

**Registration Form**

**CMOM CEU TRAINING COURSE \$150.00**  
**48 HOUR RUSH ORDER PROCESSING FEE ADDITIONAL \$40.00**

**Start and finish dates:** \_\_\_\_\_

*You will have 90 days from this date in order to complete this course*

**Name** \_\_\_\_\_ **Signature** \_\_\_\_\_  
*(This will appear on your certificate as above)*

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

**City** \_\_\_\_\_ **State** \_\_\_\_\_ **Zip** \_\_\_\_\_ **Email** \_\_\_\_\_

**Phone:**  
**Home** (    ) \_\_\_\_\_ **Work** (    ) \_\_\_\_\_ **Fax** (    ) \_\_\_\_\_

**Operator ID #** \_\_\_\_\_ **Exp Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**Please circle which certification you are applying the course CEU's/PDH's.**

Water Treatment    Water Distribution    Wastewater Collection    Wastewater Treatment

Other \_\_\_\_\_

***Your certificate will be mailed to you in about two weeks.***

**Technical Learning College**  
**Western Campus**  
**PO Box 420, Payson AZ 85547-0420**  
**(928) 468-0665 Fax (928) 272-0747**  
**Toll Free (866) 557-1746**  
**info@tlch2o.com**

**Last three digits on back of card** \_\_\_\_\_

**American Express**  
**Master Card / Visa Card #** \_\_\_\_\_ **Exp. Date** \_\_\_\_\_

**If you've paid on the Internet, please write your Customer #** \_\_\_\_\_

**Referral's Name** \_\_\_\_\_



**Here is a crew working in San Francisco. Crazy traffic, over head power for street cars, and the worse part, the slope or grade of the surface is extreme. I bet the sewer inverts are super deep and shallow throughout this city. I must say, this crew did a super job.**

# CMOM Answer Key

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*Please Mail or Fax this with your final exam*

## **CMOM CEU Training Course** **CUSTOMER SERVICE RESPONSE CARD**

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE COMPLETE THIS FORM BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE APPROPRIATE ANSWER IN THE AREA BELOW.**

1. Please rate the difficulty of your course.

Very Easy    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Difficult

2. Please rate the difficulty of the testing process.

Very Easy    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Difficult

3. Please rate the subject matter on the exam to your actual field or work.

Very Similar    0    1    2    3    4    5    Very Different

4. How did you hear about this Course? \_\_\_\_\_

5. What would you do to improve the Course?

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Any other concerns or comments.

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## CMOM CEU Training Course Assignment

You will have 90 days from the start of this course to have successfully completed this assignment. If you need any assistance, utilize the Search function in Adobe Acrobat. Please e-mail or fax your answers and registration forms.

**Only one answer per question. Answer key in front.**

1. The Clean Water Act is a 1977 \_\_\_\_\_ to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, which set the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States.

- A. Clean Water Act
- B. Authority
- C. Unlawful
- D. Amendment
- E. None of the Above

2. The law gave EPA the \_\_\_\_\_ to set effluent standards on an industry basis (technology-based) and continued the requirements to set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters.

- A. Clean Water Act
- B. Authority
- C. Unlawful
- D. Amendments
- E. None of the Above

3. The CWA makes it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters unless a permit \_\_\_\_\_ is obtained under the Act.

- A. Clean Water Act
- B. Authority
- C. Unlawful
- D. Amendments
- E. None of the Above

4. The 1977 \_\_\_\_\_ focused on toxic pollutants. In 1987, the CWA was reauthorized and again focused on toxic substances, authorized citizen suit provisions, and funded sewage treatment plants (**POTW's**) under the Construction Grants Program.

- A. Clean Water Act
- B. Authority
- C. Unlawful
- D. Amendments
- E. None of the Above

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ provisions for the delegation by the EPA of many permitting, administrative, and enforcement aspects of the law to state governments.

- A. Clean Water Act
- B. Authority
- C. Unlawful
- D. Amendments
- E. None of the Above

6. In states with the \_\_\_\_\_ to implement CWA programs, the EPA still retains oversight responsibilities.
- A. Clean Water Act
  - B. Authority
  - C. Unlawful
  - D. Amendments
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on improving the quality of the nation's waters.
- A. Clean Water Act
  - B. Authority
  - C. Unlawful
  - D. Amendments
8. Proper function of sanitary sewer systems is vital to \_\_\_\_\_, property, and waterways in the surrounding area.
- A. Clean Water Act
  - B. Authority
  - C. Unlawful
  - D. Amendments
  - E. None of the Above
9. Most utilities have a \_\_\_\_\_, operation and maintenance (MOM) plan to ensure their system is in working order.
- A. SSO
  - B. Water quality
  - C. Management
  - D. Sewage
10. More than 40,000 sanitary sewage overflows \_\_\_\_\_s occur every year, causing huge monetary losses, damage to fish/shellfish beds, polluting groundwater, and decreased tourism.
- A. SSO
  - B. Water quality
  - C. Management
  - D. Sewage
  - E. Municipal sewer systems
11. Sanitary sewage overflows (SSOs) release raw \_\_\_\_\_ from the collection system before it can reach a treatment facility.
- A. SSO
  - B. Water quality
  - C. Management
  - D. Sewage
12. \_\_\_\_\_ may flow out of manholes, into businesses and homes and eventually ends up in local waterways.
- A. SSO
  - B. Water quality
  - C. Management
  - D. Sewage
  - E. Municipal sewer systems

13. The Management, Operation and Maintenance (MOM) Programs Project is a pilot enforcement approach developed by EPA Region 4 to bring municipal sewer systems into full compliance with the Clean Water Act by eliminating \_\_\_\_\_ from municipal sewer systems.
- A. SSO
  - B. Water quality
  - C. Management
  - D. Sewage
  - E. Municipal sewer systems
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a release of untreated wastewater before the flow reaches a treatment plant.
- A. SSO
  - B. Water quality
  - C. Management
  - D. Sewage
  - E. Municipal sewer systems
15. SSOs pose a significant threat to public health and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. SSO
  - B. Water quality
  - C. Management
  - D. Sewage
  - E. Municipal sewer systems
16. In 1998, Region 4 began the \_\_\_\_\_ Programs Project by identifying priority watersheds and geographical areas in each of the eight States in the Region.
- A. SSO
  - B. Water quality
  - C. Management
  - D. MOM
  - E. Municipal sewer systems
17. Blockages may be caused by tree roots or a build-up of sediment and other materials (i.e., grease, grit, debris). Structural defects and a flat slope can also cause excessive \_\_\_\_\_. Build-ups can cause pipes to break or collapse.
- A. Infiltration
  - B. Inflow
  - C. Undersized systems
  - D. Structural failure
  - E. Deposits of material
18. \_\_\_\_\_ and inflow occurs when rain or snowmelt enters the ground and seeps into leaky sanitation sewers, which were not designed to carry rainfall or drain property.
- A. Infiltration
  - B. Inflow
  - C. Undersized systems
  - D. Structural failure
  - E. Deposits of material

19. \_\_\_\_\_ can also occur when excess waters from roof drains, broken pipes and bad connections at sewer service lines infiltrates the sanitary sewer.
- A. Infiltration
  - B. Inflow
  - C. Undersized systems
  - D. Structural failure
  - E. Deposits of material
20. Line/main breaks are a major result of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Infiltration
  - B. Inflow
  - C. Undersized systems
  - D. Structural failure
  - E. Deposits of material
21. \_\_\_\_\_ do not have large enough pumps or lines to carry all the sewage generated by the buildings attached to them.
- A. Infiltration
  - B. Inflow
  - C. Undersized systems
  - D. Structural failure
22. \_\_\_\_\_ can occur at sewer service connections to houses or buildings.
- A. Combined sewer systems
  - B. EPA
  - C. SSOs
  - D. Prohibiting unpermitted discharges
  - E. Urban wet weather
23. Some cities estimate that up to 60% of \_\_\_\_\_ come from service lines.
- A. Combined sewer systems
  - B. EPA
  - C. SSOs
  - D. Prohibiting unpermitted discharges
  - E. Urban wet weather
24. \_\_\_\_\_ has found that SSOs caused by poor sewer collection system management pose a substantial health and environmental challenge.
- A. Combined sewer systems
  - B. EPA
  - C. SSOs
  - D. Prohibiting unpermitted discharges
25. Many municipalities have asked for national consistency in the way permits are considered for wastewater discharges, including SSOs, and in enforcement of the law \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Combined sewer systems
  - B. EPA
  - C. SSOs
  - D. Prohibiting unpermitted discharges
  - E. Urban wet weather

26. The total number of \_\_\_\_\_ that occur nationwide each year is not known. In some areas, they might not be reported or are underreported to EPA and state environmental agencies.
- A. Combined sewer systems
  - B. EPA
  - C. SSOs
  - D. Prohibiting unpermitted discharges
  - E. Urban wet weather
27. \_\_\_\_\_ are sewers that are designed to collect rainwater runoff, domestic sewage, and industrial wastewater in the same pipe.
- A. Combined sewer systems
  - B. EPA
  - C. SSOs
  - D. Prohibiting unpermitted discharges
  - E. Urban wet weather
28. Most of the time, \_\_\_\_\_ transport all of their wastewater to a sewage treatment plant, where it is treated and then discharged to a water body.
- A. Combined sewer systems
  - B. EPA
  - C. SSOs
  - D. Prohibiting unpermitted discharges
  - E. Urban wet weather
29. CSOs may be thought of as a type of " \_\_\_\_\_ " discharge.
- A. Combined sewer systems
  - B. EPA
  - C. SSOs
  - D. Prohibiting unpermitted discharges
  - E. Urban wet weather
30. The complexity and expense associated with a utility's MOM programs is specific to the size and complexity of the \_\_\_\_\_ and related infrastructure. Factors such as population growth rate and soil/groundwater conditions also dictate the level of investment which should be made.
- A. Self-Audit Review Document
  - B. MOM
  - C. POTW
  - D. Quantified performance measures
  - E. Program goal
31. When \_\_\_\_\_ programs are present and properly maintained, they support customer service, protect system assets, protect public health, and protect water quality.
- A. Self-Audit Review Document
  - B. MOM
  - C. POTW
  - D. Quantified performance measures
  - E. Program goal

32. Proper \_\_\_\_\_ programs have goals directed toward their individual purposes. Progress toward these goals is measurable, and the goals are attainable.
- A. Self-Audit Review Document
  - B. MOM
  - C. POTW
  - D. Quantified performance measures
  - E. Program goal
33. Performance measures should be established for each MOM program in conjunction with the \_\_\_\_\_. These measures are quantifiable, and used in determining progress to, or beyond, the program goal.
- A. Self-Audit Review Document
  - B. MOM
  - C. POTW
  - D. Quantified performance measures
  - E. Program goal
34. An evaluation of the progress toward reaching the goals, or a reassessment of the goals, should be made periodically and based upon the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Self-Audit Review Document
  - B. MOM
  - C. POTW
  - D. Quantified performance measures
  - E. Program goal
35. The effectiveness a \_\_\_\_\_ program quickly breaks down unless it is available in writing.
- A. Self-Audit Review Document
  - B. MOM
  - C. POTW
  - D. Quantified performance measures
  - E. Program goal
36. Personnel turnover and lapses in communication between staff and management can change otherwise proper \_\_\_\_\_ programs to improper ones.
- A. Self-Audit Review Document
  - B. MOM
  - C. POTW
  - D. Quantified performance measures
  - E. Program goal
37. Written MOM programs are useful only if they are made readily available to all personnel and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Self-Audit Review Document
  - B. MOM
  - C. Clearly documented
  - D. Quantified performance measures
  - E. Program goal

38. Appropriate safety, equipment, technical, and program training is an essential for implementing \_\_\_\_\_ programs properly.

- A. Self-Audit Review Document
- B. MOM
- C. POTW
- D. Quantified performance measures
- E. Program goal

39. \_\_\_\_\_ activity at a utility involves its entire wastewater infrastructure.

- A. Self-Audit Review Document
- B. MOM
- C. POTW
- D. Quantified performance measures
- E. Program goal

40. Common utility management activities and operations and maintenance activities associated with sewer systems and pretreatment are listed in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Self-Audit Review Document
- B. MOM
- C. POTW
- D. Quantified performance measures
- E. Program goal

41. If a utility owns treatment works or a pond system, then activities associated with the management, operation, and maintenance of these facilities should also be included in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Audit
- B. MOM
- C. POTW
- D. Quantified performance measures
- E. Program goal

42. Identify the \_\_\_\_\_ programs present and/or needed at the utility, establish performance measures, and develop a schedule for auditing the programs.

- A. Self-Audit Review Document
- B. MOM
- C. POTW
- D. Quantified performance measures
- E. Program goal

43. Evaluate each MOM program against the \_\_\_\_\_ of a proper program.

- A. Self-Audit Review Document
- B. Defined elements
- C. POTW
- D. Quantified performance measures
- E. Program goal

44. Define the utility's plan/schedule to remediate the necessary improvements. This plan should include any short-term or long-term program improvements, and any short-term or \_\_\_\_\_ which need addressing.

- A. Audit results
- B. Financial management
- C. Self-audit results
- D. Long-term capital improvements
- E. Publicly-owned

45. Generate a report of the \_\_\_\_\_, including any deficiencies found and the corresponding improvement plan, which is useful for the utility.

- A. Audit results
- B. Financial management
- C. Self-audit results
- D. Long-term capital improvements
- E. Publicly-owned

46. This report should be capable of serving the utility as a reference when conducting any needed remedial measures, and as a reference to compare current performance with future \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Audit results
- B. Financial management
- C. Self-audit results
- D. Long-term capital improvements
- E. Publicly-owned

47. Small \_\_\_\_\_ wastewater treatment plants which discharge less than 5 million gallons per day are also eligible for the Wastewater Treatment Plant Operator On-Site Assistance Training Program.

- A. Audit results
- B. Financial management
- C. Self-audit results
- D. Long-term capital improvements
- E. Publicly-owned

48. The program provides on-site operator training, \_\_\_\_\_, troubleshooting, and other operation and maintenance assistance.

- A. Audit results
- B. Financial management
- C. Self-audit results
- D. Long-term capital improvements
- E. Publicly-owned

49. Because SSOs contain raw sewage they can carry bacteria, viruses, protozoa (parasitic organisms), \_\_\_\_\_ (intestinal worms), and borroughs (inhaled molds and fungi).

- A. Hepatitis
- B. Helminths
- C. Negligent operation
- D. Master planning
- E. None of the Above

50. The above diseases they may cause range in severity from mild gastroenteritis (causing stomach cramps and diarrhea) to life-threatening ailments such as cholera, dysentery, infections \_\_\_\_\_, and severe gastroenteritis.

- A. Hepatitis
- B. Helminths
- C. Negligent operation
- D. Master planning
- E. None of the Above

51. Many avoidable SSOs are caused by inadequate or \_\_\_\_\_ or maintenance, inadequate system capacity, and improper system design and construction.

- A. Hepatitis
- B. Helminths
- C. Negligent operation
- D. Master planning

52. Communities also should address SSOs during sewer system \_\_\_\_\_ and facilities planning, or while extending the sewer system into previously unsewered areas.

- A. Hepatitis
- B. Helminths
- C. Negligent operation
- D. Master planning
- E. None of the Above

53. Unavoidable SSOs include those occurring from \_\_\_\_\_, some types of blockages, extreme rainstorms, and acts of nature such as earthquakes or floods.

- A. Hepatitis
- B. Helminths
- C. Negligent operation
- D. Master planning
- E. Unpreventable vandalism

54. If an SSO occurs, sanitary sewer facilities will be required to immediately notify the NPDES \_\_\_\_\_, appropriate health agencies, state authorities, drinking water suppliers, and, if necessary, the general public in the risk area.

- A. Understood
- B. Compliance
- C. Annual report
- D. Permit authority
- E. Record keeping provisions

55. This rule will also require an \_\_\_\_\_ of all overflows, including minor SSOs such as building backups.

- A. Understood
- B. Compliance
- C. Annual report
- D. Permit authority
- E. Record keeping provisions

56. Facilities must post locations of recurrent SSOs and let the public know that the \_\_\_\_\_ is available to them.
- A. Understood
  - B. Compliance
  - C. Annual report
  - D. Permit authority
  - E. Record keeping provisions
57. The \_\_\_\_\_ mandate that facilities must maintain records for three years about all overflows, complaints, work orders on the system, and implementation measures.
- A. Understood
  - B. Compliance
  - C. Annual report
  - D. Permit authority
  - E. Record keeping provisions
58. CMOM regulations will be added to the permit when facilities need to have a permit re-issued. Although a \_\_\_\_\_ deadline has not been set, the EPA recommends that facilities begin to implement "SSO Standard Conditions" right after the proposed rule is published. Considering the time and costs associated with compliance, this may be good advice.
- A. Understood
  - B. Compliance
  - C. Annual report
  - D. Permit authority
59. Procedures for \_\_\_\_\_ should be understood and practiced by all personnel in order to ensure safety of the public and the collection system personnel responding.
- A. Overstated
  - B. Responding crews
  - C. Emergency response plan
  - D. Emergency (ies)
  - E. None of the Above
60. Procedures should be specific to the type of \_\_\_\_\_ that could occur.
- A. Overstated
  - B. Responding crews
  - C. Emergency response plan
  - D. Emergency (ies)
  - E. None of the Above
61. It is important to keep detailed records of all past \_\_\_\_\_ in order to constantly improve response training, as well as the method and timing of future responses.
- A. Overstated
  - B. Responding crews
  - C. Emergency response plan
  - D. Emergency (ies)
  - E. None of the Above

62. The ability to deal with emergencies depends on the knowledge and skill of the \_\_\_\_\_, in addition to availability of equipment.

- A. Overstated
- B. Responding crews
- C. Emergency response plan
- D. Emergency (ies)
- E. None of the Above

63. The crew should be able to rapidly diagnose problems in the field under stress and select the right equipment needed to correct the problem. If resources are limited, consideration should be given to contracting other departments or private industries to respond to some emergency situations, for example, those rare \_\_\_\_\_ that would exceed the capacity of staff.

- A. Overstated
- B. Responding crews
- C. Emergency response plan
- D. Emergency (ies)
- E. None of the Above

64. The importance of maintaining accurate, current maps of the collection system cannot be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Overstated
- B. Responding crews
- C. Emergency response plan
- D. Emergency (ies)

65. Efficient collection system \_\_\_\_\_ are unlikely if mapping is not adequate.

- A. Uniquely identifies
- B. Clearly indicate
- C. Indicate the diameter
- D. Maintenance and repairs
- E. Never be renumbered

66. Collection system maps should \_\_\_\_\_ the information that personnel need to carry out their assignments

- A. Uniquely identifies
- B. Clearly indicate
- C. Indicate the diameter
- D. Maintenance and repairs
- E. Never be renumbered

67. The collection system crew is going to dig a trench to remove a broken tap and main line. The trench is going to be 7 feet deep and requires shoring. The type and placement of the shoring is governed by:

- A. EPA
- B. OSHA
- C. Fire and police departments
- D. Local plumbing inspector
- E. NIOSH

68. The operator has installed a screw jack between the solid sheeting material for shoring a trench. To ensure safe conditions in the trench the operator needs to perform which additional task on the screw jacks?

- A. Use a double lock nut on the screw jack
- B. Place spacers in between the cylinder and jack
- C. Drive nails into the base of the jack and timbers
- D. Spot-weld the screw and cylinder together
- E. Use a removable epoxy on the jack screw to prevent turning

69. Which of the following materials is commonly used in repairing concrete sewer lines, brick sewers, and manholes? This material is used because of its high density and corrosion resistant qualities.

- A. Polymers, both cationic and anionic
- B. Poly-Urethane
- C. Gunite
- D. Polymers, anionic only
- E. Fiberglass resins

70. If soil clumps when it is dug, it is probably?

- A. Very unstable
- B. Type-C soil.
- C. Cohesive and stable.
- D. None of the Above

71. Soil that is completely saturated with water is?

- A. Unstable
- B. Stable
- C. Type-A soil
- D. None of the Above

72. Trench sites are often made up of?

- A. Exactly the same type of soil.
- B. Stable rock.
- C. Different soil types.
- D. None of the Above

73. A Competent Person should manually test the soil?

- A. Every day.
- B. Once every three days.
- C. From within the trench.
- D. If something causes the soil conditions to deteriorate.
- E. None of the Above

74. Soil is categorized to determine?

- A. How well it will hold up in a trench.
- B. The cohesive tension and backdraft.
- C. How old it is.
- D. None of the Above

75. Which soil is the most stable?
- A. Type A
  - B. Type B
  - C. Type C
  - D. None of the Above
76. Excavation work is not really as dangerous as some believe?
- A. True
  - B. False
77. One Call centers will usually take \_\_\_\_\_ to be marked down on the ground.
- A. 1 day.
  - B. 2 days.
  - C. 3 days.
  - D. None of the Above
78. As a rule, soils with larger grain sizes are?
- A. Less stable than soils with smaller grain sizes.
  - B. Very stable.
  - C. Considered clay or hardpan.
  - D. None of the Above
79. A confined space can be found?
- A. Vault
  - B. Tank.
  - C. Silos.
  - D. Bell-shaped hole
  - E. All of the above.
80. Hard hats are only required if?
- A. My supervisor is present.
  - B. Around any construction.
  - C. If my head feels soft.
81. Which of the following is usually true about Benching and Sloping?
- A. Stable soils must be at flatter angles.
  - B. The flatter the angle, the greater the protection.
  - C. The soil type is not important.
  - D. They are both dangerous practices.
82. Select the right Benching and Sloping ratio for Type-C soil.
- A. .75:1
  - B. 1:1
  - C. 1.5:1
  - D. 87
83. Select the type of soil that is Benched at a ratio of 1:1?
- A. Solid rock
  - B. Sand
  - C. Gravel
  - D. Silt
  - E. None of the Above

84. The instructions contained in the tabulated data charts?
- A. Are boring.
  - B. Must be followed exactly.
  - C. Are suggestions.
  - D. Can be changed by a real good Competent Person, like me.
  - E. None of the Above
85. If a hazardous atmosphere is suspected, what must the Competent Person do before anyone goes into the trench?
- A. Light a match.
  - B. Test the air.
  - C. Test the employees for holding their breaths.
  - D. Install shoring or shielding, quickly.
  - E. None of the Above
86. If your trench box is not high enough, you should?
- A. Use steel sheeting to make the box higher.
  - B. Not use a protective device.
  - C. Stack two approved trench boxes and attach them together with lugs.
  - D. None of the above.
  - E. None of the Above
87. Select the support which you would remove first in a shoring system?
- A. Top
  - B. Middle
  - C. Bottom
  - D. Doesn't matter
  - E. None of the Above
88. A Competent Person is required to inspect the trench site?
- A. Once each day.
  - B. Each day before work begins and throughout the day if necessary.
  - C. Twice a week.
  - D. Whenever it's convenient.
  - E. None of the Above
89. Spoil piles should be kept how far back from the edge of the trench?
- A. At least 2 feet.
  - B. 1 foot.
  - C. Depends
  - D. 5 feet.
  - E. None of the Above
90. What is a condition of having water present in the trench?
- A. A Competent Person must monitor the pump and may need to add a protective system in a trench less than 5 feet deep.
  - B. No problem, unless you are made of sugar.
  - C. Never happens.
  - D. None of the Above

91. A safe level of oxygen is ?
- A. 18 %
  - B. 15.9 %
  - C. 25 %
  - D. 20 %
  - E. None of the Above
92. **LEL** means?
- A. Lowest Employee Loss
  - B. Lower Explosive Lemon
  - C. Lower Explosive Limitation
  - D. None of the above.
  - E. None of the Above
93. The most dangerous construction work today?
- A. Postal Worker
  - B. Excavation Work
  - C. Meter Reading
  - D. Office Staff
  - E. None of the Above
94. You should have the following at your job site?
- A. A written Hazard Communication program
  - B. Emergency telephone numbers.
  - C. A copy of Subpart P. A trench inspection form. Current CPR training
  - D. All of the above.
  - E. Two of the above.
95. If a trench is deeper than four feet, there must be a ladder or safe means of exit within how many feet of each worker?
- A. 15
  - B. 25
  - C. 30
  - D. 50
  - E. None of the Above
96. A Competent Person must be able to?
- A. Identify hazards and eliminate them.
  - B. Design and install trench boxes.
  - C. Operate heavy equipment
  - D. Leave the construction site during trench work.
  - E. Cook lunch for the workers.
97. Who needs to know the proper trenching procedures?
- A. Only the contractor
  - B. Only the Competent Person.
  - C. Only the Registered Professional Engineer
  - D. All workers at a trench site.
  - E. None of the Above

98. Egress means?
- A. A stairway
  - B. A ramp
  - C. An exit
  - D. A ladder
  - E. None of the Above
99. This training is necessary for all who work in trenches, but
- A. This will slow production. I might look bad.
  - B. A trench will never cave-in with me. I'll jump out of the hole first.
  - C. Anybody with common sense knows this.
  - D. Excavation is very dangerous work and training may seem boring but I need to know the hazards in the field.
  - E. None of the Above
100. Sewer line maps should \_\_\_\_\_, the length between the centers of manholes, and the slope or direction of flow.
- A. Uniquely identifies
  - B. Clearly indicate
  - C. Indicate the diameter
  - D. Maintenance and repairs
  - E. Never be renumbered
101. Every house, restaurant, business and industry produces waste. Wastewater \_\_\_\_\_ protects public health and the environment by removing this infectious waste and recycling the water.
- A. Collection
  - B. Sewage
  - C. Wastewater
  - D. Sewer
102. A network of interconnected pipes accepts the flow from each building's sewer \_\_\_\_\_ and delivers it to the treatment facilities. In addition to what homes and businesses flush down the drain, the system also collects excess groundwater, infiltration liquids and inflow water.
- A. Connection
  - B. Sewage
  - C. Wastewater
  - D. Sewer
103. Wastewater collection is therefore a comprehensive \_\_\_\_\_ system.
- A. Collection
  - B. Sewage
  - C. Wastewater
  - D. Sewer
  - E. None of the Above

104. The \_\_\_\_\_distributed through this system is about 98% water. The waste floats on, is carried along by, and goes into suspension or solution in water.

- A. Collection
- B. Sewage
- C. Wastewater
- D. Sewer
- E. None of the Above

105. Possible waste includes anything that can be flushed down the drain--\_\_\_\_\_, body fluids, paper products, soaps and detergents, foods, fats, oil, grease, paints, chemicals, hazardous materials, solvents, disposable and flushable items; the list is almost infinite.

- A. Collection
- B. Sewage
- C. Wastewater
- D. Sewer
- E. None of the Above

106. This mixture of water and wastes is called "\_\_\_\_\_." In the past, it was known as "sewage," but this term is now falling out of favor because it refers specifically to domestic sanitary wastewater, like toilet flushing, which represents only a portion of the entire fluid waste content.

- A. Collection
- B. Sewage
- C. Wastewater
- D. Sewer
- E. None of the Above

107. "\_\_\_\_\_" is a more accurate description and has become the standard term for this fluid waste because it encompasses the total slurry of wastes in water that is gathered from homes and businesses.

- A. Collection
- B. Sewage
- C. Wastewater
- D. Sewer
- E. None of the Above

### **Types of Sewer Systems**

108. \_\_\_\_\_are generally broken out into three different categories: **sanitary sewers, storm sewers, and combined sewers.**

- A. Overflows
- B. Combined sewers
- C. Sanitary sewers
- D. Storm sewers
- E. None of the Above

109. \_\_\_\_\_carry wastewater or sewage from homes and businesses to treatment plants.

- A. Overflows
- B. Combined sewers
- C. Sanitary sewers
- D. Storm sewers
- E. None of the Above

110. Underground \_\_\_\_\_ pipes can clog or break, causing unintentional "**overflows**" of raw sewage that flood basements and streets.

- A. Overflows
- B. Combined sewers
- C. Sanitary sewers
- D. Storm sewers
- E. None of the Above

111. \_\_\_\_\_ are designed to quickly get rainwater off the streets during rain events.

- A. Overflows
- B. Combined sewers
- C. Sanitary sewers
- D. Storm sewers
- E. None of the Above

112. Chemicals, trash and debris from lawns, parking lots and streets are washed by the rain into the \_\_\_\_\_ drains.

- A. Overflows
- B. Combined sewers
- C. Sanitary sewers
- D. Storm sewers
- E. None of the Above

113. Most \_\_\_\_\_ do not connect with a treatment plant, but instead drain directly into nearby rivers, lakes, or oceans.

- A. Overflows
- B. Combined sewers
- C. Sanitary sewers
- D. Storm sewers
- E. None of the Above

114. \_\_\_\_\_ carry both wastewater and storm water in the same pipe. Most of the time, combined sewers transport the wastewater and storm water to a treatment plant.

- A. Overflows
- B. Combined sewers
- C. Sanitary sewers
- D. Storm sewers
- E. None of the Above

115. However, when there is too much rain, combined sewer systems cannot handle the extra volume and designed " \_\_\_\_\_ " of raw sewage into streams and rivers occur.

- A. Overflows
- B. Combined sewers
- C. Sanitary sewers
- D. Storm sewers
- E. None of the Above

116. The great majority of sewer systems have \_\_\_\_\_, not combined, sanitary and storm water pipes.

- A. Overflows
- B. Combined sewers
- C. Sanitary sewers
- D. Storm sewers
- E. None of the Above

117. \_\_\_\_\_, settling, tree root intrusion, and other disturbances that develop over time deteriorate pipelines and other conveyance structures that comprise wastewater collection systems, including stormwater, sanitary and combined sewers.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Undersized
- C. Cracks
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

118. Leaking, \_\_\_\_\_ and insufficient wastewater collection systems can release untreated wastewater into receiving waters.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Undersized
- C. Overflowing
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

119. Outdated pump stations, \_\_\_\_\_ to carry sewage from newly developed subdivisions or commercial areas, can also create a potential overflow hazard, adversely affecting human health and degrading the water quality of receiving waters.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Undersized
- C. Leaking
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

120. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the sewer system is therefore a continuous, never-ending cycle.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Undersized
- C. Leaking
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

121. \_\_\_\_\_ are discharges of raw sewage from municipal sanitary sewer systems.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Undersized
- C. Leaking
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

122. \_\_\_\_\_ can release untreated sewage into basements or out of manholes and onto city streets, playgrounds and into streams before it can reach a treatment facility.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Undersized
- C. Leaking
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

123. \_\_\_\_\_ are often caused by blockages and breaks in the sewer lines.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Undersized Systems
- C. Blockages
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

124. \_\_\_\_\_ occasionally occur in almost every sewer system, even though systems are intended to collect and contain all the sewage that flows into them.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Undersized Systems
- C. Blockages
- D. SSOs

125. When \_\_\_\_\_ happen frequently, it means something is wrong with the system.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Undersized Systems
- C. Blockages
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

126. \_\_\_\_\_ Too much rainfall or snowmelt infiltrating through the ground into leaky sanitary sewers not designed to hold rainfall or to drain property, and excess water inflowing through roof drains connected to sewers, broken pipes, and badly connected sewer service lines.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Undersized Systems
- C. Blockages
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

127. \_\_\_\_\_ Sewers and pumps are too small to carry sewage from newly-developed subdivisions or commercial areas.

- A. Maintenance
- B. Undersized Systems
- C. Blockages
- D. SSOs

128. \_\_\_\_\_ Blocked, broken or cracked pipes; tree roots grown into the sewer; sections of pipe settle or shift so that pipe joints no longer match; and sediment and other materials build up, causing pipes to break or collapse.

- A. Pipe Failures
- B. Undersized Systems
- C. Blockages
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

129. \_\_\_\_\_ Discharges occur at sewer service connections to houses and other buildings; some cities estimate that as much as 60% of overflows comes from the service lines.

- A. Sewer Service Connections
- B. Undersized Systems
- C. Blockages
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

130. \_\_\_\_\_ Improper installation, improper maintenance; widespread problems that can be expensive to fix develop over time, some municipalities have found severe problems necessitating billion-dollar correction programs; often communities have to curtail new development until problems are corrected or system capacity is increased.

- A. Deteriorating Sewer System
- B. Undersized Systems
- C. Blockages
- D. SSOs
- E. I&I

131. The EPA has found that SSOs caused by poor sewer \_\_\_\_\_ pose a substantial health and environmental challenge. The response to this challenge varies considerably from state to state.

- A. CMOM or MOM
- B. Combined sewer systems
- C. Combined sewer overflows
- D. Collection system management
- E. None of the Above

132. Many municipalities have asked for national consistency in the way permits are considered for \_\_\_\_\_, including SSOs, and in enforcement of the law prohibiting unpermitted discharges.

- A. CMOM or MOM
- B. Combined sewer systems
- C. Combined sewer overflows
- D. Wastewater discharges
- E. None of the Above

133. \_\_\_\_\_ are sewers that are designed to collect rainwater runoff, domestic sewage, and industrial wastewater in the same pipe.

- A. CMOM or MOM
- B. Combined sewer systems
- C. Combined sewer overflows
- D. Wastewater discharges
- E. None of the Above

134. \_\_\_\_\_ transport all of their wastewater to a sewage treatment plant, where it is treated and then discharged to a water body.
- A. CMOM or MOM
  - B. Combined sewer systems
  - C. Combined sewer overflows
  - D. Wastewater discharges
  - E. None of the Above
135. During periods of heavy rainfall or snowmelt, however, the wastewater volume in a \_\_\_\_\_ can exceed the capacity of the sewer system or treatment plant.
- A. CMOM or MOM
  - B. Combined sewer system
  - C. Combined sewer overflows
  - D. Wastewater discharges
  - E. None of the Above
136. \_\_\_\_\_ are designed to overflow occasionally and discharge excess wastewater directly to nearby streams, rivers, or other water bodies.
- A. CMOM or MOM
  - B. Combined sewer systems
  - C. Combined sewer overflows
  - D. Wastewater discharges
  - E. None of the Above
137. These overflows, called \_\_\_\_\_ contain not only storm water but also untreated human and industrial waste, toxic materials, and debris. They are a major water pollution concern for the approximately 772 cities in the U.S. that have combined sewer systems.
- A. CMOM or MOM
  - B. Combined sewer systems
  - C. Combined sewer overflows
  - D. Wastewater discharges
  - E. None of the Above
138. \_\_\_\_\_ may be thought of as a type of "**urban wet weather**" discharge. This means that, like sanitary sewer overflows (**SSOs**) and storm water discharges, they are discharges from a municipality's wastewater conveyance infrastructure that are caused by precipitation events such as rainfall or heavy snowmelt.
- A. CMOM or MOM
  - B. Combined sewer systems
  - C. Combined sewer overflows
  - D. Wastewater discharges
  - E. None of the Above
139. The EPA's \_\_\_\_\_ Control Policy, published April 19, 1994, is the national framework for control of CSOs. The Policy provides guidance on how communities with combined sewer systems can meet Clean Water Act goals in as flexible and cost-effective a manner as possible.
- A. CMOM or MOM
  - B. Combined sewer systems
  - C. Combined sewer overflows
  - D. Wastewater discharges

140. EPA's Report to Congress on implementation of the \_\_\_\_\_ Control Policy assesses the progress made by EPA, states, and municipalities in implementing and enforcing the CSO Control Policy.

- A. CMOM or MOM
- B. Combined sewer systems
- C. Combined sewer overflows
- D. Wastewater discharges
- E. None of the Above

### **The Elements of a Proper CMOM Program**

#### **Utility Specific**

141. The complexity and expense associated with a utility's \_\_\_\_\_ programs is specific to the size and complexity of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (**POTW**) and related infrastructure. Factors such as population growth rate and soil/groundwater conditions also dictate the level of investment which should be made.

- A. CMOM or MOM
- B. Combined sewer systems
- C. Combined sewer overflows
- D. Wastewater discharges
- E. None of the Above

142. When \_\_\_\_\_ programs are present and properly maintained, they support customer service and protect system assets, public health, and water quality.

- A. MOM
- B. Combined sewer systems
- C. Combined sewer overflows
- D. Wastewater discharges
- E. None of the Above

143. Proper \_\_\_\_\_ programs have goals directed toward their individual purposes. Progress toward these goals is measurable, and the goals are attainable.

- A. MOM
- B. Combined sewer systems
- C. Combined sewer overflows
- D. Wastewater discharges
- E. None of the Above

144. Performance measures should be established for each \_\_\_\_\_ program in conjunction with the program goal. These measures are quantifiable, and used in determining progress to, or beyond, the program goal.

- A. MOM
- B. Combined sewer systems
- C. Combined sewer overflows
- D. Wastewater discharges
- E. None of the Above

145. An \_\_\_\_\_ toward reaching the goals, or a reassessment of the goals, should be made periodically and based upon the quantified performance measures.

- A. Evaluation of the progress
- B. Program training is essential
- C. Effectiveness a MOM program
- D. Made readily available
- E. Involves its entire

146. The \_\_\_\_\_ quickly breaks down unless it is available in writing. Personnel turnover and lapses in communication between staff and management can change otherwise proper MOM programs to improper ones.

- A. Evaluation of the progress
- B. Program training is essential
- C. Effectiveness a MOM program
- D. Made readily available
- E. Involves its entire

147. Written MOM programs are useful only if they are \_\_\_\_\_ to all personnel and clearly documented.

- A. Evaluation of the progress
- B. Program training is essential
- C. Effectiveness a MOM program
- D. Made readily available
- E. Involves its entire

148. Appropriate safety, equipment, technical, and \_\_\_\_\_ for implementing MOM programs properly.

- A. Evaluation of the progress
- B. Program training is essential
- C. Effectiveness a MOM program
- D. Made readily available
- E. Involves its entire

149. MOM activity at a utility \_\_\_\_\_ wastewater infrastructure.

- A. Evaluation of the progress
- B. Program training is essential
- C. Effectiveness a MOM program
- D. Made readily available
- E. Involves its entire

150. Common utility management \_\_\_\_\_ and maintenance activities associated with sewer systems and pretreatment are listed in the Self-Audit Review Document.

- A. Evaluation of the progress
- B. Program training is essential
- C. Effectiveness a MOM program
- D. Made readily available
- E. Activities and operations

151. If a utility owns treatment works or a pond system, then activities associated with the management, operation, and maintenance of these facilities should also be included in the audit. A helpful guide for this part is the \_\_\_\_\_ Compliance Inspection Manual. Instruction for obtaining this manual is provided in a list of references.

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. NPDES
- C. Capital improvements
- D. MOM
- E. None of the Above

152. Begin by performing a general assessment of the utility, and prioritizing the order of programs to be audited. The \_\_\_\_\_ Compliance Inspection Manual and Guidance may be useful references in making this assessment.

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. NPDES
- C. Capital improvements
- D. MOM
- E. None of the Above

153. Identify the \_\_\_\_\_ programs present and/or needed at the utility, establish performance measures, and develop a schedule for auditing the programs.

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. NPDES
- C. Capital improvements
- D. MOM
- E. None of the Above

154. Evaluate each MOM program against the defined elements of a proper program. This can be accomplished by reviewing the program's \_\_\_\_\_, conducting a field evaluation, and comparing the program understanding of both personnel and management.

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. NPDES
- C. Capital improvements
- D. MOM
- E. None of the Above

155. Define any programs needed, or improvements to programs needed, and any \_\_\_\_\_ found. Identify any unpermitted discharges which have occurred in the past five years.

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. NPDES
- C. Capital improvements
- D. MOM
- E. None of the Above

156. Define the utility's plan/schedule to remediate the necessary improvements. This plan should include any short-term or long-term program improvements, and any short-term or long-term \_\_\_\_\_ which need addressing.

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. NPDES
- C. Capital improvements
- D. MOM

157. Generate a report of the audit results, including any \_\_\_\_\_ and the corresponding improvement plan, which is useful for the utility.

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. NPDES
- C. Bodies of water
- D. SSOs
- E. None of the Above

158. This report should be capable of serving the \_\_\_\_\_ when conducting any needed remedial measures, and as a reference to compare current performance with future self-audit results.

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. NPDES
- C. Bodies of water
- D. SSOs
- E. None of the Above

159. \_\_\_\_\_ also damage property and the environment. When basements flood, the damaged area must be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected to reduce the risk of disease.

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. NPDES
- C. Bodies of water
- D. SSOs
- E. None of the Above

160. Cleanup can be expensive for homeowners and municipalities. Rugs, curtains, flooring, wallboard panels, and upholstered furniture usually must be replaced. A key concern with \_\_\_\_\_ that enter oceans, bays, estuaries, rivers, lakes, streams, or brackish waters is their effect on water quality.

- A. Unpermitted discharges
- B. NPDES
- C. Bodies of water
- D. SSOs
- E. None of the Above

### **Sewer Cleaning Section**

161. The purpose of sewer cleaning is to \_\_\_\_\_ from the sewer.

- A. Causes a further buildup
- B. Remove accumulated material
- C. Accumulation of material
- D. Helps to prevent blockages
- E. None of the Above

162. Cleaning \_\_\_\_\_ and is also used to prepare the sewer for inspections.

- A. Causes a further buildup
- B. Remove accumulated material
- C. Accumulation of material
- D. Helps to prevent blockages
- E. None of the Above

163. Stoppages in gravity sewers are usually caused by a structural defect, poor design, poor construction, an \_\_\_\_\_ in the pipe (especially grease), or root intrusion.

- A. Causes a further buildup
- B. Remove accumulated material
- C. Accumulation of material
- D. Helps to prevent blockages
- E. None of the Above

164. \_\_\_\_\_ may catch debris, which then causes a further buildup of solids that eventually block the sewer.

- A. Causes a further buildup
- B. Remove accumulated material
- C. Accumulation of material
- D. Helps to prevent blockages
- E. None of the Above

165. There are three major \_\_\_\_\_: hydraulic, mechanical, and chemical.

- A. Causes a further buildup
- B. Remove accumulated material
- C. Accumulation of material
- D. Helps to prevent blockages
- E. None of the Above

166. \_\_\_\_\_ (also referred to as flushing) refers to any application of water to clean the pipe.

- A. Chemical cleaning
- B. Hydraulic cleaning
- C. Mechanical cleaning
- D. Potential problem areas
- E. Identify problem collection

167. \_\_\_\_\_ uses physical devices to scrape, cut, or pull material from the sewer.

- A. Chemical cleaning
- B. Hydraulic cleaning
- C. Mechanical cleaning
- D. Potential problem areas
- E. Identify problem collection

168. \_\_\_\_\_ can facilitate the control of odors, grease buildup, root growth, corrosion, and insect and rodent infestation.

- A. Chemical cleaning
- B. Hydraulic cleaning
- C. Mechanical cleaning
- D. Potential problem areas
- E. Identify problem collection

169. The owner or operator should be able to \_\_\_\_\_ system areas, preferably on a map.

- A. Chemical cleaning
- B. Hydraulic cleaning
- C. Mechanical cleaning
- D. Potential problem areas
- E. Identify problem collection

170. \_\_\_\_\_ identified should include those due to grease or industrial discharges, hydraulic bottlenecks in the collection system, areas of poor design (e.g., insufficiently sloped sewers), areas prone to root intrusion, sags, and displacements.

- A. Chemical cleaning
- B. Hydraulic cleaning
- C. Mechanical cleaning
- D. Potential problem areas
- E. Identify problem collection

171. The connection between \_\_\_\_\_ in the collection system and the preventive maintenance cleaning schedule should be clear.

- A. Owner or operator
- B. Problem areas
- C. Inventory
- D. Reviewer
- E. None of the Above

172. The \_\_\_\_\_ should also be able to identify the number of stoppages experienced per mile of sewer pipe. If the system is experiencing a steady increase in stoppages, the reviewer should try to determine the cause (i.e., lack of preventive maintenance funding, deterioration of the sewers due to age, an increase in grease producing activities, etc).

- A. Owner or operator
- B. Problem areas
- C. Inventory
- D. Reviewer
- E. None of the Above

173. An inventory of spare parts, equipment, and supplies should be maintained by the collection system \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Owner or operator
- B. Problem areas
- C. Inventory
- D. Reviewer

174. The \_\_\_\_\_ should be based on the equipment manufacturer's recommendations, supplemented by historical experience with maintenance and equipment problems.

- A. Owner or operator
- B. Problem areas
- C. Inventory
- D. Reviewer
- E. None of the Above

175. Without such an \_\_\_\_\_, the collection system may experience long down times or periods of inefficient operation in the event of a breakdown or malfunction.

- A. Owner or operator
- B. Problem areas
- C. Inventory
- D. Reviewer
- E. None of the Above

176. Files should be maintained on all pieces of equipment and major tools. The owner or operator should have a system to assure that each \_\_\_\_\_ has adequate and correct tools for the job.

- A. Owner or operator
- B. Problem areas
- C. Inventory
- D. Reviewer
- E. None of the Above

177. The \_\_\_\_\_ should maintain a yard where equipment, supplies, and spare parts are maintained and personnel are dispatched.

- A. Owner or operator
- B. Problem areas
- C. Inventory
- D. Reviewer
- E. None of the Above

178. Very large systems may maintain more than one yard. In this case, the \_\_\_\_\_ should perform a visual survey at the main yard.

- A. Owner or operator
- B. Problem areas
- C. Inventory
- D. Reviewer
- E. None of the Above

179. In small to medium size systems, \_\_\_\_\_ may share the yard with the department of public works, water department, or other municipal agencies.

- A. Owner or operator
- B. Collection system operations
- C. Inventory
- D. Reviewer
- E. None of the Above

### **I&I (Infiltration and Inflow)**

180. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when groundwater enters the sewer system through cracks, holes, faulty connections, or other openings.

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

181. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when surface water such as storm water enters the sewer system through roof downspout connections, holes in manhole covers, illegal plumbing connections, or other defects.

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

182. The sanitary sewer collection system and treatment plants have a maximum flow capacity of wastewater that can be handled. \_\_\_\_\_, which is essentially clean water, takes up this capacity and can result in sewer overflows into streets and waterways.

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

183. \_\_\_\_\_ is water (typically groundwater) entering the sewer underground through cracks or openings in joints.

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

184. \_\_\_\_\_ is water (typically stormwater or surface runoff) that enters the sewer from grates or unsealed manholes exposed to the surface.

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

185. Flow monitoring and flow modeling provide measurements and data used to determine estimates of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

186. Flow meters are placed at varying locations throughout the sewer collection system to take measurements and identify general \_\_\_\_\_ source areas.

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

187. Measurements taken before and after a precipitation event indicate the extent that \_\_\_\_\_ is increasing total flow.

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

188. Both \_\_\_\_\_ increase with precipitation.

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

189. \_\_\_\_\_ increases when groundwater rises from precipitation, and inflow is mainly stormwater and rainwater. Rainfall monitoring is also performed to correlate this data.

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

190. A \_\_\_\_\_ involves inspection of the sewer system using several methods to identify sources of I/I:

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

191. \_\_\_\_\_ Accessible pipes, gutter and plumbing connections, and manholes are visually inspected for faults.

- A. Smoke testing
- B. Visual inspection
- C. Dye testing
- D. Repair techniques
- E. TV inspection

192. \_\_\_\_\_ Smoke is pumped into sewer pipes. Its reappearance aboveground indicates points of I/I. These points can be on public property such as along street cracks or around manholes, or on private property such as along house foundations or in yards where sewer pipes lay underground.

- A. Smoke testing
- B. Visual inspection
- C. Dye testing
- D. Repair techniques
- E. TV inspection

193. \_\_\_\_\_ Camera equipment is used to do internal pipe inspections. The City will usually have one 2-3 person crew that can perform TV inspection on over 20 miles of sewer pipe per year.

- A. Smoke testing
- B. Visual inspection
- C. Dye testing
- D. Repair techniques
- E. TV inspection

194. \_\_\_\_\_ Dye is used at suspected I/I sources. The source is confirmed if the dye appears in the sewer system.

- A. Smoke testing
- B. Visual inspection
- C. Dye testing
- D. Repair techniques
- E. TV inspection

195. Sources of I/I are also sometimes identified when sewer backups or overflows bring attention to that part of the system.

- A. Flow monitoring plan
- B. Characterize peaking factors
- C. Sources of I/I
- D. Identify areas
- E. None of the Above

196. The purpose of the \_\_\_\_\_ is to reduce these incidences by finding sources before they cause a problem.

- A. I/I
- B. Inflow
- C. Infiltration
- D. Flow monitoring
- E. Sewer System Evaluation Survey

197. \_\_\_\_\_ Include manhole wall spraying, Insituform pipe relining, manhole frame and lid replacement, and disconnecting illegal plumbing, drains, and roof downspouts.

- A. Smoke testing
- B. Visual inspection
- C. Dye testing
- D. Repair techniques
- E. TV inspection

198. The owner or operator should have in place a program for the efficient identification of excessive \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Flow monitoring plan
- B. Characterize peaking factors
- C. I/I
- D. Identify areas
- E. None of the Above

199. The program should look at the wastewater treatment plant, pump stations, permanent meter flows, and rainfall data to \_\_\_\_\_ for the whole system and major drainage basins.

- A. Flow monitoring plan
- B. Characterize peaking factors
- C. Sources of I/I
- D. Identify areas
- E. None of the Above

200. The reviewer should evaluate the program including procedures and records associated with the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Flow monitoring plan
- B. Characterize peaking factors
- C. Sources of I/I
- D. Identify areas
- E. None of the Above

201. Temporary meters should be used on a "roving" basis to \_\_\_\_\_ with high wet weather flows.

- A. Flow monitoring plan
- B. Characterize peaking factors
- C. Sources of I/I
- D. Identify areas
- E. None of the Above

202. Areas with high wet weather flows should then be \_\_\_\_\_ and rehabilitation activities.

- A. Flow monitoring plan
- B. Characterize peaking factors
- C. Sources of I/I
- D. Identify areas
- E. None of the Above

### **Sewer System Testing**

203. Sewer system testing techniques are often used to identify leaks which allow unwanted infiltration into the sewer system and determine the location of \_\_\_\_\_ and other sources of stormwater inflow.

- A. Tests
- B. Detecting
- C. Illicit connections
- D. Smoke testing
- E. None of the Above

204. Two commonly implemented techniques include \_\_\_\_\_ and dyed water testing.

- A. Tests
- B. Detecting
- C. Illicit connections
- D. Smoke testing
- E. None of the Above

205. Regardless of the program(s) implemented by the owner or operator, the reviewer should evaluate any \_\_\_\_\_ that have been established for these programs.

- A. Tests
- B. Detecting
- C. Illicit connections
- D. Smoke testing
- E. None of the Above

206. The reviewer should also evaluate any \_\_\_\_\_ and assess how the owner or operator communicates with the public during these tests (i.e., when there is a possibility of smoke entering a home or building).

- A. Tests
- B. Detecting
- C. Public relations program
- D. Smoke testing
- E. None of the Above

207. \_\_\_\_\_ is a relatively inexpensive and quick method of detecting sources of inflow in sewer systems, such as down spouts, or driveway and yard drains and works best suited for detecting cross connections and point source inflow leaks.

- A. Tests
- B. Detecting
- C. Illicit connections
- D. Smoke testing
- E. None of the Above

208. \_\_\_\_\_ is not typically used on a routine basis, but rather when evidence of excessive I/I already exists. With each end of the sewer of interest plugged, smoke is introduced into the test section.

- A. Tests
- B. Detecting
- C. Illicit connections
- D. Smoke testing
- E. None of the Above

209. Sources of inflow can then be identified when smoke \_\_\_\_\_ through them.

- A. Tests
- B. Detecting
- C. Illicit connections
- D. Smoke tests
- E. None of the Above

210. The results of positive \_\_\_\_\_ should be documented with carefully labeled photographs.

- A. Tests
- B. Detecting
- C. Illicit connections
- D. Smoke tests
- E. None of the Above

211. \_\_\_\_\_are sometimes conducted as part of a smoke testing program and, in some cases, may be the only way to find illegal connections.

- A. Tests
- B. Detecting
- C. Building inspections
- D. Smoke testing
- E. None of the Above

212. If properly connected to the sanitary sewer system, smoke should exit the vent stacks of the surrounding properties. If traces of the smoke or its odor enter the building, it is an \_\_\_\_\_ from the sewer system may also be entering.

- A. Tests
- B. Indication that gases
- C. Illicit connections
- D. Smoke testing
- E. None of the Above

213. \_\_\_\_\_ can be labor intensive and require advanced preparation and communication with the public.

- A. Tests
- B. Detecting
- C. Building inspections
- D. Smoke testing
- E. None of the Above

214. \_\_\_\_\_ may be used to establish the connection of a fixture or appurtenance to the sewer. It is often used to confirm smoke testing or to test fixtures that did not smoke.

- A. Observing
- B. Dyed water testing
- C. Smoke testing
- D. Visual inspection
- E. None of the Above

215. As is the case with \_\_\_\_\_, it is not used on a routine basis but rather in areas that have displayed high wet weather flows.

- A. Observing
- B. Dyed water testing
- C. Smoke testing
- D. Visual inspection
- E. None of the Above

216. \_\_\_\_\_ can be used to identify structurally damaged manholes that might create potential I/I problems.

- A. Observing
- B. Dyed water testing
- C. Smoke testing
- D. Visual inspection
- E. None of the Above

217. This is accomplished by \_\_\_\_\_ the area close to the suspected manholes with dyed water and checking for entry of dyed water at the frame-chimney area, cone/corbel, and walls of the manhole.
- A. Observing
  - B. Dyed water testing
  - C. Smoke testing
  - D. Visual inspection
  - E. None of the Above
218. \_\_\_\_\_ of manholes and pipelines are the first line of defense in the identification of existing or potential problem areas.
- A. Observing
  - B. Dyed water testing
  - C. Smoke testing
  - D. Visual inspection
  - E. None of the Above
219. \_\_\_\_\_ should take place on both a scheduled basis and as part of any preventive or corrective maintenance activity.
- A. Observing
  - B. Dyed water testing
  - C. Smoke testing
  - D. Visual inspection
  - E. None of the Above
220. \_\_\_\_\_ provide additional information concerning the accuracy of system mapping, the presence and degree of I/I problems, and the physical state-of-repair of the system.
- A. Observing
  - B. Dyed water testing
  - C. Smoke testing
  - D. Visual inspection
  - E. None of the Above
221. By \_\_\_\_\_ the manhole directly and the incoming and outgoing lines with a mirror, it is possible to determine structural condition, the presence of roots, condition of joints, depth of debris in the line, and depth of flow.
- A. Observing
  - B. Dyed water testing
  - C. Smoke testing
  - D. Visual inspection
  - E. None of the Above
222. Manholes should undergo \_\_\_\_\_ typically every one to five years.
- A. Sewer system cleaning
  - B. Lamping
  - C. Sewer inspection
  - D. Routine inspection
  - E. None of the Above

223. There should be a \_\_\_\_\_ for manhole inspections (e.g., once every two years) with problematic manholes being inspected more frequently.

- A. Sewer system cleaning
- B. Lamping
- C. Sewer inspection
- D. Routine inspection
- E. None of the Above

224. There are various pipeline inspection techniques, the most common include: \_\_\_\_\_, camera inspection, sonar, and CCTV.

- A. Sewer system cleaning
- B. Lamping
- C. Sewer inspection
- D. Routine inspection
- E. None of the Above

225. \_\_\_\_\_ is an important component of any maintenance program. There are a number of inspection techniques that may be employed to inspect a sewer system.

- A. Sewer system cleaning
- B. Lamping
- C. Sewer inspection
- D. Routine inspection
- E. None of the Above

226. The reviewer should determine if an inspection program includes frequency and schedule of \_\_\_\_\_ and procedures to record the results.

- A. Sewer system cleaning
- B. Lamping
- C. Sewer inspection
- D. Inspections
- E. None of the Above

227. \_\_\_\_\_ should always be considered before inspection is performed in order to provide adequate clearance and inspection results.

- A. Sewer system cleaning
- B. Lamping
- C. Sewer inspection
- D. Routine inspection
- E. None of the Above

228. \_\_\_\_\_ is more comprehensive than lamping in that more of the sewer can be viewed.

- A. Sonar technique
- B. Still camera
- C. Sewer scanner
- D. Camera inspection
- E. None of the Above

229. A \_\_\_\_\_ is mounted on a floatable raft and released into a pipe. The camera takes photographs with a strobe-like flash as it floats through the sewer pipe.

- A. Sonar technique
- B. Still camera
- C. Sewer scanner
- D. Camera inspection
- E. None of the Above

230. This technique is often employed in \_\_\_\_\_ where access points are far apart.

- A. Sonar technique
- B. Still camera
- C. Sewer scanner
- D. Camera inspection
- E. None of the Above

231. Similar to \_\_\_\_\_, portions of the pipe may still be missed using this technique. This technique also does not fully capture the invert of the pipe and its condition.

- A. Sonar technique
- B. Still camera
- C. Sewer scanner
- D. Camera inspection
- E. None of the Above

232. \_\_\_\_\_ is a newer technology deployed similarly to CCTV cameras.

- A. Sonar
- B. Still camera
- C. Sewer scanner
- D. Camera inspection
- E. None of the Above

233. The \_\_\_\_\_ emits a pulse which bounces off the walls of the sewer. The time it takes for this pulse to bounce back provides data and an image of the interior of the pipe, including its structural condition.

- A. Sonar
- B. Still camera
- C. Sewer scanner
- D. Camera inspection
- E. None of the Above

234. A benefit of \_\_\_\_\_ is that it can be used in flooded or inaccessible sections of the sewer. The drawback is that the technique requires heavy and expensive equipment.

- A. Sonar technique
- B. Still camera
- C. Sewer scanner
- D. Camera inspection
- E. None of the Above

235. \_\_\_\_\_ and evaluation is an experimental technology where a 360 degree scanner produces a full digital photograph of the interior of the pipe.

- A. Sonar technique
- B. Still camera
- C. Sewer scanner
- D. Camera inspection
- E. None of the Above

236. This \_\_\_\_\_ technique is similar to sonar in that a more complete image of a pipe can be made than with CCTV, but not all types of sewer defects may be identified as readily (i.e., infiltration, corrosion).

- A. Sonar technique
- B. Still camera
- C. Sewer scanner
- D. Camera inspection
- E. None of the Above

237. \_\_\_\_\_ inspections are a helpful tool for early detection of potential problems.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

238. This technique involves a \_\_\_\_\_ with a light which is self-propelled or pulled down the pipe. As it moves it records the interior of the pipe.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

239. CCTV inspections may be done on a routine basis as part of the \_\_\_\_\_ program as well as part of an investigation into the cause of I/I.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

240. \_\_\_\_\_, however, eliminates the hazards associated with confined space entry. The output is displayed on a monitor and videotaped.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

241. A benefit of \_\_\_\_\_ is that a permanent visual record is captured for subsequent reviews.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

242. The collection system owner or operator should have a sewer \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

243. The objective of \_\_\_\_\_ is to maintain the overall viability of a collection system.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

244. The \_\_\_\_\_ should build on information obtained as a result of all forms of maintenance and observations made as part of the capacity evaluation and asset inventory to assure the continued ability of the system to provide sales and service at the least cost.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

245. There are many \_\_\_\_\_ the choice of methods depends on pipe size, type, location, dimensional changes, sewer flow, material deposition, surface conditions, severity of I/I, and other physical factors.

- A. Rehabilitation methods
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

246. Non-\_\_\_\_\_ typically involve the sealing of leaking joints in otherwise sound pipe.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

247. \_\_\_\_\_ involve either the replacement of all or a portion of a sewer line, or the lining of the sewer.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

248. These repairs can be carried out by excavating usually for repairs limited to one or two pipe segments (these are known as point repairs) or by \_\_\_\_\_ (in which repair is carried out via existing manholes or a limited number of access excavations).

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

249. The rehabilitation program should identify the methods that have been used in the past, their success rating and methods to be used in the future.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

250. A reviewer who wants further guidance on methods of \_\_\_\_\_ may consult the owner's or operator's policies regarding service lateral rehabilitation since service laterals can constitute a serious source of I/I.

- A. Rehabilitation
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

251. Manholes should not be neglected in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Rehabilitation program
- B. Structural repairs
- C. CCTV inspections
- D. Confined space entry
- E. None of the Above

252. Manhole covers can allow significant inflow to enter the system because they are often \_\_\_\_\_ in the path of surface runoff.

- A. Capacity
- B. Location
- C. Located
- D. Conditions
- E. None of the Above

253. Manholes themselves can also be a significant source of infiltration from cracks in the barrel of the manhole. The owner or operator should be able to produce documentation on the \_\_\_\_\_ and methods used for sewer rehabilitation.

- A. Capacity
- B. Location
- C. Located
- D. Conditions
- E. None of the Above

254. The reviewer should compare the rehabilitation accomplished with that recommended by the \_\_\_\_\_ evaluation program.

- A. Capacity
- B. Location
- C. Located
- D. Conditions
- E. None of the Above

### **Tree Roots vs. Sanitary Sewer Lines**

255. Roots require oxygen to grow, they do not grow in pipes that are full of water or where high ground water \_\_\_\_\_ prevail.

- A. Capacity
- B. Location
- C. Located
- D. Conditions
- E. None of the Above

256. Roots \_\_\_\_\_ in the warm, moist nutrient rich atmosphere above the water surface inside sanitary sewers.

- A. Penetrate
- B. Thrive
- C. Attracted
- D. Grow
- E. None of the Above

257. The flow of warm water inside the sanitary sewer service pipe \_\_\_\_\_ to escape to the cold soil surrounding the pipe.

- A. Penetrate
- B. Thrive
- C. Attracted
- D. Grow
- E. None of the Above

258. Tree roots are \_\_\_\_\_ to the water vapor leaving the pipe and they follow the vapor trail to the source of the moisture, which are usually cracks or loose joints in the sewer pipe.

- A. Penetrate
- B. Thrive
- C. Attracted
- D. Grow
- E. None of the Above

259. Upon reaching the crack or pipe joint, tree roots will \_\_\_\_\_ the opening to reach the nutrients and moisture inside the pipe. This phenomenon continues in winter even though trees appear to be dormant.

- A. Penetrate
- B. Thrive
- C. Attracted
- D. Grow
- E. None of the Above

260. Once inside the pipe, roots will continue to \_\_\_\_\_ and if not disturbed, they will completely fill the pipe with multiple hair-like root masses at each point of entry.

- A. Penetrate
- B. Thrive
- C. Attracted
- D. Grow
- E. None of the Above

261. The root mass inside the pipe \_\_\_\_\_ with grease, tissue paper, and other debris discharged from the residence or business.

- A. Exert considerable pressure
- B. Becomes matted
- C. Observing wet areas
- D. Break the pipe
- E. None of the Above

262. Homeowners will notice the first signs of a slow flowing drainage system by hearing \_\_\_\_\_ from toilet bowls and observing wet areas around floor drains after completing the laundry.

- A. Exert considerable pressure
- B. Becomes matted
- C. Observing wet areas
- D. Break the pipe
- E. None of the Above

263. A complete blockage \_\_\_\_\_ if no remedial action is taken to remove the roots/blockage.

- A. Exert considerable pressure
- B. Becomes matted
- C. Observing wet areas
- D. Break the pipe
- E. None of the Above

264. As roots continue to grow, they expand and \_\_\_\_\_ at the crack or joint where they entered the pipe.

- A. Exert considerable pressure
- B. Becomes matted
- C. Observing wet areas
- D. Break the pipe
- E. None of the Above

265. The force exerted by the root growth will \_\_\_\_\_ and may result in total collapse of the pipe.

- A. Exert considerable pressure
- B. Becomes matted
- C. Observing wet areas
- D. Break the pipe
- E. None of the Above

266. Severe root intrusion and pipes that are structurally damaged will \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Exert considerable pressure
- B. Becomes matted
- C. Observing wet areas
- D. Break the pipe
- E. None of the Above

267. Tree roots \_\_\_\_\_ sewer pipes are generally the most expensive sewer maintenance item experienced by City residents.

- A. Exert considerable pressure
- B. Becomes matted
- C. Observing wet areas
- D. Break the pipe
- E. None of the Above

268. Roots from trees growing on private property and on parkways throughout the City are responsible for many of the \_\_\_\_\_ and damaged sewer pipes.

- A. Exert considerable pressure
- B. Sanitary sewer service backups
- C. Observing wet areas
- D. Break the pipe
- E. None of the Above

269. Homeowners should be aware of the location of their sewer service and refrain from \_\_\_\_\_ and hedges near the sewer lines.

- A. Exert considerable pressure
- B. Becomes matted
- C. Observing wet areas
- D. Break the pipe
- E. None of the Above

270. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a sanitary sewer service line as a result of damage from tree roots may be very expensive.

- A. Exert considerable pressure
- B. Replacement cost
- C. Observing wet areas
- D. Break the pipe
- E. None of the Above

271. When designing a wastewater system, the design engineer begins by first determining the \_\_\_\_\_ of sewage to be handled. This is accomplished through a careful study of the area to be served.

- A. Begins by first determining
- B. Types and quantities
- C. Select the types, sizes, slopes, and distances
- D. Acceptance of the preliminary designs
- E. None of the Above

272. Use is greater in the summer than in the winter and greater during the morning and evening than it is in the middle of the day or at night. Therefore, the average daily flow (based on the average utilization) is multiplied by a peak flow factor \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Begins by first determining
- B. To obtain the design flow
- C. Select the types, sizes, slopes, and distances
- D. Acceptance of the preliminary designs
- E. None of the Above

273. Typical peak flow factors range from 4 to 6 for small areas down to 1.5 to 2.5 for larger areas. An allowance for unavoidable infiltration of surface and subsurface water into the lines is sometimes added to the peak flow \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Begins by first determining
- B. To obtain the design flow
- C. Select the types, sizes, slopes, and distances
- D. Acceptance of the preliminary designs
- E. None of the Above

274. A typical infiltration allowance is 500 gallons per inch of pipe diameter per mile of sewer per day. From the types of sewage and the estimated design flow, the engineer can then tentatively \_\_\_\_\_ below grade of the piping to be used for the system.

- A. Begins by first determining
- B. To obtain the design flow
- C. Select the types, sizes, slopes, and distances
- D. Acceptance of the preliminary designs
- E. None of the Above

275. Upon acceptance of the preliminary designs, final design may begin. During this phase, adjustments to the preliminary design \_\_\_\_\_, based upon additional surveys, soil analysis, or other design factors. The final designs should include a general map of the area that shows the locations of all sewer lines and structures.

- A. Begins by first determining
- B. Should be made as necessary
- C. Select the types, sizes, slopes, and distances
- D. Acceptance of the preliminary designs
- E. None of the Above

276. They also \_\_\_\_\_ plans and profiles of the sewers showing ground elevations, pipe sizes and slopes, and the locations of any appurtenances and structures, such as should be made as necessary.

- A. Begins by first determining
- B. To obtain the design flow
- C. Select the types, sizes, slopes, and distances
- D. Acceptance of the preliminary designs
- E. None of the Above

277. Construction plans and details are \_\_\_\_\_ for those appurtenances and structures.

- A. Begins by first determining
- B. To obtain the design flow
- C. Select the types, sizes, slopes, and distances
- D. Acceptance of the preliminary designs
- E. None of the Above

278. \_\_\_\_\_ These types of joints are used to connect cast-iron soil pipes (**CISP**) and fittings.

- A. Speed Seal Joints
- B. Mortar or Bituminous Joints
- C. Compression joints
- D. Lead and Oakum Joint, Compression Joint and No-Hub Joints
- E. None of the Above

279. In lead and oakum joints, oakum (made of hemp impregnated with bituminous compound and loosely twisted or spun into a rope or yarn) is packed into the hub completely around the joint, and \_\_\_\_\_ is poured over it.

- A. Speed Seal Joints
- B. Mortar or Bituminous Joints
- C. Compression joints
- D. Lead and Oakum Joint, OR Compression Joint OR No-Hub Joints
- E. None of the Above

280. In \_\_\_\_\_ , an assembly tool is used to force the spigot end of the pipe or fitting into the lubricated gasket inside the hub.

- A. Speed Seal Joints
- B. Mortar or Bituminous Joints
- C. Compression joints
- D. Compression Joint
- E. None of the Above

281. A \_\_\_\_\_ uses a gasket on the end of one pipe and a stainless steel shield and clamp assembly on the end of the other pipe.

- A. Speed Seal Joints
- B. Mortar or Bituminous Joints
- C. Compression joints
- D. No-Hub Joints
- E. None of the Above

282. \_\_\_\_\_ This type of joint is common to vitrified clay and concrete pipes and fittings. Mortar joints may be made of grout (a mixture of cement, sand, and water).

- A. Speed Seal Joints
- B. Mortar or Bituminous Joints
- C. Compression joints
- D. Lead and Oakum Joint, OR Compression Joint OR No-Hub Joints
- E. None of the Above

283. The use of \_\_\_\_\_ in joining vitrified clay pipe has become widespread.

- A. Speed Seal Joints
- B. Mortar or Bituminous Joints
- C. Compression joints
- D. Lead and Oakum Joint, Compression Joint and No-Hub Joints
- E. None of the Above

284. \_\_\_\_\_ eliminate the use of oakum and mortar joints for sewer mains. This type of seal is made a part of the vitrified pipe joint when manufactured. It is made of polyvinyl chloride and is called a plastisol joint connection

- A. Speed Seal Joints
- B. Mortar or Bituminous Joints
- C. Compression joints
- D. Lead and Oakum Joint, Compression Joint and No-Hub Joints
- E. None of the Above

285. The \_\_\_\_\_ utilizes both a high pressure stream of water and a vacuum system to clean and remove built up debris from sewer lines.

- A. Televising Van
- B. Sewer vacuum truck
- C. Versatile vehicles
- D. None of the Above

286. These \_\_\_\_\_ are also used to clean lift station wet wells, stormwater catch basins and to perform excavations to locate broken water or sewer lines. It reduces repair times and costs by over 50%.

- A. Televising Van
- B. Sewer vacuum truck
- C. Versatile vehicles
- D. None of the Above

287. The \_\_\_\_\_ should be equipped with two cameras, one color camera for televising main sanitary lines and one black & white camera for televising house services (connection from the main sanitary line to a house).

- A. Televising Van
- B. Sewer vacuum truck
- C. Versatile vehicles
- D. None of the Above

288. The importance of maintaining accurate, current maps of the \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be overstated.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Collection system
- D. Sewer line maps
- E. None of the Above

289. Efficient collection system maintenance and repairs are unlikely if \_\_\_\_\_ is not adequate.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Collection system maps
- D. Sewer line maps
- E. None of the Above

290. \_\_\_\_\_ should clearly indicate the information that personnel need to carry out their assignments.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Collection system maps
- D. Sewer line maps
- E. None of the Above

291. \_\_\_\_\_ should have a numbering system which uniquely identifies all manholes and sewer cleanouts.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Collection system maps
- D. Sewer line maps
- E. None of the Above

292. The \_\_\_\_\_ should be simple and easy to understand. Manholes and sewer cleanouts should have permanently assigned numbers and never be renumbered.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. System
- D. Sewer line maps
- E. None of the Above

293. \_\_\_\_\_ should also indicate the property served and reference its cleanout.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Collection system maps
- D. Maps
- E. None of the Above

294. \_\_\_\_\_ should indicate the diameter, the length between the centers of manholes, and the slope or direction of flow.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Collection system maps
- D. Sewer line maps
- E. None of the Above

295. The dimensions of \_\_\_\_\_ should be included on the maps. Other information that should be included on maps are access and overflow points, a scale, and a north arrow.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Collection system maps
- D. Easements and property lines
- E. None of the Above

296. All maps should have the \_\_\_\_\_ was drafted and the date of the last revision. Although optional, maps often include materials of pipe construction.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Collection system maps
- D. Sewer line maps
- E. None of the Above

297. Maps may come in different sizes and scales to be used for different purposes. Detailed local maps may be used by maintenance or repair crews to perform the duties. However, these detailed \_\_\_\_\_ should be keyed to one overall map that shows the entire system.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Collection system maps
- D. Local maps
- E. None of the Above

298. \_\_\_\_\_ has made the mapping and map updating process considerably more efficient.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Collection system maps
- D. Sewer line maps
- E. None of the Above

299. GIS is a \_\_\_\_\_ capable of combining mapping with detailed information about the physical structures within the collection system.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Collection system maps
- D. Computerized mapping program
- E. None of the Above

300. If a GIS program is being used by the owner or operator, the reviewer should ask if the program is \_\_\_\_\_ from the owner or operator's management program.

- A. Mapping
- B. Updating maps
- C. Capable of accepting information
- D. Sewer line maps
- E. None of the Above

**Please fax the answer key to TLC  
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