

CORROSION QUIZ

- 1.) Most lead action level exceedances originate from naturally occurring lead in the ground water True/False
 - 2.) If the pH of Bleach is 13 and the pH of an Ammonia solution is 11, bleach is 20 times more alkaline than Ammonia?
 - 3.) At what pH range is waters' buffering capacity the lowest? 8.0-8.5
 - 4.) Why do regulators care most about corrosion? Lead AL Exceedances Health Effects
 - 5.) Water with an Alkalinity of 200 mg/L CaCO₃ and a pH of 9 is likely to be: scale forming, or stable, or corrosive
 - 6.) Water with an Alkalinity of 50 mg/L CaCO₃ and a pH of 6.5 is likely to be: scale forming, or stable, or corrosive
 - 7.) Polyphosphates are excellent corrosion inhibitors True/False
 - 8.) Hardness is primarily composed of Calcium and Magnesium, or Chloride and Sulfate, or Iron and Manganese
 - 9.) TDS is closely related to: Alkalinity, or pH, or conductivity
 - 10.) Copper corrosion is easy to spot on exposed pipe due to its characteristic blue-green color?
 - 11.) Alkalinity and Hardness are both expressed as mg/L of CaCO₃? TRUE
 - 12.) Galvanized Iron pipe is coated with Zinc to prevent corrosion?
 - 13.) The optimal pH range for Orthophosphates to work best is 7.2-7.8
 - 14.) Name one way to increase your pH without adding chemicals. Aeration
 - 15.) Polyphosphates should be added before or after chlorination?
 - 16.) Why is Calcium precipitation rarely used as a means of corrosion control?
CaCO₃ scales rarely form on Galvanized Iron, Copper or Lead pipe
- Other answers: Over/under precipitation (uneven), hydraulic stress (over-precipitation), light scales can be easily dislodged
- 17.) Gas chlorine raises/lowers the pH? Sodium Hypochlorite raises/lowers the pH?
 - 18.) What does pH stand for? Potential Hydrogen ion Activity
 - 19.) Water with a Hardness of 16 mg/L CaCO₃ would be considered soft. True
 - 20.) Immediately prior to collecting Lead & Copper samples for compliance it is important to clean the faucet aerator screens. Absolutely Not