

N.I.M.B.Y stands for ***NOT IN MY BACKYARD***

Topic 6 – N.I.M.B.Y. – There Is No Away In Throwing

1. There are three stages of transport of substances in the environment, release, dispersion, and ...
 - A. dilution
 - B. deposition
 - C. destruction
 - D. degradation
2. Wind speed, prevailing wind patterns and the chemical properties of the airborne chemical pollutant are factors that determine the pollutant's ...
 - A. concentration and pH
 - B. strength and toxicity
 - C. harmfulness and color
 - D. direction and distance
3. Atmospheric ozone is the chemical that occurs high in the atmosphere where it maintains a shield around the Earth protecting everyone from harmful UV radiation from the Sun. Ozone at the Earth's surface is.
 - A. non-poisonous
 - B. highly corrosive
 - C. an irritating toxin
 - D. a highly toxic substance
4. 1 chlorine atom can destroy 100, 000 ozone molecules. Chlorine is created in the upper atmosphere by our use of ...
 - A. chlorofluorocarbons
 - B. carbonated soft drinks
 - C. water treatment plants
 - D. sodium chloride - NaCl
5. The biodegradation of pollutants is a multi-step process in which large organic molecules are broken down either inside or outside bacteria through the process of...
 - A. oxygenation
 - B. photolysis
 - C. hydrolysis
 - D. photosynthesis
6. A septic tank is a large underground container that traps grease and large solids. The remaining liquid waste is distributed through these, which lead into a drainage area containing gravel.
 - A. perforated pipes
 - B. wide-mouth tubes
 - C. plastic cylinders
 - D. filtering sieves
7. A waste facility treats sewage in three levels or steps. The biological level is ...
 - A. primary
 - B. secondary
 - C. tertiary
 - D. not included
8. Water that soaks into the soil is collected in a zone called the groundwater zone. The top of the groundwater zone in the soil is called the ...
 - A. aquifer
 - B. hydrotropic level
 - C. eutrophic zone
 - D. water table
9. Permeable ground collects naturally filtered drinking water in underground cavities called ...
 - A. aquifers
 - B. aquaseas
 - C. water caves
 - D. water bowls

10. Bacteria deep in anaerobic environments remove chlorine from harmful chlorine-containing compounds, such as PCB's, by replacing them with hydrogen atoms – which can then be used as ...
- A. water
 - B. food
 - C. activators
 - D. hydrolizers
11. To protect consumers and reduce the risk of hazardous chemicals having negative environmental effects, government agencies design these ...
- A. regulations
 - B. M.S.D.S.'s
 - C. eco-labels
 - D. crash test dummies
12. A detailed description of a product, the precautions that should be taken when handling, transporting and disposing of the product, as well as health effects, first aid treatment and what to do in case of a spill are included in these product information sheets called ...
- A. Workplace Hazardous Information Sheets
 - B. EcoGuide and Product Label
 - C. Dangerous Goods Data Sheets
 - D. Material Safety Data Sheets
13. Waste can be reduced, recycled, recovered or reused, but most of it is placed in landfill sites. The most preferred option is to ...
- A. reuse
 - B. reduce
 - C. recycle
 - D. recover
14. Hazardous chemicals that need to be disposed of in Alberta are packaged into larger containers and are then transported to Swan Hills treatment ...
- A. liquifiers
 - B. bioreactors
 - C. incinerators
 - D. neutralizers
15. Bioreactors, a new technology in a sanitary landfill site, speed up the rate of organic waste biodegradation by adding
- A. oxygen
 - B. acid
 - C. base
 - D. water
16. Plants able to absorb and accumulate large amounts of harmful chemicals are grown, harvested and processed. This technique – to reduce soil or groundwater contamination – is called ...
- A. Photosynthesis
 - B. Phytoremediation
 - C. Plant Meiosis
 - D. Photolysis
17. The breakdown of compounds by sunlight (and ozone formation) is known as ...
- A. Photolysis
 - B. Solarization
 - C. Active Transfer
 - D. Phytoremediation