

Final Exam

Continuing Education Course #392 Protecting Drinking Water from Pathogens

 1. Which of the following is a disinfection method from the antiquity era? a. Boiling water b. Chlorination c. UV light d. Filtration
 2. Throughout history, the vast majority of waterborne diseases came from what source? a. Soil b. Plant matter c. Human feces
 3. In the 20th century, what allowed for treating and disinfecting large flows of drinking water? a. Reverse osmosis b. Technology advancements c. New water sources
 4. Which are the four categories of contaminants? a. Physical, chemical, biological, radiological b. Solid, chemical, biological, thermal c. Chemical, plant, animal, radiological d. Solid, liquid, biological, radiological
5. What does "inactivated" mean? a. Turned off b. Blown apart c. Killed
 6. What organism is responsible for the greatest increase in water-borne outbreaks in the US in the 21st Century? a. Salmonella b. E. Coli c. Legionella
7. Which of the following can result in an outbreak? a. Poor system design b. 4 log disinfection c. Chlorine burns
 8. Which of the following is NOT a standard microbial indicator? a. Cryptosporidium b. Salmonella

○ c. Giardia Lamblia ○ d. Turbidity
9. Surface water treatment regulations require what removal of viruses? a. 2 log (99%) b. 3 log (99.9%) c. 4 log (99.99%)
10. Where is Legionella NOT commonly found? ○ a. Hot water heaters ○ b. High velocity pipes ○ c. Water storage tanks ○ d. Stagnant pipes
11. What percent of positive coliform tests are allowed per EPA standards? a. None b. 1% c. 5% d. 10%
 12. How can a deep well be monitored for potential biological contamination? ○ a. Check for increases in TOC ○ b. Check for increases in H2S ○ c. Check the water level in monitoring wells
 13. Which of the following water sources is most likely NOT under the direct influence of surface water? ○ a. Lake ○ b. Shallow well ○ c. Ocean offshore intake
 14. Which of the following is not a common source of groundwater contamination? ○ a. Septic leachate ○ b. Bird droppings ○ c. Surface water runoff ○ d. Injection well
 15. Which is true about human pathogens in seawater? ○ a. Pathogens cannot survive for long, for the most part ○ b. Pathogens survive similar to being in freshwater ○ c. Pathogens grow more rapidly
 16. Which is true of indirect potable reuse? ○ a. Sends wastewater straight to the water treatment plant ○ b. Uses backflow prevention ○ c. Uses an environmental buffer
17. What is the maximum logs of credit for removal of virus with conventional filtration? a. 1 log b. 2 log c. 3 log d. 4 log

 18. Which of the following is NOT a typical disinfection method? a. Free Chlorine b. Chloramines c. UV d. Ultrafiltration
 19. Which of the following is an advantage to using chlorimines? a. Maintains stable residual in the distribution system b. Nitrification potential c. Removes VOCs and SOCs
20. Free chlorine is to be maintained in what range? a. 0.2 and 4 mg/L b. 0.2 and 6 mg/L c. 0 and 2 mg/L
21. What percent removal is 7 log? a. 99.999 b. 99.9999 c. 99.99999
22. What value is needed from an EPA table in order to calculated the contact time for disinfection? a. Maximum velocity b. Baffling factor c. Chlorine effectiveness
23. Which of the following is NOT a result of biofilm? a. Nitrification b. pH fluctuations c. Radiological contamination
24. Which of the following is NOT a design approach to reduce biofilm? a. Avoid dead ends b. Provide flushing locations c. Provide mixing systems in storage tanks d. Provide redundant pressure indicators
 25. Which of the following is NOT a design approach to prevent biological contamination in a storage tank? a. Maximize height to diameter ratio b. Include a mixing system c. Ensure overflows and drains are not connected to sewers d. Specify long lasting screens on overflows and vents