

# PRACTICE EXAM 19— WDI CATEGORY

## SIMULATION (50 QUESTIONS)

---

1. An inspector finds mud tubes and breaks one open, seeing no live termites. The client then mentions the tubes were knocked down last week. What is the best next step?

- A. Recheck for fresh rebuilding over the coming days before concluding
- B. Certify the home as free of active termites immediately
- C. Conclude the infestation is permanently inactive
- D. Treat the entire structure for drywood termites

2. A homeowner reports a spring swarm indoors. On inspection the inspector finds no mud tubes anywhere but does find six-sided pellets in the attic. What does this revised picture indicate?

- A. A subterranean infestation in the foundation
- B. No infestation, since pellets are harmless dust
- C. A drywood termite infestation in the attic
- D. A carpenter ant nest in the soil

3. An applicator plans a repellent termiticide, then learns the goal is full colony elimination through transfer. How should the plan change?

- A. Keep the repellent because it transfers readily
- B. Switch to a non-repellent that termites carry back to the colony
- C. Add more repellent to force the colony out faster
- D. Abandon chemical treatment entirely

4. An inspector identifies clean galleries and assumes carpenter ants, then notices six-sided pellets and no soil. How should the identification change?

- A. Confirm carpenter ants despite the pellets
- B. Conclude subterranean termites are present
- C. Revise to drywood termites based on the pellets
- D. Decide the damage is from wood-decay fungus

5. An applicator measures a 0.5% mix, then the label is found to require 0.5% for this site but a continuous trench, not spot treatment. What must change?

- A. Keep spot-treating since the concentration is correct
- B. Apply the correct concentration as a continuous treated zone
- C. Double the concentration to compensate for spots
- D. Reduce the concentration and keep spot-treating

6. A homeowner asks for a termite-free guarantee. After a clean inspection, they offer to pay extra for one. How should the inspector respond?

- A. Provide the guarantee for the additional fee
- B. Provide a partial guarantee for accessible areas only
- C. Guarantee the home since the inspection was clean
- D. Decline, explaining the report covers only visible evidence today

7. An inspector notes a damp crawlspace as a conducive condition, then finds active mud tubes there too. How should the report treat these findings?

- A. Record only the conducive condition to keep it simple
- B. Record both the active infestation and the conducive condition
- C. Record only the infestation and drop the moisture note
- D. Merge them into a single "previous infestation" entry

8. An applicator prepares to treat soil, then notices a drinking-water well nearby. What is the correct adjustment?

- A. Follow the label's well setbacks and precautions before treating
- B. Apply extra termiticide near the well for protection
- C. Pour any leftover solution into the well to dispose of it
- D. Ignore the well since termiticide never reaches groundwater

9. An inspector finds a single drywood-infested beam and plans localized treatment, then discovers pellets in three separate rooms on two floors. How should the plan change?

- A. Continue with localized treatment of the first beam only
- B. Escalate to whole-structure fumigation for the widespread infestation
- C. Trench the soil perimeter to stop the drywood termites
- D. Improve ventilation to eliminate the colonies

10. A homeowner says a prior company treated the home, so it must be safe. The inspector then finds fresh mud tubes. What is the best response?

- A. Accept the prior treatment and certify the home
- B. Assume the tubes are old and ignore them
- C. Tell the client prior treatment guarantees no termites
- D. Report the active infestation despite the prior treatment

11. An inspector grades an area inaccessible behind stored boxes, then the homeowner offers to move them. What should the inspector do?

- A. Inspect the now-accessible area once the boxes are moved
- B. Keep the area marked inaccessible regardless
- C. Certify the area without looking behind the boxes

D. Treat the area blindly without inspecting it

12. An applicator finishes a treatment and has leftover diluted solution. The tank is nearly empty. What is the correct disposal step?

A. Pour the solution into the nearest storm drain

B. Store the solution next to food in the shed

C. Burn the solution to destroy the residue

D. Apply the remaining solution at the labeled rate on the labeled site

13. An inspector sees bleached, stringy wood near a leak and suspects white rot, then notes the leak has been dry for years. What still must be addressed?

A. Nothing, since the wood will recover on its own

B. Only the cosmetic appearance of the wood

C. The original moisture source and any remaining damage and risk

D. A drywood termite treatment for the area

14. An applicator sets a spray rate, then realizes the label maximum is 4 gallons per 10 feet and the plan calls for 6. What must change?

A. Apply 6 gallons since more ensures control

B. Apply 5 gallons as a compromise

C. Apply 8 gallons to finish faster

D. Reduce to no more than the labeled 4 gallons per 10 feet

15. An inspector identifies a round, finger-width hole in bare wood as carpenter bees, then sees fresh woodpecker damage beside it. What does the escalation indicate?

A. Woodpeckers are foraging for the carpenter bee larvae

- B. The holes are actually subterranean termite tubes
- C. The wood is now safe since woodpeckers eat the bees
- D. The damage is from drywood termites instead

16. A homeowner wants only the visible termites treated. The inspector then confirms a chronic plumbing leak feeding the infestation. What is the most complete response?

- A. Treat the termites and recommend correcting the leak
- B. Treat only the visible termites as requested
- C. Fix the leak and leave the termites untreated
- D. Decline the job because moisture is present

17. An inspector plans a routine visual inspection, then finds a finished basement wall blocking the framing. How should the inspection proceed?

- A. Remove the wall covering to inspect the framing
- B. Certify the concealed framing as termite-free
- C. Document the framing as inaccessible with the reason
- D. Assume infestation and recommend blind treatment

18. An applicator reads CAUTION on one product, then must choose between it and a DANGER-labeled product of equal efficacy. Which is the better safety choice and why?

- A. The DANGER product, because stronger signal words work better
- B. Either, since signal words are unrelated to toxicity
- C. The DANGER product, because it is less acutely toxic
- D. The CAUTION product, because it is less acutely toxic

19. An inspector finds soil-packed galleries and concludes subterranean termites, then finds an above-ground carton nest in a coastal home. How should the identification be refined?

- A. Refine to the Formosan subterranean termite
- B. Revise to drywood termites in the wall
- C. Conclude the nest is a carpenter ant colony
- D. Decide the galleries are from powderpost beetles

20. A candidate passes the CORE exam and wants to begin treating WDI infestations. What must happen before independent WDI work?

- A. Pass the WDI category exam and meet experience requirements
- B. Begin treating immediately on the CORE exam alone
- C. Skip the category exam since CORE covers everything
- D. Wait for the license to renew before any further steps

21. An inspector documents a mud tube as active, then the client asks for proof. What demonstrates activity most directly?

- A. Measuring the exact length of the tube
- B. Showing live termites or fresh repair in the broken tube
- C. Photographing the intact tube from a distance
- D. Pointing to the age of the structure

22. An applicator begins mixing concentrate, then a splash contacts bare forearm skin. What is the correct immediate action?

- A. Wash the exposed skin promptly per the label's first aid
- B. Continue mixing since dilution makes it harmless
- C. Ignore it because dermal exposure is rare
- D. Apply more product to mask the spill odor

23. An inspector grades soil sloping away as acceptable, then finds it actually slopes toward the foundation. How does this change the finding?

- A. It remains acceptable positive grade
- B. It becomes irrelevant to termite risk
- C. It improves drainage away from the home
- D. It is negative grade, a conducive moisture condition

24. A homeowner reports seeing "flying ants," and the inspector then observes equal-length wings and straight antennae. What does the refined identification indicate?

- A. Carpenter ants based on the wings
- B. Termite swarmers based on the wings and antennae
- C. Honeybees based on the antennae
- D. Powderpost beetles based on the wings

25. An inspector plans to bait a subterranean infestation, then learns the client needs the fastest possible knockdown of a localized active site. What is a reasonable adjustment?

- A. Keep baiting and tell the client it is instant
- B. Switch to fumigating the whole structure
- C. Improve ventilation to speed the kill
- D. Consider a liquid soil termiticide for faster localized action

26. An applicator triple-rinses a container, then wonders what to do with the rinsate. What is correct?

- A. Pour the rinsate down a household drain
- B. Discard the rinsate into the yard
- C. Store the rinsate for personal use

D. Add the rinsate to the spray tank and apply it

27. An inspector notes clean galleries with coarse debris and suspects carpenter ants, then finds the wood is moisture-softened. How does this support the identification?

- A. It points instead to drywood termites
- B. It points instead to subterranean termites
- C. It fits carpenter ants, which favor moisture-softened wood
- D. It indicates the galleries are from wood-decay fungus

28. A homeowner asks whether killing the swarmers they saw will end the problem. The inspector confirms a hidden worker population. What is the best response?

- A. No; the hidden workers continue the damage
- B. Yes; eliminating swarmers ends the colony
- C. Yes; swarmers are the wood-consuming caste
- D. No; but only because the swarmers will return

29. An applicator sets equipment to a rate, then a calibration check shows it is delivering twice the label rate. What must be done?

- A. Proceed, since extra product ensures control
- B. Recalibrate to deliver exactly the labeled rate
- C. Apply the doubled rate to finish faster
- D. Halve the labeled rate to compensate later

30. An inspector treats a perimeter as continuous, then finds an untreated gap where a pipe penetrates the foundation. Why must this be corrected?

- A. Subterranean termites will exploit the gap to reach the wood

- B. The gap improves ventilation under the slab
- C. The gap strengthens the treated zone nearby
- D. Termites die instantly at the edge of treated soil

31. A homeowner with a clean inspection asks the inspector to certify no termites will ever appear. What is the most accurate response?

- A. Certify the home as permanently termite-proof
- B. Certify based on the clean result alone
- C. Explain the report reflects visible evidence as of today only
- D. Offer the certification for an added fee

32. An inspector identifies brown rot by cubical cracking, then is asked what enabled it. What is the correct explanation?

- A. Elevated moisture, which all decay fungi require
- B. Dry conditions, since brown rot needs no moisture
- C. Termite activity rather than fungal decay
- D. Lack of any moisture in the wood

33. An applicator plans to store pesticide, then notices the only space is beside stored animal feed. What is the correct adjustment?

- A. Store the pesticide beside the feed for convenience
- B. Store the pesticide inside the feed containers
- C. Stack the feed on top of the pesticide drums
- D. Store the pesticide separately, away from feed and food

34. An inspector marks an area inaccessible, then realizes the report omits the reason. What correction is needed?

- A. Leave the omission since the area was noted
- B. Remove the inaccessible-area entry entirely
- C. Add the specific reason the area could not be inspected
- D. Certify the area as clear instead

35. A homeowner shows old, empty galleries and asks if this is an active problem. The inspector finds no live insects. How should this be reported?

- A. As a previous infestation, not an active one
- B. As an active infestation requiring treatment
- C. As a conducive condition only
- D. As an inaccessible area of the home

36. An applicator chooses fumigation for a drywood job, then learns the infestation is subterranean entering from soil. What is the correct change?

- A. Proceed with fumigation regardless
- B. Switch to a soil termiticide or baiting program
- C. Improve attic ventilation instead
- D. Apply a localized wood treatment to one beam

37. An inspector sees a termite shield and tells the client it blocks all entry, then recalls its true function. What is the accurate correction?

- A. It chemically kills termites that touch it
- B. It forces termites into the open to be seen
- C. It permanently seals the foundation
- D. It provides structural support to the floor

38. A candidate studies only WDI biology, then learns the licensing path requires universal safety knowledge too. What does this add to the plan?

- A. Nothing, since biology covers safety
- B. Only a business license requirement
- C. A renewal step before the exam
- D. Passing the CORE safety exam as well

39. An inspector finds powdery frass and round exit holes and suspects beetles, then confirms the frass is flour-like. Which organism does this confirm?

- A. Carpenter bees in the bare wood
- B. Powderpost beetles, whose larvae powder the wood
- C. Subterranean termites from the soil
- D. Drywood termites ejecting pellets

40. An applicator notes light wind, then sees fine spray droplets carrying toward a neighbor's garden during application. What is this, and what should be done?

- A. Vapor drift; continue since it is harmless
- B. Particle drift; stop or adjust to prevent off-target movement
- C. Runoff; ignore it as unrelated to spraying
- D. Leaching; increase the spray pressure

41. An inspector plans to inspect interior rooms only, then recalls the highest-yield zone for subterranean evidence. Where should the inspection focus?

- A. The attic, farthest from the soil
- B. The roof exterior surfaces
- C. The substructure, closest to the soil

D. The finished living-room walls

42. A homeowner asks why the inspector keeps a diagram in addition to written notes. The client then asks what the diagram adds. What is the best explanation?

- A. It estimates the home's resale value
- B. It replaces the written report entirely
- C. It pinpoints findings and inaccessible areas precisely
- D. It demonstrates the inspector's drawing skill

43. An applicator finds a product labeled for general use, then needs one requiring a certified applicator for a restricted job. What distinguishes the second product?

- A. It is nontoxic and freely available
- B. It is restricted-use, applied only by or under a certified applicator
- C. It is exempt from FIFRA requirements
- D. It carries no signal word on the label

44. An inspector finds a mud tube on a slab home and looks for the entry point, then cannot find an open crawlspace. Why is slab entry harder to trace?

- A. Slabs expose all structural wood for easy viewing
- B. Termites can enter hidden through cracks and penetrations
- C. Slabs have no plumbing penetrations at all
- D. A crawlspace is harder to inspect than a slab

45. A homeowner reports termites digest wood alone, then asks how they actually do it. What is the accurate explanation?

- A. Gut microorganisms break down the cellulose for them

- B. Termites produce all needed enzymes by themselves
- C. Termites feed only on fungus, not wood
- D. Termites digest lignin instead of cellulose

46. An inspector identifies an organism by a pinched waist and bent antennae, then must classify it. What is it?

- A. A termite swarmer
- B. A dampwood termite
- C. An ant, not a termite
- D. A drywood termite

47. An applicator finishes mixing, then must decide which exposure route to guard against most during the spray. Which is most common for applicators?

- A. Ocular splash exposure
- B. Oral ingestion exposure
- C. Inhalation of vapors only
- D. Dermal exposure through the skin

48. An inspector plans the inspection order, then must decide what to do before examining the structure. What is the correct first step?

- A. Apply a preventive termiticide to the perimeter
- B. Complete the structural diagram first
- C. Gather the property's prior pest and treatment history
- D. Write the final report before inspecting

49. An inspector sees discolored wood and suspects decay, then determines it is only surface mold. How does this change the structural assessment?

- A. The mold has destroyed the wood's strength
- B. The mold must be treated as brown rot
- C. Mold mainly discolors without major strength loss
- D. The mold confirms an active termite infestation

50. A homeowner asks whether their state's rules can be stricter than the federal standard. The inspector confirms how authority is divided. What is the accurate explanation?

- A. A single national license overrides all state rules
- B. The EPA issues each individual applicator's license
- C. States must always be less strict than the EPA
- D. States administer their own programs above a federal baseline

## Practice Exam 19: Answer Key and Full Explanations

1. A — With no live termites but tubes recently knocked down, the inspector should recheck for fresh rebuilding before concluding, since active colonies repair tubes within days. Certifying as clear, declaring permanent inactivity, or treating for drywood would be premature. Fresh repair over time confirms activity.

2. C — No mud tubes anywhere plus six-sided pellets in the attic indicates a drywood termite infestation, not a subterranean one. The pellets are not dust, and carpenter ants do not produce them. The shift from expected subterranean signs to pellets points to drywood termites.

3. B — Because the goal is colony elimination through transfer, the plan should switch to a non-repellent that termites carry back to the colony. A repellent is detected and avoided and does not transfer, and adding repellent or abandoning treatment does not meet the goal. Non-repellents enable colony-wide control.

4. C — Six-sided pellets with no soil revise the identification to drywood termites, overriding the initial carpenter ant guess. Carpenter ants leave no pellets, subterranean termites pack galleries with soil, and fungus produces no pellets. The pellets are the deciding evidence.

5. B — The correct concentration must be applied as a continuous treated zone, since the label requires a trench rather than spot treatment. Spot-treating, doubling, or reducing the concentration all violate the label. The application method must match the label, not just the concentration.

6. D — The inspector should decline the guarantee, explaining the report covers only visible evidence today regardless of a clean result or an offered fee. No fee makes a future guarantee valid, and a partial guarantee misstates the inspection's limits. Reporting evidence, not guarantees, is the standard.

7. B — Both the active infestation and the conducive condition should be recorded, since each is a distinct, reportable finding. Dropping either, or merging them as previous infestation, would misrepresent the situation. Complete documentation reflects both the live activity and the moisture risk.

8. A — On discovering a nearby well, the applicator must follow the label's well setbacks and precautions before treating. Applying extra near the well, pouring leftover into it, or ignoring it all threaten the water. Protecting water sources is a label-mandated duty.

9. B — Pellets in three rooms on two floors escalate the situation to a widespread infestation warranting whole-structure fumigation. Localized treatment of one beam, soil trenching, and ventilation cannot reach distributed drywood colonies. Distribution drives the change in plan.

10. D — The inspector should report the active infestation despite the prior treatment, since fresh mud tubes show current activity. Prior treatment does not guarantee a termite-free home, and the tubes are not old or ignorable. Current evidence governs the finding.

11. A — Once the boxes are moved, the inspector should inspect the now-accessible area rather than leaving it marked inaccessible. Certifying without looking or treating blindly are improper. Inspecting whatever becomes accessible is the correct response to the change.

12. D — Leftover diluted solution should be applied at the labeled rate on the labeled site, the proper use-up method. Pouring into a drain, storing by food, or burning it are unsafe and illegal. Applying per the label is the correct disposal route.

13. C — Even with the leak long dry, the original moisture source and any remaining damage and risk must still be addressed and documented. The wood will not recover on its own, the issue is not merely cosmetic, and it is fungal, not termite. White rot signals a moisture history needing evaluation.

14. D — The applicator must reduce to no more than the labeled 4 gallons per 10 feet, since exceeding the maximum is illegal. Applying 6, 5, or 8 gallons all breach the label. The label rate is a legal ceiling.

15. A — Fresh woodpecker damage beside carpenter bee holes indicates woodpeckers foraging for the bee larvae, a common secondary problem. The holes are not termite tubes, the wood is not safe, and the damage is not drywood termites. Woodpecker activity often follows carpenter bee infestation.

16. A — The most complete response is to treat the termites and recommend correcting the leak feeding them. Treating only the termites leaves high reinfestation risk, fixing only the leak ignores the infestation, and declining fails the client. Pairing treatment with moisture correction is best practice.

17. C — A finished wall blocking the framing means the inspector documents the framing as inaccessible with the reason. Removing the wall exceeds the non-destructive scope, and certifying or treating blindly overstate or misuse the situation. Honest disclosure of the limitation is correct.

18. D — The CAUTION product is the better safety choice because it is less acutely toxic than the DANGER product of equal efficacy. Stronger signal words do not mean better performance, signal words do relate to toxicity, and DANGER is more, not less, toxic. Choosing the lower-toxicity product reduces risk.

19. A — An above-ground carton nest in a coastal home refines the identification to the Formosan subterranean termite. It is not drywood, carpenter ant, or beetle. The carton nest and aggressive spread are Formosan signatures.

20. A — Before independent WDI work, the candidate must pass the WDI category exam and meet experience requirements. CORE alone is insufficient, the category exam is not skippable, and renewal is not the next step. CORE plus the category exam form the path.

21. B — Activity is demonstrated most directly by showing live termites or fresh repair in the broken tube. Measuring length, photographing an intact tube, or citing the structure's age do not prove activity. Fresh repair confirms a living colony.

22. A — When a splash contacts bare skin, the correct immediate action is to wash the exposed skin promptly per the label's first aid. Continuing to mix, ignoring it, or masking the odor all increase harm. Prompt decontamination limits dermal absorption.

23. D — Soil sloping toward the foundation is negative grade, a conducive moisture condition, reversing the initial "acceptable" judgment. It is not positive grade, irrelevant, or good drainage. Negative grade collects water against the structure.

24. B — Equal-length wings and straight antennae refine "flying ants" to termite swarmers. Carpenter ants have unequal wings and bent antennae, honeybees differ, and beetles do not match. The wing and antenna traits identify termites.

25. D — For the fastest localized knockdown, a reasonable adjustment is to consider a liquid soil termiticide for faster localized action. Baiting is slow, fumigation targets drywood, and ventilation does not kill termites. Matching method to the urgent need is the change.

26. D — The rinsate from triple rinsing should be added to the spray tank and applied. Pouring it down a drain, into the yard, or storing it for personal use are improper. Adding rinsate to the tank is the proper procedure.

27. C — Moisture-softened wood supports the carpenter ant identification, since carpenter ants favor such wood for nesting. It does not point to drywood or subterranean termites or to fungus alone. The moisture preference fits carpenter ants.

28. A — Killing the swarmers will not end the problem; the hidden workers continue the damage. Swarmers are not the wood-consuming caste, and eliminating them does not destroy the colony. The unseen workers remain the threat.

29. B — A calibration check showing double the label rate means the applicator must recalibrate to deliver exactly the labeled rate. Proceeding, applying the doubled rate, or halving later all breach the label. Calibration ensures the correct, legal rate.

30. A — An untreated gap where a pipe penetrates must be corrected because subterranean termites will exploit it to reach the wood. The gap does not aid ventilation, strengthen the zone, or kill termites. Continuity is essential to the barrier.

31. C — The accurate response is that the report reflects visible evidence as of today only, even after a clean inspection. The home cannot be certified termite-proof, certified on the clean result alone, or guaranteed for a fee. Access and timing limit certainty.

32. A — Brown rot's cubical cracking was enabled by elevated moisture, which all decay fungi require. It does not arise in dry conditions, from termites, or without moisture. Moisture is the prerequisite for fungal decay.

33. D — The pesticide must be stored separately, away from feed and food, to prevent contamination. Storing it beside or inside feed, or stacking feed on the drums, all risk dangerous cross-contamination. Separation protects the food supply.

34. C — The correction needed is to add the specific reason the area could not be inspected. Leaving the omission, removing the entry, or certifying the area clear all weaken the report. Stating the reason protects against liability.

35. A — Old, empty galleries with no live insects are reported as a previous infestation, not an active one. They are not active infestation, a conducive condition, or an inaccessible area. Distinguishing previous from active infestation is accurate reporting.

36. B — A subterranean soil-entry infestation requires switching to a soil termiticide or baiting program, not fumigation. Proceeding with fumigation, improving ventilation, or treating one beam would miss the target. Treatment must match the organism and entry route.

37. B — The accurate correction is that a termite shield forces termites into the open to be seen, not that it blocks all entry. It does not kill chemically, seal permanently, or provide structural support. Its purpose is detection.

38. D — The licensing path adds passing the CORE safety exam as well, since universal safety knowledge is required beyond WDI biology. Biology does not cover safety, and a business license or renewal is not the addition. CORE plus the category exam are both needed.

39. B — Flour-like frass with round exit holes confirms powderpost beetles, whose larvae powder the wood. Carpenter bees bore single finger-width holes, subterranean termites build tubes, and drywood termites eject pellets. The fine frass is the beetle signature.

40. B — Fine spray droplets carried toward a neighbor's garden during application is particle drift, and the applicator should stop or adjust to prevent off-target movement. It is not harmless vapor drift, runoff, or leaching, and raising pressure worsens it. Preventing drift protects non-target areas.

41. C — The inspection should focus on the substructure, closest to the soil and the highest-yield zone for subterranean evidence. The attic, roof, and finished walls are farther from the entry route. Proximity to soil makes the substructure productive.

42. C — The diagram pinpoints findings and inaccessible areas precisely, which is what it adds to the written notes. It does not estimate value, replace the report, or showcase drawing skill. Precise location is its purpose.

43. B — The restricted job needs a restricted-use product, applied only by or under a certified applicator. It is not nontoxic, FIFRA-exempt, or unlabeled. Its hazard is why its use is restricted.

44. B — Slab entry is harder to trace because termites can enter hidden through cracks and penetrations. The slab does not expose all wood, does have penetrations, and a crawlspace is generally more inspectable. Concealed slab entry is the challenge.

45. A — Termites do not digest wood alone; gut microorganisms break down the cellulose for them. They do not produce all needed enzymes themselves, feed only on fungus, or digest lignin instead. This microbial partnership is essential.

46. C — A pinched waist and bent antennae classify the organism as an ant, not a termite. Termite swarmers and dampwood or drywood termites have a broad waist and straight antennae. Waist and antennae are the dependable distinguishing features.

47. D — The most common exposure route for applicators is dermal exposure through the skin. Ocular, oral, and inhalation routes are less common. Skin protection is therefore emphasized during application.

48. C — Before examining the structure, the correct first step is to gather the property's prior pest and treatment history. Applying termiticide, diagramming, or writing the report are not first steps. History-gathering directs the inspection.

49. C — Determining the discoloration is only surface mold means it mainly discolors without major strength loss. Mold does not destroy strength, is not brown rot, and does not confirm termites. Mold is a cosmetic and air-quality concern, not structural.

50. D — State authority is divided so that states administer their own programs above a federal baseline, allowing stricter rules. There is no overriding national license, the EPA does not issue individual licenses, and states need not be less strict. The federal floor may be exceeded.