Corrective Action Workshop
"BRAIN TEASERS"

1.	Achieving Environmental Indicators means a facility is done with Corrective Action. (Introduction)	T	F
2.	All Corrective Action must follow the EPA-specified process. (Introduction)	T	F
3.	The General Accounting Office (GAO) stated that applying RCRA requirements to remediation waste is an impediment to implementing cleanups. (Introduction)	T	F
4.	The ANPR principle of basing Corrective Action decisions on risk means that remediation is not necessary if there are no current unacceptable exposures. (CA Results)	T	F
5.	EPA believes that the public should be involved with significant interim measures. (CA Results)	T	F
6.	Ensuring that the dissolved plume of contaminated groundwater is not migrating above levels of concern is sufficient to justify achieving the "Migration of Contaminated Ground Water Under Control." (CA Results)	T	F
7.	The "Migration of Contaminated Ground Water Under Control" environmental indicator has a component designed to assess protection of ecologic receptors. (CA Results)	T	F
8.	Environmental Indicators for RCRA CA were first adopted in 1999. (CA Results)	T	F
9.	Environmental Indicator decisions do not need to be revisited until a final remedy is implemented. (CA Results)	T	F
10.	The groundwater EI only addresses lateral migration. (CA Results)	T	F
11.	Owner/Operators can fill out EI forms. (CA Results)	T	F
12.	Building a conceptual site model should not be accomplished until significant investigation has occurred. (Conceptual Site Model)	T	F
13.	Fugacity is a measure of how much fungal matter is available for bioremediation. (Conceptual Site Model)	T	F
14.	Fugacity can help focus data collection. (Conceptual Site Model)	T	F
15.	A written problem statement combined with a written response equals a "decision rule." (Conceptual Site Model)	T	F
16.	Good science eliminates uncertainty. (Managing Risk and Uncertainties)	T	F
17.	Significant uncertainty can be managed without additional data collection. (Managing Risk and Uncertainties)	T	F

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18.	Risk-based Decision-making can be appropriately or inappropriately used to justify not taking a remedial action. (Managing Risk and Uncertainties)	T	F
19.	Mr. Johari received notoriety for developing the fugacity equations. (Communication)	T	F
20.	Public outreach is not required early in the RCRA Corrective Action process, as it is better to have the right answers first, prior to communicating with the public. (Communication)	T	F
21.	Communicating primarily through reports and letters is the most efficient means to enlarge the "Open Window." (Communication)	T	F
22.	A regulatory agency and facility can work together to provide input to a Conceptual Site Model, Environmental Indicator forms, or a Dynamic Workplan. This is an acceptable and valuable form of communicating technical ideas, assumptions, and expectations. (Communication)	T	F
23.	The human exposure EI can be achieved by institutional controls. (Environmental Indicators)	T	F
24.	Vapors from relatively low concentrations (<50ppb) of certain volatiles in ground water has resulted in unacceptable exposure to humans. (Environmental Indicators)	T	F
25.	Risk is not a consideration in the groundwater EI. (Environmental Indicators)	T	F
26.	Controlling the sources of contamination is not important for a monitored natural attenuation remedy provided that the ground water plume has stopped migrating. (Innovative Technologies)	T	F
27.	Passive Treatment Walls are limited to depths of 20 feet below surface. (Innovative Technologies)	T	F
28.	In situ heat technologies can successfully clean up contaminated ground water to MCLs in four months. (Innovative Technologies)	T	F
29.	The publically available SCEM software should only be used by trained Risk Assessors. (SCEM)	T	F
30.	All remediation waste generated during Corrective Action must be managed as hazardous waste. (Managing Remediation Waste)	T	F
31.	Contaminated media that previously contained hazardous waste must comply with Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) treatment standards. (Managing Remediation Wastes)	T	F
32.	Corrective Action Management Units (CAMUs) must be located in contaminated areas. (Managing Remediation Wastes)	T	F

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33.	"Owner/Operator Initiated or Facility-lead Corrective Action" implies less regulatory oversight. (Administrative Approaches)	T	F
34.	Facility-lead corrective action allows owner/operators to comply with less stringent clean-up objectives. (Administrative Approaches)	T	F
35.	An EPA order issued under the authority of Section 3013 can be used to obtain information to support an environmental indicator evaluation. (Administrative Approaches)	T	F
36.	Institutional Controls are typically part of a final remedy when wastes are left in place at industrial cleanup levels. (Institutional Controls)	T	F
37.	Institutional Controls are usually the sole corrective action remedy at a site. (Institutional Controls)	T	F
38.	Generally, Institutional Controls will require active uncertainty management. (Institutional Controls)	T	F
39.	Final remedies require an evaluation of at least two remedial alternatives. (Final Remedy Selection)	T	F
40.	Remedial Expectations are not binding requirements. (Final Remedy Selection)	T	F
41.	Corrective Action completion is always based on residential land use. (Remedy Completion)	T	F
42.	Corrective Action completion is a facility-wide determination. (Remedy Completion)	T	F