

Registration form

Collection Construction CEU Training Course \$200.00
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 # _____ Expiration Date _____

Class/Grade _____
Please circle which certification you are applying the course CEU's/PDH's.

Wastewater Collection Wastewater Treatment Onsite Installer

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

3 digit code on back of card _____

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Master Card / Visa Card # _____ Exp. Date _____

If you've paid on the Internet, please write your Customer # _____

Referral's Name _____

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$40.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line.

Thank you...

Collection Construction Answer Key Name

Phone#

Address

Please circle or X the correct answer

Please circle or X

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| 1. A B C D E | 42. A B C D E | 83. A B C D E | 124. A B C D E |
| 2. A B C D E | 43. A B C D E | 84. A B C D E | 125. A B C D E |
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- 400. A B

**Please fax the answer key to TLC
(928) 272-0747**

Rush Grading Service

If you need this assignment graded and the results mailed to you within a 48-hour period, prepare to pay an additional rush service handling fee of \$40.00. This fee may not cover postage costs. If you need this service, simply write RUSH on the top of your Registration Form. We will place you in the front of the grading and processing line. Thank you...

COLLECTION CONSTRUCTION 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?

Any other concerns or comments.

Collection Construction CEU Training Course Assignment

You will have 90 days from the start of this assignment to successfully complete it with a score of 70%. If you need any assistance, utilize the Search function in Adobe Acrobat.

You are expected to circle the correct answer on the enclosed answer key. Please include your name and address on your exam. The key is in the rear.

You can e-mail or fax your Answer Key along with the Registration Form to TLC.

Confined Space Terms

1. This term means a confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics:
Contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazard.
 - A. Blanking or blinding
 - B. Hazardous atmosphere
 - C. Permit-required confined space
 - D. Permit-required confined space program
 - E. Confined space

2. This term means the employer's overall program for controlling, and, where appropriate, for protecting employees from, permit space hazards and for regulating employee entry into permit spaces.
 - A. Blanking or blinding
 - B. Hazardous atmosphere
 - C. Permit-required confined space
 - D. Permit-required confined space program
 - E. Confined space

3. This term means a space that: Has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry.)
 - A. Blanking or blinding
 - B. Hazardous atmosphere
 - C. Permit-required confined space
 - D. Permit-required confined space program
 - E. Confined space

4. This term means an atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue (that is, escape unaided from a permit space), injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following causes: Any other atmospheric condition that is immediately dangerous to life or health.
 - A. Blanking or blinding
 - B. Hazardous atmosphere
 - C. Permit-required confined space
 - D. Permit-required confined space program
 - E. Confined space

5. This term means the absolute closure of a pipe, line, or duct by the fastening of a solid plate (such as a spectacle blind or a skillet blind) that completely covers the bore and that is capable of withstanding the maximum pressure of the pipe, line, or duct with no leakage beyond the plate.

- A. Blanking or blinding
- B. Hazardous atmosphere
- C. Permit-required confined space
- D. Permit-required confined space program
- E. Confined space

6. This term means the closure of a line, duct, or pipe by closing and locking or tagging two in-line valves and by opening and locking or tagging a drain or vent valve in the line between the two closed valves.

- A. Emergency
- B. Engulfment
- C. Double block and bleed
- D. Blanking or blinding
- E. Permit-required confined space

7. This term means any occurrence (including any failure of hazard control or monitoring equipment) or event internal or external to the permit space that could endanger entrants.

- A. Emergency
- B. Engulfment
- C. Double block and bleed
- D. Blanking or blinding
- E. Permit-required confined space

8. This term means the surrounding and effective capture of a person by a liquid or finely divided (flowable) solid substance that can be aspirated to cause death by filling or plugging the respiratory system or that can exert enough force on the body to cause death by strangulation, constriction, or crushing.

- A. Emergency
- B. Engulfment
- C. Double block and bleed
- D. Blanking or blinding
- E. Permit-required confined space

9. This term means a confined space that has one or more of the following characteristics:
Has an internal configuration such that an entrant could be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor which slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section;

- A. Emergency
- B. Engulfment
- C. Double block and bleed
- D. Blanking or blinding
- E. Permit-required confined space

10. This term means the action by which a person passes through an opening into a permit-required confined space. Entry includes ensuing work activities in that space and is considered to have occurred as soon as any part of the entrant's body breaks the plane of an opening into the space.

- A. Emergency
- B. Engulfment
- C. Double block and bleed
- D. Blanking or blinding
- E. None of the above

11. This term means the written or printed document that is provided by the employer to allow and control entry into a permit space and that contains the information specified in paragraph (f) of this section.

- A. Entry permit
- B. Entry
- C. Hazardous atmosphere
- D. Permit-required confined space
- E. Permit system

12. This term means the person (such as the employer, foreman, or crew chief) responsible for determining if acceptable entry conditions are present at a permit space where entry is planned, for authorizing entry and overseeing entry operations, and for terminating entry as required by this section.

- A. Entry permit
- B. Entry
- C. Permit-required confined space
- D. Permit system
- E. None of the above

13. This term means an atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue (that is, escape unaided from a permit space), injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following causes: Flammable gas, vapor, or mist in excess of 10 percent of its lower flammable limit (LFL);

- A. Entry permit
- B. Entry
- C. Hazardous atmosphere
- D. Permit-required confined space
- E. Permit system

14. This term means the employer's written procedure for preparing and issuing permits for entry and for returning the permit space to service following termination of entry.

- A. Entry permit
- B. Entry
- C. Hazardous atmosphere
- D. Permit-required confined space
- E. Permit system

15. This term means any condition in a permit space that is not allowed by the permit during the period when entry is authorized.

- A. Permit system
- B. Prohibited condition
- C. Rescue service
- D. Testing
- E. Retrieval system

16. This term means the personnel designated to rescue employees from permit spaces.

- A. Permit system
- B. Prohibited condition
- C. Rescue service
- D. Testing
- E. Retrieval system

17. This term means the equipment (including a retrieval line, chest or full-body harness, wristlets, if appropriate, and a lifting device or anchor) used for non-entry rescue of persons from permit spaces.

- A. Permit system
- B. Prohibited condition
- C. Rescue service
- D. Testing
- E. Retrieval system

18. This term means the process by which the hazards that may confront entrants of a permit space are identified and evaluated. This term includes specifying the tests that are to be performed in the permit space.

- A. Permit system
- B. Prohibited condition
- C. Rescue service
- D. Testing
- E. Retrieval system

19. This term means an atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue (that is, escape unaided from a permit space), injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following causes: Atmospheric oxygen concentration below 19.5 percent or above 23.5 percent.

- A. Permit system
- B. Prohibited condition
- C. Rescue service
- D. Testing
- E. None of the above

20. This term means a space that: Is not designed for continuous employee occupancy.

- A. Authorized entrant
- B. Hazardous atmosphere
- C. Acceptable entry
- D. Confined space
- E. Attendant

21. This term means the conditions that must exist in a permit space to allow entry and to ensure that employees involved with a permit-required confined space entry can safely enter into and work within the space.
- A. Authorized entrant
 - B. Hazardous atmosphere
 - C. Acceptable entry
 - D. Confined space
 - E. Attendant
22. This term means an individual stationed outside one or more permit spaces who monitors the authorized entrants and who performs all attendant's duties assigned in the employer's permit space program.
- A. Authorized entrant
 - B. Hazardous atmosphere
 - C. Acceptable entry
 - D. Confined space
 - E. Attendant
23. This term means an employee who is authorized by the employer to enter a permit space.
- A. Authorized entrant
 - B. Hazardous atmosphere
 - C. Acceptable entry
 - D. Confined space
 - E. Attendant
24. This term means the employer's written authorization to perform operations (for example, riveting, welding, cutting, burning, and heating) capable of providing a source of ignition.
- A. Hot work permit
 - B. Inerting
 - C. Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH)
 - D. Isolation
 - E. Hazardous atmosphere
25. This term means any condition that poses an immediate or delayed threat to life or that would cause irreversible adverse health effects or that would interfere with an individual's ability to escape unaided from a permit space.
- A. Hot work permit
 - B. Inerting
 - C. Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH)
 - D. Isolation
 - E. Hazardous atmosphere
26. This term means the displacement of the atmosphere in a permit space by a noncombustible gas (such as nitrogen) to such an extent that the resulting atmosphere is noncombustible.
- A. Hot work permit
 - B. Inerting
 - C. Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH)
 - D. Isolation

27. This term means the process by which a permit space is removed from service and completely protected against the release of energy and material into the space by such means as: blanking or blinding; misaligning or removing sections of lines, pipes, or ducts; a double block and bleed system; lockout or tagout of all sources of energy; or blocking or disconnecting all mechanical linkages.

- A. Hot work permit
- B. Inerting
- C. Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH)
- D. Isolation
- E. Hazardous atmosphere

28. This term means an atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue (that is, escape unaided from a permit space), injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following causes: Atmospheric concentration of any substance for which a dose or a permissible exposure limit is published in Subpart G, Occupational Health and Environmental Control, or in Subpart Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances, of this Part and which could result in employee exposure in excess of its dose or permissible exposure limit;

- A. Hazardous atmosphere
- B. Line breaking
- C. Non-permit confined space
- D. Permit-required confined space
- E. Oxygen deficient atmosphere

29. This term means the intentional opening of a pipe, line, or duct that is or has been carrying flammable, corrosive, or toxic material, an inert gas, or any fluid at a volume, pressure, or temperature capable of causing injury.

- A. Hazardous atmosphere
- B. Line breaking
- C. Non-permit confined space
- D. Permit-required confined space
- E. Oxygen deficient atmosphere

30. This term means a confined space that contains or has a potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere.

- A. Hazardous atmosphere
- B. Line breaking
- C. Non-permit confined space
- D. Permit-required confined space
- E. Oxygen deficient atmosphere

31. This term means a confined space that does not contain or, with respect to atmospheric hazards, have the potential to contain any hazard capable of causing death or serious physical harm.

- A. Hazardous atmosphere
- B. Line breaking
- C. Non-permit confined space
- D. Permit-required confined space
- E. Oxygen deficient atmosphere

32. This term means an atmosphere containing less than 19.5 percent oxygen by volume.
- A. Hazardous atmosphere
 - B. Line breaking
 - C. Non-permit confined space
 - D. Permit-required confined space
 - E. Oxygen deficient atmosphere
33. This term means an atmosphere containing more than 23.5 percent oxygen by volume.
- A. Hazardous atmosphere
 - B. Line breaking
 - C. Non-permit confined space
 - D. Permit-required confined space
 - E. None of the above
34. This term means a space that: Is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work.
- A. Oxygen deficient atmosphere
 - B. Oxygen enriched atmosphere
 - C. Confined space
 - D. Permit-required confined space
 - E. Hazardous atmosphere
35. This term means a confined space that has one of the following characteristics: Contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant.
- A. Oxygen deficient atmosphere
 - B. Oxygen enriched atmosphere
 - C. Confined space
 - D. Permit-required confined space
 - E. Hazardous atmosphere
36. This term means an atmosphere that may expose employees to the risk of death, incapacitation, impairment of ability to self-rescue (that is, escape unaided from a permit space), injury, or acute illness from one or more of the following causes: Airborne combustible dust at a concentration that meets or exceeds its LFL.
- A. Oxygen deficient atmosphere
 - B. Oxygen enriched atmosphere
 - C. Confined space
 - D. Permit-required confined space
 - E. Hazardous atmosphere

Excavation & Trench Safety Terms

37. Fine-grained natural soil that is plastic when moist and hard and brittle when dry. Clay is made up of particles smaller than .0002 millimeters.
- A. Competent Person
 - B. Clumps
 - C. Cohesive
 - D. Cohesion
 - E. None of the above

38. Heavy lumps or thick groupings of soil.
- A. Competent Person
 - B. Clumps
 - C. Cohesive
 - D. Cohesion
 - E. None of the Above
39. The relative ability to clump together; the force holding two like substances together.
- A. Competent Person
 - B. Clumps
 - C. Cohesive
 - D. Cohesion
 - E. None of the Above
40. When a soil has grains that holds together and clumps well.
- A. Competent Person
 - B. Clumps
 - C. Cohesive
 - D. Cohesion
 - E. None of the Above
41. One who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings, or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous or dangerous to employees. Has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate hazards. The _____ Person is trained and knowledgeable about soil analysis and the use of protective systems.
- A. Competent Person
 - B. Clumps
 - C. Cohesive
 - D. Cohesion
 - E. None of the Above
42. A phenomenon which happens when a trench wall is subjected to stress. Fissured cracks widen until a portion of the trench wall breaks off and slides into the trench.
- A. Buried Structures
 - B. Shielding
 - C. Sheeting
 - D. Shoring
 - E. None of the above
43. What are durable sheets of metal or wood, which are held firmly against a trench wall to prevent it from caving-in?
- A. Buried Structures
 - B. Shielding
 - C. Sheeting
 - D. Shoring
 - E. Confined Space

44. This is a device which provides adequate protection from falling or collapsing earth loads.
- A. Buried Structures
 - B. Shielding
 - C. Sheeting
 - D. Shoring
 - E. Confined Space
45. What is the main method of stabilizing and supporting a trench wall to prevent cave-ins? It consists of uprights, stingers and braces.
- A. Buried Structures
 - B. Shielding
 - C. Sheeting
 - D. Shoring
 - E. Confined Space
46. What are Manholes, junction boxes or catch basins beneath the ground or any other installations that may be encountered during trenching?
- A. Buried Structures
 - B. Shielding
 - C. Sheeting
 - D. Shoring
 - E. Confined Space
47. These have limited or restricted means of entry or exit, are large enough for an employee to enter and perform assigned work, and are not designed for continuous occupancy by the employee. These spaces may include, but are not limited to, underground vaults, tanks, storage bins, pits, diked areas, vessels and silos.
- A. Buried Structures
 - B. Shielding
 - C. Sheeting
 - D. Shoring
 - E. Confined Spaces
48. A ditch cut around the work site to keep water from entering the trench.
- A. Diversion Ditches
 - B. Shielding
 - C. Sheeting
 - D. Shoring
49. This concerns is one that meets the definition of a confined space and has one or more of these characteristics: (1) contains or has potential to contain a hazardous atmosphere, (2) contains a material that has the potential for engulfing an entrant, (3) has an internal configuration that might cause an entrant to be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross section, and/or (4) contains any other recognized serious safety or health hazards.
- A. Wales
 - B. Confined Space
 - C. Registered Professional Engineer
 - D. Voids
 - E. Permit Required Confined Space

50. What are safety goggles and glasses, reflective clothing, work gloves, hard hat, safety shoes, rubber boots, earplugs or protectors, face shield and face mask or respirator?
- A. PPGE
 - B. Personal Protective Equipment
 - C. Registered Professional Engineer
 - D. Gear
 - E. Permit Required Confined Space
51. A person who is registered as a professional engineer in the state where the work is to be performed is called.
- A. Wales
 - B. Personal Protective Equipment
 - C. Registered Professional Engineer
 - D. Civil Engineer
 - E. Permit Required Confined Space
52. This term means empty spaces between particles of rocks.
- A. Stable Rock
 - B. Air
 - C. Registered Professional Engineer
 - D. Voids
 - E. Permit Required Confined Space
53. This term is part of a shoring system. They are positioned horizontally and help to brace vertical beams and supports. This term can be fastened to studs with nails, clips or brackets.
- A. Wales
 - B. Rafters
 - C. Registered Professional Engineer
 - D. Voids
 - E. Permit Required Confined Space
54. The relative strength and capacity of walls of a trench is known as?
- A. Wales
 - B. Personal Protective Equipment
 - C. Registered Professional Engineer
 - D. Voids
 - E. None of the above
55. Pumps, pipe or channel used to drain off rain or groundwater from inside the trench.
- A. Wales
 - B. Personal Protective Equipment
 - C. Registered Professional Engineer
 - D. Voids
 - E. None of the above
56. Any man-made cut, cavity trench or depression in an earth surface, formed by earth removal.
- A. Hole
 - B. Excavation
 - C. Digging

57. A long narrow opening or crack in the rock or soil. This term is often a sign of trench wall failure.
- A. Fissure
 - B. Excavation
 - C. Servicing and/or maintenance
 - D. Setting up
 - E. None of the above
58. Workplace activities such as constructing, installing, setting up, adjusting, inspecting, modifying, and maintaining and/or servicing machines or equipment. These activities include lubrication, cleaning or un-jamming of machines or equipment and making adjustments or tool changes, where the employee may be exposed to the unexpected energization or startup of the equipment or release of hazardous energy.
- A. Fissure
 - B. Excavation
 - C. LOTO
 - D. Setting up
 - E. None of the above
59. Any work performed to prepare a machine or equipment to perform its normal production operation.
- A. Fissure
 - B. Excavation
 - C. Servicing and/or maintenance
 - D. Setting up
 - E. None of the above
60. The placement of a tagout device on an energy isolating device, in accordance with an established procedure, to indicate that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled may not be operated until the tagout device is removed is called.
- A. Sand fuse
 - B. Lockout/Tagout Procedures
 - C. Safety device
61. A prominent warning device, such as a tag and a means of attachment, which can be securely fastened to an energy isolating device in accordance with an established procedure, to indicate that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled may not be operated until the tagout device is removed.
- A. Fissure
 - B. Excavation
 - C. Servicing and/or maintenance
 - D. Setting up
 - E. None of the above
62. A type C soil with small, loose grains of disintegrated rock.
- A. Sand
 - B. Rock
 - C. Tagout device
 - D. Dirt
 - E. None of the above

63. Granular soil with enough silt and clay to make it slightly cohesive.
- A. Sand
 - B. Soil
 - C. Rock
 - D. Hot tap
 - E. None of the above
64. Any source of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, chemical, thermal, or other energy.
- A. Sand
 - B. Tagout
 - C. Tagout device
 - D. Hot tap
 - E. None of the above
65. A procedure used in the repair, maintenance and services activities which involves welding on a piece of equipment (pipelines, vessels or tanks) under pressure, in order to install connections or appurtenances Commonly used to replace or add sections of pipeline without the interruption of service for air, gas, water, steam, and petrochemical distribution systems.
- A. Sand
 - B. Tagout
 - C. Tagout device
 - D. Hot tap
 - E. None of the above
66. The placement of a lockout device on an energy isolating device, in accordance with an established procedure, ensuring that the energy isolating device and the equipment being controlled cannot be operated until the lockout device is removed.
- A. Lockout procedure
 - B. Safety procedure
 - C. Tagout device
67. A device that utilizes a positive means such as a lock, either key or combination type, to hold an energy isolating device in the safe position and prevent the energizing of a machine or equipment. Included are blank flanges and bolted slip blinds.
- A. Lockout/Tagout device
 - B. Lock
 - C. Tagout device
 - D. Unplug
 - E. Normal production operations
68. The utilization of a machine or equipment to perform its intended production function.
- A. Lockout device
 - B. Tagout
 - C. Tagout device
 - D. Lockout
 - E. Normal production operations
69. A soil which contains fine particles and is very smooth.
- A. Silty Clay
 - B. Silt

70. A plastic soil that will appear rough or broken when rubbed over the thumb and finger.
- A. Silty Clay
 - B. Silt
 - C. Sand
 - D. Dirt
 - E. Mud
71. The process of cutting back the sides of a trench to avoid a cave-in.
- A. Silty Clay
 - B. Silt
 - C. Sloping
 - D. Sloughing
 - E. Braces
72. A loose soil begins to run in from the lower part of the wall into the excavation. It is the first step to a wall collapse.
- A. Silty Clay
 - B. Silt
 - C. Sloping
 - D. Sloughing
 - E. Native soil
73. Visible warning barriers that keep vehicles and pedestrians from entering a construction site.
- A. Flashing lights
 - B. Silt
 - C. Sloping
 - D. Sloughing
 - E. None of the above
74. Devices that hold or fasten two or more parts together or in place. Braces are diagonal or horizontal, they may be made of wood or metal.
- A. Silty Clay
 - B. Silt
 - C. Sloping
 - D. Sloughing
 - E. Braces
75. A system of braces which applies pressure against trench walls to stabilize them. A _____ is part of a trench shoring system used to prevent trench walls from collapsing.
- A. Saturation
 - B. Bracing System
 - C. Benching
 - D. Bulge
 - E. Spall
76. A method of cutting back the sides of a trench into horizontal steps to prevent cave-ins.
- A. Saturation
 - B. Bracing System
 - C. Benching

77. An outward swelling in the soil of a trench may be a warning sign of trench failure.
- A. Saturation
 - B. Bracing System
 - C. Benching
 - D. Bulge
 - E. None of the above
78. The process of a soil being filled to capacity with moisture.
- A. Saturation
 - B. Bracing System
 - C. Benching
 - D. Bulge
 - E. Spall
79. A system of classifying soils and rock deposits. Soil must be classified by a qualified person as: Stable rock, Type-A, Type-B, Type-C.
- A. Type-A Soil
 - B. Soil Type
 - C. Spoil Pile/Spoilage
 - D. Supports
 - E. Trench Box
80. When a soil begins to crack or flake due to pressure, or from moisture from within the trench.
- A. Saturation
 - B. Bracing System
 - C. Benching
 - D. Bulge
 - E. Spall
81. Rock waste, banks and dumps from the excavation.
- A. Type-A Soil
 - B. Soil Type
 - C. Spoil Pile/Spoilage
 - D. Supports
 - E. Trench Box
82. Part of a shoring system which helps to bear the weight of braces and other parts of the shoring system.
- A. Type-A Soil
 - B. Soil Type
 - C. Spoil Pile/Spoilage
 - D. Supports
 - E. Trench Box
83. A prefabricated moveable box usually constructed of metal plates welded to a heavy steel frame. The box is moved along as work progresses. It is able to withstand the forces imposed on it by a cave-in and thereby protects trench workers.
- A. Type-A Soil
 - B. Soil Type
 - C. Spoil Pile/Spoilage
 - D. Trench Box

84. The most stable and cohesive type of soil while working at a trench site. Examples are clay, silty clay and hardpan.
- A. Type-A Soil
 - B. Type-B Soil
 - C. Spoil Pile/Spoilage
 - D. Type C Soil
 - E. None of the above
85. _____ is next to the most stable soil. Silt, silt loam, sandy loam, medium clay and unstable rock would be good examples of this soil.
- A. Type-A Soil
 - B. Type-B Soil
 - C. Type-C Soil
 - D. Supports
 - E. None of the above
86. The least stable type of soil. Examples of _____ soils are gravel, loamy sand, soft clay, submerged silt and heavy unstable rock.
- A. Type-A Soil
 - B. Type-B Soil
 - C. Type-C Soil
 - D. Supports
 - E. None of the above
87. Through a variety of tests, a soil's strength is found. The unconfined compressive strength is the soil's measurement of bearing capacity and shearing resistance. Measured as the amount of weight per square foot needed to collapse a soil sample.
- A. Type-A Soil
 - B. Type-B Soil
 - C. Type-C Soil
 - D. Supports
 - E. None of the above
88. Vertical members of a trench shoring system placed in context with the earth. These members usually are not placed in direct contact with one another.
- A. Hardpan
 - B. Vibration
 - C. Sheet piling
 - D. Gravel
 - E. None of the above
89. When a soil or excavation site trembles and shakes rapidly due to forces such as loud noises or heavy equipment or traffic.
- A. Hardpan
 - B. Vibration
 - C. Grain
 - D. Gravel
 - E. Loamy Sand

90. Particles that once were large rocks, but have been broken down through time and the effects of weathering. The size of the grain of a soil determines the stability and cohesiveness of a soil. The larger the grain, the more unstable the soil.
- A. Hardpan
 - B. Vibration
 - C. Grain
 - D. Gravel
 - E. Loamy Sand
91. A loose mixture of pebbles and rock fragments, which is coarser than sand.
- A. Hardpan
 - B. Dirt
 - C. Grain
 - D. Gravel
 - E. Loamy Sand
92. A layer of hard subsoil or clay that does not allow water in. _____ is classified as a Type A soil.
- A. Hardpan
 - B. Vibration
 - C. Grain
 - D. Gravel
 - E. Loamy Sand
93. The swelling of a soil.
- A. Hardpan
 - B. Vibration
 - C. Grain
 - D. Gravel
 - E. None of the above
94. _____ are braces or supports within a shoring system. They are placed against beams to resist the pressure of the earth.
- A. Jacks
 - B. Vibration
 - C. Grain
 - D. Gravel
 - E. Loamy Sand
95. Soil composed of a mixture of sand, clay and silt, with more sand grains than clay or silt. It is classified as a Type C soil.
- A. Hardpan
 - B. Vibration
 - C. Grain
 - D. Gravel
 - E. Loamy Sand
96. Tables and charts approved by a registered professional engineer and used to design and construct a protective system.
- A. Capable of being locked out
 - B. Manufacturer's Tabulated Data
 - C. Affected employee

97. An employee whose job requires him/her to operate or use a machine or equipment on which servicing or maintenance is being performed under lockout or tagout, or whose job requires him/her to work in an area in which such servicing or maintenance is being performed.

- A. Affected employee
- B. Authorized employee

98. A person who locks out or tags out machines or equipment in order to perform servicing or maintenance on that machine or equipment. An affected employee becomes an _____ when that employee's duties include performing servicing or maintenance covered under this section.

- A. Capable of being locked out
- B. Manufacturer's Tabulated Data
- C. Affected employee
- D. Authorized employee
- E. Energy isolating device

99. An _____ is capable of being locked out if it has a hasp or other means of attachment to which, or through which, a lock can be affixed, or it has a locking mechanism built into it.

- A. Capable of being locked out
- B. Manufacturer's Tabulated Data
- C. Affected employee
- D. Energy isolating device
- E. None of the Above

100. Connected to an energy source or containing residual or stored energy.

- A. Capable of being locked out
- B. Manufacturer's Tabulated Data
- C. Affected employee
- D. Energy isolating device
- E. None of the Above

The second section will come from the text.

101. 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

102. 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

103. 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

104. 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

105. 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

106. In states with the _____ to implement CWA programs, the EPA still retains oversight responsibilities.

- A. Clean Water Act
- B. Authority
- C. Unlawful
- D. Amendments

107. The _____ focuses on improving the quality of the nation's waters.

- A. Clean Water Act
- B. Authority
- C. Unlawful
- D. Amendments

108. 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

109. 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

110. 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

111. 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

112. _____ 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

113. 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

114. 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

115. SSOs pose a significant threat to public health and _____.

- A. SSO
- B. Water quality
- C. Management
- D. Sewage
- E. Municipal sewer systems

116. 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

117. 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

118. _____ 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

119. _____ 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

120. Line/main breaks are a major result of _____.

- A. Infiltration
- B. Inflow
- C. Undersized systems
- D. Structural failure
- E. Deposits of material

121. _____ 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

122. _____ 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

123. 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

124. _____ 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

125. 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

126. 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

127. _____ 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

128. 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

129. 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

130. 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

131. 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

132. 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

133. 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

134. 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

135. 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

136. 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

137. 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

138. 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

139. _____ 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

140. 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

141. 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

142. 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

143. 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

144. 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

145. 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

146. 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

147. 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

148. 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

149. 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

150. 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

151. 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

152. 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

153. 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

154. 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

155. 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

156. 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

157. 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

158. 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

159. 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

160. 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

161. 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

162. 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

163. 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

164. 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)

165. 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

166. 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

167. 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

168. 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

169. 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

170. Wastewater collection is therefore a comprehensive _____ system.

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

171. 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

172. 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

173. 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

174. "_____" 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

175. _____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

176. _____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

177. 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

178. _____ 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

179. 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

180. 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

181. _____ 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

182. 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

183. 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

184. _____, 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

185. Leaking, _____ and insufficient wastewater collection systems can release untreated wastewater into receiving waters.

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

186. 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

187. The _____ of the sewer system is therefore a continuous, never-ending cycle.

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

188. _____ are discharges of raw sewage from municipal sanitary sewer systems.

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

189. _____ 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

190. _____ are often caused by blockages and breaks in the sewer lines.

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

191. _____ 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

192. When _____ happen frequently, it means something is wrong with the system.

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

193. _____ 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

194. _____ 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

195. _____ 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

196. _____ 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

197. _____ 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

198. 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

199. 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

200. _____ 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

201. _____ 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
202. 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
203. _____ 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
204. 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
205. _____ 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
206. 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

207. 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

208. 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

209. 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

210. 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

211. 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

212. 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

213. 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

214. 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

215. 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

216. 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

217. 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

218. 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

219. 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

220. 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

221. 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

222. 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

223. 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

224. 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

225. 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

226. _____ 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

227. 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

228. 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

229. 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

230. 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

231. _____ 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

232. 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

233. _____ (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

234. _____ 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

235. _____ 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

236. 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

237. _____ 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

238. 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

239. 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

240. 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

241. 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

242. 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

243. 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

244. 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

245. 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

246. 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)

247. _____ 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

248. _____ 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

249. 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

250. _____ 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

251. _____ 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

252. 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

253. 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

254. 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

255. Both _____ increase with precipitation.

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

256. _____ 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

257. 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

258. _____ 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

259. _____ 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

260. _____ 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

261. _____ 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

262. 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

263. 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

264. _____ 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

265. 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

266. 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

267. 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

268. 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

269. 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

270. 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

271. Two commonly implemented techniques include _____ and dyed water testing.

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

272. 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

273. 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

274. _____ 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

275. _____ 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

276. 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

277. 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

278. 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

279. _____ 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

280. _____ 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

281. 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

282. _____ 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

283. 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

284. _____ 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

285. _____ 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

286. _____ 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

287. 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

288. 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

289. 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

290. 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

291. _____ 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

292. 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

293. _____ 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

294. _____ 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

295. 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

296. 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

297. 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

298. _____ 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

299. 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

300. 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

301. _____ 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

302. 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

303. _____ 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

304. 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

305. 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

306. _____, 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

307. 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

308. 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

309. 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

310. 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

311. 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

312. 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

313. _____ 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

314. 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

315. 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

316. 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

317. 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

318. 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

319. 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

320. 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

321. 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

322. 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

323. 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

324. 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

325. 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

326. 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

327. 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

328. 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

329. 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

330. 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

331. 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

332. 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

333. 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

334. 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

335. 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

336. 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

337. 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

338. 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

339. 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

340. 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

341. 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

342. 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

343. 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

344. _____ 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

345. 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

346. 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

347. 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

348. _____ 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

349. 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

350. _____ 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

351. 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

352. 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

353. 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

354. _____ 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
355. 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
356. _____ 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
357. 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
358. 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
359. _____ 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

360. _____ 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
361. 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
362. 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
363. 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
364. 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
365. _____ 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

366. 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

The person who authorizes or is in charge of the permit entry confined space to comply with the following:

367. If an in-plant/facility rescue team is to be used in the event of an emergency, make sure they would be available. If your Employer does not maintain an in-plant rescue team. Dial 9-911 or 911 on any telephone for the Rescue Squad.

- A. True
- B. False

368. Make sure that any communication equipment which would be used to summon either the in-plant rescue team or other emergency assistance is operating correctly.

- A. True
- B. False

369. Terminate the entry upon becoming aware of a condition or set of conditions whose hazard potential exceeds the limits authorized by the entry permit.

- A. True
- B. False

370. Make certain that all EPA requirements as outlined on the permit have been completed before any worker is allowed to enter the confined space.

- A. True
- B. False

371. Make certain that half of the per-entry conditions are present.

- A. True
- B. False

372. If the person who would otherwise issue an entry permit is in charge of the entry and present during the entire entry, then a written permit is not required if that person uses a checklist as provided in the section on "**Permits**".

- A. True
- B. False

373. Certain work being performed in a permit entry confined space could cause the atmosphere in the space to change. Examples of this are welding, drilling, or sludge removal. In these situations, air monitoring of the confined space should be conducted on a continuous basis throughout the time of the entry.

- A. True
- B. False

374. If the workers leave the confined space for any significant period of time, such as for a lunch or other break, the atmosphere of the confined space must be retested before the workers reenter the confined space.

- A. True
- B. False

375. To take the following action when unauthorized persons approach or enter a permit space while entry is under way:

Warn the unauthorized persons that they must stay away from the permit space,

- A. True
- B. False

376. Advise unauthorized persons that they must exit immediately if they have entered the space.

- A. True
- B. False

377. Inform the authorized entrants and the entry supervisor if unauthorized persons have entered the permit space.

- A. True
- B. False

378. All entrants must be authorized by the trainer to enter permit spaces, have received the recommended training, used the proper equipment, and observes the entry procedures and permit.

- A. True
- B. False

The following entrant duties are required:

379. Does not need to know the hazards that may be faced during entry, including information on the mode, signs or symptoms, and consequences of the exposure;

- A. True
- B. False

380. Properly use the equipment required for safe entry;

- A. True
- B. False

381. Communicate with the attendant as necessary to enable the attendant to monitor the status of the entrants and to enable the attendant to alert the entrants of the need to evacuate the space if necessary;

- A. True
- B. False

382. Alert the attendant whenever the entrant recognizes any warning signs or symptoms of exposure to a dangerous situation, or any prohibited condition is detected;

- A. True
- B. False

383. Exit the permit space as quickly as possible whenever the attendant or entry supervisor gives an order to evacuate the permit space, the entrant recognized any warning signs or symptoms of exposure to a dangerous situation, the entrant detects a prohibited condition, or an evacuation alarm activated.

- A. True
- B. False

During all Confined Space Entries, the following Safety Rules must be strictly enforced:

384. Only Authorized and Trained Employees may enter a Confined Space or act as Safety Watchman.

- A. True
- B. False

385. Depending on the area, smoking is permitted in a Confined Space.

- A. True
- B. False

386. During Confined Space Entries, a Watchman must be present at all times.

- A. True
- B. False

387. Constant visual or hand sign communication can be maintained between the Safety Watchman and Employees entering a Confined Space.

- A. True
- B. False

388. Bottom or side entry can be made or work conducted below the level of any hanging material or material which could cause engulfment.

- A. True
- B. False

389. Air and Oxygen Monitoring is required before entering any Permit-Required Confined Space. Oxygen levels in a Confined Space must be between 19.5 and 23.5 percent. Levels above or below will require the use of an SCBA or other approved air supplied respirator. Additional ventilation and Oxygen Level Monitoring is required when welding is performed.

- A. True
- B. False

390. The monitoring will check Oxygen Levels, Explosive Gas Levels and Carbon Monoxide Levels. Entry will not be permitted if explosive gas is detected above 55 parts the Upper Explosive Limit (**UEL**), or 10%.

- A. True
- B. False

391. To prevent injuries to others, all openings to Confined Spaces will be protected by a steel plate when covers are removed.

- A. True
- B. False

Each employee who enters or is involved in the entry must:

392. Review the specific procedures for each entry.

- A. True
- B. False

393. Understand how to perform CPR on themselves.

- A. True
- B. False

394. Understand the procedures for confined Space Entry.

- A. True
- B. False

395. Know the Hazards of the general spaces.

- A. True
- B. False

396. Confined Space Entry Permits must be completed before any Employee enters a Permit-Required Confined Space. The Permit must be completed and signed by an Entrant before entry.

- A. True
- B. False

397. Permits will expire before the completion of the shift or if any pre-entry conditions change. Permits will be maintained on file for up to 2 years.

- A. True
- B. False

398. All work by non-company employees that involves the entry into confined spaces will follow the procedures of this program. The information of this program and specific hazards of the confined spaces to be entered will be provided to Contractor Management prior to commencing entry or work.

- A. True
- B. False

399. Gas and vapor contaminants can be classified according to their chemical characteristics.

- A. True
- B. False

400. True gaseous contaminants are similar to air in that they possess the same ability to diffuse freely within an area or container. Nitrogen, chlorine, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and sulfur dioxide are examples.

- A. True
- B. False