1) A water with a pH of 8 is how many times more basic than a water with a pH of 5?
   a) 3
   b) 30
   c) 300
   d) 1000

2) Which of the following terms describes a water quality parameter that helps resist, or buffer, changes in pH?
   a) Temperature
   b) Hardness
   c) Alkalinity
   d) Total Dissolved Solids

3) Often times corrosion control treatment is installed when a water utility is encountering problems with elevated levels of lead at the consumer's tap. Corrosion control treatment usually consists of….
   a) Adding chemical(s) to reduce the pH to below 7.0.
   b) Adding chemical(s) to raise the pH to above 7.0.
   c) Adding chemical(s) to oxidize iron and manganese.
   d) Adding chemical(s) to form Trihalomethanes.

4) Where is the best location in a water treatment process to inject chemicals to raise the pH and make the water less corrosive?
   a) Before chlorination
   b) After chlorination
   c) At the same location as chlorination
   d) Location depends on the temperature of the water.

5) Which of the following is the best way to measure pH when collecting a water sample in the field?
   a) With a portable pH meter at the time of sample collection
   b) Tightly cap the sample bottle, refrigerate and bring it back to the office for analysis using a pH meter.
   c) Tightly cap the sample bottle, refrigerate and send the bottle to a certified lab for analysis.
   d) Depends on the turbidity of the water sample