

Registration Form

Pollution Prevention CEU Training Course \$200.00
48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$50.00

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

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** _____

Class/Grade _____

Please circle/check which certification you are applying the course CEU's.
Water Treatment ___ Water Distribution ___ Other _____
Wastewater Treatment ___ Collections ___

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

If you've paid on the Internet, please write your Customer# _____

Please invoice me, my PO# _____

Please pay with your credit card on our website under Bookstore or Buy Now. Or call us and provide your credit card information.

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

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 or acceptance.

You can obtain a printed version of the course manual from TLC for an additional \$69.95 plus shipping charges.

Grading Information

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

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

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

Many States and employers require the final exam to be proctored.

Do not solely depend on TLC's Approval list for it may be outdated.

A second certificate of completion for a second State Agency \$50 processing fee.

All downloads are electronically tracked and monitored for security purposes.

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.

P2 Answer Key Name _____

Phone _____

You are solely responsible to ensure that this course is accepted for credit by your State. **No refunds.** Did you check with your State agency to ensure this course is accepted for credit?

Method of Course acceptance confirmation. Please fill this section
Do not solely depend on TLC's Approval list for it may be outdated.

Website ___ Telephone Call ___ Email ___ Spoke to _____

Did you receive the approval number if Applicable? _____

What is the approval number if Applicable? _____

Please Circle, Underline, X or Bold One answer per question.

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You are finished with this assignment, please fax or e-mail the answer key and registration form to TLC. Always call to ensure we've received the assignment. Thank you.

**Please fax or e-mail the answer key to TLC
Western Campus Fax (928) 272-0747.**

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

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$50.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

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

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

**POLLUTION PREVENTION
CEU TRAINING COURSE
CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD**

NAME: _____

E-MAIL _____ PHONE _____

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

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

2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.
Very Easy 0 1 2 3 4 5 Very Difficult

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

4. How did you hear about this Course? _____

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

How about the price of the course?

Poor ____ Fair ____ Average ____ Good ____ Great ____

How was your customer service?

Poor ____ Fair ____ Average ____ Good ____ Great ____

Any other concerns or comments.

Pollution Prevention Assignment

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

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

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

The following terms will come from both the RCRA and LDR Glossaries.

1. For purposes of defining a material as a solid waste under RCRA Subtitle C, a material that is disposed of, burned, or incinerated.

- A. Abandoned
- B. Action Levels
- C. Aggregation Points
- D. Accumulated Speculatively
- E. Acknowledgment of Consent
- F. None of the Above

2. Storage of a material in lieu of expeditious recycling. Materials are usually accumulated speculatively if the waste being stored has no viable market or if a facility cannot demonstrate that at least 75 percent of the material has been recycled in a calendar year.

- A. Abandoned
- B. Action Levels
- C. Aggregation Points
- D. Accumulated Speculatively
- E. Acknowledgment of Consent
- F. None of the Above

3. Containers, tanks, tank systems, transportation vehicles, or vessels which neutralize wastes that are hazardous only for exhibiting the characteristic of corrosivity.

- A. Equipment
- B. Exception Report
- C. Existing USTs
- D. EPA Identification Number
- E. Elementary Neutralization Units
- F. None of the Above

4. The Act designed to help communities prepare to respond in the event of a chemical emergency and to increase the public's knowledge of the presence and threat of hazardous chemicals.

- A. Equipment
- B. Exception Report
- C. Existing USTs
- D. EPA Identification Number
- E. Emergency Planning and Community Right-to- Know Act
- F. None of the Above

5. The fair distribution of environmental risks across socioeconomic and racial groups.

- A. Equipment
- B. Exception Report
- C. Existing USTs
- D. Environmental Justice
- E. Episodic Generation
- F. None of the Above

6. Notice sent by EPA to an exporter of hazardous waste, indicating that the importing country has agreed to accept such waste.

- A. Abandoned
- B. Action Levels
- C. Aggregation Points
- D. Accumulated Speculatively
- E. Acknowledgment of Consent
- F. None of the Above

7. Centers that accept used oil only from places owned by the same owner and operator as the aggregation point, or from do-it-yourselfers.

- A. Annual Aggregate
- B. Action Levels
- C. Authorized State
- D. Aggregation Points
- E. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
- F. None of the Above

8. For purposes of TSDF ground water monitoring, hazardous constituent limits established by the EPA Regional Administrator that are allowed to be present in ground water.

- A. Annual Aggregate
- B. Action Levels
- C. Authorized State
- D. Alternative Concentration Limits
- E. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
- F. None of the Above

9. For purposes of UST financial responsibility, the total amount of UST financial responsibility coverage required to cover all leaks that might occur in one year.

- A. Annual Aggregate
- B. Action Levels
- C. Authorized State
- D. Alternative Concentration Limits
- E. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
- F. None of the Above

10. Standards, criteria, or limitations under federal or more stringent state environmental laws, including RCRA that may be required during a Superfund remedial action, unless site-specific waivers are obtained.

- A. Annual Aggregate
- B. Action Levels
- C. Authorized State
- D. Alternative Concentration Limits
- E. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
- F. None of the Above

11. A state that has been delegated the authority by EPA to implement and enforce its own regulations for hazardous waste management under RCRA. The state program must be at least as stringent as the federal standards.

- A. Annual Aggregate
- B. Action Levels
- C. Authorized State
- D. Alternative Concentration Limits
- E. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
- F. None of the Above

12. A release detection method for USTs that uses a probe in the tank that is wired to a monitor to provide information on product level and temperature.

- A. Boiler
- B. Biennial Report
- C. Bentsen Wastes
- D. Basel Convention
- E. Automatic Tank Gauging
- F. None of the Above

13. The international treaty that establishes standards for global trade of hazardous waste, municipal waste, and municipal incinerator ash. government has negotiated a separate waste trade agreement.

- A. Boiler
- B. Biennial Report
- C. Bentsen Wastes
- D. Basel Convention
- E. Automatic Tank Gauging
- F. None of the Above

14. Geothermal exploration, development, and production waste exempt from RCRA Subtitle C regulation.

- A. Boiler
- B. Biennial Report
- C. Bentsen Wastes
- D. Basel Convention
- E. Automatic Tank Gauging
- F. None of the Above

15. The technology that best minimizes the mobility or toxicity (or both) of the hazardous constituents for a particular waste.

- A. Boiler
- B. Biennial Report
- C. Bevill Wastes
- D. Best Demonstrated Available Technology
- E. By-Products
- F. None of the Above

16. Ash that collects at the bottom of a combustion chamber.

- A. Boiler
- B. Biennial Report
- C. Bevill Wastes
- D. Burning for Energy Recovery
- E. Bottom Ash
- F. None of the Above

17. For purposes of TSDF financial assurance, events that take place over time and involve continuous or repeated exposure to hazardous waste.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

18. A notice requiring that a TSDF permit applicant supply more information for a complete permit application.

- A. Notice of Violation
- B. Notice of Noncompliance
- C. Notice of Deficiency
- D. Notice of Intent to Deny
- E. OECD Council Decision
- F. None of the Above

19. A notice issued by a permitting agency which tells a TSDF permit applicant that the application does not demonstrate compliance with the RCRA standards.

- A. Notice of Violation
- B. Notice of Noncompliance
- C. Notice of Deficiency
- D. Notice of Intent to Deny
- E. OECD Council Decision
- F. None of the Above

20. An informal letter to a handler written as part of an informal administrative action.

- A. Notice of Violation
- B. Notice of Noncompliance
- C. Notice of Deficiency
- D. Notice of Intent to Deny
- E. OECD Council Decision
- F. None of the Above

21. An informal letter to a handler written as part of an informal administrative action.

- A. Notice of Violation
- B. Notice of Noncompliance
- C. Notice of Deficiency
- D. Notice of Intent to Deny
- E. OECD Council Decision
- F. None of the Above

22. A multilateral agreement by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that establishes procedural and substantive controls for the import and export of recyclables between member nations.

- A. Notice of Violation
- B. Notice of Noncompliance
- C. Notice of Deficiency
- D. Notice of Intent to Deny
- E. OECD Council Decision
- F. None of the Above

23. Used oil that is tested and does not meet given parameters for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, flash point, lead, and total halogens.

- A. Open Dumps
- B. Omnibus Provision
- C. Operating Requirements
- D. Off-Specification Used Oil
- E. Operation and Maintenance
- F. None of the Above

24. Handlers who burn used oil for energy recovery in boilers, industrial furnaces, or hazardous waste incinerators.

- A. Boiler
- B. Burners
- C. Bevill Wastes
- D. Burning for Energy Recovery
- E. By-Products
- F. None of the Above

25. For purposes of Subtitle C corrective action, risk-based concentrations of hazardous constituents in ground water, soil, or sediment that may trigger further investigation into possible contamination at a particular site.

- A. Abandoned
- B. Action Levels
- C. Aggregation Points
- D. Accumulated Speculatively
- E. Acknowledgment of Consent
- F. None of the Above

26. Enforcement action taken by EPA or a state under its own authority, without involving a judicial court process.

- A. Annual Aggregate
- B. Action Levels
- C. Authorized State
- D. Alternative Concentration Limits
- E. Administrative Action
- F. None of the Above

27. The Act that establishes rulemaking procedures as well as site-specific licensing procedures, access to agency information, and procedures and standards for judicial review of agency actions.

- A. Annual Aggregate
- B. Action Levels
- C. Authorized State
- D. Administrative Procedures Act
- E. Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
- F. None of the Above

28. Burning hazardous waste for its heating value as a fuel, and using wastes to produce fuels or as ingredients in fuels.

- A. Boiler
- B. Biennial Report
- C. Bevill Wastes
- D. Burning for Energy Recovery
- E. By-Products
- F. None of the Above

29. Materials that are not one of the intended products of a production process and includes most wastes that are not spent materials or sludges.

- A. Boiler
- B. Biennial Report
- C. Bevill Wastes
- D. Burning for Energy Recovery
- E. By-Products
- F. None of the Above

30. LDR treatment standards that ensured adequate protection of human health and the environment during the time EPA was promulgating final LDR treatment standards.

- A. Cathodic Protection
- B. Cement Kiln
- C. Change in Service
- D. Capacity Assurance Plan
- E. California List Interim
- F. None of the Above

31. A written statement that ensures that a state has hazardous waste treatment and disposal capacity.

- A. Cathodic Protection
- B. Cement Kiln
- C. Change in Service
- D. Capacity Assurance Plan
- E. Cathode Ray Tubes
- F. None of the Above

32. This capacity must be for facilities that are in compliance with RCRA Subtitle C requirements and must be adequate to manage hazardous wastes projected to be generated within the state over 20 years.

- A. Cathodic Protection
- B. Cement Kiln
- C. Change in Service
- D. Capacity Assurance Plan
- E. Cathode Ray Tubes
- F. None of the Above

33. The Act that sets the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to surface waters of the United States.

- A. Civil Action
- B. Clean Closure
- C. Codification
- D. Clean Air Act
- E. Clean Water Act
- F. None of the Above

34. CWA imposes contaminant limitations or guidelines for all discharges of wastewater into the nation's waterways.

- A. Civil Action
- B. Clean Closure
- C. Codification
- D. Clean Air Act
- E. Clean Water Act
- F. None of the Above

35. The procedure that a solid or hazardous waste management facility undergoes to cease operations and ensure protection of human health and the environment in the future.

- A. Civil Action
- B. Closure
- C. Codification
- D. Clean Air Act
- E. Clean Water Act
- F. None of the Above

36. The process by which final regulations are incorporated into the CFR, which is published annually.

- A. Civil Action
- B. Clean Closure
- C. Codification
- D. Clean Air Act
- E. Clean Water Act
- F. None of the Above

37. Centers that accept used oil from multiple sources, including both businesses and private citizens.

- A. Collection Centers
- B. Combustion
- C. Codification
- D. Compliance Monitoring
- E. Commercial Chemical Products
- F. None of the Above

38. The controlled burning in an enclosed area as a means of treating or disposing of hazardous waste.

- A. Collection Centers
- B. Combustion
- C. Codification
- D. Compliance Monitoring
- E. Commercial Chemical Products
- F. None of the Above

39. Cement is produced by heating mixtures of limestone and other minerals or additives at high temperatures in a rotary kiln, followed by cooling, grinding, and finish mixing.

- A. Cathodic Protection
- B. Cement Kiln
- C. Change in Service
- D. Capacity Assurance Plan
- E. Cathode Ray Tubes
- F. None of the Above

40. Using a formerly regulated UST system to store a nonregulated substance.

- A. Cathodic Protection
- B. Cement Kiln
- C. Change in Service
- D. Capacity Assurance Plan
- E. Cathode Ray Tubes
- F. None of the Above

41. Waste that is considered hazardous under RCRA because it exhibits any of four different properties: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity.

- A. Cathodic Protection
- B. Cement Kiln
- C. Change in Service
- D. Characteristic Waste
- E. Cathode Ray Tubes
- F. None of the Above

42. A formal lawsuit, filed in court, against a person who has either failed to comply with a statutory or regulatory requirement or an administrative order, or against a person who has contributed to a release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents.

- A. Civil Action
- B. Clean Closure
- C. Codification
- D. Clean Air Act
- E. Clean Water Act
- F. None of the Above

43. The Act that regulates air emissions from area, stationary, and mobile sources. CAA limits the emission of pollutants into the atmosphere in order to protect human health and the environment from the effects of airborne pollution.

- A. Civil Action
- B. Clean Closure
- C. Codification
- D. Clean Air Act
- E. Clean Water Act
- F. None of the Above

44. Unused or off-specification chemicals, spill or container residues, and other unused manufactured products that are not typically considered chemicals.

- A. Collection Centers
- B. Combustion
- C. Codification
- D. Compliance Monitoring
- E. Commercial Chemical Products
- F. None of the Above

45. For the purposes of hazardous waste listings, CCPs include only unused, pure chemical products and formulations.

- A. Collection Centers
- B. Combustion
- C. Codification
- D. Compliance Monitoring
- E. Commercial Chemical Products
- F. None of the Above

46. For purposes of RCRA TSDf ground water monitoring, a program that seeks to ensure that the amount of hazardous waste that has leaked into the uppermost aquifer does not exceed acceptable levels.

- A. Collection Centers
- B. Combustion
- C. Codification
- D. Compliance Monitoring
- E. Commercial Chemical Products
- F. None of the Above

47. Facilities that produce less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste, per calendar month.

- A. Concentration Limits
- B. Contained-In Policy
- C. Containers
- D. Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators
- E. Comprehensive Performance Testing
- F. None of the Above

48. A CESQG may only accumulate less than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste, 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste, or 100 kg of spill residue from acutely hazardous waste at any one time.

- A. Concentration Limits
- B. Contained-In Policy
- C. Containers
- D. Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators
- E. Comprehensive Performance Testing
- F. None of the Above

49. A program required by EPA to ensure that a landfill, surface impoundment, or waste pile meets all of the technological requirements.

- A. Concentration Limits
- B. Contained-In Policy
- C. Containers
- D. Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines
- E. Construction Quality Assurance
- F. None of the Above

50. An EPA policy that determines the health threats posed by contaminated environmental media and debris, and whether such materials must be managed as RCRA hazardous wastes.

- A. Concentration Limits
- B. Contained-In Policy
- C. Containers
- D. Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines
- E. Comprehensive Performance Testing
- F. None of the Above

51. Portable devices, in which a material is stored, transported, treated, or otherwise handled.

- A. Concentration Limits
- B. Contained-In Policy
- C. Containers
- D. Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines
- E. Comprehensive Performance Testing
- F. None of the Above

52. A completely enclosed structure used to store or treat noncontainerized waste.

- A. Containment Building
- B. Corporate Guarantee
- C. Cooperative Agreement
- D. Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems
- E. Continuous Monitoring Systems
- F. None of the Above

53. A system that directly and continuously measures one or more pollutants exiting a combustion unit.

- A. Containment Building
- B. Corporate Guarantee
- C. Cooperative Agreement
- D. Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems
- E. Continuous Monitoring Systems
- F. None of the Above

54. A device which continuously samples the regulated parameter without interruption, evaluates the detector response at least once every 15 seconds, and computes and records the average value at least every 60 seconds.

- A. Containment Building
- B. Corporate Guarantee
- C. Cooperative Agreement
- D. Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems
- E. Continuous Monitoring Systems
- F. None of the Above

55. An agreement between a state and EPA which ensures that the state will spend money from the LUST Trust Fund for its intended purpose.

- A. Containment Building
- B. Corporate Guarantee
- C. Cooperative Agreement
- D. Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems
- E. Continuous Monitoring Systems
- F. None of the Above

56. Processes designed to optimize the natural decomposition or decay of organic matter, such as leaves and food.

- A. Collection Centers
- B. Combustion
- C. Codification
- D. Compliance Monitoring
- E. Composting
- F. None of the Above

57. The end product of composting is a humus-like material that can be added to soils to increase soil fertility, aeration, and nutrient retention.

- A. Collection Centers
- B. Combustion
- C. Codification
- D. Compliance Monitoring
- E. Composting
- F. None of the Above

58. The Act that authorizes EPA to clean up uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites and respond to accidents, spills and other emergency releases of hazardous substances.

- A. Civil Action
- B. Clean Closure
- C. Codification
- D. Clean Air Act
- E. Clean Water Act
- F. None of the Above

59. A computerized database used to track hazardous substance sites.

- A. Civil Action
- B. Clean Closure
- C. Codification
- D. Clean Air Act
- E. Clean Water Act
- F. None of the Above

60. The initial and periodic evaluation procedure for demonstrating compliance with the national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants and establishes revised operating limits for hazardous waste combustors.

- A. Concentration Limits
- B. Contained-In Policy
- C. Containers
- D. Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines
- E. Comprehensive Performance Testing
- F. None of the Above

61. A list, updated every two years, which designates items with recycled content that procuring agencies should aim to purchase. This list currently contains 54 items within 8 product categories.

- A. Concentration Limits
- B. Contained-In Policy
- C. Containers
- D. Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines
- E. Comprehensive Performance Testing
- F. None of the Above

62. For purposes of TSDf ground water monitoring, the maximum levels of hazardous constituents allowed to be present in the ground water.

- A. Concentration Limits
- B. Contained-In Policy
- C. Containers
- D. Comprehensive Procurement Guidelines
- E. Comprehensive Performance Testing
- F. None of the Above

63. The demonstration that a corporate grandparent, corporate parent, or sibling corporation can meet financial assurance requirements on behalf of a TSD owner and operator, or the financial responsibility requirements on behalf of an UST owner and operator.

- A. Containment Building
- B. Corporate Guarantee
- C. Cooperative Agreement
- D. Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems
- E. Continuous Monitoring Systems
- F. None of the Above

64. States that participated in EPA's medical waste tracking program from June 22, 1989 to June 22, 1991, which included Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

- A. Corrective Action
- B. Counting
- C. Covered States
- D. Corrosivity Characteristic
- E. Corrective Action Management Unit
- F. None of the Above

65. The time period referring to the initial generation of hazardous waste to its ultimate disposal.

- A. De minimis
- B. Debris
- C. Delisting
- D. Derived-From Rule
- E. Cradle to Grave
- F. None of the Above

66. Enforcement action reserved for the most serious violations, which can result in fines or imprisonment.

- A. De minimis
- B. Debris
- C. Criminal Action
- D. Derived-From Rule
- E. Designated Facility
- F. None of the Above

67. Very small amounts of hazardous waste that are discharged to wastewater treatment facilities and thus, are exempt from the mixture rule.

- A. De minimis
- B. Debris
- C. Delisting
- D. Derived-From Rule
- E. Designated Facility
- F. None of the Above

68. A broad category of large manufactured and naturally occurring objects that are commonly discarded (e.g., construction materials, decommissioned industrial equipment, discarded manufactured objects, tree trunks, boulders).

- A. De minimis
- B. Debris
- C. Delisting
- D. Derived-From Rule
- E. Designated Facility
- F. None of the Above

69. A site-specific petition process whereby a handler can demonstrate to EPA that a particular wastestream generated at its facility that meets a listing description does not pose sufficient hazard to warrant RCRA regulation.

- A. De minimis
- B. Debris
- C. Delisting
- D. Derived-From Rule
- E. Designated Facility
- F. None of the Above

70. Owners and operators can also use the delisting process for wastes that are hazardous under the mixture and derived-from rules that pose minimal hazard to human health and the environment.

- A. De minimis
- B. Debris
- C. Delisting
- D. Derived-From Rule
- E. Designated Facility
- F. None of the Above

71. A rule that regulates residues from the treatment of listed hazardous wastes.

- A. De minimis
- B. Designated Facility
- C. Derived-From Rule
- D. Detection Monitoring
- E. Destruction and Removal Efficiency
- F. None of the Above

72. Firms with a “substantial business relationship” with an UST owner and operator can also make this demonstration.

- A. Containment Building
- B. Corporate Guarantee
- C. Cooperative Agreement
- D. Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems
- E. Continuous Monitoring Systems
- F. None of the Above

73. The LDR requirement that prohibits the addition of soil or water to waste in order to reduce the concentrations of hazardous constituents instead of treatment by the appropriate LDR treatment standards.

- A. Disposal
- B. Direct Discharges
- C. Drip Pads
- D. Dilution Prohibition
- E. Distillation Bottoms
- F. None of the Above

74. Discharges from point sources into surface water pursuant to a CWA NPDES permit.

- A. Disposal
- B. Direct Discharges
- C. Drip Pads
- D. Dilution Prohibition
- E. Distillation Bottoms
- F. None of the Above

75. The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid or hazardous waste on or in the land or water.

- A. Disposal
- B. Direct Discharges
- C. Drip Pads
- D. Dilution Prohibition
- E. Distillation Bottoms
- F. None of the Above

76. The LDR requirement that prohibits the land disposal of hazardous waste that has not been adequately treated to reduce the threat posed by such waste.

- A. Disposal
- B. Direct Discharges
- C. Drip Pads
- D. Dilution Prohibition
- E. Distillation Bottoms
- F. None of the Above

77. Residues that form at the bottom of a distillation unit.

- A. Disposal
- B. Direct Discharges
- C. Drip Pads
- D. Dilution Prohibition
- E. Distillation Bottoms
- F. None of the Above

78. Individuals who generate used oil through the maintenance of their own personal vehicles and equipment and are not considered used oil generators.

- A. Disposal
- B. Direct Discharges
- C. Drip Pads
- D. Dilution Prohibition
- E. Distillation Bottoms
- F. None of the Above

79. An EPA program to address the investigation and cleanup of contamination from solid waste facilities, hazardous waste facilities, and USTs.

- A. Corrective Action
- B. Counting
- C. Covered States
- D. Corrosivity Characteristic
- E. Corrective Action Management Unit
- F. None of the Above

80. A physical, geographical area designated by EPA or states for managing remediation wastes during corrective action.

- A. Corrective Action
- B. Counting
- C. Covered States
- D. Corrosivity Characteristic
- E. Corrective Action Management Unit
- F. None of the Above

81. The characteristic which identifies wastes that are acidic or alkaline (basic) and can readily corrode or dissolve flesh, metal, or other materials.

- A. Corrective Action
- B. Counting
- C. Covered States
- D. Corrosivity Characteristic
- E. Corrective Action Management Unit
- F. None of the Above

82. Totaling the hazardous wastes at a given facility for a particular month in order to determine hazardous waste generator status.

- A. Corrective Action
- B. Counting
- C. Covered States
- D. Corrosivity Characteristic
- E. Corrective Action Management Unit
- F. None of the Above

83. A hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facility which has received a RCRA permit (or interim status), or is a recycling facility regulated under 40 CFR Section 261.2(c)(2) or Subpart F, of Section 266, and has been designated on the manifest by the generator.

- A. De minimis
- B. Designated Facility
- C. Derived-From Rule
- D. Detection Monitoring
- E. Destruction and Removal Efficiency
- F. None of the Above

84. Facilities that treat, dispose of, or recycle a particular category of universal waste.

- A. De minimis
- B. Designated Facility
- C. Destination Facilities
- D. Detection Monitoring
- E. Destruction and Removal Efficiency
- F. None of the Above

85. Standard that verifies that a combustion unit is destroying the organic components found in hazardous waste.

- A. De minimis
- B. Designated Facility
- C. Derived-From Rule
- D. Detection Monitoring
- E. Destruction and Removal Efficiency
- F. None of the Above

86. For purposes of RCRA TSDF ground water monitoring, the first step of monitoring at land disposal units, where the owner and operator monitors for indication of a leak from the unit, looking for potential changes in the ground water quality from normal (background) levels.

- A. De minimis
- B. Designated Facility
- C. Derived-From Rule
- D. Detection Monitoring
- E. Destruction and Removal Efficiency
- F. None of the Above

87. Engineering structures consisting of a curbed, free-draining base, constructed of non-earthen materials, and designed to convey wood preservative chemical drippage from treated wood, precipitation, and surface water run-on to an associated collection system at wood preserving plants.

- A. Disposal
- B. Direct Discharges
- C. Drip Pads
- D. Dilution Prohibition
- E. Distillation Bottoms
- F. None of the Above

88. Materials such as soil, surface water, ground water, and sediment.

- A. Equipment
- B. Exception Report
- C. Existing USTs
- D. EPA Identification Number
- E. Environmental Media
- F. None of the Above

89. A unique number assigned by EPA to each hazardous waste generator, transporter, or treatment, storage, and disposal facility.

- A. Equipment
- B. Exception Report
- C. Existing USTs
- D. EPA Identification Number
- E. Episodic Generation
- F. None of the Above

90. The situation in which a generator's status changes from one month to the next, as determined by the amount of waste generated in a particular month.

- A. Equipment
- B. Exception Report
- C. Existing USTs
- D. EPA Identification Number
- E. Episodic Generation
- F. None of the Above

91. Each valve, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, or flange or other connector, and any other control devices or systems.

- A. Equipment
- B. Exception Report
- C. Existing USTs
- D. EPA Identification Number
- E. Episodic Generation
- F. None of the Above

92. A report, submitted by LQGs and SQGs, detailing efforts to locate wastes when a signed copy of the manifest has not been received.

- A. Equipment
- B. Exception Report
- C. Existing USTs
- D. EPA Identification Number
- E. Episodic Generation
- F. None of the Above

93. USTs that were in service, or for which installation had commenced on or before December 22, 1988.

- A. Equipment
- B. Exception Report
- C. Existing USTs
- D. EPA Identification Number
- E. Episodic Generation
- F. None of the Above

94. An approach to environmental protection that strives to reduce the environmental impacts of products.

- A. Final Authorization
- B. Financial Assurance
- C. Financial Test
- D. Federal Procurement Program
- E. Extended Product Responsibility
- F. None of the Above

95. The Act that provides procedures for the registration of pesticide products to control their introduction into the marketplace.

- A. Final Authorization
- B. Financial Assurance
- C. Financial Test
- D. Federal Procurement Program
- E. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- F. None of the Above

96. A program that sets minimum recycled content standards for certain designated items and requires procuring agencies to purchase those items composed of the highest percentage of recovered materials practicable.

- A. Final Authorization
- B. Financial Assurance
- C. Financial Test
- D. Federal Procurement Program
- E. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- F. None of the Above

97. Authorization by EPA that indicates that a state's program is equivalent to, or no less stringent than, as well as consistent with, federal hazardous waste regulations.

- A. Final Authorization
- B. Financial Assurance
- C. Final Authorization
- D. Federal Procurement Program
- E. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- F. None of the Above

98. Under RCRA Subtitle C, the requirements designed to ensure that TSD owners and operators will have the financial resources to pay for closure, post-closure, and liability costs.

- A. Final Authorization
- B. Financial Assurance
- C. Financial Test
- D. Federal Procurement Program
- E. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- F. None of the Above

99. Under RCRA Subtitle D, the requirements designed to ensure that MSWLF owners and operators will have the financial resources to pay for closure, post-closure, and corrective action costs.

- A. Final Authorization
- B. Financial Assurance
- C. Financial Test
- D. Federal Procurement Program
- E. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- F. None of the Above

100. A test of self-insurance which demonstrates that an owner and operator has sufficient financial strength to satisfy TSD financial assurance or UST financial responsibility requirements.

- A. Final Authorization
- B. Financial Assurance
- C. Financial Test
- D. Federal Procurement Program
- E. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- F. None of the Above

101. The lighter materials present in petroleum refinery wastewater. As components of oily waste, float rises to the surface in the first step of wastewater treatment.

- A. Float
- B. Fly Ash
- C. Formal Action
- D. Freedom of Information Act
- E. Full Cost Accounting
- F. None of the Above

102. Particles of ash, such as particulate matter which may also have metals attached them, that are carried up the stack of a combustion unit with gases during combustion.

- A. Float
- B. Fly Ash
- C. Formal Action
- D. Freedom of Information Act
- E. Full Cost Accounting
- F. None of the Above

103. An enforcement action, frequently in the form of an administrative order, that is taken when a serious violation is detected.

- A. Float
- B. Fly Ash
- C. Formal Action
- D. Freedom of Information Act
- E. Full Cost Accounting
- F. None of the Above

104. The Act that grants private parties the right to obtain information in the government's possession.

- A. Float
- B. Fly Ash
- C. Formal Action
- D. Freedom of Information Act
- E. Full Cost Accounting
- F. None of the Above

105. FOIA requires each federal agency to establish procedures for handling requests regarding government statutes, regulations, standards, permit conditions, requirements, orders, and policies.

- A. Float
- B. Fly Ash
- C. Formal Action
- D. Freedom of Information Act
- E. Full Cost Accounting
- F. None of the Above

106. For purposes of determining if a waste is P or U listed the only chemical ingredient serving the function of a commercial product formulation.

- A. Source Reduction
- B. Solid Waste
- C. Sole Active Ingredient
- D. Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste
- E. Small Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

107. SARA, enacted in 1986, reauthorized and amended CERCLA to include additional enforcement authorities, technical requirements, community involvement requirements, and various clarifications. SARA Title III authorized EPCRA.

- A. Surface Impoundment
- B. Surety Bond
- C. Tanks
- D. Tank Tightness Testing
- E. Technical Grade
- F. None of the Above

108. Environmentally beneficial projects which a defendant or respondent agrees to undertake in the settlement of a civil or administrative enforcement action, but which the defendant is not otherwise legally required to perform.

- A. Surface Impoundment
- B. Surety Bond
- C. Tanks
- D. Supplemental Environmental Projects
- E. Technical Grade
- F. None of the Above

109. A guarantee which certifies that a surety company will cover TSD financial assurance or UST financial responsibility requirements on behalf of the owner and operator.

- A. Surface Impoundment
- B. Surety Bond
- C. Tanks
- D. Tank Tightness Testing
- E. Technical Grade
- F. None of the Above

110. A natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials that is used to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste.

- A. Surface Impoundment
- B. Surety Bond
- C. Surface Impoundment
- D. Tank Tightness Testing
- E. Technical Grade
- F. None of the Above

111. A variety of UST release detection methods used to determine if a tank is leaking; most of these methods involve monitoring changes in product level or volume in a tank.

- A. Surface Impoundment
- B. Surety Bond
- C. Tanks
- D. Tank Tightness Testing
- E. Technical Grade
- F. None of the Above

112. Stationary devices used to store or treat hazardous waste.

- A. Surface Impoundment
- B. Surety Bond
- C. Tanks
- D. Tank Tightness Testing
- E. Technical Grade
- F. None of the Above

113. For purposes of determining if a waste is P or U listed, a commercial chemical product that is not 100 percent pure, but is of a grade of purity that is either marketed or recognized in general usage by the chemical industry.

- A. Surface Impoundment
- B. Surety Bond
- C. Tanks
- D. Tank Tightness Testing
- E. Technical Grade
- F. None of the Above

114. Any garbage, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material.

- A. Source Reduction
- B. Solid Waste
- C. Sole Active Ingredient
- D. Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste
- E. Small Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

115. For the purposes of hazardous waste regulation, a solid waste is a material that is discarded by being either abandoned, inherently waste-like, a certain waste military munition, or recycled.

- A. Source Reduction
- B. Solid Waste
- C. Sole Active Ingredient
- D. Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste
- E. Small Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

116. For purposes of Subtitle C corrective action, discernible units where solid or hazardous wastes have been placed at any times, or any area where solid wastes have been routinely and systematically released.

- A. Source Reduction
- B. Solid Waste
- C. Sole Active Ingredient
- D. Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste
- E. Solid Waste Management Units
- F. None of the Above

117. Maximizing or reducing the use of natural resources at the beginning of an industrial process, thereby eliminating the amount of waste produced by the process. Source reduction is EPA's preferred method of waste management.

- A. Source Reduction
- B. Solid Waste
- C. Sole Active Ingredient
- D. Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste
- E. Small Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

118. Materials that have been used and can no longer serve the purpose for which they were produced without processing.

- A. Staging Pile
- B. Spent Materials
- C. Storage Prohibition
- D. State Assurance Funds
- E. State Authorization Tracking System
- F. None of the Above

119. Regulations establishing spill prevention procedures and equipment requirements for nontransportation-related facilities with certain aboveground or underground storage capacities that could reasonably be expected to discharge oil.

- A. Staging Pile
- B. Storage
- C. Storage Prohibition
- D. State Assurance Funds
- E. Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures
- F. None of the Above

120. An accumulation of solid, non-flowing remediation waste that is not a containment building and that is used only during remedial operations for temporary storage at a facility.

- A. Staging Pile
- B. Storage
- C. Storage Prohibition
- D. State Assurance Funds
- E. State Authorization Tracking System
- F. None of the Above

121. An accounting approach that helps local governments identify all direct and indirect costs, as well as the past and future costs, of a municipal solid waste management program.

- A. Float
- B. Fly Ash
- C. Formal Action
- D. Freedom of Information Act
- E. Full Cost Accounting
- F. None of the Above

122. Any person whose act first creates or produces a hazardous waste, used oil, or medical waste, or first brings such materials into RCRA regulation.

- A. Hammer Provisions
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazard Communication Standard
- E. Generator
- F. None of the Above

123. Buildings that are designed, constructed, operated, and ultimately removed in such a way as to minimize their environmental impact.

- A. Hammer Provisions
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Green Buildings
- D. Hazard Communication Standard
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

124. Sampling and analysis of ground water for the purpose of detecting the release of contamination from a solid or hazardous waste land-based unit.

- A. Ground Water Monitoring
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazard Communication Standard
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

125. An UST release detection method that involves taking measurements of tank contents, recording the amount of product pumped each operating day, and reconciling this data at least once a month to determine if a tank is leaking.

- A. Interim Measures
- B. Inventory Control
- C. Interstitial Monitoring
- D. Interim Authorization
- E. Interim Status Facilities
- F. None of the Above

126. For purposes of TSDF financial assurance, a type of surety bond that guarantees that an owner and operator will comply with their closure, post-closure, and liability requirements.

- A. Per Occurrence
- B. Performance Bond
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Permanent Closure
- E. Permit-as-a-Shield
- F. None of the Above

127. The numerical pollutant emission limits for hazardous waste combustion units developed by EPA.

- A. Per Occurrence
- B. Performance Bond
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Permanent Closure
- E. Permit-as-a-Shield
- F. None of the Above

128. A report submitted by hazardous waste LQGs and TSDFs to enable EPA and the states to track the quantities of hazardous waste generated and the movements of those hazardous wastes.

- A. Boiler
- B. Biennial Report
- C. Bevill Wastes
- D. Burning for Energy Recovery
- E. By-Products
- F. None of the Above

129. An enclosed device that uses controlled flame combustion to recover and deliver energy in the form of steam, heated fluid, or heated gases.

- A. Boiler
- B. Biennial Report
- C. Bevill Wastes
- D. Burning for Energy Recovery
- E. By-Products
- F. None of the Above

130. Type of industrial furnace that receives hazardous waste to burn as fuel to run its cement process.

- A. Cathodic Protection
- B. Cement Kiln
- C. Change in Service
- D. Capacity Assurance Plan
- E. Cathode Ray Tubes
- F. None of the Above

131. The process of completely removing all waste that was treated, stored, or disposed in a hazardous waste unit.

- A. Civil Action
- B. Clean Closure
- C. Codification
- D. Clean Air Act
- E. Clean Water Act
- F. None of the Above

132. For purposes of defining a material as a solid waste under RCRA Subtitle C, a material, such as dioxin-containing wastes, that is always considered a solid waste because of its intrinsic threat to human health and the environment.

- A. Interim Measures
- B. Inventory Control
- C. Interstitial Monitoring
- D. Inherently Waste-Like
- E. Interim Status Facilities
- F. None of the Above

133. A policy to cover the TSDF financial assurance or UST financial responsibility requirements.

- A. Interim Measures
- B. Inventory Control
- C. Interstitial Monitoring
- D. Insurance
- E. Interim Status Facilities
- F. None of the Above

134. A temporary mechanism that is intended to promote continued state participation in hazardous waste management while encouraging states to develop programs that are fully equivalent to the federal program and will qualify for final authorization.

- A. Interim Measures
- B. Inventory Control
- C. Interstitial Monitoring
- D. Interim Authorization
- E. Interim Status Facilities
- F. None of the Above

135. Under RCRA Subtitle C corrective action, short-term actions to control ongoing risks while site characterization is underway or before a final remedy is selected.

- A. Interim Measures
- B. Inventory Control
- C. Interstitial Monitoring
- D. Interim Authorization
- E. Interim Status Facilities
- F. None of the Above

136. TSDFs that were already in operation when the RCRA standards were established and that are operating under less stringent standards until they receive a permit.

- A. Interim Measures
- B. Inventory Control
- C. Interstitial Monitoring
- D. Interim Authorization
- E. Interim Status Facilities
- F. None of the Above

137. Also known as land farms, land treatment units involve the application of hazardous waste on the soil surface, or the incorporation of waste into the upper layers of the soil in order to degrade, transform, or immobilize hazardous constituents present in hazardous waste.

- A. Landfill
- B. Leachate
- C. Letter of Credit
- D. Land Treatment Units
- E. Large Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

138. Ground water monitoring is also a method of UST release detection which senses the presence of liquid product floating in ground water.

- A. Ground Water Monitoring
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazard Communication Standard
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

139. Requirements written directly into RCRA by Congress, as in the case of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, that would automatically become regulations if EPA failed to issue its own regulations by certain dates.

- A. Hammer Provisions
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazard Communication Standard
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

140. The OSHA standard that provides workers with access to information about the hazards and identities of the chemicals they are exposed to while working, as well as the measures they can take to protect themselves.

- A. Hammer Provisions
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazard Communication Standard
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

141. A model devised under CERCLA that determines the relative risk to public health and the environment posed by hazardous substances in ground water, surface water, air, and soil. Only those sites with a score of 28.5 (on a scale of 0 to 100) are eligible for placement on the NPL.

- A. Hammer Provisions
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazard Communication Standard
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

142. A waste with properties that make it dangerous, or capable of having a harmful effect on human health and the environment.

- A. Hammer Provisions
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazardous Waste
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

143. Under the RCRA program, hazardous wastes are specifically defined as wastes that meet a particular listing description or that exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste.

- A. Hammer Provisions
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazardous Waste
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

144. The OSHA standard that protects the health and safety of workers engaged in operations at hazardous waste sites, hazardous waste treatment facilities, and emergency response locations.

- A. Hammer Provisions
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazardous Waste
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

145. The characteristic which identifies wastes that can readily catch fire and sustain combustion.

- A. Industrial Ecology
- B. Indirect Discharges
- C. Incinerator
- D. Industrial Furnace
- E. Ignitability characteristic
- F. None of the Above

146. An enclosed device that uses controlled flame combustion and does not meet the criteria for classification as a boiler, industrial furnace, sludge dryer (a unit that dehydrates hazardous sludge), or carbon regeneration unit (a unit that regenerates spent activated carbon).

- A. Industrial Ecology
- B. Indirect Discharges
- C. Incinerator
- D. Industrial Furnace
- E. Incorporation by Reference
- F. None of the Above

147. Incinerators also include infrared incinerators (units that use electric heat followed by a controlled flame afterburner) and plasma arc incinerators (units that use electrical discharge followed by a controlled flame afterburner).

- A. Industrial Ecology
- B. Indirect Discharges
- C. Incinerator
- D. Industrial Furnace
- E. Incorporation by Reference
- F. None of the Above

148. This occurs when the regulatory language in a state's regulation actually cite, or refer to, the federal regulations.

- A. Industrial Ecology
- B. Indirect Discharges
- C. Incinerator
- D. Industrial Furnace
- E. Incorporation by Reference
- F. None of the Above

149. Wastewater that is first sent to a POTW, and then after treatment by the POTW, discharged pursuant to a NPDES permit.

- A. Industrial Ecology
- B. Indirect Discharges
- C. Incinerator
- D. Industrial Furnace
- E. Incorporation by Reference
- F. None of the Above

150. The study of material and energy flows and their transformations into products, byproducts, and wastes throughout industrial and ecological systems.

- A. Industrial Ecology
- B. Indirect Discharges
- C. Incinerator
- D. Industrial Furnace
- E. Incorporation by Reference
- F. None of the Above

151. For purposes of RCRA Subtitle C, a disposal unit where nonliquid hazardous waste is placed in or on the land.

- A. Landfill
- B. Leachate
- C. Letter of Credit
- D. Land Treatment Units
- E. Large Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

152. Facilities that generate more than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per calendar month, or more than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per calendar month.

- A. Landfill
- B. Leachate
- C. Letter of Credit
- D. Land Treatment Units
- E. Large Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

153. Handlers that accumulate a total of 5000 kg or more of universal waste at any one time.

- A. Landfill
- B. Leachate
- C. Letter of Credit
- D. Land Treatment Units
- E. Large Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste
- F. None of the Above

154. Closure of an UST that involves a number of steps designed to ensure that the tank will pose no threat to human health or the environment after it is closed.

- A. Per Occurrence
- B. Performance Bond
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Permanent Closure
- E. Permit-as-a-Shield
- F. None of the Above

155. The provision that ensures that TSDF permittees will not be enforced against for violating new requirements that were not established in the original permit.

- A. Per Occurrence
- B. Performance Bond
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Permanent Closure
- E. Permit-as-a-Shield
- F. None of the Above

156. A program EPA launched in 1994 to support recycling markets. The goal of the program is to foster markets for recycled goods by promoting and assisting the development of businesses using recovered materials, creating new recycling jobs, and spurring innovative technologies.

- A. Landfill
- B. Leachate
- C. Letter of Credit
- D. Land Treatment Units
- E. Large Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

157. Drums filled with many small containers packed in nonbiodegradable absorbent materials.

- A. Lab Packs
- B. Leachate
- C. Letter of Credit
- D. Land Treatment Units
- E. Large Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

158. For purposes of RCRA Subtitle C regulation, placement in or on the land, except in a corrective action unit of hazardous waste, and includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave, or placement in a concrete vault, or bunker intended for disposal purposes.

- A. Landfill
- B. Leachate
- C. Letter of Credit
- D. Land Disposal
- E. Large Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

159. Any communication from EPA or a state agency that notifies the handler of a problem.

- A. Interim Measures
- B. Inventory Control
- C. Interstitial Monitoring
- D. Interim Authorization
- E. Informal Administrative Action
- F. None of the Above

160. Vacuum tubes made primarily of glass, which constitute the video display component of televisions and computer monitors. These tubes are generally hazardous for lead.

- A. Cathodic Protection
- B. Cement Kiln
- C. Change in Service
- D. Capacity Assurance Plan
- E. Cathode Ray Tubes
- F. None of the Above

161. A form of corrosion protection for USTs that uses sacrificial anodes or a direct current source to protect steel by halting the naturally occurring electrochemical process that causes corrosion.

- A. Cathodic Protection
- B. Cement Kiln
- C. Change in Service
- D. Capacity Assurance Plan
- E. Cathode Ray Tubes
- F. None of the Above

162. Fossil fuel combustion wastes, mining and mineral processing wastes, and cement kiln dust wastes exempt from RCRA Subtitle C regulation.

- A. Boiler
- B. Biennial Report
- C. Bevill Wastes
- D. Burning for Energy Recovery
- E. By-Products
- F. None of the Above

163. Any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid that has percolated through or drained from waste.

- A. Landfill
- B. Leachate
- C. Letter of Credit
- D. Land Treatment Units
- E. Large Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

164. An enclosed unit that is an integral part of a manufacturing process and uses thermal treatment to recover materials or energy from hazardous waste.

- A. Industrial Ecology
- B. Indirect Discharges
- C. Incinerator
- D. Industrial Furnace
- E. Incorporation by Reference
- F. None of the Above

165. UST release detection method that involves the use of secondary containment, such as a barrier, outer wall, vault, or liner around the UST or piping to prevent leaking product from escaping into the environment. If product escapes from the inner tank or piping, it will then be directed towards an interstitial monitor located between the walls.

- A. Interim Measures
- B. Inventory Control
- C. Interstitial Monitoring
- D. Interim Authorization
- E. Interim Status Facilities
- F. None of the Above

166. A fund created by SARA that provides money for overseeing corrective action taken by a responsible party, and provides money for cleanups at UST sites where the owner and operator is unknown, unwilling, or unable to respond.

- A. Landfill
- B. Leachate
- C. Letter of Credit
- D. Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund
- E. Large Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

167. A credit document issued to an owner and operator to cover TSD financial assurance or UST financial responsibility requirements.

- A. Landfill
- B. Leachate
- C. Letter of Credit
- D. Land Treatment Units
- E. Large Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

168. Damages that may result from an unexpected release of contaminants into the environment.

- A. Landfill
- B. Leachate
- C. Letter of Credit
- D. Land Treatment Units
- E. Liabilities
- F. None of the Above

169. Type of industrial furnace that produces lightweight aggregate and burns liquid hazardous waste as fuel to run its process.

- A. Manual Tank
- B. Manifest
- C. Listed Wastes
- D. Lightweight Aggregate Kiln
- E. Marketers
- F. None of the Above

170. Wastes that are considered hazardous under RCRA because they meet specific listing descriptions.

- A. Manual Tank
- B. Manifest
- C. Listed Wastes
- D. Lightweight Aggregate Kiln
- E. Marketers
- F. None of the Above

171. Paperwork that accompanies hazardous waste from the point of generation to the point of ultimate treatment, storage, or disposal. Each party involved in the waste's management retains a copy of the RCRA manifest, which contains specific information about the waste.

- A. Manual Tank
- B. Manifest
- C. Listed Wastes
- D. Lightweight Aggregate Kiln
- E. Marketers
- F. None of the Above

172. A method of UST leak detection that requires keeping the tank undisturbed for at least 36 hours per week, during which time the contents of the tank are measured to determine if the tank is leaking.

- A. Manual Tank Gauging
- B. Manifest
- C. Listed Wastes
- D. Lightweight Aggregate Kiln
- E. Marketers
- F. None of the Above

173. This Act requires a permit for any material that is transported from a U.S. port or by a U.S. vessel for disposition at sea.

- A. Manual Tank
- B. Manifest
- C. Listed Wastes
- D. Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act
- E. Marketers
- F. None of the Above

174. Used oil handlers who either 1) direct shipments of used oil to be burned as fuel in regulated devices, or 2) claim that used oil to be burned for energy recovery is on-specification.

- A. Manual Tank
- B. Manifest
- C. Listed Wastes
- D. Lightweight Aggregate Kiln
- E. Marketers
- F. None of the Above

175. Technology-based concentration limits developed under CAA to limit emissions of individual constituents from hazardous waste combustion units.

- A. Manual Tank
- B. Manifest
- C. Listed Wastes
- D. Maximum Achievable Control Technology Process
- E. Marketers
- F. None of the Above

176. For purposes of RCRA ground water monitoring, contaminant-specific levels borrowed from SDWA that are the maximum levels of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents allowed to be present in the groundwater.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. Maximum Contaminant Levels
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

177. A rule that is intended to ensure the regulation of mixtures of listed wastes with nonhazardous solid wastes.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

178. Durable goods (e.g., appliances, tires, batteries), nondurable goods (e.g., newspapers, books, magazines), containers and packaging, food wastes, yard trimmings, and miscellaneous or anic wastes from residential, commercial, and industrial nonprocess sources.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

179. A discrete area of land or excavation that receives municipal solid waste.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

180. Regulations promulgated by EPA under the Clean Air Act for six criteria pollutants — sulfur dioxide,, particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, and lead — in order to protect the public from toxic emissions to the atmosphere.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- F. None of the Above

181. A resource management tool by which EPA sets priorities for the Subtitle C corrective action program.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. National Corrective Action Prioritization System
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

182. Standards set by EPA under the Clean Air Act to control emissions from specific industrial sources.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

183. The NCP contains the regulations that implement the CERCLA response process. The NCP also provides information about the roles and responsibilities of EPA, other federal agencies, states, and private parties regarding releases of hazardous substances.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

184. Culture and stocks of infectious agents, human pathological wastes, human blood and blood products, used sharps, certain animal wastes, certain isolation wastes, and unused sharps.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Medical Waste
- F. None of the Above

185. For purposes of RCRA, TSDf ground water monitoring, those constituents that have been detected in the uppermost aquifer and are reasonably expected to be in or derived from the waste contained in the unit.

- A. Hammer Provisions
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazard Communication Standard
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

186. A comprehensive designation under CERCLA for RCRA hazardous wastes as well as other toxic pollutants regulated by CAA, CWA, and TSCA.

- A. Hammer Provisions
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazardous Waste
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

187. EPA has the authority under CERCLA to designate any additional element, compound, mixture, or solution as a hazardous substance. The definition of hazardous substance specifically excludes petroleum and natural gas.

- A. Hammer Provisions
- B. Hazard Ranking System
- C. Hazardous Constituents
- D. Hazardous Waste
- E. Hazardous Substance
- F. None of the Above

188. An agreement between a state's director and its EPA Regional Administrator outlining the nature of the responsibilities to enforce a regulatory program and defining the level of coordination and oversight between EPA and the state agency.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Memorandum of Agreement
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

189. For purposes of defining a material as a solid waste under RCRA Subtitle C, ammunition products and components produced for or used by the military for national defense and security.

- A. Military Munitions
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

190. Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal units regulated under RCRA that do not meet any of the other definitions of regulated units.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Miscellaneous Units
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

191. Radioactive waste that is also a hazardous waste under RCRA. Such wastes are jointly regulated by RCRA and Atomic Energy Act.

- A. Mixed Waste
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

192. EPA's priority hazardous substance sites for cleanup. EPA only funds remedial actions at hazardous waste sites on the NPL.

- A. Mixture Rule
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

193. USTs that are installed, or for which installation has commenced, after December 22, 1988. New USTs must be installed in compliance with all of the applicable technical standards.

- A. New USTs
- B. National Priorities List
- C. Nonsudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Municipal Solid Waste
- E. Municipal Solid Waste Landfill
- F. None of the Above

194. The authority which allows EPA to add conditions to a TSDF permit that are not specifically addressed by the RCRA regulations.

- A. Open Dumps
- B. Omnibus Provision
- C. Operating Requirements
- D. On-Specification Used Oil
- E. Operation and Maintenance
- F. None of the Above

195. Used oil that meets all the given parameters for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, flash point, lead, and total halogens.

- A. Open Dumps
- B. Omnibus Provision
- C. Operating Requirements
- D. On-Specification Used Oil
- E. Operation and Maintenance
- F. None of the Above

196. Solid waste disposal facilities that fail to comply with the Subtitle D criteria.

- A. Open Dumps
- B. Omnibus Provision
- C. Operating Requirements
- D. On-Specification Used Oil
- E. Operation and Maintenance
- F. None of the Above

197. Parameters established by a facility and written into a permit that will ensure a combustion unit meets numerical performance standards.

- A. Open Dumps
- B. Omnibus Provision
- C. Operating Requirements
- D. On-Specification Used Oil
- E. Operation and Maintenance
- F. None of the Above

198. The operation and maintenance phase of the CERCLA response process.

- A. Open Dumps
- B. Omnibus Provision
- C. Operating Requirements
- D. On-Specification Used Oil
- E. Operation and Maintenance
- F. None of the Above

199. Operation and maintenance may include activities such as ground water pump and treat, and cap maintenance. EPA conducts review of operation and maintenance activities to ensure that the remedy selected is still protective of human health and the environment.

- A. Open Dumps
- B. Omnibus Provision
- C. Operating Requirements
- D. On-Specification Used Oil
- E. Operation and Maintenance
- F. None of the Above

200. When a state fails to enforce its hazardous waste program properly, EPA can overfile, or enforce a provision for which a particular state has authorization.

- A. Per Occurrence
- B. Performance Bond
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Overfiling
- E. Permit-as-a-Shield
- F. None of the Above

201. Small dust-like particles emitted from hazardous waste combustion units.
- A. Per Occurrence
 - B. Particulate Matter
 - C. Performance Standards
 - D. Permanent Closure
 - E. Permit-as-a-Shield
 - F. None of the Above
202. For purposes of TSDF financial assurance, a type of surety bond that will fund a standby trust fund in the amount equal to the value of the bond.
- A. Per Occurrence
 - B. Performance Bond
 - C. Performance Standards
 - D. Payment Bond
 - E. Permit-as-a-Shield
 - F. None of the Above
203. For purposes of UST financial responsibility, the amount of money that must be available to pay for the costs from one leak.
- A. Per Occurrence
 - B. Performance Bond
 - C. Performance Standards
 - D. Permanent Closure
 - E. Permit-as-a-Shield
 - F. None of the Above
204. A special form of a RCRA permit that is sometimes granted to facilities with permits for activities under other environmental laws.
- A. Permit-by-Rule
 - B. Performance Bond
 - C. Performance Standards
 - D. Permanent Closure
 - E. Permit-as-a-Shield
 - F. None of the Above
205. Facilities that have obtained a TSDF permit from EPA or the state agency to engage in the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste.
- A. Per Occurrence
 - B. Permitted Facilities
 - C. Performance Standards
 - D. Permanent Closure
 - E. Permit-as-a-Shield
 - F. None of the Above
206. For purposes of RCRA TSDF ground water monitoring, the vertical point where a TSDF owner and operator must monitor the uppermost aquifer to determine if the leak exceeds the ground water protection standard.
- A. Per Occurrence
 - B. Performance Bond
 - C. Performance Standards
 - D. Permanent Closure
 - E. Point of Compliance
 - F. None of the Above
207. Discharges of treated wastewater directly into a lake, river, stream, or other water body. Point source discharges are regulated under CWA.
- A. Post-Closure
 - B. Process Vent
 - C. Performance Standards
 - D. Point Source Discharges
 - E. Potentially Responsible Party
 - F. None of the Above
208. Any element, substance, compound, or mixture that, after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause illness, death, or deformation in any organism. The definition of pollutant or contaminant specifically excludes petroleum and natural gas.
- A. Post-Closure
 - B. Process Vent
 - C. Performance Standards
 - D. Pollutants or Contaminants
 - E. Potentially Responsible Party
 - F. None of the Above

209. Period after closure during which owners and operators of solid or hazardous waste disposal units conduct monitoring and maintenance activities in order to preserve the integrity of the disposal system.

- A. Post-Closure
- B. Process Vent
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Pollutants or Contaminants
- E. Potentially Responsible Party
- F. None of the Above

210. The person or persons who may be held liable for hazardous substance contamination under CERCLA. PRPs may include the owners and operators, generators, transporters, and disposers of the hazardous substances.

- A. Post-Closure
- B. Process Vent
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Pollutants or Contaminants
- E. Potentially Responsible Party
- F. None of the Above

211. The recycling and recovery of precious metals (i.e., gold, silver, platinum, palladium, iridium, osmium rhodium, and ruthenium) from hazardous waste.

- A. Post-Closure
- B. Process Vent
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Pollutants or Contaminants
- E. Precious Metals Reclamation
- F. None of the Above

212. The minimum amount of recovered material that designated items under the federal procurement program should contain.

- A. Recovered Materials Content Levels
- B. Regulated Community
- C. Remedial Action Plans
- D. Recycling Presumption
- E. Regulated Community
- F. None of the Above

213. For purposes of defining a material as a solid waste under RCRA Subtitle C, a material is recycled if it is used or reused, or reclaimed.

- A. Recycled
- B. Regulated Community
- C. Remedial Action Plans
- D. Recycling Presumption
- E. Regulated Community
- F. None of the Above

214. Rules issued by an agency, such as EPA, that translate the general mandate of a statute into a set of requirements that the regulated community and the agency must work within.

- A. Regulations
- B. Remedial Action
- C. Remedial Action Plans
- D. Regulated Substance
- E. Regulated Community
- F. None of the Above

215. Longer-term CERCLA response actions that ultimately represent the final remedy for a site and generally are more expensive and of a longer duration than removals.

- A. Regulations
- B. Remedial Action
- C. Remedial Action Plans
- D. Regulated Substance
- E. Regulated Community
- F. None of the Above

216. Special form of RCRA permit that a facility may obtain to treat, store, or dispose of hazardous remediation waste at a remediation waste management site.

- A. Regulations
- B. Remedial Action
- C. Remedial Action Plans
- D. Regulated Substance
- E. Regulated Community
- F. None of the Above

217. The separation and collection of wastes, their subsequent transformation or remanufacture into usable or marketable products or materials, and the purchase of products made from recyclable materials.

- A. Recycling
- B. Regulated Community
- C. Remedial Action Plans
- D. Recycling Presumption
- E. Regulated Community
- F. None of the Above

218. The assumption that all used oil that is generated will be recycled.

- A. Recycling
- B. Regulated Community
- C. Remedial Action Plans
- D. Recycling Presumption
- E. Regulated Community
- F. None of the Above

219. The group of organizations, people, industries, businesses, and agencies that, because they perform certain activities, fall under the purview of RCRA.

- A. Recycling
- B. Regulated Community
- C. Remedial Action Plans
- D. Recycling Presumption
- E. Regulated Community
- F. None of the Above

220. For purposes of UST regulation, any hazardous substance defined under CERCLA §101(14) and petroleum.

- A. Regulations
- B. Remedial Action
- C. Remedial Action Plans
- D. Regulated Substance
- E. Regulated Community
- F. None of the Above

221. A review of all readily available site information such as maps, deeds, and other records to determine if further CERCLA response action is necessary.

- A. Preliminary Assessment
- B. Process Vent
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Pollutants or Contaminants
- E. Potentially Responsible Party
- F. None of the Above

222. During the PA, EPA tries to determine what type of substances may have been released and the potential impacts to human health and the environment.

- A. Preliminary Assessment
- B. Process Vent
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Pollutants or Contaminants
- E. Potentially Responsible Party
- F. None of the Above

223. Selected or anic constituents, which are high in concentration and difficult to burn, that are monitored to ensure a hazardous waste combustion unit's destruction and removal efficiency.

- A. Post-Closure
- B. Process Vent
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Pollutants or Contaminants
- E. Principal Organic Hazardous Constituents
- F. None of the Above

224. Any open-ended pipe or stack that is vented to the atmosphere either directly, through a vacuum-producing system, or through a tank associated with hazardous waste distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations.

- A. Post-Closure
- B. Process Vent
- C. Performance Standards
- D. Pollutants or Contaminants
- E. Potentially Responsible Party
- F. None of the Above

225. Facilities that process used oil so that it can be burned for energy recovery or reused.

- A. Reactivity Characteristic
- B. Record of Reclaimed
- C. Reclaimed
- D. Processors and Rerefiners
- E. Record of Decision
- F. None of the Above

226. A municipal wastewater treatment plant that receives domestic sewage from households, office buildings, factories, and other places where people live and work. Treatment at a POTW is regulated by the CWA.

- A. Reactivity Characteristic
- B. Record of Reclaimed
- C. Reclaimed
- D. Publicly Owned Treatment Works
- E. Record of Decision
- F. None of the Above

227. A database that tracks RCRA Subtitle C facility-specific data (i.e., events and activities related to hazardous waste generators, transporters, and TSDFs), and hazardous waste activity reports.

- A. Reactivity Characteristic
- B. RCRAInfo
- C. Record of Reclaimed
- D. Rebuttable Presumption
- E. Record of Decision
- F. None of the Above

228. The characteristic which identifies wastes that readily explode or under violent reactions.

- A. Reactivity Characteristic
- B. Reclaimed
- C. Record of Decision
- D. Rebuttable Presumption
- E. Record of Reclaimed
- F. None of the Above

229. For purposes of RCRA, an objective test that focuses on the halogen level in used oil to determine whether the used oil has been mixed with a listed hazardous waste.

- A. Reactivity Characteristic
- B. Record of Reclaimed
- C. Reclaimed
- D. Rebuttable Presumption
- E. Record of Decision
- F. None of the Above

230. For purposes of defining a material as a solid waste under RCRA Subtitle C, a material is reclaimed if it is processed to recover a usable product, or regenerated by processing it in a way that restores it to usable condition.

- A. Reactivity Characteristic
- B. Reclaimed
- C. Record of Reclaimed
- D. Rebuttable Presumption
- E. Record of Decision
- F. None of the Above

231. A remedial action plan document that describes the remedy selected for a Superfund site.

- A. Record of Decision
- B. Regulated Community
- C. Remedial Action Plans
- D. Recycling Presumption
- E. Regulated Community
- F. None of the Above

232. A notice that provides suggested recycled content levels and other purchasing information for each item designated in the CPG. Procuring agencies can use these levels as guidelines, but are encouraged to exceed EPA's recommendations.

- A. Recycling
- B. Regulated Community
- C. Remedial Action Plans
- D. Recycling Presumption
- E. Recovered Materials Advisory Notice
- F. None of the Above

233. A remedial investigation is a phase in the CERCLA response process that entails an in-depth examination of the nature and extent of contamination at a site and the associated risks to human health and the environment.

- A. Risk Retention Groups
- B. Removal Action
- C. Remediation Waste
- D. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- E. Remedial Design/Remedial Action
- F. None of the Above

234. The feasibility study entails an analysis of remedial action alternatives comparing the advantages and disadvantages of each.

- A. Risk Retention Groups
- B. Removal Action
- C. Remediation Waste
- D. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- E. Remedial Design/Remedial Action
- F. None of the Above

235. All solid and hazardous wastes, and all media (including ground water, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris that are managed for implementing cleanup.

- A. Risk Retention Groups
- B. Removal Action
- C. Remediation Waste
- D. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- E. Remedial Design/Remedial Action
- F. None of the Above

236. Short-term cleanup action taken under CERCLA that usually addresses problems only at the surface of a site. A removal is conducted in response to an emergency, and generally is limited to 12 months duration or \$2 million in expenditures.

- A. Risk Retention Groups
- B. Removal Action
- C. Remediation Waste
- D. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- E. Remedial Design/Remedial Action
- F. None of the Above

237. For purposes of UST financial responsibility, entities formed by businesses or individuals with similar risks to provide insurance coverage for those risks.

- A. Risk Retention Groups
- B. Removal Action
- C. Remediation Waste
- D. Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
- E. Remedial Design/Remedial Action
- F. None of the Above

238. A process that uses risk and exposure assessment concepts to help UST implementing agencies establish enforcement priorities.

- A. Scrap Metal
- B. Secondary Materials
- C. Sham Recycling
- D. Risk-Based Decision-Making
- E. Staging Pile
- F. None of the Above

239. Rules issued by an agency, such as EPA, that translate the general mandate of a statute into a set of requirements that the regulated community and the agency must work within.

- A. Scrap Metal
- B. Secondary Materials
- C. Sham Recycling
- D. Staging Pile
- E. Rulemakings
- F. None of the Above

240. The Act designed to protect the nation's drinking water supply by establishing national drinking water standards (MCLs or specific treatment techniques), and by regulating UIC wells.

- A. Scrap Metal
- B. Secondary Materials
- C. Sham Recycling
- D. Safe Drinking Water Act
- E. Staging Pile
- F. None of the Above

241. Worn or extra bits and pieces of metal parts, such as scrap piping and wire, or worn metal items, such as scrap automobiles and radiators.

- A. Scrap Metal
- B. Secondary Materials
- C. Sham Recycling
- D. Staging Pile
- E. Site Inspection
- F. None of the Above

242. The five categories of solid wastes regulated under Subtitle C, which include: spent materials, by-products, sludges, commercial chemical products, and scrap metal.

- A. Scrap Metal
- B. Secondary Materials
- C. Sham Recycling
- D. Site Inspection
- E. Staging Pile
- F. None of the Above

243. Illegitimate activities executed under the guise of recycling in order to be exempt from or subject to lesser regulation.

- A. Scrap Metal
- B. Secondary Materials
- C. Sham Recycling
- D. Staging Pile
- E. Site Inspection
- F. None of the Above

244. An in-depth assessment of on-site conditions, conducted as part of the CERCLA response process, to rank the site's hazard potential by determining the site's hazard ranking system score.

- A. Scrap Metal
- B. Secondary Materials
- C. Sham Recycling
- D. Site Inspection
- E. Staging Pile
- F. None of the Above

245. Activities to assess the site may include sampling, field reconnaissance, and examination of site records (e.g., topographical maps, logs).

- A. Scrap Metal
- B. Secondary Materials
- C. Sham Recycling
- D. Site Inspection
- E. Staging Pile
- F. None of the Above

246. Any solid, semisolid, or liquid wastes generated from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control device.

- A. Source Reduction
- B. Solid Waste
- C. Sludges
- D. Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste
- E. Small Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

247. Facilities that generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per calendar month.

- A. Source Reduction
- B. Solid Waste
- C. Sole Active Ingredient
- D. Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste
- E. Small Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

248. Handlers that do not accumulate 5000 kg of all universal waste categories combined at their location at any one time.

- A. Source Reduction
- B. Solid Waste
- C. Sole Active Ingredient
- D. Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste
- E. Small Quantity Generators
- F. None of the Above

249. For purposes of UST financial responsibility, state funds that are used to help pay for cleanup and third-party liability costs resulting from leaking USTs.

- A. Staging Pile
- B. Storage
- C. Storage Prohibition
- D. State Assurance Funds
- E. State Authorization Tracking System
- F. None of the Above

250. A tool used by EPA to chart those states that have been authorized to implement the RCRA hazardous waste program.

- A. Staging Pile
- B. Storage
- C. Storage Prohibition
- D. State Assurance Funds
- E. State Authorization Tracking System
- F. None of the Above

251. An UST release detection method that involves using sophisticated computer software to conduct a statistical analysis of inventory, delivery, and dispensing data in order to determine if a tank is leaking.

- A. Staging Pile
- B. Storage
- C. Storage Prohibition
- D. Statistical Inventory Reconciliation
- E. State Authorization Tracking System
- F. None of the Above

252. Holding hazardous waste for a temporary period, after which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of, or stored elsewhere.

- A. Staging Pile
- B. Storage
- C. Storage Prohibition
- D. State Assurance Funds
- E. State Authorization Tracking System
- F. None of the Above

253. LDR provision that prevents the indefinite storage of untreated hazardous waste for reasons other than the accumulation of quantities necessary for effective treatment or disposal.

- A. Surface Impoundment
- B. Surety Bond
- C. Storage Prohibition
- D. Tank Tightness Testing
- E. Technical Grade
- F. None of the Above

254. For purposes of TSD financial assurance, events that are not continuous or repeated.

- A. Surface Impoundment
- B. Surety Bond
- C. Sudden Accidental Occurrences
- D. Tank Tightness Testing
- E. Technical Grade
- F. None of the Above

255. A method by which an UST owner and operator can close a tank temporarily and bring it back into service at a later date. The owner and operator must continue to operate and maintain the corrosion protection system and the leak detection system if any product remains in the tank.

- A. Temporary Closure
- B. Temporary Units
- C. Thermal Treatment
- D. Totally Enclosed Treatment Units
- E. Toxic Substances Control Act
- F. None of the Above

256. Containers or tanks that are designed to manage remediation wastes during corrective action at permitted or interim status facilities.

- A. Temporary Closure
- B. Temporary Units
- C. Thermal Treatment
- D. Totally Enclosed Treatment Units
- E. Toxic Substances Control Act
- F. None of the Above

257. The treatment of hazardous waste in a device that uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the waste.

- A. Temporary Closure
- B. Temporary Units
- C. Thermal Treatment
- D. Totally Enclosed Treatment Units
- E. Toxic Substances Control Act
- F. None of the Above

258. Units that are designed and constructed to practically eliminate the potential for hazardous wastes to escape into the environment during treatment.

- A. Temporary Closure
- B. Temporary Units
- C. Thermal Treatment
- D. Totally Enclosed Treatment Units
- E. Toxic Substances Control Act
- F. None of the Above

259. The Act that controls the manufacture and sale of certain chemical substances.

- A. Temporary Closure
- B. Temporary Units
- C. Thermal Treatment
- D. Totally Enclosed Treatment Units
- E. Toxic Substances Control Act
- F. None of the Above

260. The characteristic which identifies wastes that are likely to leach dangerous concentrations of toxic chemicals into ground water.

- A. Temporary Closure
- B. Temporary Units
- C. Thermal Treatment
- D. Totally Enclosed Treatment Units
- E. Toxicity Characteristic
- F. None of the Above

261. A lab procedure designed to predict whether a particular waste is likely to leach chemicals into ground water at dangerous levels.

- A. Transfer Facilities
- B. Transporter
- C. Treatment
- D. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
- E. Treatment Standards
- F. None of the Above

262. Any transportation-related facility such as loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, or other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste, used oil, or universal waste are held temporarily during the normal course of transportation.

- A. Transfer Facilities
- B. Transporter
- C. Treatment
- D. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
- E. Treatment Standards
- F. None of the Above

263. Any person engaged in the off-site transportation of hazardous waste, used oil, universal waste, or medical waste.

- A. Transfer Facilities
- B. Transporter
- C. Treatment
- D. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
- E. Treatment Standards
- F. None of the Above

264. Any method, technique, or process designed to physically, chemically, or biologically change the nature of a hazardous waste.

- A. Transfer Facilities
- B. Transporter
- C. Treatment
- D. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
- E. Treatment Standards
- F. None of the Above

265. LDR criteria that hazardous waste must meet before it is disposed.
- A. Transfer Facilities
 - B. Transporter
 - C. Treatment
 - D. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
 - E. Treatment Standards
 - F. None of the Above
266. Facilities engaged in the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste. These facilities are the last link in the cradle-to-grave hazardous waste management system.
- A. Transfer Facilities
 - B. Transporter
 - C. Treatment
 - D. Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities
 - E. Treatment Standards
 - F. None of the Above
267. Burn conducted to test the performance of a hazardous waste combustion unit over a range of conditions.
- A. Unit Pricing
 - B. Trial Burn
 - C. Trust Fund
 - D. Underground Injection Control Well
 - E. Underground Storage Tanks
 - F. None of the Above
268. A financial mechanism by which a facility can set aside money in order to cover the TSD financial assurance or UST financial responsibility requirements.
- A. Unit Pricing
 - B. Trial Burn
 - C. Trust Fund
 - D. Underground Injection Control Well
 - E. Underground Storage Tanks
 - F. None of the Above
269. Units into which hazardous waste is permanently disposed of by injection 1/4 mile below an aquifer with an underground source of drinking water (as defined under SDWA).
- A. Unit Pricing
 - B. Trial Burn
 - C. Trust Fund
 - D. Underground Injection Control Well
 - E. Underground Storage Tanks
 - F. None of the Above
270. A tank and any underground piping connected to the tank that is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and that has at least 10 percent of its combined volume under round.
- A. Unit Pricing
 - B. Trial Burn
 - C. Trust Fund
 - D. Underground Injection Control Well
 - E. Underground Storage Tanks
 - F. None of the Above
271. Constituents that must be treated in order to meet contaminant-specific levels for purposes of the LDR program.
- A. Unit Pricing
 - B. Trial Burn
 - C. Trust Fund
 - D. Underground Injection Control Well
 - E. Underlying Hazardous Constituents
 - F. None of the Above
272. An economic incentive program used to achieve source reduction and recycling, also called variable rate refuse collection, where customers who dispose of more waste pay more for the collection and disposal services.
- A. Unit Pricing
 - B. Trial Burn
 - C. Trust Fund
 - D. Underground Injection Control Well
 - E. Underground Storage Tanks
 - F. None of the Above

273. Contaminant-specific hazardous waste LDR treatment levels.

- A. Used Oil
- B. Upgrading
- C. Universal Wastes
- D. Use Constituting Disposal
- E. Underground Storage Tanks
- F. None of the Above

274. Commonly recycled wastes with special management provisions intended to facilitate recycling. There are four categories of universal wastes: hazardous waste batteries, hazardous waste pesticides that have been recalled or collected in waste pesticide collection programs, hazardous waste lamps, and hazardous waste thermostats.

- A. Used Oil
- B. Upgrading
- C. Universal Wastes
- D. Use Constituting Disposal
- E. Underground Storage Tanks
- F. None of the Above

275. Retrofitting existing USTs to come into compliance with the UST regulations. The upgrading period expires on December 22, 1998.

- A. Used Oil
- B. Upgrading
- C. Universal Wastes
- D. Use Constituting Disposal
- E. Underground Storage Tanks
- F. None of the Above

276. The direct placement of wastes or waste-derived products (e.g., asphalt with petroleum refining wastes as an ingredient) on the land.

- A. Used Oil
- B. Upgrading
- C. Universal Wastes
- D. Use Constituting Disposal
- E. Underground Storage Tanks
- F. None of the Above

277. Any oil that has been refined from crude or synthetic oil that has been used and, as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

- A. Used Oil
- B. Upgrading
- C. Universal Wastes
- D. Use Constituting Disposal
- E. Underground Storage Tanks
- F. None of the Above

278. Abandoned or underutilized industrial and commercial properties where redevelopment is complicated by real or perceived environmental petroleum contamination from federally-regulated USTs.

- A. USTfield
- B. Vapor Monitoring
- C. Violation
- D. Waste Analysis Plan
- E. Waste Minimization
- F. None of the Above

279. An UST release detection method in which the equipment measures product fumes in the soil around the UST to check for leaks.

- A. USTfield
- B. Vapor Monitoring
- C. Violation
- D. Waste Analysis Plan
- E. Waste Minimization
- F. None of the Above

280. The act or an instance of breaking or disregarding the law.

- A. USTfield
- B. Vapor Monitoring
- C. Violation
- D. Waste Analysis Plan
- E. Waste Minimization
- F. None of the Above

281. A plan that outlines the procedures necessary to ensure proper treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste.

- A. USTfield
- B. Vapor Monitoring
- C. Violation
- D. Waste Analysis Plan
- E. Waste Minimization
- F. None of the Above

282. The reduction, to the extent feasible, in the amount of hazardous waste generated prior to any treatment, storage, or disposal of the waste.

- A. USTfield
- B. Vapor Monitoring
- C. Violation
- D. Waste Analysis Plan
- E. Waste Minimization
- F. None of the Above

283. An open pile used for treating or storing nonliquid hazardous waste.

- A. USTfield
- B. WasteWi\$e
- C. Waste Pile
- D. Zero Discharges
- E. Wastewater Treatment Units
- F. None of the Above

284. Tanks or tank systems that treat hazardous wastewaters and discharge them pursuant to CWA.

- A. USTfield
- B. WasteWi\$e
- C. Waste Pile
- D. Zero Discharges
- E. Wastewater Treatment Units
- F. None of the Above

285. A program designed to assist companies, states, local governments, Native American tribes and other institutions in developing cost-effective practices to reduce solid waste.

- A. USTfield
- B. WasteWi\$e
- C. Waste Pile
- D. Zero Discharges
- E. Wastewater Treatment Units
- F. None of the Above

286. Wastewater that is not directly or indirectly discharged to a navigable water (e.g., wastewater that is land disposed through spray irrigation) under CWA.

- A. USTfield
- B. WasteWi\$e
- C. Waste Pile
- D. Zero Discharges
- E. Wastewater Treatment Units
- F. None of the Above

287. Zero discharge facilities are subject to federal or state regulatory limitations that are as strict as those that apply to direct and indirect dischargers under CWA.

- A. USTfield
- B. WasteWi\$e
- C. Waste Pile
- D. Zero Discharges
- E. Wastewater Treatment Units
- F. None of the Above

Land Disposal Restrictions

288. Treat a characteristic waste so that it no longer exhibits a characteristic property. For characteristic wastes treated in Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking water Act systems, decharacterize means dilution.

- A. Decharacterize
- B. Generator
- C. Listed Waste
- D. Determination of Equivalent Treatment (DET)
- E. Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)
- F. None of the Above

289. A type of variance from the treatment standards in 40 CFR 268.40; applicable when a technology is specified as the treatment standard. Allows an alternative technology to be used in lieu of the specified technology, if the petitioner can demonstrate that the alternative technology can achieve a measure of performance equivalent to that of the specified technology.

- A. Decharacterize
- B. Generator
- C. Listed Waste
- D. Determination of Equivalent Treatment (DET)
- E. Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)
- F. None of the Above

290. The treatment technology that best minimizes the mobility or toxicity (or both) of the hazardous constituents for a particular waste.

- A. Characteristic Waste
- B. Contained-in Policy
- C. Debris
- D. Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT)
- E. Contained-in Determination for Soil
- F. None of the Above

291. Waste that is considered hazardous under RCRA because it exhibits any four different properties: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity.

- A. Characteristic Waste
- B. Contained-in Policy
- C. Debris
- D. Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT)
- E. Contained-in Determination for Soil
- F. None of the Above

292. Granted by EPA or an authorized state that certifies that soil is no longer considered a hazardous waste.

- A. Characteristic Waste
- B. Contained-in Policy
- C. Debris
- D. Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT)
- E. Contained-in Determination for Soil
- F. None of the Above

293. The "contained-in" policy dates back to a 1986 memorandum which states that although groundwater is not a solid waste, it can be considered a hazardous waste if it "contains" a hazardous waste. This policy was then applied to soil and debris.

- A. Characteristic Waste
- B. Contained-in Policy
- C. Debris
- D. Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT)
- E. Contained-in Determination for Soil
- F. None of the Above

294. Any solid material exceeding a 60 mm particle size that is intended for disposal and that is a manufactured object, or plant or animal matter, or natural geologic material.

- A. Characteristic Waste
- B. Contained-in Policy
- C. Debris
- D. Best Demonstrated Available Technology (BDAT)
- E. Contained-in Determination for Soil
- F. None of the Above

295. Any person whose act first creates or produces hazardous waste.

- A. Decharacterize
- B. Generator
- C. Listed Waste
- D. Determination of Equivalent Treatment (DET)
- E. Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)
- F. None of the Above

296. Amendments to RCRA, enacted in 1984.

- A. Decharacterize
- B. Generator
- C. Listed Waste
- D. Determination of Equivalent Treatment (DET)
- E. Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)
- F. None of the Above

297. The point at which a waste is first determined to be hazardous. For listed wastes this is the point at which the waste first meets the listing description, and for characteristic wastes it is the point the waste first exhibits the characteristic.

- A. Mixed Waste
- B. Nonwastewater (NWW)
- C. Prohibited Wastes
- D. Non-Analyzable Constituents
- E. Point of generation (POG) of a Hazardous Waste
- F. None of the Above

298. Wastes that have to meet their treatment standards before land disposal.

- A. Mixed Waste
- B. Nonwastewater (NWW)
- C. Prohibited Wastes
- D. Non-Analyzable Constituents
- E. Point of generation (POG) of a Hazardous Waste
- F. None of the Above

299. Wastes that have LDR treatment standards, but can be land disposed without treatment because of an exemption (e.g., a capacity variance).

- A. Mixed Waste
- B. Restricted Wastes
- C. Prohibited Wastes
- D. Non-Analyzable Constituents
- E. Point of generation (POG) of a Hazardous Waste
- F. None of the Above

300. Wastes that are considered hazardous under RCRA because they meet specific listing descriptions.

- A. Decharacterize
- B. Generator
- C. Listed Waste
- D. Determination of Equivalent Treatment (DET)
- E. Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)
- F. None of the Above

GROUNDWATER SECTION - CHAPTER I. Introduction

301. Actually ground water occurs as part of what can be called the oldest recycling program - the _____.

- A. Ground water
- B. Hydrologic cycle
- C. Unsaturated zone
- D. Water table
- E. Contamination
- F. None of the Above

302. The _____ involves the continual movement of water between the earth and the atmosphere through evaporation and precipitation.

- A. Ground water
- B. Hydrologic cycle
- C. Unsaturated zone
- D. Water table
- E. Contamination
- F. None of the Above

303. As rain and snow fall to the earth, some of the water runs off the surface into lakes, rivers, streams, and the oceans; some evaporates; and some is absorbed _____.

- A. Ground water
- B. Hydrologic cycle
- C. Unsaturated zone
- D. Water table
- E. Contamination
- F. None of the Above

304. The rest of the water soaks through the ground's surface and moves downward through the _____, where the open spaces in rocks and soil are filled with a mixture of air and water, until it reaches the water table.

- A. Ground water
- B. Hydrologic cycle
- C. Unsaturated zone
- D. Water table
- E. Contamination
- F. None of the Above

305. The water table is the top of the _____, or the area in which all interconnected spaces in rocks and soil are filled with water.

- A. Ground water D. Water table
- B. Hydrologic cycle E. Contamination
- C. Saturated zone F. None of the Above

306. The water in the saturated zone is called _____.

- A. Ground water D. Water table
- B. Hydrologic cycle E. Contamination
- C. Saturated zone F. None of the Above

307. In areas where the _____ occurs at the ground's surface, the ground water discharges into marshes, lakes, springs, or streams and evaporates into the atmosphere to form clouds.

- A. Ground water D. Water table
- B. Hydrologic cycle E. Contamination
- C. Saturated zone F. None of the Above

308. Ground water is stored under many types of _____.

- A. Geologic conditions D. Water table
- B. Hydrologic cycle E. Confined aquifer
- C. Unsaturated zone F. None of the Above

309. Areas where ground water exists in sufficient quantities to supply wells or springs are called aquifers, a term that literally means "_____."

- A. Water bearer D. Aquifer's
- B. Confined aquifer E. Hydrologic cycle
- C. Permeability F. None of the Above

310. _____ store water in the spaces between particles of sand, gravel, soil, and rock as well as cracks, pores, and channels in relatively solid rocks.

- A. Karst aquifers D. Aquifers
- B. Confined aquifer E. Hydrologic cycle
- C. Permeability F. None of the Above

311. An _____ is controlled largely by its porosity, or the relative amount of open space present to hold water.

- A. Karst aquifers D. Aquifer's storage capacity
- B. Confined aquifer E. Hydrologic cycle
- C. Permeability F. None of the Above

312. An aquifer's ability to transmit water, or _____, is based in part on the size of these spaces and the extent to which they are connected.

- A. Karst aquifers D. Aquifer's storage capacity
- B. Confined aquifer E. Hydrologic cycle
- C. Permeability F. None of the Above

313. There are two kinds of aquifers: _____ and unconfined.

- A. Karst aquifers D. Aquifer's storage capacity
- B. Confined E. Hydrologic cycle
- C. Permeability F. None of the Above

314. If the aquifer is sandwiched between layers of relatively impermeable materials (e.g., clay), it is called a _____.

- A. Karst aquifers
- B. Confined aquifer
- C. Permeability
- D. Aquifer's storage capacity
- E. Hydrologic cycle
- F. None of the Above

315. Confined aquifers are frequently found at greater depths than _____. In contrast, unconfined aquifers are not sandwiched between these layers of relatively impermeable materials, and their upper boundaries are generally closer to the surface of the land.

- A. Karst aquifers
- B. Unconfined aquifer
- C. Permeability
- D. Aquifer's storage capacity
- E. Hydrologic cycle
- F. None of the Above

316. Ground water can move sideways as well as up or down. This movement is in response to _____, differences in elevation, and differences in pressure.

- A. Gravity
- B. Confined aquifer
- C. Permeability
- D. Aquifer's storage capacity
- E. Hydrologic cycle
- F. None of the Above

317. The movement is usually quite slow, frequently as little as a few feet per year, although it can move as much as several feet per day in more _____.

- A. Karst aquifers
- B. Unconfined aquifer
- C. Permeability
- D. Aquifer's storage capacity
- E. Permeable zones
- F. None of the Above

318. Ground water can move even more rapidly in _____, which are areas in water soluble limestone and similar rocks where fractures or cracks.

- A. Karst aquifers
- B. Unconfined aquifer
- C. Permeability
- D. Aquifer's storage capacity
- E. Permeable zones
- F. None of the Above

319. According to the U.S. Geological Survey, _____ use increased from about 35 billion gallons a day in 1950 to about 87 billion gallons a day in 1980.

- A. Ground-water
- B. Unconfined aquifer
- C. Permeability
- D. Aquifer's storage capacity
- E. Permeable zones
- F. None of the Above

320. Approximately one-half of all fresh water used in the nation comes from _____.

- A. Ground-water
- B. Unconfined aquifer
- C. Permeability
- D. Aquifer's storage capacity
- E. Permeable zones
- F. None of the Above

321. Whether fresh water arrives via a _____ or directly from a private well, ground water ultimately provides approximately 35 percent of the drinking water supply for urban areas and 95 percent of the supply for rural areas.

- A. Ground-water
- B. Unconfined aquifer
- C. Permeability
- D. Aquifer's storage capacity
- E. Public water supply system
- F. None of the Above

CHAPTER II. Ground-Water Quality

Until the 1970s, ground water was believed to be naturally protected from contamination.

322. The _____ and larger rocks were thought to act as filters, trapping contaminants before they could reach the ground water.

- A. Substances
- B. Water table
- C. Widespread publicity
- D. Layers of soil and particles of sand, gravel, crushed rocks
- E. Ground-water
- F. None of the Above

323. Since then, however, every state in the nation has reported cases of contaminated ground water, with some instances receiving _____.

- A. Substances
- B. Water table
- C. Widespread publicity
- D. Layers of soil
- E. Ground-water
- F. None of the Above

324. We now know that some _____ can pass through all of these filtering layers into the saturated zone to contaminate ground water.

- A. Substances
- B. Contaminants
- C. Widespread publicity
- D. Layers of soil
- E. Groundwater
- F. None of the Above

325. Between 1971 and 1985, 245 ground-water related disease outbreaks, with 52,181 associated illnesses, were reported. Most of these diseases were _____.

- A. Substances
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Groundwater
- E. Biological contamination
- F. None of the Above

326. About 10 percent of all ground-water public water supply systems are in violation of drinking water standards for _____. In addition, approximately 74 pesticides, a number of which are known carcinogens, have been detected in the ground water of 38 states.

- A. Substances
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Ground-water
- E. Biological contamination
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Substances
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Ground-water
- E. Biological contamination
- F. None of the Above

328. _____ contamination can originate on the surface of the ground, in the ground above the water table, or in the ground below the water table.

- A. Substances
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Ground-water
- E. Biological contamination
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Originates
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Ground-water
- E. Biological contamination
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Originates
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Ground-water
- E. Biological contamination
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Originates
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Ground-water
- E. Eventual impact of the substance
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Originates
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Ground-water
- E. Eventual impact of the substance
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Originates
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Ground-water
- E. Eventual impact of the substance
- F. None of the Above

334. In comparison with rivers or streams, _____ tends to move very slowly and with very little turbulence.

- A. Originates
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Ground-water
- E. Eventual impact of the substance
- F. None of the Above

335. Once the contaminant reaches the ground water, _____ normally occurs.

- A. Originates
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Ground-water
- E. Little dilution or dispersion
- F. None of the Above

336. Instead, the contaminant forms a _____ that can flow along the same path as the ground water.

- A. Originates
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Concentrated plume
- E. Eventual impact of the substance
- F. None of the Above

337. Among the factors that determine the size, form, and rate of movement of the _____ plume are the amount and type of contaminant and the speed of ground-water movement.

- A. Originates
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Concentrated plume
- E. Eventual impact of the substance
- F. None of the Above

338. Because ground water is hidden from view, _____ can go undetected for years until the supply is tapped for use.

- A. Originates
- B. Contaminant
- C. Water table
- D. Concentrated plume
- E. Eventual impact of the substance
- F. None of the Above

339. Substances that can _____ can be divided into two basic categories: substances that occur naturally and substances produced or introduced by man's activities.

- A. Surface impoundments
- B. Septic systems
- C. Leachate collection systems
- D. (e.g.,) Solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
- E. Contaminate ground water
- F. None of the Above

340. _____ that occur naturally include minerals such as iron, calcium, and selenium.

- A. Surface impoundments
- B. Septic systems
- C. Leachate collection systems
- D. (e.g.,) Solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
- E. Contaminate ground water
- F. None of the Above

341. Substances resulting from man's activities include synthetic organic chemicals and hydrocarbons _____; landfill leachates (liquids that have dripped through the landfill and carry dissolved substances from the waste materials).

- A. Surface impoundments
- B. Septic systems
- C. Leachate collection systems
- D. (e.g.,) Solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
- E. Contaminate ground water
- F. None of the Above

342. A significant number of today's _____ problems stem from man's activities and can be introduced into ground water from a variety of sources.

- A. Surface impoundments
- B. Septic systems
- C. Leachate collection systems
- D. (e.g.,) Solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
- E. Contaminate ground water
- F. None of the Above

343. A major cause of ground-water contamination in many areas of the United States is _____, or outflow, from septic tanks, cesspools, and privies.

- A. Surface impoundments
- B. Septic systems
- C. Leachate collection systems
- D. (e.g.,) Solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
- E. Contaminate ground water
- F. None of the Above

344. Approximately one fourth of all homes in the United States rely on _____ to dispose of their human wastes.

- A. Surface impoundments
- B. Septic systems
- C. Leachate collection systems
- D. (e.g.,) Solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
- E. Contaminate ground water
- F. None of the Above

345. If these systems are improperly sited, designed, constructed, or maintained, they can allow _____ of the ground water by bacteria, nitrates, viruses, synthetic detergents, household chemicals, and chlorides.

- A. Surface impoundments
- B. Septic systems
- C. Leachate collection systems
- D. (e.g.,) Solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
- E. Contamination
- F. None of the Above

346. Each system can make an _____ to ground-water contamination, the sheer number of such systems and their widespread use in every area.

- A. Surface impoundments
- B. Septic systems
- C. Leachate collection systems
- D. (e.g.,) Solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
- E. Insignificant contribution
- F. None of the Above

347. Another potentially significant source of ground-water contamination is the more than 180,000 _____ used by municipalities, industries, and businesses to store, treat, and dispose of a variety of liquid wastes and wastewater.

- A. Surface impoundments
- B. Septic systems
- C. Leachate collection systems
- D. (e.g.,) Solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
- E. Contamination
- F. None of the Above

348. Although these _____ are supposed to be sealed with compacted clay soils or plastic liners, leaks can and do develop.

- A. Impoundments
- B. Septic systems
- C. Leachate collection systems
- D. (e.g.,) Solvents, pesticides, petroleum products
- E. Contamination
- F. None of the Above

349. Agricultural activities also can make significant contributions to ground-water contamination with the millions of tons of fertilizers and pesticides spread on the ground and from the storage and _____.

- A. Leachate collection systems
- B. Disposal of livestock wastes
- C. Apply to their lawns, rosebushes, tomato plants, and other garden plants
- D. 500 hazardous waste land disposal facilities
- E. Disposal systems
- F. None of the Above

350. Homeowners, too, can contribute to this type of ground-water pollution with the chemicals they _____.

- A. Leachate collection systems
- B. Disposal of livestock wastes
- C. Apply to their lawns, rosebushes, tomato plants, and other garden plants
- D. 500 hazardous waste land disposal facilities
- E. Disposal systems
- F. None of the Above

351. There are approximately _____ and more than 16,000 municipal and other landfills nationwide.

- A. Leachate collection systems
- B. Disposal of livestock wastes
- C. Apply to their lawns, rosebushes, tomato plants, and other garden plants
- D. 500 hazardous waste land disposal facilities

352. To protect ground water, these facilities are now required to be constructed with clay or synthetic liners and _____.

- A. Leachate collection systems
- B. Disposal of livestock wastes
- C. Apply to their lawns, rosebushes, tomato plants, and other garden plants
- D. 500 hazardous waste land disposal facilities
- E. Disposal systems
- F. None of the Above

353. Unfortunately, these requirements are comparatively recent, and thousands of landfills were built, _____ without such safeguards.

- A. Operated, and abandoned in the past
- B. Disposal of livestock wastes
- C. Apply to their lawns, rosebushes, tomato plants, and other garden plants
- D. 500 hazardous waste land disposal facilities
- E. Disposal systems
- F. None of the Above

354. A number of these sites have caused serious ground-water contamination problems and are now being cleaned up by their owners, operators, or users; state governments; or the federal government _____.

- A. Leachate collection systems
- B. Disposal of livestock wastes
- C. Apply to their lawns, rosebushes, tomato plants, and other garden plants
- D. 500 hazardous waste land disposal facilities
- E. Disposal systems
- F. None of the Above

355. In addition, a lack of information about the location of many of these sites makes it difficult, if not impossible, _____ how many others may now be contaminating ground water.

- A. Can cost
- B. To determine
- C. Can still be
- D. Exposure to
- E. Also can result
- F. None of the Above

356. Between five and six million underground storage tanks are used _____ a variety of materials, including gasoline, fuel oil, and numerous chemicals.

- A. Can cost
- B. To determine
- C. Can still be
- D. To store
- E. Also can result
- F. None of the Above

357. The average life span of these tanks is 18 years, and over time, _____ the elements causes them to corrode.

- A. Can cost
- B. To determine
- C. Can still be
- D. Exposure to
- E. Also can result
- F. None of the Above

358. Hundreds of thousands of these tanks are estimated to be leaking, and many are contaminating ground water. _____ for these tanks are estimated at \$1 per gallon of storage capacity; a cleanup operation can cost considerably more.

- A. Can cost
- B. To determine
- C. Can still be
- D. Exposure to
- E. Also can result
- F. None of the Above

359. Wells can be another source of ground-water contamination. In the years before there were community water supply systems, most people relied on wells _____ their drinking water.

- A. Can cost
- B. To provide
- C. Can still be
- D. Exposure to
- E. Also can result
- F. None of the Above

360. In rural areas this _____ the case. If a well is abandoned without being properly sealed, however, it can act as a direct channel for contaminants to reach ground water.

- A. Can still be
- B. To determine
- C. Can still be
- D. Exposure to
- E. Also can result
- F. None of the Above

361. Accidents _____ in ground-water contamination. A large volume of toxic materials is transported throughout the country by truck, train, and airplane.

- A. If not handled properly
- B. Also can result in
- C. Will be to flush the area
- D. Allowing it to work its way
- E. Can result in
- F. None of the Above

362. Every day accidental chemical or petroleum product spills occur that, if not handled properly, _____ ground-water contamination.

- A. If not handled properly
- B. Also can result in
- C. Will be to flush the area
- D. Allowing it to work its way
- E. Can result in
- F. None of the Above

363. Frequently, the automatic reaction of the first people at the scene of an accident involving a spill _____ with water to dilute the chemical.

- A. If not handled properly
- B. Also can result in
- C. Will be to flush the area
- D. Allowing it to work its way
- E. Can result in
- F. None of the Above

364. This just washes the chemical into the soil around the accident site, _____ down to the ground water. In addition, there are numerous instances of ground-water contamination caused by the illegal dumping of hazardous or other potentially harmful wastes.

- A. If not handled properly
- B. Also can result in
- C. Will be to flush the area
- D. Allowing it to work its way
- E. Can result in
- F. None of the Above

365. A similar flushing mechanism also applies to the salt _____ de-ice roads and highways throughout the country every winter.

- A. That is used to
- B. Also can result in
- C. Will be to flush the area
- D. Allowing it to work its way
- E. Can result in
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. It can work its way
- B. Also can result in
- C. Will be to flush the area
- D. Allowing it to work its way
- E. Can result in
- F. None of the Above

367. Salt also can find its way into ground water _____

- A. Itself is hidden from view.
- B. And sometimes impossible process.
- C. Or drill new wells in another aquifer if one is located nearby.
- D. Contamination of their ground-water supplies.
- E. Is allowed and is not good.
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Itself is hidden from view.
- B. And sometimes impossible process.
- C. Or drill new wells in another aquifer if one is located nearby.
- D. Contamination of their ground-water supplies.
- E. Is allowed and is not good.
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Itself is hidden from view.
- B. And sometimes impossible process.
- C. Or drill new wells in another aquifer if one is located nearby.
- D. Contamination of their ground-water supplies.
- E. Is allowed and is not good.
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Itself is hidden from view.
- B. And sometimes impossible process.
- C. Or drill new wells in another aquifer if one is located nearby.
- D. Contamination of their ground-water supplies.
- E. Is allowed and is not good.
- F. None of the Above

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

- A. Itself is hidden from view.
- B. And sometimes impossible process.
- C. Or drill new wells in another aquifer if one is located nearby.
- D. Contamination of their ground-water supplies.
- E. Is allowed and is not good.
- F. None of the Above

CHAPTER III. Government Ground-Water Protection Activities

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

372. The _____, which authorizes EPA to set standards for maximum levels of contaminants in drinking water, regulate the underground disposal of wastes in deep wells, designate areas that rely on a single aquifer for their water supply, and establish a nationwide program to encourage the states to develop programs to protect public water supply wells (i.e., wellhead protection programs).

- A. Safe Drinking Water Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
- D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- E. Toxic Substances Control Act
- F. None of the Above

373. The _____, which regulates the storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes to prevent contaminants from leaching into ground water from municipal landfills, underground storage tanks, surface impoundments, and hazardous waste disposal facilities.

- A. Safe Drinking Water Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
- D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- E. Toxic Substances Control Act
- F. None of the Above

374. The _____, which authorizes the government to clean up contamination caused by chemical spills or hazardous waste sites that could (or already do) pose threats to the environment, and whose 1986 amendments include provisions authorizing citizens to sue violators of the law and establishing "community right-to-know" programs (Title III).

- A. Safe Drinking Water Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
- D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- E. Toxic Substances Control Act
- F. None of the Above

375. The _____, which authorizes EPA to control the availability of pesticides that have the ability to leach into ground water.

- A. Safe Drinking Water Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
- D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- E. Toxic Substances Control Act
- F. None of the Above

376. The _____ which authorizes EPA to control the manufacture, use, storage, distribution, or disposal of toxic chemicals that have the potential to leach into ground water.

- A. Safe Drinking Water Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
- D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- E. Toxic Substances Control Act
- F. None of the Above

377. The _____, which authorizes EPA to make grants to the states for the development of ground-water protection strategies and authorizes a number of programs to prevent water pollution from a variety of potential sources.

- A. Clean Water Act
- B. Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
- C. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (Superfund)
- D. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- E. Toxic Substances Control Act
- F. None of the Above

378. The _____ tend to focus on controlling potential sources of ground-water contamination on a national basis.

- A. Federal laws
- B. Local governments
- C. Statewide strategies
- D. Ground-water classification
- E. Local action
- F. None of the Above

379. Where _____ have provided for general ground-water protection activities such as wellhead protection programs or development of state ground-water protection strategies, the actual implementation of these programs must be by the states in cooperation with local governments.

- A. Federal laws
- B. Local governments
- C. Statewide strategies
- D. Ground-water classification
- E. Local action
- F. None of the Above

380. A major reason for this emphasis on _____ is that protection of ground water generally involves making very specific decisions about how land is used.

- A. Federal laws
- B. Local governments
- C. Statewide strategies
- D. Ground-water classification
- E. Local action
- F. None of the Above

381. _____ frequently exercise a variety of land-use controls under state laws.

- A. Federal laws
- B. Local governments
- C. Statewide strategies
- D. Ground-water classification
- E. Local action
- F. None of the Above

382. _____ Requiring the development of a comprehensive plan to protect the state's ground-water resources from contamination.

- A. Federal laws
- B. Local governments
- C. Statewide strategies
- D. Ground-water classification
- E. Local action
- F. None of the Above

383. _____ Identifying and categorizing ground-water sources by how they are used to determine how much protection is needed to continue that type of use.

- A. Standard setting
- B. Ground-water funds
- C. Ground-water classification
- D. Land-use management
- E. Water-use management
- F. None of the Above

384. _____ Identifying levels at which an aquifer is considered to be contaminated.

- A. Standard setting
- B. Ground-water funds
- C. Ground-water classification
- D. Land-use management
- E. Water-use management
- F. None of the Above

385. _____ Developing planning and regulatory mechanisms to control activities on the land that could contaminate an aquifer.

- A. Standard setting
- B. Ground-water funds
- C. Ground-water classification
- D. Land-use management
- E. Water-use management
- F. None of the Above

386. _____ Establishing specific financial accounts for use in the protection of ground-water quality and the provision of compensation for damages to underground drinking water supplies (e.g., reimbursement for ground-water cleanup, provision of alternative drinking water supplies).

- A. Standard setting
- B. Ground-water funds
- C. Ground-water classification
- D. Land-use management
- E. Water-use management
- F. None of the Above

387. _____ Regulating the use, sale, labeling, and disposal of pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers.

- A. WHPA
- B. Agricultural chemicals
- C. EPA
- D. Underground storage tanks
- E. Water-use management
- F. None of the Above

388. _____ Establishing criteria for the registration, construction, installation, monitoring, repair, closure, and financial responsibility associated with tanks used to store hazardous wastes or materials.

- A. WHPA
- B. Agricultural chemicals
- C. EPA
- D. Underground storage tanks
- E. Water-use management
- F. None of the Above

389. _____ Including ground-water quality protection in the criteria used to justify more stringent water allocation measures where excessive ground-water withdrawal could cause ground-water contamination.

- A. WHPA
- B. Agricultural chemicals
- C. EPA
- D. Underground storage tanks
- E. Water-use management
- F. None of the Above

390. Wellhead protection is simply protection of all or part of the area surrounding a well from which the well's ground water is drawn. This is called a wellhead protection area (_____).

- A. WHPA
- B. Agricultural chemicals
- C. EPA
- D. Underground storage tanks
- E. Water-use management
- F. None of the Above

391. The size of the _____ will vary from site to site depending on a number of factors, including the goals of the state's program and the geologic features of the area.

- A. WHPA
- B. Agricultural chemicals
- C. EPA
- D. Underground storage tanks
- E. Water-use management
- F. None of the Above

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

392. The roles and duties of state and local governments and public water suppliers in the management of wellhead protection programs _____.

- A. Processed
- B. Must be delineated
- C. May not
- C. Must be established
- D. Must be identified
- E. None of the Above

393. The WHPA for each wellhead _____ (i.e., outlined or defined).

- A. Processed
- B. Must be delineated
- C. May not
- C. Must be established
- D. Must be identified
- E. None of the Above

394. Contamination sources within each WHPA _____.

- A. Processed
- B. Must be delineated
- C. May not
- C. Must be established
- D. Must be identified
- E. None of the Above

395. Approaches for protecting the water supply within the WHPAs from the contamination sources (e.g., use of source controls, education, training) _____.

- A. Processed
- B. Must be delineated
- C. Must be developed
- C. Must be established
- D. Must be identified
- E. None of the Above

396. Contingency plans _____ for use if public water supplies become contaminated.

- A. Processed
- B. Must be delineated
- C. Must be developed
- C. Must be established
- D. Must be identified
- E. None of the Above

397. _____ must be established for proper siting of new wells to produce maximum water yield and reduce the potential for contamination as much as possible.

- A. Provisions
- B. Must be delineated
- C. Must be developed
- C. Must be established
- D. Must be identified
- E. None of the Above

398. Provisions must be included to ensure public participation in the _____.

- A. Process
- B. Must be delineated
- C. Must be developed
- C. Must be established
- D. Must be identified
- E. None of the Above

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

- A. Federal government
- B. State governments
- C. Local governments
- D. State's program
- E. Community
- F. None of the Above

400. _____ must develop and implement wellhead protection programs that meet the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

- A. Federal government
- B. State governments
- C. Local governments
- D. State's program
- E. Community
- F. None of the Above