility of Substances in Water**

236. Water is an excellent solvent for many compounds. Some dissolve in it as molecules while others, called electrolytes, dissociate and dissolve not as neutral molecules but as charged species called ions.

A. True      B. False

237. Compounds which exist as solid ionic crystals dissolve in water as ions, and most of them are highly soluble in water. "Highly soluble" is a somewhat elastic description, but generally means soluble to at least the extent of forming 0.1 to 1.0 molar aqueous solutions.

A. True      B. False

238. Salts which are very soluble in water than this at room temperature are called highly soluble salts.

A. True      B. False

### **Purpose of Coagulation**

239. Chemical Coagulation in the water/wastewater treatment is the process of bringing suspended matter in untreated water together for the purpose of settling and for the preparation of the water for filtration.

A. True      B. False

### **Turbidity Particles**

240. The ability of particles to remain suspended in water is a function of hydrogen ion activity.

A. True      B. False

241. Turbidity particles can range in size from molecular to 50 microns (a tremendous range).

A. True      B. False

242. Particles that are greater than one micron in diameter are considered silt, and settle out due to their relatively large size and density in a matter of days with the need to coagulation.

A. True      B. False

### **Olation**

243. Olation involves the bridging of two or more of these large molecules to form even larger, positively charged ions. A typical molecule can contain eight aluminum ions, twenty hydroxide ions, and will have a +4 charge.

A. True      B. False

### Zeta Potential

244. The Zeta Potential is reduced to zero in order for coagulation to occur, because the forces of attraction are predominant.

- A. True      B. False

### Aluminum Sulfate (Alum)

245. Aluminum Sulfate is also known as alum, filter alum, and alumina sulfate. Alum is the most widely used coagulant. Alum is available in dry form as a powder or in lump form. It can also be purchased and fed as a liquid.

- A. True      B. False

246. Alum has an exact formula due to the constant water molecules of hydration that may be attached to the aluminum sulfate molecule.

- A. True      B. False

247. Once in water, alum can react with hydroxides, carbonates, bicarbonates, and other anions to form \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pH                                      C. Large, positively charged molecules  
B. Alkalinity                              D. None of the above

248. Carbon dioxide and sulfate are generally byproducts of these reactions. During the reactions, alum acts as \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce the pH and alkalinity of the water supply. It is important that sufficient alkalinity be present in the water supply for the various reactions to occur.

- A. Inorganic coagulant(s)      C. Byproducts of these reactions  
B. An acid                                      D. None of the above

249. Alum can be effective in the pH range of 5.5 to 7.8, but seems to work best in most water supplies in a pH range of 6.8 to 7.5. Below a pH range of 5.5, alkalinity in the water supply is generally insufficient.

- A. True      B. False

250. The aluminum ions become soluble rather than insoluble and do not participate in the hydration and \_\_\_\_\_ necessary to make the alum effective as a coagulant. In these instances the plant may experience higher than normal filtered water turbidities, and much of the aluminum will pass through the filters.

- A. Post filtration alum coagulation      C. Byproducts of these reactions  
B. Olation reaction(s)                      D. None of the above

251. When the pH level of the water is above 7.8 after the addition of the alum, the aluminum ions again become soluble, and the efficiency of coagulation is decreased. Under these conditions, aluminum ions again penetrate the filters, and \_\_\_\_\_ can occur in the clear well and in the distribution system in some cases.

- A. Post filtration alum coagulation      C. Byproducts of these reactions  
B. Olation reaction(s)                      D. None of the above

### Ferric Chloride (Ferric)

252. Ferric chloride is becoming more extensively used as a coagulant due partially to the fact that the material can be purchased as a liquid.

- A. True      B. False

253. Ferric chloride may also be purchased as an anhydrous solid. Liquid ferric chloride is highly corrosive, and must be isolated from all corrodible metals.

- A. True      B. False

254. Like ferric sulfate, ferric chloride exhibits a wide \_\_\_\_\_ range for coagulation, and the ferric ion does not easily become soluble.

- A. pH                      C. Olation  
B. Alkalinity              D. None of the above

255. As a result, many plants are replacing alum with ferric chloride to eliminate the penetration of aluminum ions through the plant filters. Ferric chloride also reacts as an acid in water to reduce \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pH                      C. Olation  
B. Alkalinity              D. None of the above

256. \_\_\_\_\_ are available, such as potash alum, ammonia alum, ferrous sulfate (copperas), and chlorinated copperas.

- A. Other inorganic coagulants      C. Byproducts of these reactions  
B. Olation reaction(s)              D. None of the above

257. Typical dosages of the inorganic coagulants range from 50 pounds per million gallons of water treated under ideal conditions to as high as 800 to 1000 pounds per million gallons of water treated under \_\_\_\_\_ conditions.

- A. Worst case              C. Increased  
B. Decreased              D. None of the above

### Factors Influencing Coagulation

#### Effects of pH

258. The pH range in which a coagulation process occurs may be the single most important factor in \_\_\_\_\_ coagulation. The vast majority of coagulation problems are related to improper pH levels.

- A. Improper              C. Proper  
B. Optimum              D. None of the above

259. Whenever possible, coagulation should be conducted in \_\_\_\_\_. When this is not done, lower coagulation efficiency results, generally resulting in a waste of chemicals and a lowered water quality.

- A. The optimum pH zone      C. Collision between the colloids  
B. The coagulation process      D. None of the above

260. Each of the inorganic salt coagulants has its own characteristic \_\_\_\_\_ pH range.

- A. Improper              C. Little or no effect  
B. Optimum              D. None of the above

261. In many plants, it is necessary to adjust the pH level in the coagulation process. In most cases, this involves the addition of lime, caustic soda, or soda ash to maintain a minimum pH level. In some cases, however, acids may be necessary to raise or lower the pH level to an \_\_\_\_\_ range.

- A. Improper              C. Little or no effect  
B. Optimum              D. None of the above

262. In some water plants, the acidic reactions of the inorganic salts are taken advantage of when the raw water pH levels are \_\_\_\_\_. In these instances, overfeed of the coagulant is intentionally induced in order for the coagulation process to occur in the optimum range.

- A. Improper
- B. Optimum
- C. Higher than desired
- D. None of the above

### Effects of Salts

263. Since no natural waters are completely pure, each will have various levels of cations and anions such as calcium, sodium, magnesium, iron, manganese, sulfate, chloride, phosphate, and others. Some of these ions may affect the efficiency of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. All chemical reactions
- B. The coagulation process
- C. Collision between the colloids
- D. None of the above

264. Generally, mono and divalent cations such as sodium, calcium, and magnesium have \_\_\_\_\_ on the coagulation process.

- A. Improper
- B. Optimum
- C. Little or no effect
- D. None of the above

265. Trivalent cations do not have an adverse effect on the process in most instances. In fact, significant concentrations of naturally occurring iron in a water supply has resulted in the ability to feed \_\_\_\_\_ dosages of inorganic salt coagulants.

- A. Improper
- B. Optimum
- C. Lower than normal
- D. None of the above

### Nature of Turbidity

266. Generally, higher turbidity levels require higher coagulant dosages. However, seldom is the relationship between turbidity level and coagulant dosage linear. Usually, the additional coagulant required is \_\_\_\_\_ when turbidities are much higher than normal due to higher collision probabilities of the colloids during high turbidities.

- A. Improper
- B. Optimum
- C. Relatively small
- D. None of the above

267. Conversely, low turbidity waters can be very difficult to coagulate due to the difficulty in inducing \_\_\_\_\_. In this instance, floc formation is poor, and much of the turbidity is carried directly to the filters.

- A. All chemical reactions
- B. The coagulation process
- C. Collision between the colloids
- D. None of the above

268. Organic colloids may be present in a water supply due to pollution, and these colloids can be difficult to remove in the coagulation process. In this situation, \_\_\_\_\_ coagulant dosages are generally required.

- A. Improper
- B. Higher
- C. Slowly
- D. None of the above

### Water Temperature

269. Cold water temperatures can cause two factors which add to the difficulty of the coagulation process. As water temperatures approach freezing, almost all chemical reactions occur more \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Improper
- B. Higher
- C. Slowly
- D. None of the above

270. It can be difficult to evenly disperse the coagulants into the water. In addition, floc settling characteristics become poor due to the higher density of the water during near freezing temperatures. As a result, the coagulant process becomes less efficient, and higher coagulant dosages are generally used to compensate for these effects.

- A. True      B. False

### **Mixing Effects**

271. Poor or inadequate mixing results in an uneven dispersion of the coagulant. Unfortunately, many older plants were designed with mixing facilities which generally do not accomplish mixing in the most efficient manner. As a result, it becomes necessary to use higher than necessary dosages of coagulant to achieve an optimum level of efficiency in the process.

- A. True      B. False

272. The effects of high turbidity and warm water temperatures can tend to aggravate the lack of adequate mixing facilities in some plants.

- A. True      B. False

### **Effect of the Coagulant**

273. The choice of the proper coagulant for the given conditions is of critical importance in maintaining an efficient coagulation scheme under widely varying conditions. The chemicals most commonly used in the coagulation process are Aluminum Sulfate, Ferric Chloride, Ferric Sulfate, and Cationic Polymers.

- A. True      B. False

### **Corrosion Control Introduction**

274. Corrosion is the deterioration of a substance by chemical action. Lead, cadmium, zinc, copper and iron might be found in water when metals in water distribution systems corrode. Drinking water contaminated with certain metals (such as \_\_\_\_\_) can harm human health.

- A. Lead                                      C. Lead and cadmium  
B. Lead and copper                      D. None of the above

275. Corrosion also reduces the useful life of water distribution systems and can promote the growth of microorganisms, resulting in disagreeable tastes, odors, slimes and further corrosion. Because it is widespread and highly toxic, lead is the corrosion product of greatest concern.

- A. True      B. False

276. The EPA has banned the use of lead solders, fluxes and pipes in the installation or repair of any public water system. In the past, solder used in plumbing has been \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 60% lead and 40% tin      C. 50% copper and 50% lead  
B. 50% tin and 50% lead      D. None of the above

277. Using lead-free solders, such as \_\_\_\_\_ is a key factor in lead corrosion control.

- A. 20% lead and 80% tin              C. Lead and cadmium  
B. Silver-tin and antimony-tin        D. None of the above

278. The highest level of lead in consumers' tap water will be found in water that has been standing in the pipes after periods of usage (Mid-afternoon). This is because running water tends to leach lead or copper out of the metals in the distribution system more readily than does moving water.

- A. True      B. False

279. The simplest short-term or immediate measure that can be taken to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water is to use the water immediately before each use for cooking or drinking. Also, drinking water should be taken from the hot water tap, as hot water tends to not leach lead more readily than cold.

- A. True      B. False

### **Cathodic Protection**

#### **Sacrificial Anode Systems**

280. Sacrificial anodes are pieces of metal more electrically active than the steel piping system. Because these anodes are more active, the corrosive current will exit from them rather than the piping system.

- A. True      B. False

281. Sacrificial anodes can be attached to the existing piping system or coated steel for a pre-engineered cathodic protection system. An asphalt coating is not considered a suitable dielectric coating.

- A. True      B. False

282. Depleted anodes must be replaced for continued Cathodic protection of the system.

- A. True      B. False

### **Coagulation and Flocculation Summary**

#### **Rapid Sand Filtration**

283. Which term is the most prevalent form of water treatment technology in use today?

- A. Conventional technology      C. Rapid Sand filtration  
B. Sedimentation process      D. None of the above

284. Rapid Sand filtration process employs a combination of \_\_\_\_\_ in order to achieve maximum effectiveness.

- A. Filtration      C. Physical and chemical processes  
B. Sedimentation process      D. None of the above

### **Coagulation**

285. At the Water Treatment Plant, alum is added to the water in the "flash mix" to cause microscopic impurities in the water to clump together.

- A. True      B. False

286. The alum and the water are mixed rapidly by the?

- A. Cationic polymers      C. Shaker  
B. Flash mixer      D. None of the above

287. What is the process of joining together particles in water to help remove organic matter called?

- A. Cationic binding      C. Flocculation  
B. Coagulation      D. None of the above

288. Aluminum Sulfate is also excellent for removing nutrients such as phosphorous in wastewater treatment.

- A. True      B. False

289. Fine particles must be coagulated, or "stuck together" to form larger particles that can be filtered, this is achieved through the use of?

- A. Sedimentation chemicals
- B. Coagulant chemicals
- C. Flocculation chemicals
- D. None of the above

290. Which of the following terms are required since colloidal particles by themselves have the tendency to stay suspended in water and not settle out?

- A. Sedimentation chemicals
- B. Coagulant chemicals
- C. Flocculation chemicals
- D. None of the above

291. Which of the following terms are so small, their charge per volume is significant?

- A. Aluminum Sulfate molecules
- B. Coagulant chemicals
- C. Colloidal particles
- D. None of the above

292. Coagulation is necessary to meet the current regulations for almost all potable water plants using surface water.

- A. True
- B. False

293. Coagulant chemicals such as alum work by neutralizing the negative charge, which allows the particles to come together.

- A. True
- B. False

294. Liquid \_\_\_\_\_ is usually a 48.86% solution.

- A. Cationic polymers
- B. Soda ash
- C. Aluminum Sulfate
- D. None of the above

295. Which of the following terms can be thought of as positively charged strings that attract the particles to them, and in the process, form a larger particle?

- A. Cationic polymers
- B. Coagulation helpers
- C. Lime
- D. None of the above

296. Which of the following is the most widely used coagulant in water treatment?

- A. Cationic polymers
- B. Salts
- C. Aluminum Sulfate
- D. None of the above

### **Flocculation**

297. Flocculation is the process of bringing together destabilized or coagulated particles to form larger masses which can be settled and/or filtered out of the water being treated.

- A. True
- B. False

298. Flocculation is the process where the suspended particles can collide, \_\_\_\_\_, and form heavier particles called "floc".

- A. Equalization
- B. Agglomerate
- C. Destabilized or coagulated particles
- D. None of the above

299. Gentle \_\_\_\_\_ and appropriate detention times (the length of time water remains in the basin) help facilitate the flocculation process.

- A. Equalizing
- B. Agitation of the water
- C. Settling
- D. None of the above

300. Inside the contact chambers, water is slowly mixed allowing the coagulated particles, called "floc," and the particles become larger and stronger.  
A. True                      B. False

301. Which of the following happens in the water when bacteria and other microorganisms are caught in the floc structure?  
A. Equalize the basin                      C. Agitate the water  
B. Floc particles mix                      D. None of the above

### **Pre-Sedimentation**

302. Contingent on the quality of the source water, some plants have pre-sedimentation, which allows larger \_\_\_\_\_ in a reservoir or lake reducing solid removal loads.  
A. Equalization of the basin                      C. Floc particles mix  
B. Particles time to settle                      D. None of the above

### **Sedimentation**

303. Sedimentation is the process of destabilizing coagulated particles in water.  
A. True                      B. False

304. In which process does the velocity of the water is decreased so that the suspended material, including flocculated particles, can settle out by gravity?  
A. Sedimentation                      C. Rapid Sand filtration  
B. Flocculation                      D. None of the above

### **Water Filtration Key Terms**

#### **Declining Rate Filters**

305. The filter flow rate will vary with?  
A. Head loss                      C. Effluent control  
B. Uniform media                      D. None of the above

306. Declining Rate Filters system often requires \_\_\_\_\_ to provide adequate media submergence.  
A. Head loss                      C. Effluent control structure  
B. Uniform media                      D. None of the above

#### **Detention Time**

307. Detention time is actual time required for a small amount of water to pass through a Sedimentation basin at a given rate of flow, or the calculated time required for a small amount of liquid to pass through a tank at a given rate of flow.  
A. True                      B. False

#### **Disinfection**

308. Chlorine kills or "inactivates" harmful microorganisms in water.  
A. True                      B. False

309. Chlorine is added again after filtration for?  
A. Residual                      C. Post-disinfection  
B. Contact time                      D. None of the above

### Jar Testing

310. Jar testing traditionally has been done on an infrequent basis in most water treatment plants to control THMs.

- A. True                      B. False

### pH

311. According to the text, pH is an expression of a basic or acid condition of a liquid. The range is from 0-14, zero being the most acid and 14 being the most alkaline. A pH of 7 is considered to be neutral.

- A. True                      B. False

312. According to the text, which of the following has a pH between 6.0 and 8.5?

- A. Acids                      C. Natural water  
B. Disinfectants            D. None of the above

### Caustic

313. A strong chemical - NaOH is used in the treatment process to neutralize acidity, and to lower the pH value.

- A. True                      B. False

### Polymer

314. Polymer is a water treatment chemical that when combined with other types of coagulants, aids in binding small suspended particles to larger particles to help in the settling and filtering processes.

- A. True                      B. False

### Post-Chlorine

315. The operator should make sure that the chlorinated water holds a residual in the distribution system.

- A. True                      B. False

### Pre-Chlorination

316. Before the filtration process, chlorination helps control fish and vegetation.

- A. True                      B. False

### Hydrofluosilicic Acid

317.  $\text{H}_2\text{SiF}_6$  a clear fuming corrosive gas, with a pH ranging from 8 to 9 and used in water treatment to fluoridate drinking water.

- A. True                      B. False

### Taste and Odor Control

318. Which of the following is occasionally added for taste and odor control?

- A. Turbidity powder            C. Powdered activated carbon (PAC)  
B. Fluoride                      D. None of the above

### Water Quality

319. Water quality testing needs to be conducted throughout the water treatment process.

- A. True                      B. False

320. Water quality testing procedures should analyze turbidity, pH, and chlorine residual continuously.

- A. True                      B. False

321. Some water quality items are tested several times per day, some once per quarter and others once per year.

- A. True                      B. False

### **Chemical Feed and Rapid Mix**

322. To improve the subsequent treatment processes, chemicals may be added to the water, and may include pH adjusters and coagulants.

- A. True                      B. False

323. Alum is a coagulant chemical, that neutralize negative charges on small particles, allowing them to stick together and form larger particles that are more easily removed by sedimentation or filtration.

- A. True                      B. False

### **Short-Circuiting**

324. Short-Circuiting is a condition that occurs in tanks or basins when some of the water travels faster than the rest of the flowing water.

- A. True                      B. False

325. Short-Circuiting is usually undesirable, since it may result in shorter contact, reaction, or settling times in comparison with the?

- A. Presumed detention times                      C. Modification of the conventional process  
B. Sedimentation/clarification process                      D. None of the above

### **Tube Settlers**

326. Tube settlers are a modification of the conventional process contains many metal "tubes" that are normally placed in?

- A. Flocculation basin                      C. An up-flow clarifier  
B. Sedimentation basin or clarifier                      D. None of the above

327. The slope of the tube settlers facilitates gravity settling of the solids to the bottom of the basin, where they can be?

- A. Adjusted for detention times                      C. Collected and removed  
B. Modified                      D. None of the above

328. The large surface settling area also means that adequate clarification can be obtained with detention times of 45 minutes or more.

- A. True                      B. False

### **Adsorption Clarifiers**

329. In the sedimentation/clarification process, turbidity is \_\_\_\_\_ of the coagulated and flocculated solids.

- A. Increased by adsorption                      C. Decreased by adsorption  
B. Reduced by adsorption                      D. None of the above

330. Water scouring cleans adsorption clarifiers followed by air flushing is a must.

- A. True                      B. False

331. Cleaning of the clarifier is initiated less often than filter backwashing because the clarifier removes less solids.

- A. True                      B. False

332. In the tube-settler type of package plant, the Sedimentation/clarification process is followed by mixed-media filtration and disinfection to complete the water treatment.

- A. True                      B. False

### **Clearwell**

333. The clearwell provides temporary storage for the treated water, which is the final step in the conventional treatment process.

- A. True                      B. False

### **Sampling**

334. Care should be taken not to disturb the bottom of the water source or along the sides. So as not to stir up any settled solids. This would create erroneous results. There are different techniques for both bacteriological and disinfection byproduct samplings. Collect the water sample at least 6 inches under the surface by plunging the container mouth down into the water and turning the mouth towards the current by dragging the container slowly horizontal.

- A. True                      B. False

### **Filtration Overview**

335. Filtration is a water treatment process step used to remove turbidity, dissolved organics, odor, taste and color.

- A. True                      B. False

336. According to the text, the filter is periodically cleaned by a reversal of flow and the \_\_\_\_\_ into a drain.

- A. Activated carbon filters      C. Rapid-sand filters  
B. Anthracite coal                  D. None of the above

### **Anthracite Coal or Activated Carbon**

337. Water is normally filtered at a rate of between 10 and 2 gpm per square foot, the water is filtered through an approximate 36" depth of graded sand.

- A. True                      B. False

338. Sodium hydroxide may also be included in the sand to improve the filtration process, especially for the removal of organic contaminants and taste and odor problems.

- A. True                      B. False

339. For a filter which of the following should be conducted on a routine basis, at least once per day?

- A. Filtration process performance      C. Post-disinfection performance  
B. Effluent control measurement      D. None of the above

340. Good chemical treatment management can often result in either early turbidity breakthrough or rapid head loss buildup.

- A. True                      B. False

341. All water treatment plants that use surface water are governed by the U.S. EPA's Surface Water Treatment Rules or SWTR.

- A. True                      B. False

342. The rapid sand filter or rapid gravity filter is a type of filter used in water purification and is commonly used in municipal drinking water facilities as part of a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Rapid gravity filter(s)      C. Multiple-stage treatment system(s)  
B. Rapid sand filter(s)      D. None of the above

343. Rapid sand filters were first developed in the 1890s, and improved designs were developed by the 1920s. The first modern \_\_\_\_\_ filtration plant was designed and built by George W. Fuller in Little Falls, New Jersey.

A. Rapid gravity filter(s)      C. Multiple-stage treatment system(s)  
B. Rapid sand      D. None of the above

344. Rapid sand filters were widely used in large municipal water systems by the 1920s, because they required smaller land areas compared to slow sand filters.

A. True      B. False

### **EPA Filter Backwash Rule- Introduction**

345. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has finalized the Long Term 1 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule and Filter Backwash Rule (LT1FBR) to increase protection of finished drinking water supplies from contamination by Cryptosporidium and other microbial pathogens.

A. True      B. False

### **Background**

346. If finished water supplies contain microbiological contaminants, disease outbreaks may result. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, possibly jaundice, headaches and fatigue.

A. True      B. False

347. The EPA has set enforceable drinking water treatment requirements to reduce the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks. Treatment technologies such as filtration and disinfection remove or inactivate microbiological contaminants.

A. True      B. False

### **LT1FBR Required**

348. The LT1FBR provisions does not apply to public water systems using surface water or ground water under the direct influence of surface water systems.

A. True      B. False

### **Turbidity**

349. Which of the following must comply with specific combined filter effluent turbidity requirements?

A. Watershed      C. Conventional and Direct filtration systems  
B. Disinfection profile      D. None of the above

### **Disinfection Benchmarking**

350. Public water systems will be required to develop a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ unless they perform applicability monitoring which demonstrates their disinfection byproduct levels are less than 80% of the maximum contaminant levels.

A. Disinfection profile      C. Disinfection benchmark  
B. Direct filtration system      D. None of the above

351. According to the text, if a system considers making a significant change to their disinfection practice they must develop a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ and receive State approval for implementing the change.

- A. Disinfection profile
- B. Direct filtration systems
- C. Disinfection benchmark
- D. None of the above

352. Which of the following that practice direct recycle, employ 20 or fewer filters to meet production requirements during a selected month, and recycle spent filter backwash water, thickener supernatant, and/or liquids from the dewatering process within the treatment process must perform a one month, one-time recycle self-assessment?

- A. Recycle systems
- B. Conventional systems
- C. Direct filtration systems
- D. None of the above

353. Which of the following will be required to return spent filter backwash water, thickener supernatant, and liquids from the dewatering process prior to the point of primary coagulant addition unless the State specifies an alternative location?

- A. Recycle systems
- B. Conventional systems
- C. Direct filtration systems
- D. None of the above

354. Which of the following recycling to the treatment process must provide detailed recycle treatment information to the State, which may require that modifications to the recycle practice be made?

- A. Recycle systems
- B. Conventional systems
- C. Direct filtration systems
- D. None of the above

#### **Filtration Process- Detailed**

355. Removal of \_\_\_\_\_ plays an important role in the natural treatment of groundwater as it percolates through the soil.

- A. Suspended solids by filtration
- B. Serious problems in filter operation
- C. Coagulation and flocculation processes
- D. None of the above

356. Groundwater that has been softened or treated through iron and manganese removal will require filtration to remove floc created by?

- A. Suspended solids by filtration
- B. Serious problems in filter operation
- C. Coagulation or oxidation processes
- D. None of the above

357. According to the text, since surface water sources are subject to run-off and do not undergo natural filtration, it must be filtered to?

- A. Remove particles and impurities
- B. Filtration process can be compared to a sieve or microstrainer
- C. Suspended particles can easily pass
- D. None of the above

358. Which of the following traps suspended material between the grains of filter media?

- A. Remove particles and impurities
- B. Filtration process can be compared to a sieve or microstrainer
- C. Suspended particles can easily pass
- D. None of the above

359. Which of the following will easily pass through the spaces between the grains of the filter media, making straining the least important process in filtration?

- A. Remove particles and impurities
- B. Filtration process can be compared to a sieve or microstrainer
- C. Suspended particles can easily pass
- D. None of the above

360. Adsorption is the process of particles sticking onto the surface of the individual filter grains or onto the previously deposited materials. The forces that attract and hold the particles to the grains are the same as those that work in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Coagulation and flocculation
- B. Filter operation
- C. Flocculation
- D. None of the above

361. Which of the following may occur in the filter bed will happen especially if coagulation and flocculation of the water before filtration was not properly controlled?

- A. Coagulation and flocculation
- B. Filter operation
- C. Flocculation
- D. None of the above

### Direct Filtration Plant vs. Conventional Plant

362. The primary difference between Direct Filtration Plant vs. Conventional Plant is that the \_\_\_\_\_ or step is omitted from the Direct Filtration plant.

- A. Sedimentation process
- B. Reconditioning cycle
- C. Fast rinse
- D. None of the above

### Types of Filters

363. The oldest water filters developed were the slow sand filters, these have filter rates of around 0.05 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup> of surface area. This type of filter requires large filter areas.

- A. True
- B. False

364. What is the term for the mass of growing material that collects on the surface of the filter?

- A. Schmutzdecke
- B. Zoological growth
- C. Mud balls
- D. None of the above

365. Most water filters are classified by filtration rate, type of \_\_\_\_\_, or type of operation.

- A. Schmutzdecke
- B. Backwash capabilities
- C. Filter media
- D. None of the above

### Rapid Sand Filters

366. Rapid sand filters can accommodate filter rates 40 times more than?

- A. Fixed film
- B. Slow sand filters
- C. Mixed media
- D. None of the above

367. Filters in large water treatment plants are usually constructed next to each other in a row, allowing the piping from the Sedimentation basins to feed the filters from a central pipe gallery.

- A. True
- B. False

### Filter Sand

368. The filter sand used in rapid sand filters is normally play sand.

- A. True
- B. False

369. In a filter the gravel supports the filter sand and is usually graded in three to five layers, each generally 6-18 inches in thickness, depending on the type of underdrain used.

- A. True                      B. False

370. Which of the following will contain 24-30 inches of sand, but some newer filters are deeper?

- A. Rapid sand filters              C. Sedimentation basins  
B. Slow rate filters              D. None of the above

371. The coarser sand in the \_\_\_\_\_ has larger voids that do not fill as easily.

- A. Rapid filters              C. Sedimentation basin  
B. Backwash trough      D. None of the above

### **False floor**

372. The false floor design of a \_\_\_\_\_ is used together with a porous plate design or with screens that retain the sand when there is no undergravel layer.

- A. Backwash system              C. Filter underdrain  
B. Leopold system              D. None of the above

### **Filtration Processes**

373. The traditional design for many years is conventional filtration; this method provides effective treatment for just about any range of tastes and odors.

- A. True                      B. False

374. Conventional filtration success is due partially to the high quality raw water that precedes filtration steps.

- A. True                      B. False

375. Many treatment plants have converted rapid sand filters in to multi-media filters in an attempt to?

- A. Control raw-water turbidity              C. Increase plant capacity  
B. Lower capital cost              D. None of the above

376. Direct filtration = no sedimentation follows the coagulation phase.

- A. True                      B. False

377. According to the text, dual and multi-media filters are often used with Conventional Filtration.

- A. True              B. False

378. One of the benefits of this method is that it has a lower capital cost, but this method or process cannot handle large variations in raw water turbidity.

- A. Direct Filtration              C. Flocculation  
B. Sand Filtration              D. None of the above

### **High Rate Filters**

379. High rate filters, which operate at a rate up to ten times that of a rapid sand filter.

- A. True                      B. False

380. Multi-media or mixed-media filters use three or four different materials, sand, anthracite coal, and garnet.

- A. True                      B. False

381. In the design of the high rate filter, the top layers consist of a fine material with the coarse material farther down, allowing the suspended material to penetrate less into the filter.  
A. True                      B. False

382. The filter bed material forms layers in the filter, depending on their weight and specific gravities.  
A. True                      B. False

### **Pressure Sand Filters**

383. Filtration rates are twice as good as gravity filters.  
A. True                      B. False

384. Which of the following terms or methods cracking of the filter bed can occur quite easily, allowing the iron and manganese particles to go straight through the filter?  
A. Slow sand/RO                      C. Pressure filters  
B. Gravity filters                      D. None of the above

385. Which of the following filtration types is contained under pressure in a steel tank?  
A. Slow sand/RO                      C. Pressure sand filter  
B. Gravity filters                      D. None of the above

386. In which of the following filtration types is the media usually sand or a combination of media?  
A. Slow sand/RO                      C. Fast sand  
B. Gravity filters                      D. None of the above

387. Which of the following filter types has a major disadvantage in that the backwash cannot be observed?  
A. Slow sand/RO                      C. Pressure filters  
B. Gravity filters                      D. None of the above

388. Filtration operation is divided into three steps: filtering, backwashing, and?  
A. Filter run                      C. Return to waste  
B. Filtering to waste                      D. None of the above

389. Which of the following is a low-pressure membrane filtration process that removes suspended solids and colloids generally larger than 0.1-micron diameter?  
A. Nanofiltration                      C. Semi-permeable  
B. Microfiltration                      D. None of the above

390. Which of the following is a relatively recent membrane process used most often with low total dissolved solids water such as surface water and fresh groundwater?  
A. Nanofiltration                      C. Semi-permeable  
B. Microfiltration                      D. None of the above

### **Declining Rate**

391. According to the text, which of the following methods of control is used where the largest head loss occurs in the filtration process?  
A. Declining Rate                      C. Fast sand  
B. Gravity filters                      D. None of the above

392. The rate through the declining filter is much greater in the beginning of a filter run than at the end when the?

- A. Filter run
- B. Filter is dirty
- C. Head loss is low
- D. None of the above

393. According to the text, which of the following allows the filter head to increase until the filter becomes plugged with particles and the Head loss is too great to continue operation of the filter?

- A. Declining Rate
- B. Gravity filters
- C. Fast sand
- D. None of the above

### Loss of Head Indicator

394. Which of the following is required to force the water through the filter?

- A. Filter run
- B. Force
- C. Head loss
- D. None of the above

395. Which of the following should be continuously measured to help determine when the filter should be backwashed?

- A. Filter run
- B. Force
- C. Head loss
- D. None of the above

396. Which of the following is measured in the difference by a piezometer connected to the filter above the media and the effluent line?

- A. Filter flow
- B. Force
- C. Head
- D. None of the above

### In-line Turbidimeter

397. Continuous turbidity monitors provide information about when the filter is approaching this point so that the operators can start the backwash before the turbidity is too great.

- A. True
- B. False

### Filtration Process

398. A rapid sand filter will have a flow of two-to-three gpm/square foot of filter area. The high rate filter may have four-to-six gpm/square foot applied to the surface.

- A. True
- B. False

399. Water from the source or, more commonly, from pre-treatment processes is applied to the top of the filter; it then flows downward. The water level above the filter bed is usually kept at two-to-six feet.

- A. True
- B. False

400. When the filter is started after being backwashed, there will be great head loss.

- A. True
- B. False

401. Which of the following is restricted in filters with a control valve installed on the filter effluent pipe?

- A. Filter flow
- B. Force
- C. Head
- D. None of the above

402. Which of the following is the term for the water rate through the filter depending on the type of media?

- A. Flow
- B. Force
- C. Head
- D. None of the above

403. Which of the following is almost fully closed when a filter is clean so that the desired water level on top of the filter is maintained?

- A. Headloss valve
- B. Constant rate flow valve
- C. Flow restrictor
- D. None of the above

404. As the filter becomes dirty, the valve opens gradually until the increase in the water level above the filter indicates that the filter needs?

- A. Headloss
- B. Flow redistributes
- C. Backwashing
- D. None of the above

405. As the filter becomes dirty, the flow through the filter becomes less and, if the plant has more than one filter additional \_\_\_\_\_ across the other filters.

- A. Headloss
- B. Flow redistributes
- C. Backwashing
- D. None of the above

406. Which of the following is placed in the filter effluent pipe to prevent a filter inflow that is too great for the filter?

- A. Headloss valve
- B. Flow valve
- C. Flow restrictor
- D. None of the above

407. The filter eventually fills with suspended material, usually after 15 to 30 hours, it will need to be \_\_\_\_\_ to clean the media.

- A. Bumped
- B. Jetted
- C. Backwashed
- D. None of the above

### **Back Washing**

408. A normal backwash rate is between 1.2 to 1.5 gpm per square foot of filter surface area.

- A. True
- B. False

409. Proper backwashing is a very important step in the operation of a filter.

- A. True
- B. False

410. Treated water from storage is used for the backwash cycle. This treated water is taken from elevated storage tanks or pumped in from the raw water reservoir.

- A. True
- B. False

411. Which of the following must be expanded to clean the filter during the backwash?

- A. Media
- B. Floc(s)
- C. Backwash rate
- D. None of the above

412. Filter expansion causes the filter grains to actively rub against each other, dislodging the \_\_\_\_\_ from the media.

- A. Media
- B. Floc(s)
- C. Backwash rate
- D. None of the above

413. Which of the following if it is too high will cause media to be washed from the filter into the troughs and out of the filter.

- A. Media
- B. Floc(s)
- C. Backwash rate
- D. None of the above

414. During filter backwash, the media expands upwards and around the washing arms.

- A. True
- B. False

415. According to the text, a newer method of surface wash involves using \_\_\_\_\_ before the water wash.

- A. Air washing
- B. Air scour
- C. Backwash cycle
- D. None of the above

416. Which of the following terms needs two-to-five cubic feet of air per square foot of filter area?

- A. Air washing
- B. Air scour
- C. Backwash cycle
- D. None of the above

417. Which of the following if it is too high that the filter will no longer produce water at the desired rate?

- A. Air washing
- B. Air scour
- C. Backwash rate
- D. None of the above

418. Which of the following starts to break through the filter and the turbidity in the filter effluent increases; and/or a filter run reaches a given hour of operation?

- A. Headloss
- B. Floc(s)
- C. Backwash rate
- D. None of the above

419. If a filter is taken out of service for some reason, it does not need to be backwashed prior to being put on line.

- A. True
- B. False

420. If a filter is not backwashed until the headloss exceeds a certain number of feet, the turbidity may break through and cause the filter to exceed the standard of 0.5 NTU of turbidity.

- A. True
- B. False

421. Filter effluent- turbidity alone can cause high head loss and decreased filter flow rate, causing the pressure in the filter to drop below atmospheric pressure and cause the filter to \_\_\_\_\_ and stop filtering.

- A. Prevent headloss
- B. Air bind
- C. Lock
- D. None of the above

422. Some filters can operate longer than one week before needing to be?

- A. Bumped
- B. Jetted
- C. Backwashed
- D. None of the above

423. Long filter runs can cause the filter media to pack down so that it is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ during the backwash.

- A. Control headloss
- B. Control floc(s)
- C. Expand the bed
- D. None of the above

### **Backwashing Process**

424. The normal method for opening the filter backwash valve involves draining the water level above the filter to a point six inches above the filter media.

- A. True
- B. False

425. The backwash valve is opened, allowing backwash water to start flowing into the filter and start carrying \_\_\_\_\_ away from the filter.

- A. Headloss
- B. Crust on the filter
- C. Suspended material
- D. None of the above

426. When the surface wash is turned on it should be allowed to operate for several minutes to break up the ?

- A. Headloss
- B. Crust on the filter
- C. Suspended material away from the filter
- D. None of the above

427. The time elapsed from when the filter wash is started until full flow is applied to the filter should be greater than one minute.

- A. True
- B. False

428. According to the text, with a multi-media filter, the rate must be high enough to scrub the interface between the coal and the sand, where the highest amount of suspended solids will be removed from the media.

- A. True
- B. False

### **Disposal of Filter Backwash Water**

429. Water from the filter backwash can be returned directly to the environment.

- A. True
- B. False

430. The supernatant is then pumped back to the head of the treatment plant at a rate not exceeding ten percent of the?

- A. Daily flow
- B. Backwash water
- C. Raw water flow entering the plant
- D. None of the above

431. According to the text, the spent backwash water must be stored in storage tanks and returned slowly to the treatment process.

- A. True
- B. False

### **Filter to Waste**

432. When filtration is started after backwash, suspended material remains in the filter media until the turbidity in the effluent meets standards. Depending on the type of filter, this may last from 20-40 minutes.

- A. True
- B. False

433. Wasting is needed as some \_\_\_\_\_ following the backwash.

- A. Daily flow
- B. Backwash water
- C. Suspended material remains in the filter media
- D. None of the above

434. Which of the following terms should be done slowly after a backwash to prevent breakthrough of suspended material?

- A. Daily flow
- B. Backwash water
- C. Filtration should always be started
- D. None of the above

### **Filter Aids**

435. A normal dose of polymer for filter aiding will be less than 0.1 ppm, but the exact dose will be decided by the result of a jar test and by experimentation in the treatment plant.

- A. True
- B. False

436. Which of the following terms expresses that the polymer strengthens the bonds and prevents the shearing forces in the filter from breaking the floc apart when used?

- A. Filter media
- B. Lime
- C. Filter aid
- D. None of the above



### Occurrence of Hard Water

447. Which of the following is caused by soluble, divalent, metallic cations, (positive ions having valence of 2)?

- A. Hard water
- B. Permanent hardness
- C. Carbonate hardness
- D. None of the above

448. Water hardness varies considerably and is due to different geologic formations, and is also a function of the contact time between water and?

- A. Low pH
- B. Carbonate-noncarbonate
- C. Limestone deposits
- D. None of the above

449. Magnesium is dissolved as water passes over and through \_\_\_\_\_ and other magnesium-bearing minerals.

- A. Hardness ions
- B. Calcium and magnesium
- C. Dolomite
- D. None of the above

### Types of Hardness

450. Hardness can be categorized by either of two methods: calcium versus magnesium hardness and?

- A. Carbonate hardness
- B. Temporary hardness
- C. Carbonate versus non-carbonate hardness
- D. None of the above

451. Which of the following is caused by magnesium is called magnesium hardness?

- A. Hardness
- B. Permanent hardness
- C. Carbonate hardness
- D. None of the above

### Carbonate-Noncarbonate Distinction

452. According to the text, the carbonate-noncarbonate distinction, is based on hardness from either the bicarbonate salts of calcium or the \_\_\_\_\_ involved in causing water hardness.

- A.  $\text{CaCO}_3$
- B. Water hardness
- C. Normal salts of calcium and magnesium
- D. None of the above

## Water Laboratory Analysis Section

### pH Testing Section

453. Measurement of pH for aqueous solutions can be done with a glass electrode and a pH meter, or using indicators like strip test paper.

- A. True
- B. False

454. In chemistry, pH is a measure of the acidity or basicity of an aqueous solution. Solutions with a pH greater than 7 are said to be acidic and solutions with a pH less than 7 are basic or alkaline.

- A. True
- B. False

455. Pure water has a pH very close to?

- A. 7
- B. 7.5
- C. 7.7
- D. None of the above

456. \_\_\_\_\_ are determined using a concentration cell with transference, by measuring the potential difference between a hydrogen electrode and a standard electrode such as the silver chloride electrode.

- A. Primary pH standard values
- B. Alkalinity
- C. pH measurement(s)
- D. None of the above

457. Mathematically, pH is the negative logarithm of the activity of the (solvated) hydronium ion, more often expressed as the measure of the?
- A. Electron concentration      C. Hydronium ion concentration  
B. Alkalinity concentration    D. None of the above

458. Which of the following terms for aqueous solutions can be done with a glass electrode and a pH meter, or using indicators?
- A. Primary sampling              C. Determining values  
B. Measurement of pH          D. None of the above

## Disinfection Section

### Chlorine's Appearance and Odor

459. Chlorine is a greenish-yellow gas it will condense to an amber liquid at approximately \_\_\_\_\_ F or at high pressures.
- A. -29.2 degrees                  C. 29 degrees  
B. - 100 degrees                  D. None of the above

460. Prolonged exposures to chlorine gas may result in?
- A. Moisture, steam, and water      C. Olfactory fatigue  
B. Odor thresholds                    D. None of the above

### Chlorine Gas

#### Pathophysiology

461. As far as chlorine safety and respiratory protection, the intermediate \_\_\_\_\_ of chlorine accounts for its effect on the upper airway and the lower respiratory tract.
- A. Effects of Hydrochloric acid      C. Water solubility  
B. Vapor from Chlorine gas          D. None of the Above

#### Early Response to Chlorine Gas

462. If you mix ammonia with chlorine gas, this compound reacts to form \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Chloramine gas      C. Sulfuric gas  
B. Chlorine gas          D. None of the Above

#### Reactivity

463. Cylinders of chlorine may burst when exposed to elevated temperatures. When there is Chlorine in solution, this forms?
- A. Hydrogen sulfide      C. A corrosive material  
B. Oxomonosilane      D. None of the above

464. What is formed when chlorine is in contact with combustible substances (such as gasoline and petroleum products, hydrocarbons, turpentine, alcohols, acetylene, hydrogen, ammonia, and sulfur), reducing agents, and finely divided metals?
- A. Fires and explosions      C. Moisture, steam, and water  
B. Odor thresholds              D. None of the above

465. Contact between chlorine and arsenic, bismuth, boron, calcium, activated carbon, carbon disulfide, glycerol, hydrazine, iodine, methane, oxomonosilane, potassium, propylene, and silicon should be avoided.
- A. True              B. False

466. Chlorine reacts with hydrogen sulfide and water to form this substance?

- A. Hydrogen sulfide
- B. Hydrochloric acid
- C. Chlorinates
- D. None of the above

467. According to the text, chlorine is also incompatible with?

- A. Air
- B. Moisture, steam, and water
- C. Hydrogen sulfide
- D. None of the above

### Flammability

468. When there is a fire that involves Chlorine, the firefight should be fought downwind from the minimum distance possible.

- A. True
- B. False

### Chlorination Chemistry

469. The hypochlorite ion is a much weaker disinfecting agent than Hypochlorous acid, about 100 times less effective.

- A. True
- B. False

### Chlorine DDBP

470. These term means that chlorine is present as  $\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{HOCl}$ , and  $\text{OCl}^-$  is called \_\_\_\_\_, and that which is bound but still effective is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Free available chlorine and Total
- B. Free and Residual
- C. Free available chlorine and Combined Chlorine
- D. None of the above

### Ozone

471. When determining Ozone CT (contact time) values must be determined for the ozone basin alone; an accurate \_\_\_\_\_ must be obtained for the contact chamber, and residual levels.

- A. Residual
- B. T10 value
- C. Contact time
- D. None of the above

### Pump, and Motor Section

#### Common Hydraulic Terms

742. Which of the following definitions is the engineering science pertaining to liquid pressure and flow?

- A. Hydraulics
- B. Hydrology
- C. Hydrokinetics
- D. None of the above

473. Which of the following definitions is the pressure exported by the atmosphere at any specific location?

- A. Pressure, Atmospheric
- B. Pressure, Static
- C. Pressure, Gauge
- D. None of the above

474. Which of the following definitions is pressure above zero absolute, i.e. the sum of atmospheric and gauge pressure?

- A. Pressure, Atmospheric
- B. Pressure, Static
- C. Pressure, Gauge
- D. None of the above

475. Which of the following definitions is the force per unit area, usually expressed in pounds per square inch?

- A. Pressure, Absolute
- B. Pressure
- C. Pressure, Gauge
- D. None of the above

476. Which of the following definitions is the pressure differential above or below ambient atmospheric pressure?

- A. Pressure, Absolute
- B. Pressure
- C. Pressure, Gauge
- D. None of the above

477. Which of the following definitions is height of a column or body of fluid above a given point expressed in linear units?

- A. Head, Friction
- B. Head, Static
- C. Head
- D. None of the above

478. Which of the following definitions is required to overcome the friction at the interior surface of a conductor and between fluid particles in motion?

- A. Head, Friction
- B. Head, Static
- C. Head
- D. None of the above

479. Which of the following definitions is the pressure in a fluid at rest?

- A. Head, Friction
- B. Pressure, Static
- C. Head
- D. None of the above

480. Which of the following definitions is the height of a column or body of fluid above a given point?

- A. Head, Friction
- B. Head, Static
- C. Head
- D. None of the above

### **General Pumping Fundamentals**

481. Here are the important points to consider about suction piping when the liquid being pumped is below the level of the pump: Sometimes suction lift is also referred to as 'positive suction head'.

- A. True
- B. False

482. According to the text, suction lift is when the level of water to be pumped is below the?

- A. Impeller
- B. Suction
- C. Centerline of the pump
- D. None of the above

483. The suction side of pipe should be one diameter smaller than the pump inlet.

- A. True
- B. False

484. The required eccentric reducer should be turned so that the top is flat and the bottom tapered.

- A. True
- B. False

### **Pumps**

485. Pumps are excellent examples of?

- A. Hydrostatics
- B. Quasi-static devices
- C. Multi-stage pumps
- D. None of the above

### **Pump Categories**

486. The key to understanding a pump's operation is that a pump is to move water and generate the \_\_\_\_\_ we call pressure.

- A. Delivery force
- B. Impeller force
- C. Diaphragm pressure
- D. None of the above

487. With a centrifugal pump, the pressure is not referred to in pounds per square inch but rather as the equivalent in elevation\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Inward force
- B. Head
- C. Delivery force
- D. None of the above

488. According to the text, pumps may be classified based on the application they serve.

- A. True
- B. False

### **Basic Water Pump**

489. The centrifugal pumps work by spinning water around in a circle inside a?

- A. Vortex
- B. Cylinder
- C. Cylindrical pump housing
- D. None of the above

490. As the water slows down and its kinetic energy decreases, that water's pressure potential energy increases.

- A. True
- B. False

491. As the water spins, the pressure near the outer edge of the pump housing becomes much lower than near the center of the impeller.

- A. True
- B. False

492. The impeller blades cause the water to move faster and faster.

- A. True
- B. False

493. The impellers may be of either a semi-open or closed type.

- A. True
- B. False

### **Types of Water Pumps**

494. The water production well industry almost exclusively uses Turbine pumps, which are a type of centrifugal pump.

- A. True
- B. False

495. The most common type of water pumps used for municipal and domestic water supplies are?

- A. Axial flow
- B. Variable displacement pumps
- C. Rotary pumps
- D. None of the above

496. The shaft turns the impellers within the pump housing while the?

- A. Desired pumping rate is obtained
- B. Horsepower turns the shaft
- C. Water moves up the column
- D. None of the above

497. According to the text, column pipe sections can be threaded or coupled together while the drive shaft is coupled and suspended within the column by?

- A. Column pipe
- B. Spider bearings
- C. Lantern ring
- D. None of the above

498. The water passing through the column pipe serves as the lubricant for the bearings.

- A. True                      B. False

499. Which of the following provide both a seal at the column pipe joints and keep the shaft aligned within the column?

- A. Column pipe              C. Lantern ring  
B. Spider bearings        D. None of the above

500. Careful operation of oil-lubricated turbines is needed to ensure that the pumping levels do not drop enough to allow oil to enter the pump.

- A. True                      B. False

## **When Finished with Your Assignment...**

### **REQUIRED DOCUMENTS**

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